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Vol 29

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the "Africa."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Africa with dates from Europe to the 1st was intercepted off Cape Race on Sunday at 5:30 P. M.

The Observer says that Cornwall Lewis goes to the War Office; Palmerston will act for Foreign Affairs in the Commons.

The English Journals criticize Lincoln's Message.

The Times says it altogether confirms the impression produced by his first Message. It fears that he has outweighed all chances of internecine war, and foresees as bystanders do, that the recognition of Southern Independence is the issue in which after infinite loss and humiliation the contest must result.

The London Post says—At this date it is idle to argue on the question of legal rights; it is for the Government to put down resistance as soon as possible. It predicts an obstinate sanguinary struggle, and while professing personal sympathy for the opponents of slavery, rejoices at England's strict neutrality.

The Daily News eulogizes the Message, and says it sets at rest the question of compromise. The Government is now in a position to secure by energetic action the sympathy of Foreign Powers.

The Telegraph and Star quarrel with Lincoln's arguments, and consider the Message very unsatisfactory.

During a debate in the House of Commons on the rumor of the possible cession of the Island of Sardinia to France, Lord John Russell said that such a scheme could not be permitted, and would terminate the alliance of England and France. He did not believe that the Italian Government contemplated such an act.

Continental politics meagre.

Paris Journal du 677. 75c.

A Vienna telegram confirms the Resignation of Baron Vay and Count Eresin and its acceptance.

Count Forgach appointed Chancellor of Hungary in place of Tey.

Manchester advices favorable. Cotton closed with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions.

FROM THE STATES.

A SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE BATTLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—The Richmond Waig of the 20th inst., says the battle at Bull Run opened by throwing out heavy artillery and small field pieces at 8 o'clock in the evening. The force of the enemy can never be ascertained. Our force was 20,000 men, who never fought desperately. Our force captured some eighteen pieces of artillery and took some three or four hundred prisoners.

The number of our killed and wounded, cannot as yet be ascertained. It is estimated at 300 killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is not less than several thousand. O'Leary's Light Infantry of Georgia was cut to pieces, and Ballou's five regiments of Georgians were nearly annihilated.

By the late evening President Davis returned from the battle field. In response to the immense crowd who had got together to greet him, he alluded to the grand absorbing topic of the day. The enemy, he said, with the taxes they had been imposing on us for 29 years, had fitted out an army on a magnificent scale; they had come over to Virginia with plenty of arms and ammunition, and with ambulance fitted up in such a style of luxury as though they thought they were still taxing the South; they had five hundred or six hundred army wagons with them, and provisions of all kinds in abundance. In the whole campaign they had over 50,000 men. Their camps were of heavy and light artillery are ours. They left everything behind them that they could throw away. The train has brought in 100 prisoners and there are 1200 more coming, including 65 officers. The probability is that the enemy lost 10,000 men. Our casualties will not exceed 1200.

From Fort Monroe—Troops transferred to Washington.

Fortress Monroe, July 26.—All has been quiet here to-day. During the night an order arrived from Washington for four regiments to be immediately transferred there. Col. Banker's and Euryea's regiments have sailed, and the 3d and 4th New York Regiments will follow. Their places at Old Point will be filled by a large number of recruits. The California and New York regiments will form a brigade under Gen. Baker. In consequence of this movement the contemplated advance to Fox Hill has been abandoned.

Hampton is still held by a strong force.—Newport News, it is believed, can withstand any force that Col. Magruder can bring against it.

It is generally believed that the rebels will attack Newport News within a few days. During the last few hours they have extended their pickets a mile and a half nearer Hampton.

This afternoon some 20 horsemen attacked one of our pickets, who dispersed the party, killing one of their number.

La Mountain made a balloon ascension last evening at Hampton, but on account of the high wind could not attain a great elevation.

Col. Allen's trial is in progress. He has been confined to close quarters for some time at Carroll Hall.

Several "contrabands" followed the California regiment, disguised in uniforms.

An arrival from Hampton reports that Col. Max Weber fully expects to be attacked to-night, the rebels being already some distance this side of Newmarket bridge, with a strong force of infantry and cavalry.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

FORT KERNER, July 26.—The Pony Express passed here at three o'clock this afternoon, with the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—P. M.—The brig Kaffir Chief 160 days from London, bound to Victoria, put into Montgomery on the 13th, the captain and second mate being sick, and the vessel being short of provisions.

The markets are about the same as at last advices. Butter drooping.

There is a feverish anxiety to hear from Washington. All the news in regard to the new tariff is anxiously awaited, particularly by the holders of coffee, tea and sugar.

The overland telegraph has been extended fifty miles eastward from Carson Valley Station, and news is now telegraphed to California from the terminus, which is called Sand Spring Station. The company are not progressing as fast as they expected, but are confident that they will have the line completed to Salt Lake by the time specified, December 1st.

The annual emigration overland has commenced by various routes. Trains are entering the State daily.

The stock looks well, and emigrants arrived in fine spirits. They have experienced no unusual danger or hardship on the way.

It is to be presumed that the Indians will be made satisfied that no aggressions are intended. The distance between Carson and Salt Lake is 536 miles. On this portion of the overland route the mail company have established 22 stations for exchange of horses, &c.; but it is intended to have a station every 12 miles on the route.

A fire occurred on Second street, in Sacramento, on Saturday morning, by which several buildings were destroyed and Chinamen burned to death. The losses in all were about \$350,000.

On Saturday evening another fire occurred at the northeast corner of Fourth and J. streets, destroying several buildings, with the loss of about \$75,000.

The Pony Express dates from Washington to the 8th inst. They were received here by telegraph on the 15th.

The President's message is published in the evening papers of San Francisco to-day, for the first time. The public sentiment is daily becoming more nearly unanimous in favor of prosecuting the war to any extent necessary for the preservation of the Union.

Good reports of gold and silver leads at Potosi and other points in Bolivar county continue to be received, some of the claims averaging from \$250 to \$350 per ton. Ore will be delivered at San Francisco from the mines at three and a half cents per pound, by Captain Johnson of the Colorado as far as Black Canon.

STEAMBOAT COMPETITION.—Yesterday the steamer Eastern City, (of the International Steamship Company,) and the New York, commenced running between this city and Boston in opposition. The Eastern City is an old favorite, and the Brunswick is a new and substantial boat.

The New York is a thorough and substantial sea-going boat, and is owned in this city. To us it appears no more than right and just that a large and wealthy city like St. John, should share in a portion of the trade between this Province and the States.

The New York beat the Eastern City in the passage from this City to Eastport 29 minutes.—[New Brunswick.]

STABBING AFFAIR.—On Tuesday afternoon, as the American ship "Lucy Thompson," Captain Crocker, was proceeding to sea from this port, a disturbance took place among the crew, which resulted in the stabbing of several men. The one most severely injured was conveyed to the Marine Hospital, where he expired last night. The person who committed the deed is said to be Thomas Gallagher. Eleven of the crew were arrested and lodged in jail. An investigation of the whole affair will take place at the Police Office to-day.—[B.]

LOVE AND MADNESS.—A SAD STORY.—A few days ago some passers-by in the vicinity of Eighth street, Albany, N. Y., observed a man in the act of leaping out of the third story of a house, and hastening to the spot they found a crashed mass of bones and flesh, out of which oozed streams of blood. Life was not extinct, not withstanding the terrible result of so maddening a deed, and he was borne into the house whence he was only removed in his coffin. Such was the harrowing fate of one on whom fortune had smiled bountifully, and whose days were passed in wealth. Bred to the law, in which profession he had gained a fair reputation, he had been called to a monetary appointment in a great railway corporation and was enjoying a princely income. Such felicitous circumstances might surely have wedded one to life, but to them may be added the still more striking fact of his recent marriage to a lady of wealth and accomplishment. Hardly more than two weeks had elapsed since the tie, indissoluble save by death had been perfected, and that tie is loosened by death in one of the most aggravated forms of horror. Had this suicide occurred among the lower classes it would have attracted but little notice, but as it is the aristocracy of the city felt the shock, and circles seldom startled from their propriety confessed a chill of horror. The deed was evidently the result of insanity, which in itself was caused by financial reverses and the devouring anxieties of unsuccessful speculation. The matrimonial engagement had been of long standing, and was consummated just in time to witness the mental shipwreck. What scene next to death itself could be so horrible as that of a maiden plighting herself to a madman? The bridal week developed such vagaries that the pair returned to Albany, and before the honeymoon had half expired the bridegroom filled a suicide's grave. Thus once more are we reminded of Esop's touching story of the arrow of life and death mingled in one quiver.

On board the Jerome Bonaparte is a beautiful little steam screw iron yacht, not much larger than a ship's long boat, of which the Prince makes use, while lying in harbor. Yesterday it steamed past the Market Wharf, with a large crowd had gathered to witness its movements. In the stern sheets, under the folds of the "Tri color" was Prince Napoleon and his wife, Clothilde, daughter of the King of Sardinia, while quite a party of gentlemen, among whom we noticed General Trollope and suite, occupied the remainder of the space. The party landed at the Queen's Wharf, where the Prince and his wife stepped into General Trollope's carriage, and drove into the city.

By bringing his wife with him the Prince would appear to desire that his visit should be looked upon as merely a tour of pleasure, &c., but these Bonapartes are deep fellows and are never so dangerous as when they seem to be most inactive or care less about matters generally. We shall look anxiously for a solution to the query, "What brings the Prince to the United-States, and why does he go via Halifax?"—[News.]

The Miramichi Gleaner says it understands that there is a very rich vein of Black Lead at Tabusintac, and adds:

"Now is the time to hunt up all kinds of minerals, clays and natural curiosities—they are all wanted for the Exhibition that is to come off next October at Sessex Vale, and in London next year. The committee would be pleased to receive any specimens furnished."

We also learn from our contemporary that several young men have been "prospecting" up and down the Miramichi river, and more than one have returned with specimens of quartz rock, very similar to that obtained at Tangier, but it is uncertain whether it contains the "precious" metal. We believe that gold may be found in this as well as the neighboring Province, and it will be found before long.

An Irishman left a demand with lawyer, a friend of ours, for collection, with directions to have a letter sent him before any suit commenced. "What shall I write about?" asked the lawyer. To which Pat replied: "Wily, your honor will please bring a little moderate in the matter, just calling him a devil of a spalpeen and a night-gawd puppy, and soon coming sharper till ye reach the bottom of the chapter."

Only—Six hours sunshine at St. John in all last week! We shall praise the Sun here all the more now.—[Journal.]

Three Chances for a Wife.

I once courted a gal by the name of Deb Hawking. I made up my mind to get married. Well, while we were going to the deacon's I stepped into a mud puddle, and spattered the mud all over Deb Hawking's new gown, made out of her grandmother's old chintz petticoat. Well when we got to the deacons he asked Deb if she would have me for her lawful wedded husband?

"No," says she.

"Reason?" says I.

"Why," says she, "I've taken a mislikin' to you."

Well, it was all up then, but I gave her a string of beads a few kisses, some other notions, and made it all up with her—so we went up to the deacon's a second time: I was determined to come up with her this time, so when the deacon asked if I would take her for my lawful wedded wife, say I—

"No I shan't do no such thing."

"Why," says Deb, "what on airth is the matter?"

"Why," says I, "I have taken a mislikin' to you now."

Well, then, it was all over again; but I gave her a new apron and a few trinkets, and went up again to get married. We expected that we would be tied so fast that all nature could not separate us: so when we asked the deacon if he would marry us, he said:

"No, I shan't to any such thing."

"Why, what on airth is the reason?" says we.

"Why," says he, "I've taken a mislikin' to both of you."

Deb burst out crying, the deacon burst out scolding, and I burst out laughing and such a set of blusters you never did see.

Elder Leland.

The eccentric Elder Leland, well known in Western Massachusetts in the early part of the present century, occasionally preached in the small country church near the home of childhood. I have preserved a few recollections of him which may serve as a set off to the numerous stories that have graced the drawer of Harper's Magazine. The branch to which he belonged were not at that time numerous in New England. They did not dispise learning, but were not rigid in their requirements in this respect or it is not likely that Elder Leland would never have been a shining light among them.

"On the occasions when he preached in our church it was always crowded; for those who had no better motive for coming could not resist his curiosity, and the Elder was pretty sure to reward it by some quaint saying."

"The building was scantily warmed by one large stove at the end nearest the doors, and on a certain bitter winter Sunday the Elder was much annoyed, and his sermon often interrupted, by persons leaving their pews to gather round the fire. At length he paused, and there was a hush of expectation."

"My friends," said he "all of you who have on clean stockings can be warm enough in your pews; but those whose feet are cold will please go to the fire now, so that the speaker need not be again disturbed."

"The speech lacked refinement, doubtless, but its effect was to keep the audience quietly seated until the services were concluded."

"On another like occasion the Elder suspended his sermon in its midst and announced to his congregation that he was about to tell a story. Half a hundred sleepy eyes were rubbed open, and he commenced with the following startling announcement:

"I made a pair of shoes this morning before I left home." A pause long enough for the exchange of wondering glances and whispered "guesses."

"And how do you think I made them, and what do you think I made them for? I told my boy, early this morning, to go to the pasture, near a mile away to catch my horse; and when he got ready to go I found he had no shoes. I knew he couldn't go barefooted through two stubble-fields and a thistly, stony, side-hill sheep lot without cutting his feet all to pieces and so I took a pair of my old boots and cut off the tops; I slit down the insteps, made some holes in each side of the slips, cut some strings from pieces of the leather to lace them with, and my boy put them on and said they were a capital pair of shoes and would last him all summer. That's the way I made a pair of shoes, and any of you can do the same thing, only it should never be done on the Sabbath save as a work of necessity."

"Having finished his story, and his audience being, by that time, extremely wide awake, the Elder went on with his sermon."

The Patriot understands on good authority, that General Law, who for several years

resided in Newfoundland, is to succeed Sir A. Bannerman as Governor of that Island.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable Justice Wilnot, The Honorable J. S. Saunders, and the Honorable W. B. Kinnear, to be Members of the Corporation and Senate of the University of New Brunswick.

James Dixon to be Deputy Treasurer at West Isles and Campo Bello, in the room of Capt. Thomas Moser, deceased.

By His Excellency's Command. S. L. THILEY. Secretary's Office, 27th July, 1861.

NEWSPAPERS.

Of all the amusement that can possibly be imagined for a hard working man after a day's toil, or in it, intervals, there is nothing like an entertaining newspaper. It relieves his home of its dullness or sameness, which, in nine cases out of ten, is what drives him to the ale-house, to his own ruin and his family's. It transports him into a gay and livelier, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the moment fully as much as if he was ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with his money in his pocket, or at least, laid out in real necessities and comforts for himself and family without a headache. Nay it accompanies him to his next day's work, and gives him something to think of besides the mechanical drudgery of his every day operation—something he can enjoy while absent.

Jerusalem.

A new city is springing up outside the walls of Jerusalem, which, like Beirut, promises to be larger than that within them. A writer on the spot says:

"The Russian building in the new city of Jerusalem are progressing at a prodigious rate for this country. About six hundred native work men are employed daily. The Church and Bishop's palace are to be completed next year; the latter is to contain a hundred rooms." Crioll of a Russian Archbishop, and member of the Senate of St. Petersburg, is travelling in the Holy Land for the ostensible purpose of reporting on the condition of Greek Church there and in Syria.

BANKRUPT ILLUSTRATED.—Two merchants were standing in Wall street New York, talking on the subject of bankruptcy when one of them saw a real Yankee lumbering down the street, with a knife in one hand and stick in the other.

"Now for some sport," said one of the merchants. "We'll ask his opinion on bankruptcy, or rather his ideas." He hailed the Yankee with "Hallo, friend, can you tell us the meaning of bankruptcy?"

"Well, I reckon I kon—and skia me of I don't do it."

"Please explain."

"Well, you must lend me \$5 for about 8 minutes."

"Here it is—now proceed."

"Well, now, I owe Zeke Smith five cents Sam Brown the tailor, five dollars for this ere coat and you five."

"Well said the merchant, now give me my five."

"O, g't out—I'm a bankrupt, and you come in for a share with the rest," and he left the astonished merchant to whistle for his five.

A gent, while being measured for a pair of boots, observed, "Make them cover the calf." "Heavens!" exclaimed the astonished artist, surveying his customer from head to foot, "I have not leather enough."

"Go to graze!" said a mother to her daughter. "Well, then, I suppose I'll have to marry," ejaculated the fair damsel. "Why so?" inquired the astonished mother. "Because all men are grass." The old lady survived.

"File right!" said an officer to his company "Bedad," said an Irishman who stood near by sharpening his saw, it's me own property, and I'll be loin as I please with it."

The following is a true copy of a letter received by a schoolmaster in Michigan:—"Sir, as you are a man of noledge, I intend to inter my son in your skull."

CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax Reporter says:

From all parts of this province we are receiving the most favorable accounts of the growing crops. The hay crops promise well; and apple orchards bid fair to yield in profusion.

Regulus.—It is understood (says the Church Watson) that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will return to England about the first of October next.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Fulton.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. John's, N.F., Aug. 2.
The steamer Fulton was intercepted off Cape Race at 4 p.m. on Friday morning. The Europa arrived at Queenstown, 22nd July, and the Fulton left there on the 23rd. Lord John Russell goes to the House of Lords as Earl Russell.

Mr. Lever again denied the charges made against him in the House of Commons, and the motion for a select committee to inquire was negatived without a division.

The discount market was fast; minimum 5 1/2; American securities had advanced; sugar, coffee, rice, wheat, and cotton quiet.

Poland.—Count de Bismarck, before the President of the Reichstag at Warsaw, and shouted "Long live Queen Victoria," and deposited bouquets, showing his gratitude for British sympathy for Poland.

The Chancellor of Hungary declared to the Council of the Austro-Hungarian Empire his determination to set according to the Constitution and wishes of the nation.

Hungary.—A royal rescript read in both Houses says that the laws of 1848 cannot be established because they are incompatible with the recent constitution. The union of Hungary with Transylvania is impracticable at present, but will be arranged on the basis of a resolution of the Serbian National Congress.

Italy.—Giulini ordered 15,000 volunteers for Moscow.

Zan on issued a proclamation, expressing confidence in the people and the National Guard. He appeals to the Liberal party to assist in dispersing reactionists.

A Chief and several reactionists at Monte Siro, have been arrested.

The Chief of Brigades at Monte Falcone was shot.

Five hundred brigands threatened Arignano, 30 miles from Rome. The brigands hold banquet eight miles from Naples to celebrate the approaching return of Francis II.

Insurrectionary movements extending in Calabria.

National loan very popular.

The Pope has received fresh assurances that the French army will remain at Rome.

Fifteen new Bismarck Proclamations—six French, two Spanish seven South American. Consols advanced 98 1/2 to 99 for money; 40 9/16 for account.

The Fulton has 746 passengers.

Boston, Aug. 5th.
The Anglo-Saxon arrived at Farther Point last night.

The Norwegian not ashore 29th on the Island of Anticosti. She was sighted of her cargo, which ran alongside, and she finally got off and arrived at Farther Point Saturday night.

Political advice by Anglo-Saxon unimportant.

Breadstuff declining. Flour 61 lower. Provisions dull and unchanged. House 98 1/2 and 99.

Nothing important from the Seat of War in Virginia.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Aug. 2.
Nothing important from the Seat of War today.

The Federal army is being reinforced at the rate of five regiments a day, and a thorough organization is being perfected.

The rebels seem inclined to act entirely on the defensive.

Rebels are nearly cleared out of Western Virginia. Governor Wise, in his hasty retreat, left 1000 stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition, which fell into the hands of the Unionists.

The Union men in Missouri are making a brave and successful stand.

Breadstuff market without quotable change.

Army movements at Washington are kept very secret, but will be prepared for a forward movement in two weeks.

Gen. McClellan is highly exalted.

Southern letters acknowledge that the loss of the Confederates in the late battle amounted to six thousand killed and wounded.

Spies report that the enemy is in no condition to move from their entrenchments.

They are making a vigilant reconnaissance in the vicinity of the Clash Bridge; but the danger is anticipated at Washington from this quarter.

The reticence of the Maryland rebels is effectively broken up.

The President has been authorized by Congress whether intentionally or not, to call for a million of men.

In Congress the Bill for Confiscation of the property of rebels was re-committed; duty on sugar reduced from five to three cents, on coffee two cents; income tax altered to three per cent, on absence five per cent.

There is every probability of a decisive battle in Missouri. The Confederates have a large force and are moving on Federal positions. Col. Fremont with a large force has arrived at Cairo, making the Federal force there 8000 strong.

A vessel, has been chased ashore near Cape Hatteras, supposed to be the privateer "Jeff Davis."

Captain of a Slaver.—The brig Falcon, Capt. Kimball was seized on the 14th of June, off Red Point by the U. S. steamer

Santer, on suspicion of being a slaver, and Lieut. Young and a prize crew of ten men were placed on board and the vessel taken to New York, where she arrived on Monday. When captured she had all the appearance of a slave voyage, and the captain quietly gave up the vessel, acknowledging that was the object of the voyage. Capt. Kimball and five of the crew are on board, two having died on the passage to New York. Their names are Joseph Bazzani, a landsman died on July, and Lewis F. Burgess, boy, died 22d.

Will they Attack Washington? There are some considerations in favor of the supposition that the rebels make an advance on Washington. They have a numerical force equal to ours, and with a real victory, which they assign exaggerated importance, and a popular cry in the rebel States is "On to Washington." Besides, we have reason to believe that they have now nearly all the force they can raise, and all the arms at their command, and the support of the army begins to weigh heavily in the present state of the rebel finances. The prestige of success in such a movement is apparent to all—and now is the only time in which success on the rebel side is possible.

On the other hand, it is evident that the Rebels assembled at Manassas before the fight at the forces he could possibly gather, and more than he can retain for an offensive movement. This is a great extent would reverse the conditions of the recent engagements, a fact of which the rebel leaders are fully sensible, and which the soldiers who seem to have a singular love for trenchments, and masked batteries, will not fail to appreciate. If they were to cross the Potomac above Washington, as rumored, they would still have two days' march before getting to the city, which would give time for disposing a defensive force, which would inevitably cut up the invaders. The Government has taken such precautions that it would be advised of the outset of such a movement, and would be ready to meet it.

On the whole, then, we do not have any serious apprehensions that the rebels are going to "make a dash on Washington," or that they would succeed if they did.—Boston Journal.

WRICK OF SHIP ALFRED HILL OF BOSTON, AND A PIRATE ATTACK UPON HER CREW. The China mail yesterday brought advice of the loss of the ship Alfred Hill of Boston, Capt. Morse, which left this port Feb. 5, for Hong Kong. She was wrecked on Pata's Shoal, May 25. A letter from Hong Kong says the crew left the ship in their boats, and when off the coast of Hainan they were attacked by pirates; but finally a bargain was made with them that they should convey the shipwrecked mariners to Hong Kong, and receive in return \$1500 as ransom money. Accordingly, the officers and crew of the Alfred Hill were safely landed at Hong Kong.

With the South.—The Charleston Mercury reports that the women in Washington are almost all secessionists, and that in private circles among the permanent residents of Washington and Georgetown, hatred to the existing Government and sympathy with Jeff. Davis are freely expressed feelings.

Accidents.—George Serougas, a marine of H. M. S. St. George, while on shore, on Monday afternoon, met with a serious accident in one of the Upper Streets. He was descending a flight of steps when something tripped him, tearing the heel from his boot, by which he was thrown headlong down the steps, dislocating the arm at the shoulder. He was taken to the Halifax Visiting Dispensary where the parts were speedily readjusted by Dr. Morris, resident Physician. He was sent on board.—Halifax Journal.

Important from Port au Prince.—Port au Prince dates of the 26th have been received. On the 6th a Spanish fleet of six steamers anchored off there occasioning great excitement and a suspension of business. The Spanish Consul landed with dispatches demanding an indemnity of \$200,000 and a salute of 21 guns, which were rejected by the President. On the 9th the foreign residents were notified by the Spanish Admiral to leave within 48 hours, but a compromise was effected through the exertions of the British Consul. The indemnity is to be settled by commissioners, and a salute was fired on 10th. At the latest date only one frigate was in port, and the Spanish Consul had taken up his residence there.

A writ for a new election in the County of York has been issued Saturday, 10th inst., has been named by the Sheriff as the day of nomination; and, should there be any opposition, a poll will be opened on Thursday, the 15th inst.

It is said that while sojourning at Halifax, Prince Napoleon and his wife visited the mines at Tanguet and met with a very cordial reception. The Sun says that the Prince made good use of his time while there; he took an excursion several miles inland, gathering as much information of that section of the country as possible. Before leaving he bought largely of the precious metal from the miners. After the Prince went on board the vessel, the miners sent him a large box filled with fine specimens of gold bearing quartz.

None but a physician knows how much a reliable alternative is needed by the people.

On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere they are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an alternative cure. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent Physicians in this neighborhood, and have the further evidence of our own expert not of its truth.—Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.

The Nova Scotians are waking up to the necessity of being well represented at the great Industrial Exhibition in London in 1862. In addition to the other movements the Exhibition Commissioners have offered a prize \$100 for the best Essay upon "Nova Scotia and her Resources." They are to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Commissioners, accompanied by sealed notes containing the names of the writers, on or before the 31st January.

ty, they had distinguished themselves and taken the highest honors—but he hoped that the County would at last send as many students to the University as it did members to the Legislature. Having to trust to memory we regret our inability to do more than merely mention a few of the heads of Mr. Bennett's and Dr. Jack's able lectures.

The Rev. John Ross next addressed the meeting, pointing out the advantages of a college education—warmly supporting Dr. Jack, and urging upon the community to aid the Dr. and Professors in the cause of the University. He said the audience were pleased and instructed by the able lectures delivered by the gentlemen who had preceded him.

On motion of J. W. Chandler Esq., a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Dr. Jack and Mr. Bennett for their instructive and pleasing lectures.

Through Route from Boston to Boston. From an advertisement in our columns to day, it will be seen that arrangements have been entered into between our Railway authorities and the International Steamship Company by which passengers and freight may pass direct from Houlton and Woodstock to Portland and Boston—thus forming a direct communication with the States, and we have no doubt of its ultimate success. It will be the cheapest, and at all seasons the only through route to the upper valley of St. John and the great Aroostook country which is yet in its infancy. Passengers can now leave Boston in the morning and arrive next evening at Woodstock or Houlton; whereas by the St. John river route, it would occupy three days of a tedious and oftentimes unpleasant journey; there are many other advantages possessed by this line over the St. John route, and it is certainly of all importance to our Town and to its mutual advantage to see this connection with the border States well patronized. The Steamer Queen, Capt. McAllister remains at the wharf until the arrival of the down train from Canterbury at 10.30 A. M., every Wednesday and Friday, and the cars run directly down to the Steamboat Wharf where every attention is shown to the public by the different servants of the Railway. For steam boat landing is not what it should be, particularly at low water, when passengers are subject to great annoyance which we trust will be overcome, by the erection of a proper steamboat landing with floats, or built in such a manner that steamers may be affixed at all times of tide. This might be done by extending George Wharf at the entrance of the harbour, or the erection of a new wharf at the Sirsen landing where there is also deep water.

In connection with the above we can state upon good authority, that the grading of the line between Canterbury and Woodstock is rapidly progressing towards completion—the contractors Messrs. Walker, Johnson & Co. are already laying the rail forward from Canterbury, and we expect to see the greater portion of the line open for traffic early this autumn. We have studiously avoided publishing any observations respecting our Railway, until we could confidently state that the work was being vigorously prosecuted—and have much pleasure in now doing so. The new manager, Mr. Osburn, and the other officers of the Company, are entitled to much credit for the zeal and energy displayed in pushing forward the works towards completion, and for the connection which has been made with our Neighbors—over the border. In future numbers we will have more to say on the subject.

The August term of the Court of Nisi Prius, was opened here yesterday. His Honor Mr. Justice Wilmot presiding. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he eloquently and forcibly pointed out the nature of that oath they had taken. There were 18 causes entered for trial, and two criminal cases.

Blackwood for July has been received from the American Publishers, Messrs. L. Scott & Co., New York. The contents are: Hook's Archbishops of Canterbury, Judicial Puzzles—Spencer Cowper's Case, The Farewell of the Seal, Norman Sinclair: An Autobiography.—Part XVII.

The Book-Hunter again. The Orleans Manifesto, The Barbarisms of Civilization, The Demise of the Indian Army, The Epic of the Budget, The Disruption of the Union,

The Westminster Review for July has also been received from the same publishers. The articles in the present number are as follows: The Life and Letters of Schleiermacher, The Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales,

The Critical Theory and Writings of H. Taine, Mr. Mill on Representative Government, The Countess of Albany, Equatorial Africa and its Inhabitants, Mr. Buckle's History of Civilization in England, Christian Creeds and their Defenders, Contemporary Literature.

Died. On Monday, the 5th inst., at his residence in St. Andrews, the Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D., in the 77th year of his age; for many years Rector of this Parish.

We are requested to state that the funeral will take place on Thursday next, at 3 P. M.

Suddenly on Sunday night last, George I. Thompson, mason, aged 33 years.

Through Route New York, Boston, Portland to Woodstock, Houlton, Presque Isle and the Aroostook, via INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AND NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, the 29th July, 1861, parties wishing to go to Woodstock or the Aroostook, can leave Boston's Wharf Boston every Monday and Wednesday at 7.30 A. M., and Portland can't days at 5 P. M., by Steamer for ST. ANDREWS via Eastport; thence on the arrival of the steamer at St. Andrews by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Gaitbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstock and Houlton.

Return trains leave Canterbury every Wednesday and Friday at 5.50 A. M., arriving at St. Andrews at 4.55 P. M. Passengers can leave St. Andrews same days at 11 A. M. by Steamer for Eastport Portland and Boston.

FARES—THROUGH TICKETS AS FOLLOWS: Boston to Canterbury \$6.25. Portland to Canterbury \$5.25. Canterbury to Woodstock \$2.50. Express Parcels or Freight will be carefully attended to, and promptly forwarded by this route.

N. B.—Good accommodations at Russell's Hotel, Canterbury. JOHN JONES, Superintendent.

HENRY GREEN, General Manager.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Summer Arrangement.

Tri-Weekly Line.

For Portland, Boston and St. John, N. B.

In order to accommodate Travellers at this pleasant season of the year the sailing STEAMERS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Capt. E. B. Winchester, and

EASTERN CITY, Capt. Frowfield, will (until further notice) run as follows: Will leave St. John on and after Wednesday, July 31, every

Monday Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and Eastport at 1 o'clock, P. M., for

Portland and Boston.

Returning, will leave Boston the same days at 7.30 A. M. The steamers connect for Passengers and freight to and from New York, all stations on the Grand Trunk Railway, and other places as hereafter.

The officers of these steamers are all men of large experience in their several vocations, and will do all in their power to make the time pass pleasantly to Passengers while on board. The Stewards will be unflinchingly on their attention to the Ladies.

N. B.—The steamer Queen connects for Passengers and freight between Eastport and Saint Andrews, also to St. John and Calais. For further particulars apply to

St. Andrews, Aug. 6, 1861

TURNER'S Tri-Weekly Express, To and from Boston.

Via steamers New York, New Brunswick, and Eastern City.

Messengers.—Geo. Seely and D. W. Turner. In connection with the American and European Expresses for all parts of the world.

Principal Offices. Wm. Gibbs, Jr. 6 Court square, Boston, Prescott & Sabine, St. Andrews, B. H. Campbell, St. John's, Horton Brothers, Calais, James D. Turner, 38 Ferry Landing, St. John, G. S. Pope, Miramichi, E. G. Fuller, Halifax, I. A. Barnaby, Windsor, I. Hall, Annapolis, B. Stubs, Amherst.

This Express is the only one on the line which has a through connection, having prompt and responsible agents for forwarding and Bonding Goods at the different Ports of Entry. Having been in the business for the past six years, he trusts by strict and prompt attention to meet with a share of the public patronage.

JAMES D. TURNER, Proprietor.

B. R. Campbell, General Agent, for St. Andrews.

Kettles' Ale (On consignment) 30 casks "Kettles' Ale, 10 and 20 gallons each. Nov. 19. J. W. STREET & SON.

EXPRESS

The Grand Consol

ROUTE

THE SPLENDID SFA

STEAMER

NEW YOI

Will leave St. John, N. B. Eastport, Portland and On Monday, 5th A

At 8 A. M. Returning: BOSTON THURSDAY Aug. 5th. Fare to Boston or Portland \$2.50 same, from Eastport to St. John \$1.00. The "New York" was built expressly for this route, and being the only one, then any other boat, we have concluded to make this a white oak, copper, fast, burthen and staunch in every respect, and all the travelling public clerk a gentleman for whom her steward is a host of himself I experience on Lake Ontario.

The steamer Queen will call at St. Andrews, and will be there on Monday, 5th A. M. Tickets and further information on application to

C. E. O'HATH, St. Andrews, Aug. 7, 1861.

Notice to Teachers. THE Roman Catholic School at present vacant. A new teacher will be received on production of moral habits. Letters receive due attention.

RICHARD St. Andrews, July 30, 1861.

Public Meeting of the Fair and others, the inhabitants of St. Andrews, requested to be the Hall at St. Andrews, on the 6th day of August next, at the hour of 8 o'clock, to take into consideration, matters of importance to the community, and to take into consideration, matters of importance to the community, and to take into consideration, matters of importance to the community.

A general attendance is requested. J. A. G. St. Stephen, July 26.

FURNITURE BY A. THE sale of Mr. Julius Thompson's Furniture and effects will take place on Saturday the 9th and 10th inst. in King Street, corner Walnut Drawing Room suit of Reps. with full sets of curtains, elegant dining chairs, Mahogany Chairs, Tables and Sideboards, Reps. Woolen Damask, Chintz, and Brussels, and other Carpets as Bedsteads and Bedding, Winged French Washstands, Toilet Table, handsome Linen and Dressing Dresser, a set of China and Glass, usual domestic requisites, and numerous miscellaneous articles—as the sale will commence at 10 o'clock of sale—cash on delivery for all over that amount approved joint, payable at the St. Stephen Bank.

J. H. WHITLOCK, St. Andrews, July 31st, 1861.

Valuable Property TO be sold on SATURDAY 27th inst. at a PUBLIC AUCTION and premises known as the "Wesleyan" occupied by Chas. McGee, in the Town of St. Andrews.

For Terms apply to J. W. S. The above has a good location, well adapted for a Public House. St. Andrews, July 24, 1861.

EMPLOYMENT: 840 AGENTS WANT. WE want an active Agent in the United States and Franklin Sewing Machine. (Give name, Address, salary, and terms, and keep in regular communication, render this machine the chief item in the market. For full particulars, address, with stamp, to HARRIS & CO. 107 E. AGENTS FRANKLIN SEWING BOX 186 B.

July 2, 1861. Anthracite Coal. 34 Tons Red and White Ash, Anthracite Coal, egg size, J. W. STR.

CLOTHS & CLO. BRADFORD'S Eastport MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS. CLOTHS & READY-MADE TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. SEAMEN'S OUTFITTERS. BOYS' CLOTHING, &c. &c. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED. July 8—17

