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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, will you 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.

DROWNED.—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. Egan, 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.

FROM THE STATES.

Ranger, 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 Potomac, getting wagons across in a very slow way.

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 Mahanduke, attacked Helena, Ark., Saturday. Repulsed, with fifteen hundred loss. Federal loss one hundred.

Confederates attacked Donaldsonville, La., on 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 122; sterling exchange 143.

No confirmation received of the rout of Lee's army at Williamsport, and nothing later received from Maryland.

Federal wounded at Gettysburg are estimated at 12,000. Confederate losses estimated by themselves 30,000—12,000 prisoners not including wounded, among them 23 Colonels and hosts of inferior officers; they also lost 13 general officers.

The entire Confederate force crossed into Maryland estimated at ninety-five thousand and over two hundred pieces of artillery. Confederate colonel says did not exceed 72,000.

Their train of wounded, 110 miles long, passed through Waynesboro' on Sunday.

Richmond papers suppose Dix and Keyes are moving in North-west direction to cut off Railroad communication.

Official account of fight at Helena does not change the figures already given.

Flour 10 to 20 cents lower.

July 10.
Reported fight near Buena Vista was unimportant.

Engagement was between Kilpatrick's and Buford's cavalry and Confederate infantry.

Harrisburg despatch of yesterday says no news from the seat of war.

Shippensburg despatch of yesterday says Meade and Couch are rapidly concentrating in enemy's front.

Confederate prisoners, including wounded, foot up to eleven thousand.

Confederate dead, left unburied, thirty five hundred.

Federal losses killed, wounded, and missing seventeen thousand.

Federal have no force on Virginia side.

Large reported capture of artillery incorrect.

Large cavalry destroyed over five hundred wagons.

Gen. Dix cut off all direct communication between Richmond and Lee's army.

Morgan's forces, numbering six thousand, invaded Indiana, occupying Caydon.

Troops organizing to repel invasion.

July 11.
Believed Lee has concentrated his army at Hagerstown, where he will await attack.

Very little of his transportation got over river, but most of his wounded have.

Richmond papers speak of three or four thousand wounded arriving at Winchester on 7th.

Some papers mention Gens. Armistead, Barksdale, Garnet and Kemper, killed. Gens. Seales, Pender, Jones, Hitch Anderson, Hampton and Hood, wounded.

Two Federal Captains have been designated by law for execution at Richmond in retaliation for two executions at Sandusky, under Burnside's order.

Governor Shepley ordered raising of a Brigade of Louisiana volunteers for sixty days, for defence of New Orleans.

Invading force in Indiana is between Corydon and New Albany.

Federal forces in close pursuit.

July 13.
Confederates evacuated Hagerstown on Friday evening, taking everything with them.

Federal right wing occupied Hagerstown yesterday.

Reconnaissance showed enemy throwing up entrenchments two miles from Hagerstown and occupying positions of great strategic strength.

Rumored Beauregard has large force on Upper Potomac.

Reported Antietam River much swollen, delaying Meade's operations. His army is more concentrated and stronger than at Gettysburg.

Engagement reported near Sharpsburg on Saturday. Longstreet's division being driven some miles.

Federal expedition from Newbern into interior of North Carolina destroyed portion of Wilmington and Weldon railroad, a great amount of military stores and Confederate money.

Vicksburg advices report Grant offering assistance to Banks. Also Johnston retreating, with Sherman hotly pursuing.

New York, July 8.

A special Washington despatch to the Times dated 7th, says: Officers arrived this evening from the flag of truce sent to City Point, they bring back rebel news and

files of Richmond papers to July 4th. Profound ignorance was existing as to the whereabouts of Lee's forces and the progress of the battle. The rebel authorities had pre-emptively ordered Lee's return. The belief was current that he was safe in the Shenandoah Valley. The Sentinel and Enquirer of July 4th, both contain accounts of the skirmish of the 2nd inst. between the rebel forces under Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill and our troops under Col. West, near Bottoms-bridge. They claim to have driven our forces four miles to Tunnel's Station and acknowledge a loss of only two men. On the same day they say two thousand federal mounted infantry, with artillery went into King William County and captured nearly all the home guard. They suppose Dix and Keyes to be marching in a north-west direction to cut off Railroad communication.

A special despatch from Washington reports that an order lately issued by Gen. Halleck, forbidding officers of the army remaining in Washington without special leave, was put in force on Tuesday. Gen. Hooker, Naglee, and other general officers were arrested. Gen. Hooker obtained leave to stay, the rest left on the first train.

Another special says our wounded at Gettysburg are estimated at the Surgeon General's at 12,000, 5,000 are to be sent to Philadelphia, 5,000 to New York, 1,000 to Baltimore, and 1,000 remain in Hospitals at Gettysburg. Between 3,000 and 4,000 rebel wounded were left in our possession.

CONGRATULATING ORDER FROM GENERAL MEADE. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 1. General Order No. 65.

"JURA" OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, July 11, 1863.
"Jura" off Cape Race, at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, 10th.

Government defeated by immense majority on vote to purchase exhibition building.

Great fire occurred in Water-tower, Liverpool. Large quantity of Cotton and Wheat destroyed. Believed to be insured. Loss one to two hundred thousand sterling.

Madrid letter states that Confederates had made proposals to Spanish Government for recognition with sanction and support of Napoleon. Confederates guarantee independence to Cuba by treaty or otherwise in return for certain reasonable advantages. Proposition under consideration.

Debate on Robert's Motion adjourned to 13th.

FRANCE.—The "Nation" publishes a rumor to the effect that negotiations are taking place between England and France to settle agreement between two powers and concert mode of action, if not impossible case.

Polish question passing out of exclusively diplomatic sphere.

Madagascar.—Revolution had taken place in Madagascar.

King assassinated and minister hanged. The widow principal Queen.

Lambert's confession called revolution to be annulled.

Funds on 1st showed slight tendency to improvement, but were checked by dull accounts from Paris.

Discount application comparatively moderate. In foreign received discouragement was felt.

Russia would make concession to Poles. Depression in Paris attributed to debate on mediation question.

Cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Flour declined 24.

Consols for money 92 1/2.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 13, 1863.

In our last we stated that Vicksburg had not surrendered, since then, the paper from which we derived the information, states that reliable news has been received that Gen. Pemberton surrendered unconditionally.

Upon receipt of the intelligence, there was a grand glorification in the North, bells rung, cannon fired, flags waved, and a large amount of gas expended, upon the fall of the city, which in plain words was starved out, and the last pound of powder fired. There is no doubt of the surrender being an important one to the North. There are also reports of great battles, and that the Confederates "were fleeing and demoralized,"—but as a New York paper says, "better wait until official accounts are received before giving credit and having a general jollification. It is just possible, that a voice from Europe may be heard ere long at Washington, which if heeded may lead to a speedy termination of the internecine war; but should the voice of the Emperor be disregarded—then the South may clap its hands and cry victory. Once the Southern ports are opened the war will be quickly ended.

Since the sailing of the R. M. Steamship for England, the truth is beginning to be told. As we anticipated the reports were cooked for the English mail. The total of the killed wounded and missing turns out to be Federal 17,000; Confederates 14,500, and that there was no battle at Williamsport! Such barefaced misrepresentations will injure the Federals.

The manager of the N. B. & C. Railway, came out in the last steamer from England, and arrived here on Thursday last. Whether anything new has transpired in regard to the Railway, or what the intentions of the Company are, we are unable to say, as we have received no definite information on the subject; we are however in a position to state that such arrangements have been made as will ensure the running of the trains; it is to be hoped, for the interest of the community at large, that the traffic on the line this fall will be a large one.

THE COLONIAL FARMER, a neatly printed and well filled sheet, published by Mr. Lugin, Fredericton, has been received. It supplies a want long felt in the province, of a well conducted provincial agricultural paper.

The information the first number before us contains, is both valuable and interesting, and the low rate at which it is furnished to subscribers, places it within the reach of all who desire information on agriculture. We are pleased to learn that the paper has a large and increasing list of subscribers. Price \$1 per annum in advance. Specimen copy may be seen at this office. It is almost superfluous to add that we heartily wish its publisher success.

EARLY POTATOES.—The Head Quarters says that new potatoes—"perfectly fit for the table,"—were dug up on the 28th of June in the Kitchen garden of Mrs. Glass, Gagetown. New potatoes were also dug by a Mr. Kinney, in Fredericton. They are ahead of this part of the Province by about two weeks.

BRIEF ITEMS.

A St. John paper states that a steamer is to be built in that City for the purpose of running between St. John and Boston. This will fill up one of the felt wants of the times.—The ranks of the Maine regiments are so thinned out, that it requires about as much money to pay the officers as the men.—The 25th Maine regiment was mustered out of service by Col. Fessenden, at Portland, on Thursday, the 9th. The 23rd and 25th will soon be mustered out, at the same place.—The wheat harvest in some parts of Southern Illinois, commenced week before last. The crop is a fine one, and there will be heavy yields.—An American paper in stating that Gen. Meade had a horse killed under him at Gettysburg, says that cannister shot passed through the flaps of the saddle "glazing" the General's legs. That was almost a glass too much for the General.—Solomon Sturges, the richest man in Chicago, has been playing a raving mania, in the Hartford Asylum; during the first year of the war, he made a million of dollars.—Some one said lately that the popular American drink is "Lincoln's draught," of late they seem to have a decided preference for "mad."—The Episcopal Church Society, held its annual Meeting at Fredericton, on Thursday evening last. Bishop Burgess of Maine was present and made the speech of the evening.—A "Penny Savings Bank" has been instituted at Halifax. So soon as the deposits of any individual amount to \$1 they are to be placed at interest for the benefit of the depositor.—Admiral Wilkes has been charged of his command and is now at Washington.—A Portland paper says that the draft will be put into operation shortly in that city, and that the drafted will submit to their fate cheerfully.—The New York Herald says that when the war is over the Federal States will have 500 ships, and 1,000,000 men, with which to punish France and England. We should think the sailing vessels left after the ravages of the Alabama will be sufficient for that.—T. P. Arney is to lecture in St. John, after returning from Halifax, on the Inter-Colonial Railway.

The corner stone of a Mechanic's Institute was laid on Monday last, in Woodstock.—The Steam Saw Mill of Mr. James Hayden, at Woodstock, was burned to the ground last Wednesday night. Value \$12,000, no insurance; the fire is supposed to be an incendiary work.—All the U. S. Major Generals are soon to be called into active service, McLellan among the first. His post will be one that will enable him to display his peculiar abilities. Does that mean conducting "retreats in good order?"

The celebrated Vallandigham was at Chatham, on Wednesday last, on his way to Quebec. The editor of the "Colonial Times," describes his coat, pants, and hat; says that Mr. V. told him to say Vallandigham, and adds that he (Mr. V.) "never came ashore or left the quarter deck of the boat while he remained in town."

Boston papers of the 10th say that a Southern man-of-war, was seen off Kennebec, on the 11th by the Erie, a steamer sent out to cruise for "pirates." The Erie, after receiving several shots escaped in the thick fog. On the 9th a steamer was seen 80 miles south east of Gay's Head, burning a brig and a schooner. A barque rigged steamer was reported to be cruising on the Seal Island fishing grounds, and creating terror there.—A large ship belonging to Kennebec, Me., was observed burnt to the water's edge, in tow of a fisherman, on Grand Manan Bank.

The officers of the Alabama stated that while the ship was under the command of Capt. Semmes, 74 vessels were burnt by him, as he had about that number of chronometers on board.—A troupe of strolling "Ethiopian" Minstrels are to be here on Thursday evening. Their flaming posters, redundant with self commendation, proclaim without a doubt their nationality, and perhaps their deserts.

MADRAS SCHOOL.—We had much pleasure in visiting this School at the mid-summer examination. There were between 40 and 50 Scholars present. The senior class answered questions in English Grammar, Geography and general knowledge, in a manner which would reflect credit on the pupils of a grammar school. Very small children were observed to read with great ease and fluency. And all of them presented an appearance of neatness, cheerfulness and good order, which was very pleasing. This school is the means of affording a good English education to many who otherwise "could not have had such an opportunity, and preparing them to be useful members of society. They sang some sacred airs very nicely indeed, and concluded with the doxology. After prayer, and the blessing invoked by the Rector, the hearts of the little ones were gladdened by a generous present of sugar plums by Hon. Charles Young, of Charlotte Town, who visited the school on the occasion, and felt highly gratified at the satisfactory state, and usefulness of the school.—(Cum.)

RICHMOND BEHEADED.—The New York Tribune editorially says that Gen. Dix on the Peninsula is swift and steadily at work, and has already completely isolated Richmond from the rebel armies on all sides of it. The bridges on the South Anna are broken, the Fredericksburg and Richmond, and the Virginia Central railroads are in his possession, and the fall of the rebel capital is already imminent. Other accounts estimate the rebel forces at from fifteen to twenty thousand.—Globe.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The mid-summer examination of this School was held on the 7th instant. The pupils were examined in Classics, Mathematics, History, Geography, English Grammar, &c., and answered with credit to themselves. Patrick Bradley rendered a portion of the Epistles of Horace, remarkably well. The class in Euclid showed by their manner of demonstrating the propositions assigned them, as well as by answering the general questions proposed to them, a creditable proficiency in this study; a study useful and beneficial, whether we view it as a necessary branch to those meaning to extend their studies after leaving the Grammar School, or as a means of assisting the reasoning faculties. Edward Chandler, William Whitlock, and Herbert Street, more particularly distinguished themselves in this class. The answering in History, ancient and modern, was extremely satisfactory. The senior class in writing showed that they had taken great pains to present a well written copy. It was very difficult to decide which most deserved the prize. The President told the boys that he was much pleased with the progress of the last year, and particularly of the last six months. A few prizes were then given by him and Mr. Smith, to encourage the pupils in good conduct, and the more useful and practical branches of education. They were given as follows:—

EDWARD WAGGOTT, Good Conduct.

EDWARD CHANDLER, Euclid.

PATRICK BRADLEY, Reading.

JAMES HAZENOCK, Application of Rules.

LINCOLN BECK, Writing.

After prayer and blessing by the President, the School was dismissed until Monday, August 10th.—(Cum.)

The examination of Mr. Glenn's school took place on Thursday last, in presence of the trustees and other gentlemen. The classes in history, arithmetic, grammar, reading and geography, acquitted themselves with credit to themselves and their teacher, whose devotion to his work, combined with a faculty to impart instruction, is the secret of his success as a preceptor.

We are in receipt of the first and second number of the *Morning Post*, published at St. John, by Mr. Ross Woodrow. It is a large well filled sheet, and it is said "not started as an opposition to any paper."

From the leading article we gather that the proprietor will steer clear of the shoals and quick sands of party, having gathered experience from the past.

On reception of the news of the destruction of the American fishing vessels by the privateer Tacony, the holders of market in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia advanced the price two dollars per barrel, and codfish in proportion.

The Federal authorities have ordered vessels along the coast to protect their commerce, to garrison the forts, and place batteries at proper places. It is reported that Captain Semmes is cruising near the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The showers during Thursday and Friday did much good, as the crops were suffering from want of moisture. The grass, grain and root crops look well since the rain.

The frame of the new Baptist Church has been raised, and is being boarded in. The building is of the gothic order, and when finished will be an ornament to King street.

THE CROPS.—The *Hamilton Spectator* says:—Never before in Canada has there been such an appearance of immense crops as there is this season. The weather has been peculiarly favourable for agricultural operations, and the alternate rain and sunshine have gladdened the heart of the farmer. The hay crop will be magnificent, unless some untoward weather occurs, while wheat and other grains promise exceedingly well. The "seven years of plenty" have evidently commenced, and the Province may rejoice at the return of prosperity.

Respecting the prospects of the coming crops we quote from the *Chatham Planet*:—Everywhere throughout the country there is a prospect of an abundant harvest. It is pleasant for farmers after the scarcity of past years, to look forward so confidently to a season of plenty. The rains have been of inestimable value, and the succeeding warm weather has tended to advance vegetation at a rapid rate.

In the townships of Gosfield, Romney, &c., in the neighborhood of Ronde Eau, fall wheat will be cut about the 30th of this month, with every prospect of a large yield; in the Townships of Howard and Oxford, about the 8th of July.

A melancholy accident took place here on Sunday morning. As Mrs. Fenety, an aged lady, the mother of Geo. E. Fenety, Esq., Queen's Printer, was descending the stairs in Rose Hall, she fell, and died two hours afterwards from the effect of the injuries she received.—Head Quarters.

LATEST FROM THE

BANQUET.
New York news by express states that the mob was incited, all the laborers of railroads marching to the Broadway quarters, 3d Avenue, where drafting commenced.

All the conscription papers and the buildings burnt, together block.

Deputy Provost Marshall b Police overpowered, and Kennedy reported killed.

Infuriated rioters, women demolished iron fences to arrest and beat a dozen persons who murdered some twenty negroes, and a dozen persons who were killed.

Detachment of soldiers from train from Boston was killed.

Military measures in progress 1861 would not be quelling morning. Mob estimated 75,000.

Lee's fleet reported captured, and entrenched.

Growing belief that man crossed.

GAGETOWN.—MELANCHO MISSING MAN.—In the last week, this usually quiet place from its peaceful propriety near Musquash Island of a d has been identified as that of Anderson, blacksmith, of Or beginning of March last. A stated, suddenly disappeared where he left his wife and son; and the last account he was his having called at the Glass, of Gagetown, late of immediately after his disappearance. He left Gagetown, with intention to cross the direction of Grand Lake, across the river, the must have plunged into one "air hole" in his route.

steamer, in passing along his body fearfully disfigure floating on the surface of being rescued, was conveyed who during the whole time thought him still alive, at Northern Provinces. The needly marriage with a in Oromocto, for whom unit by all who knew them.

NEW VESSELS.—The on Friday morning week tons, called the "Alber launched from the yard of Bennett, Hopewell, at C City, from the yard of J. C. handsome ship of 1,284 "Mistress of the Seas." T of the best material, and years. At Douglastown, from the yard of Messrs. & Co., a handsome bark A 1 for 7 years, named the vessel had been launc of John Harley, Esq., Be which the Chatham "Be lars. From the yard of all, on Saturday night, a 1000 tons was launched.

A fine little girl, and Augusta Read of Or Sackville, was missed a after anxious and diligent was found next day at the river, near the bridge.—er.

DROWNED.—On Satur between the hours of six a little girl aged about 10 Mr. Robert McLeven, fel Wharf, and was drowned recovered about 11 o'clock.

We notice by the Albion "Thom" Baille, for many a Commissioner of Gr Brunswick, died at Bala glis. His funeral pionsverts to the Province.—(R

Messrs. Olive, Carlet their yard yesterday, a sp 1880 tons, named the She will vessel A 1 for contract vessel, intended Globe.

Sergeant Mathews, of died in the hospital of a afternoon, after a short

At St. John's Church Rev. J. Neales, on the Jack, Esq., to Annie C daughter of the late Ho ston.

At North Richmond, the Rev. James Kidd, J. Hewes, House Carpenter denison, to Margaret J. Owen Conway Esq., of

On the 17th April, Crownaret, Woolton year of her age, Susan sa wife of Samuel Nel, Magistrate of that cit. late James Campbell, f ew Brunswick.

