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## THE SOLDIER'S STORY.

"It was in Spain, no matter where or how, that it was my fortune to take a French officer of the same rank that I then held—a Lieutenant; and there was so much similarity in our sentiments that we became intimate friends; the most intimate friend I ever had, sister-son of this dear circle. He was a rough soldier whom the world had not well treated—but he never failed at the world, and maintained that he had his desert. Honor was his idol, and the sense of honor paid him for the loss of all else."

"We were both at that time volunteers in a foreign service—in that worst of service, civil war—he on one side, I on the other—both, perhaps, appointed in the cause we had severally espoused. He had a son—a boy—who was all in life to him, next to his country and his duty. I, too, had then such a son, though of fewer years. We were accustomed to talk of these children, to picture their future, to compare our hopes and dreams. We hoped and dreamed alike. A short time sufficed to establish this confidence. My prisoner was sent to head quarters, and soon afterwards exchanged."

"We met no more till last year. Being at Paris, I enquired for my old friend and learnt that he was living at R—, a few miles from the capital. I found his house empty and deserted. That very day he had been to prison charged with a terrible crime—knew him in that prison, and from his own lips learnt his story. His son had been brought up as he fondly believed, in the habits and principles of honorable men—and having finished his education, came to reside with him at R—. The young man was accustomed to go frequently to Paris. The father thought it natural, and stripped his age of some comforts to supply luxuries to the son's youth."

"Shortly after the young man's arrival my friend perceived that he was robbed. Money he kept in his bureau was abstracted, he knew not how, nor could he guess by whom. It must be done in the night. He concealed himself and watched. He saw a stealthy figure glide in he saw a false key applied to the lock—he started forward, seized the felon, and recognized his son. What should the father have done? I do not ask you sister! Ask these men, son and father, I ask you?"

"Expelled him the house," cried I. "Done his duty, and reform the unhappy wretch," said my father. "Nemo repente turpissimus semper fuit. No man is wholly bad all at once."

"The father did as you would have advised, brother. He kept the youth; he reformed him; he did more; he gave him the key of the bureau. Take what I have to give, I would rather be a beggar than know my son a thief," said he.

"Right, and the youth repented, and became a good man?" exclaimed my father. "Captain Roland shook his head. "The youth promised amendment and seemed penitent. He spoke of the temptations of Paris, the gaming table and what not. He gave up his daily visits to the capital. He seemed to apply himself to study. Shortly after this the neighborhood was alarmed by reports of robbers on the road. Men, masked and armed, plundered taverns and even broke into houses."

"The police were on the alert. One night an old broken officer knocked at my friend's door. It was late; the veteran (he was a cripple, by the way, like myself—strange coincidence!) was in bed. He sat down in haste, and his servant woke, and told him that his old friend, wounded and bleeding, sought in asylum under his roof. The sound, however, was light. The guest had been attacked and robbed on the road. The next morning the proper authority of the town was sent for. The plundered man described his loss—some billets of five hundred francs in a pocket-book, on which was embroidered his name and coronet (he was a vicomte). The guest staid to dinner. Late in the afternoon, the son made his appearance, and evinced much surprise. The guest started to see him; my friend noticed his presence. Shortly after, on pretence of illness, the guest retired to his room and sent for his host. "My friend, can you do me a favor? Go to my magistrate and recall the evidence I have given," said he.

"Impossible, what crochets is this?" said the host. "The guest shuddered. "Peste!" said he, "I do not wish in my old age to be hard on others. Who knows how the robber may have been tempted, and who knows what relations he may have—honest men whom his crime would degrade forever! Good heavens! if detected, it is the galleys, the galleys!"

"And what then? the robber knew what he braved?"

"But did his father know it?" cried the guest.

"A light broke upon my unhappy comrade in arms; he caught his comrade by the

hand—You turned pale at my son's sight—where did you ever see him before? Speak!" "Last night on the road to Paris. The mask slipped aside. Call back my evidence!"

"The guest returned to Paris before dusk. The father conversed with the son on the subject of his studies; he followed him to his room, waited till he was in bed and was then about to retire, when the youth said, "Father, you have forgotten your blessing."

"The father went back, laid his hands on the boy's head and prayed. He was credulous—fathers are so! He was persuaded that his friend had been deceived. He retired to rest, and fell asleep. He woke suddenly in the middle of the night, and felt (I here quote his words) said he, "as if a voice had awakened me, a voice that said 'Rise and search.' I rose at once, struck a light, and went to my son's room. The door was locked. I knocked once, twice, three—no answer. I dared not call aloud, lest I should rouse the servants. I went down the stairs."

"I opened the door—I passed to the stable. My own horse was there, not my son's. My horse neighed; it was old like myself—my old charger at Mount St. Jean. I stole back, I crept into the shadow of the wall by my son's door, I felt as if I were a thief myself."

"Brother," interrupted my mother under her breath, speak in your own words, "not in this wretched father's. I know not why, but it would shock me less."

"The Captain nodded. "Before daybreak my friend heard the back-door open gently; a friend ascended the stairs—a key grated in the door of the room close at hand—the father glided through the dark into that chamber behind his unconscious son."

"He heard the clink of the tinder-box; a light was struck; it spread over the room, but he had time to place himself behind the window curtain which was close by. The figure before him stood a moment or so motionless, and seemed to listen, for it turned to the right and to the left, its visage covered with the black hideous mask which is worn in carnivals. Slowly the mask was removed, could that be his son's face? the son of a brave man? it was pale and ghastly, with accursed fears; the base drops stood on the brow; the eye was haggard and bloodshot. He looked as a coward looks when death stands before him."

"The youth walked or rather skulked to the secret drawer, unlocked it, opened a secret drawer; placed within it the contents of his pockets and his frightful mask, the father approached softly, looked over his shoulder and saw in the drawer the pocket-book embroidered with his friend's name. Meanwhile the son took out his pistols, uncocked them cautiously, and was about to accrete them also, when his father arrested his arm."

"Robber, the use of these is yet to come!" "The son's knees knocked together, an exclamation for mercy burst from his lips; but when, recovering the mere shock of his dastard nerve, he perceived it was not the grip of some hiring of the law, but a father's hand that had gripped his arm, the vulgar audacity which knows fear only from a bodily cause, none from the awe of shame, returned to him."

"Tush, sir, he said, 'waste not time in reproaches for I fear the gens d'armes are on my track. It is well that you are here; you can swear that I have spent the night at home. Unhand me, old man, I have these witnesses still to secrete,' and he pointed to the garments wet and bedagged with the mud of the road. He had scarcely spoken when the walls shook—there was the heavy clatter of boots on the ringing pavement without."

"They come! Off, darest, save your son from the galleys," cried the son.

"The galleys, the galleys! it is true, the galleys!" said the father staggering back.

"There was a loud knocking at the gate. The gens d'armes were surrounding the house. 'Open, in the name of the law.' No answer came, no door was opened. Some of the gens d'armes rode to the rear of the house, in which was placed the stable yard. From the window of the son's room, the father saw the sudden blaze of torches, and the shadowy forms of the men-hunters. He heard a voice cry, 'Yes, this is the robber's gray horse—see, it still reeks with sweat! And behind and in front at her door, again came the knocking, and again the shout 'Open, in the name of the law.'"

"The lights began to gleam from the casements of the neighbouring houses; then the space filled rapidly with curious wonderers startled from their sleep; the world was astir, and the crowd came round to know what shame or what crime had entered the old soldier's home."

"Suddenly, within, there was heard the report of a fire-arm; and a minute or so afterwards the front door was open, and the soldier appeared."

"Water, he said to the gens d'armes, 'what would you?'"

"We seek a robber who is within your walls."

"I know it, mount and find him; I will lead the way."

"He ascended the stairs, he threw open his son's room; the officers of justice poured in, and on the floor lay the robber's corpse."

"They looked at each other in amazement. 'Take what is left you,' said the father. 'Take the dead man rescued from the galleys; take the living man on whose hands rests the dead man's blood.'"

"The facts had become known beforehand. He stood there with his grey hair, and his mutilated limbs, and the deep scar on his visage, and the cross of the Legion of Honor on his breast; and when he had told his tale, he ended with these words—'I have saved the son whom I feared for France from a doom that would have spared the life to brand it with disgrace. Is this a crime? I give you my life in exchange for my son's disgrace.'"

"Does my country need a victim? I have lived for my country's glory, and I can die to satisfy its laws; sure that, if you blame me, you will not despise; sure that the hands that give me to the headsman will scatter flowers over my grave. Thus I confess all. I, a soldier, look round at a nation of soldiers, and in the name of the star which glitters on my breast, I dare the fathers of France to condemn me!"

"They acquitted the soldier—at least they gave a verdict answering to what in our courts is called 'justifiable homicide.' An shout rose in the court which no ceremonial voice could still; the crowd would have borne him in triumph to his house, but his look repelled such vanities. To his house he returned indeed, and the day afterwards he found him dead, beside the cradle in which his first prayer had been breathed over his sinless child. Now, father and son, I ask you, do you condemn that man?"

## The Mystery of Comets' Tails.

There is nothing more mysterious than the growth and motion of the train of comets. When a comet is first discovered by a telescope it generally has no tail, appearing like a faint star even through a haze. As it approaches the sun the tail is developed, starting out on the side next the sun, but being immediately turned back, as if it were a powerful blast coming from the sun. The nucleus or head of the comet is matter, though lighter than the thinnest fog, but the tail is either not matter at all, or it is acted on by forces which do not manifest themselves on this earth. If the train were simply matter, acted on by gravitation, it would follow the head in its track round the sun, consequently bending as the head sweeps around the part of its orbit nearest the sun into nearly a semicircular curve. Instead of this, the train always points from the sun, swinging around as the stream of light from a lantern in the fog does when the lantern is turned. As the trains are sometimes of such length that they would reach from the sun to the earth, and as the comet when nearest the sun moves through many degrees of its orbit in a few hours, the end-of-the-train is swept around with a velocity which forbids the belief of its being matter possessed with the property of inertia."

The velocity, too, with which the tail is shot forth is irreconcilable with the idea of its being subject to the law of inertia. The tail of the great comet of 1680, immediately after its perihelion passage, was found by Newton to have been no less than sixty millions of miles in length, and to have occupied only two days in its emission from the comet's body."

One of the most singular phenomena of comets' tails is the violent commotion observed in them. Flames stream forth from the nucleus in fan-shaped and various other and swiftly changing forms, toward the sun at first, but bending quickly back as if encountered by a furious blast, and then streaming away millions of miles into the sky. This may be owing to the intense heat to which they are exposed from their proximity to the sun. The great comet of 1843 approached the sun within about the seventh part of the sun's radius. Sir John Herschel calculates that at this distance the heat of the sun would be 47,042 times greater than it is at this earth, and 243 times greater than the heat in the focus of Parker's great lens, which melted cornelian, agate and rock crystal."

Usually, as the comet moves away from the sun, the train which is now, pushing partly before it, gradually diminishes till it disappears altogether. Sometimes, however, the train is obliterated in the vicinity of the sun, the comet emerging from the sun's light without any tail whatever. At other times the tail is the longest just after the perihelion passage; at others there are two, three or more tails branching out like a fan. They are frequently curved like Donat's in 1858, and exhibit a great variety of singular phenomena, which are an incomprehensible mystery to the students of astronomy."

At about the same time, Bessel and Prof. Pierce, each independently of the other, offered the suggestion that the trains of comets may be electricity. Perhaps they are simply light; the sun's rays, in the passage through the unknown substance of the nucleus, may acquire the power—analogue to polarization—of producing the vibrations which constitute light."

The heads of comets are unquestionably formed of material substance, as they are acted on by gravitation, and reflect the sun's light, but this substance is generally of extreme tenuity. Stars of the smallest magnitude have been seen through the densest portion of a head, and in the language of Sir John Herschel, "The most unsubstantial clouds which float in the highest regions of our atmosphere must be looked upon as dense and massive bodies compared with the filmy and all but spiritual texture of a comet."

In some however, a very minute stellar point has been seen, indicating the existence of a solid body. Among the mysterious phenomena presented by the head is its diminution in size as it approaches the sun and its re-expansion during its retreat. It also throws off nebulous envelopes one after another, during the formation of the train, in a very curious manner."

Many of the comets move in elliptical orbits and continue to revolve around the sun. But the orbits of a few have been ascertained to be hyperbolic, and these consequently will never return. Light, ethereal volumes of vapour, they come from unmeasured distances above, below, or on either hand, with constantly accelerating velocity, rush in strange turmoil around the sun, and then move more and more slowly away on their solitary courses into the depths of space—Scientific American.

## LONDON THIEVES.

The thief is generally recognized, we are told by his wandering eye. In a crowd absorbed by a spectacle, he alone is careless and apathetic, bent on his own urgent and private business. This furnishes a clue to the constables—not an invariably correct one, however, as was proved by the arrest of some foreigners, who, after examination, were found to be a detachment of Belgian police on the watch for the movements of their own nation. There are about 7000 or 8000 thieves in London, but they are divided into many classes as are to be found among honest men. There are characteristics about the higher class thief that are positively commendable. He is very civil spoken, dresses neatly, and is temperate in all his habits—a drunken thief would not do—and he depends entirely on his own ingenuity and intelligence to effect his object—would shrink from violence as from a blunder. A number of thieves will sometimes act together, upon the joint stock-principle. When a good thing is in prospect—a gold dust, or a bank robbery—it is not unusual for several of them to put as much as £50 a piece in order to provide the sinews of war to carry on the job in a business-like manner. Stolen watches undergo a process called, 're-christening'—the makes' names and numbers are taken out, and new ones engraved; they are then exported. Go where you will in London, be sure that the thief is not far from your neighborhood. We desire to excite no needless alarm, but even the handsomest gentleman in the white neckerchief, who joins in the psalms so lustily from his gut-clashed church service, and occupies the adjoining pitting to one's own at the most respectable of London churches, may be, for all one can know to the contrary an 'innocent' 'gagman,' or a crack. No wonder Londoners shrink from the acquaintance of their next-door neighbors until they have made a good deal of enquiry, and obtained considerable information respecting them.—London Life.

## A KNOWING DOG.

A knowing dog, like a comrade of the Am. Agriculturist at Union Spring, Ind., relates a "tough story" of a dog at that place. A large number of sheep had been killed in the neighborhood, and an apparently worthless cur, kept at a grocery, was suspected of the crime, though for a long time no proof could be brought against him. But "murder will out," and one day a farmer and his neighbor saw the dog beset with blood, in the act of tearing a sheep, which was still alive. As soon as the dog saw he was discovered, he ran, to a wood lot about fifty rods north of the spot, and the men at once proceeded to the grocery, which stood half a mile distant in a south-west direction, to inform the owner. To their surprise, on entering the store they saw there the very animal they had come to complain of, lying on the floor, apparently asleep, as though nothing had happened, and as fresh as though just washed. But on examination they found him very warm and

very wet, he having undoubtedly washed himself in a hurry, and run for life to his master. But the evidence was too strong against him.

Not many weeks ago a pair of horses ran away with the carriage of a French gentleman, on the Champs Elysees, in Paris, when the crowd was numerous. The danger was imminent, Discy, gallantly rushed forward, seized the horses by the heads, and stopped them in their flight. A lady passing by in her carriage witnessed his courage, and the next day he received a gold watch bearing the cipher of the donor. It was that of the Empress.

## Statistics of British Cities.

The new census of Great Britain was taken last spring and some statistics of the leading cities have already been published. The total population of England and Wales is 20,205,504, being an increase of 2,159,576 during the past ten years. With Scotland, estimated at 3,200,574, total population of Great Britain is now nearly twenty-three and a half millions, which, with the population of Ireland of six and a half millions, will give the United Kingdom a population of thirty millions. The emigration from the United Kingdom to different parts of the world during ten years has been 2,248,355. The population of London is now no less than 2,893,034, an increase of 440,798 since 1851. It is the largest city in the world, and is growing with a rapidity that is perfectly astonishing.

Liverpool, which is the chief seat of American trade with England, had a population of 375,955 in 1851; it has now 430,000 inhabitants. Manchester, the great cotton city of the world, had a population of 317,000 in 1851; it is now 357,000—this includes the suburbs. Glasgow, the chief engineering city of Great Britain had population of 360,138 in 1851; it is now 416,395, including the suburbs. It is the second city in Great Britain.

GREAT RIVER.—Admiral Hope, of the British navy, has succeeded in ascending the great river of China, Yang-tse, to a distance of 570 nautical miles from its mouth, without any accident, and it was stated that it was navigable for 137 miles further up, making in all 727 miles, or about 842 statute miles from the sea. The Yang-tse, therefore, although it be in point of navigation neither the Mississippi nor the St. Lawrence, far exceeds the Ganges, the Rhine, and Danube; it is indeed, the finest navigable river of the Old World.

A man and woman, one night in a violent storm, knocked pretty steady at Dean Swift's door, and at length roused him from his slumbers. He arose, and throwing up the latch of the window, asked what they could want? They answered that they wanted to get married immediately, and had called for that purpose.

"But can't you wait till morning?" said the Dean; "it is now 1 o'clock." They stated some urgent reason for proceeding without delay. The Dean found it vain to parley.

"Well," said the Dean, still keeping his head out of the window, and talking with the bride and bridegroom in the street, "if it must be so, I'll marry you now. Attend!"

"Under this window, in stormy weather, I join this man and woman together; Let none but he who rules the thunder Ever put this woman and man asunder."

SEEKING THE ELEPHANT.—The origin of the phrase "seeing the elephant" is as follows: It is narrated of a certain farmer that his life's desire was to see this largest of quadrupeds, until the yearning became well nigh a mania. He finally met one of the largest size traveling in the van of a menagerie. His horse was frightened, his wagon smashed his eggs and poultry ruined. But he rose from the wreck radiant in triumph. "A fig for the damage," quoth he "for I have seen the elephant!"

THE FAMILY.—The family circle is God's ordinance and is the sweetest, the happiest, and the most hallowed spot on earth. It is the nursery of affection; of friendship and of virtue; the place where those ties of mutual dependence and help are first formed, which, in their expanded state, unite human society; and, according to the manner in which the rights of the family circle are enjoyed, its duties discharged, and its true benefits realized, are the moral character, the stability, and the grandeur of a country.

"Go to thunder," is now rendered—take your departure to the abode of the reverberating echoes of Heaven's artillery.



## FROM THE STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 18th.  
Fairfax Court, Virginia, was occupied at noon yesterday by 30,000 Federal troops under Gen. McDowell, without opposition. The army retreated, leaving behind a large quantity of war materials. The details monopolize the news.

The first detail seen of the rebels is expected at Manassas Junction. The forward movement of the Federal army creates a cheerful feeling. Government stocks have advanced to-day three per cent.

The statement yesterday that Gen. Butler had granted passes in violation of the blockade, is discovered to be a ruse of the enemy to complicate our affairs with England.

The Senate has appropriated three millions of dollars to increase the Navy during the war.

## PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT BULL'S RUN. LOSS FROM 2,500 TO 3,000.

New York, 22d.—The Tribune's dispatch gives a full report of the movements. The main body of infantry started from Centerville at 2:30 in the morning; they were four hours and a half passing given point. Col. Hunter's division of 5000 moved to the right the centre column of 3000 was to march towards Manassas direct, the latter marched to Bull's Run when the bridge which had been mined blew up. Here General McDowell mounted and joined his staff. Cannonading had commenced on the left at 8 o'clock gradually extending along the whole line, the head of the centre column turned to the right of the bridge, but did not attempt to cross under the heavy cannonading. About 1 o'clock the centre column moved to the right and joined the right wing and crossed at the turnpike bridge which had been seized the night before by flanking and capturing the battery there. The left column still kept up the point by occasional cannonading while 1000 Maine lumbermen cut a road through the dense woods, and Col. Lieut. Zelman's division marched to cut off communication by rail to Richmond. He took the heights, doing terrible execution among the Rebels at Manassas Junction itself. At one o'clock six points were strongly attacked and heavy cannonading going on all of them.

The Rebels retreated slowly and stubbornly during the whole engagement. Volleys of musketry could be heard lasting an hour and 10 minutes. The artillery however bore the brunt of the battle, doing terrible execution; the gunners suffered severely. When the army left Centerville a bald eagle soared over our columns wheeled and slowly flew towards the North. It is reported that Beauregard sent a flag of truce to Gen. McDowell but the latter refused to accept it, saying he would accept nothing but unconditional surrender. The 1st and 2d brigades of Hunter's division, about noon, made an attack and being strengthened by the 3d brigade drove into the woods where there was a desperate fight but ours were successful. Schenck's brigade from the centre column made a movement to the front, and while the 1st Ohio was in the field in line of battle, the 2d Ohio immediately behind them at the edge of the woods, a 2d N. Y. regiment with the Conn regiment were preparing to form a concealed battery from a deep trench completely hiding the guns and men, commenced a rapid fire with shell grape and canister; our men threw themselves on their faces and only were wounded. The Rebels bayoneted the wounded soldiers and in some instances hurled and tied them to trees. In the course of the battle Ellsworth's Zouaves turned the Rebel cavalry but with great loss. A large number of commissioned officers were killed. The escaped Connecticut men state that on Thursday when the Mass. 1st was extended to the left of the enemy's entrenchments both were unaware of the other's presence, but on discovery the Rebels sprang to arms. Somebody crying out "Hold!" the Rebels inquired "Who are you?" In response to "Mass 1st," the Rebels replied "Damn you, you are just the men we want to shoot," and then fired. One man received a number of bullets fell dead and rolled into their entrenchments where the victors hacked him to pieces with sabres.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Our troops after taking three batteries and gaining a great victory were eventually repulsed and commenced a retreat on Washington in good order with the rear well covered by a good column. Our loss was 2500 to 3000. The fortifications around Washington are being strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

WASHINGTON, 21st.—After the latest information was received from Centerville at half past six o'clock last night a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous, many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnant of the army, and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington. The carnage is tremendously heavy on both sides and on ours it is represented as frightful. We were advancing and taking their batteries gradually but surely and driving the enemy towards Manassas Junction when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by Gen. Johnston who it is understood took command and immediately commenced driving us back when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a regular stampede took place. It is understood that Gen. McDowell undertook to make stand at or about Centerville, but the whole army became demoralized and

it was impossible to check them either at Centerville or at Fairfax Court House.

Gen. McDowell intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court House, but our force being in full retreat he could not accomplish his object beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampment a portion of them returned to them but a still larger portion of them came inside the entrenchments. A large number of our troops on their retreat fell by the wayside from exhaustion, and scattered along the entire route all the way from Fairfax Court House the road from Bull's Run to Centerville was strewn with snarepack arms, &c., some of our troops deliberately threw away their guns and equipments the better to facilitate their travel.

Gen. McDowell was in the rear at the retreat exerting himself to rally the men but with only partial effect the latter part of the army is said to have made their retreat in good order. Gen. McDowell was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights, his orders in the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended. It is supposed that the force sent against our troops consisted according to a prisoner's statement of about 30,000 including a large number of Cavalry.

He further says that owing to reinforcement from Richmond, Strasburg and other points the enemy's effective force was ninety thousand.

According to the statement of two Fire Zouaves they have only about 200 men left from the slaughter, while the 69th and other regiments fought bravely in killed and wounded. The number killed cannot now be known.

Sherman's, Childs's, Griffin's and the West Point batteries were taken by the enemy and the 8th and 32nd regiments cannon, the latter being too cumbersome to move, fell into their hands. They were 2 miles the other side Centerville.

Such of the wounded as were brought to the Centerville hospital were left there after having their wounds properly dressed by Surgeon F. H. Hamilton.

LOUISVILLE, 21st.—A special despatch to the Nashville Union from Manassas 18th says at the fight at Bull's Run Gen. Beauregard commanded. That the enemy was repulsed three times with great confusion and loss. The Washington artillery of New Orleans with 9 guns engaged Sherman's battery of 15 guns and after making the latter change their positions 15 times, silenced and forced them to retire. Our loss is trifling.

Major Harrison and two privates were killed. Captains Dalany Whitman and 3 privates were wounded. A Federal officer of high rank was killed and \$500 dollars in gold taken from his person.

IRON BATTERIES FOR DESTROYING THE BLOCKADING FLEET AT NEW ORLEANS.—The following is from a source which is reliable:

A gentleman just from New Orleans reports that the rebels there had taken a powerful boat, covered her with railroad iron and put her machinery below the water line, and that they have also built a new boat completely of iron, very sharp, with a sharp point below the water line. She is to be commanded by Capt. Seward Porter, formerly of Portland, Me. Both of the above vessels are intended to run down the United States blockading vessels.

It turns out that Jeff. Davis' privateers are no respecters of persons. The cargo of sugar on board the John Walsh was shipped and owned by a Spanish house, and a certificate of the English Consul and Trinidad to these facts was shown to the pirate captain who thought to destroy the evidence by carrying it off. It is time for Spain to be looking out for pirates. This occurrence fully establishes the character of these marauders as pirates beyond the shade of a doubt.

## European Intelligence.

### ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA AT NEW YORK.

New York, July 15.—Steamship Saxonia, from Southampton July 3d arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon with three days later news.

The Saxonia passed the Fulton outside the Needles in the evening of the 3d. She brings £107,000 in specie.

ENGLAND.  
The fire in London is still burning. A new Indian loan of £4,000,000 has been introduced into Parliament.

FRANCE.  
The Paris Patrie denies that M. Thovernal had received a deputation from Rome.

The Patterson family case has been decided. The appeal was dismissed and the first judgment confirmed.

SPAIN.  
Spain abandons all claims against Morocco to declare Tetuan the property of Spain, and to impregnable and to colonize the territory.

Three hundred Republicans have risen in insurrection in Sicily.

ITALY.  
The Turin deputies had voted the budget for 1861.

Two Bourbon committees have been discovered at Naples, and 500 muskets seized. A plot to assassinate Garibaldi has been discovered, and the Government has taken measures to watch the entrance to Capri.

On the discussion of the loan bill in the Turin Chamber, Signor Musolino said he had no confidence in a ministry that maintained

the French alliance. He said that England was the only true friend to Italy, and insisted on the immediate evacuation of Rome by the French. Farini supported the French alliance as the foundation and shield on the popular rights of all Europe.

Cialdini has been made commander of the Southern army.

The Patrie says that disturbances have taken place at Naples.

AUSTRIA.  
It has been definitely resolved at a Cabinet Council not to accept the Hungarian address. A Royal receipt has been sent to the Hungarian Diet, in which the address is stigmatized as disloyal and hostile to the rights of the crown, and the Diet is requested to alter the form and contents of the address under penalty of dissolution if it refuses.

TURKEY.  
An English frigate has been anchored at Constantinople after obtaining from the Porte the firman required by the Convention relative to the Straits of Dardanelles.

The Sultan has introduced great reforms in the imperial household; 500 servants have been dismissed. He has reduced the civil list from seventy-five to twelve millions.

STILL LATER.  
FARTHER POINT, July 15.—Steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool 14th and London 15th, arrived off this Point at 6 o'clock this evening, with two days later news.

The Hibernian passed the Nova-Scotian on Sunday night.

The Americans in London celebrated the Fourth by a public breakfast. Dr. Patten of New York presided. Mr. Adams, the American Minister, sent a sympathetic letter.

The career of the private steam r. Sumter, which has of late apparently been reaping a rich harvest among the unsuspecting American merchantmen, has received a temporary check by the refusal of the Governor of Cuba to harbor her prizes. The Boston Journal says this course was consonant with the proclamation of the Queen of Spain.

The New Orleans Delta thinks that it is useless to make a further attempt to obtain the recognition of foreign powers, and proposes to recall the Confederate Commissioners, and withdraw Exequaturs from the Consuls of all powers who refuse to recognise similar officers for the Confederate States.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 24, 1861.

STEAMER NEW YORK.—An elegantly finished and furnished steamer of 995 tons, bearing the above name, has been purchased by some St. John citizens for the purpose of plying between St. John and Boston—she is said to be a very fast steamer and good sea-boat, and is commanded by Capt. H. Chisholm, a gentleman highly esteemed for his attention and courteous behaviour to passengers and his undoubted ability as a commander. His affability and kindness have won for him a degree of popularity seldom attained. The New York is a magnificent steamer, her state-rooms, cabins, and saloons, are spacious and fitted up in the best style—everything about the vessel is of the best and most modern description she is reported to be a fast boat, and will it is said be well patronized. The clerk, Mr. Bates, is a universal favourite, as he deserves to be.

There are now on the line three good steamers, and the travelling portion of the public are well supplied. The New Brunswick, Capt. Winchester is a superior vessel built expressly for this route, and fitted up with all the modern improvements; the Eastern City, Capt. Fields, is also a good vessel; they ply twice a week, as may be seen by reference to advertisement; and the River Steamer Queen, connects with all these steamers.

PRESENTATION.—The Chatham (Canada) "Planet" of the 2d inst. contains an address to Wm. Mackintosh, Esq., (late Principal of Chatham Central School) from his fellow teachers and pupils. On the occasion of his removing from that place—together with his Reply. The address was accompanied with a splendid gold watch chain. Mr. Mackintosh and family passed through here last week, on their way to Woodstock, their future residence. His many friends here will rejoice to hear of his health being restored.

The publication of the tri-weekly edition of the "Colonial Empire" has been suspended for the present, owing to the embarrassed state of trade and the scarcity of money. A weekly edition will be issued on Saturdays, and also "Extras" whenever anything of sufficient importance transpires. The publication of so large a journal containing an amount of matter, in such style, three times a week as the "Empire," would require an extensive advertising patronage and many household subscribers, at any time.

Its editorial staff, and corps of reporters are not surpassed in the Province. Of its political leanings, the public are the best judges.

The World renowned Wizard, Professor Anderson, performed in St. John last week. We attended one of his exhibitions, and in common with the audience admit that his performance was truly wonderful. Sig. Blitz is a mere child to him in legendeism.

Prof. Anderson is assisted by his daughter Miss Anderson, who performs on the Piano, and his little daughter Flora, who sings sweetly.

NEW POTATOES.—Mr. Edward DeWolfe, of Cove Farm, presented us on Saturday last, with a liberal sample of new potatoes, which for size and quality, are superior to any we have seen this season. His Vegetable garden promises an abundant yield, and we trust his efforts to supply the town will be amply rewarded.

A NEW MASONS HALL was dedicated at Hampton, on the 16th inst., by the Provincial Grand Master, A. Balloch, Esq. A Grand Lodge was opened in the new hall, and the ceremony of dedication performed in ample form. An oration was delivered by the Rev. C. P. Bliss, chaplain of the Grand Lodge; after which the Grand Lodge partook of a sumptuous repast at the Victoria Hotel.

We publish to-day telegraphic details of a great battle fought between the Northern and Southern forces at Bull's Run. The loss of the Federalists was heavy, if the reports are correct.

A private named Michael Shay, of Company D, belonging to Calais, was accidentally killed at Portland. His remains were brought by steamer to Calais on Tuesday last.

THE PRIVATEER JEFFERSON DAVIS.—We learn from St. John papers, that Captain Exeter, the Master of this vessel, is a native of that city. He has been a resident of Charlottown, N. S., for a number of years.

We have received from Wm. Smith, Esq., Controller at St. John, a pamphlet containing the Annual Returns of Trade and Navigation for the Province of New Brunswick for the year 1860.

"YOUNG FOLKS MONTHLY," AND THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.—The title of a well conducted journal for youth, published by R. M. Mansur, at Mount Vernon, Maine, Price 3 cents a year.

Mr. Bennett, Chief Superintendent of Schools, has gone on his Summer tour of inspection, commencing with Victoria county. Dr. Jack, now President of the University, has accompanied him, with the intention of personally inspecting the various schools delivering addresses at the meetings held by the Superintendent, and becoming thoroughly acquainted with the state of education, and the advancement of the scholars in the schools of all denominations in the different counties. This energetic step, as all must see, is most judicious; it will make the President personally known all through the Province; give him an opportunity in his lectures of pressing the advantages of a Collegiate education, and the claims of the University of New Brunswick on the parents with whom he will come in contact at these meetings; it will also tend to popularize the University, and do away with the prejudice against it for exclusiveness that may linger in the country; and disprove the accusations that have been levelled against it by a portion of the Liberal press in the Province.

There is every reason to believe that the next term of the University will commence with an infusion of fresh blood and energy; and under its present President, and its young accomplished Professors, it will start on a career of prosperity, which all who wish well to the Province must pray will be perpetual.—[H. Quater.]

On Saturday morning last His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT visited Point DuChene on board the Steamer Lady Head. As there was no intimation given no one knew of his being on board the steamer. There was not even a Magistrate nor M. P. P. to pay the smallest degree of respect to the son of QUEEN VICTORIA. As it happened the Railway Train was at the Point at the time, and Mr. Conductor BARTLETT tendered a ride to H. R. H. for any distant he might choose to travel, but after consultation with Major COWELL and the others the conclusion was arrived at their time did not admit of the offer being accepted.—[Westmorland Times.]

DEATH OF HON. NATHAN APPLETON.—We regret to announce the death of Hon. Nathan Appleton, which has followed close upon that of his daughter, the lamented wife of the poet Longfellow. Mr. Appleton was born in New Ipswich, N. H., October 6, 1779, and came to Boston with no other capital than energy, industry, and a good character. He had previously entered Dart-

mouth College, but was too poor to pursue the College course. He went into the dry goods business with his brother Samuel, now deceased, and from small beginnings became an importer and subsequently was largely interested in the cotton manufacture. He was one of the three original founders of Lowell in 1821. His capital prospered yielding a rich pecuniary return, he became Amos and Abbott Lawrence, the late Amos and his long been ranked among the "merchant princes" of Boston. And well did he earn that title by his liberality and benevolence as well as by his enterprise.

—[Boston Journal.]

A NARROW ESCAPE.—According to the astronomers at Cambridge University, this sphere of ours came very near being knocked out of time on the 25th of June, as the tail of the comet swept our path only a day or two in advance. It moves with a velocity of 1,300,000 miles per hour—about eighty times faster than Professor Morse can decipher his lightning. They now assert that it is fifty millions of miles distant, and still rushing at tremendous speed into regions of endless space. Farwell, then, comet! You couldn't "come in" on us this time.—[Times.]

Crops of every description look well; the cereals promise abundant, in this section. The grass crop we think will be large. Our farmers have barely commenced hay making operations yet, but will doubtless fully enter upon their labors by the first of next week. Of all occupations, if a farmer's is the safest, especially in these times; they will see to it that we do not starve this year.—[B.]

A passenger by the bark Halifax, which arrived at this port—leaving Boston—on Friday last, reports that he was on the fray at Vienna, Va. He says the Federal loss was 1400 killed and many wounded. All information concerning this affair was carefully withheld by the government. [Halifax Journal.]

GREAT EARTHQUAKE.—We learn from the Halifax Journal that the Captain Butler of the steamer "Delta," at Halifax from St. Thomas and Bermuda, on the 16th inst., states that when leaving St. Thomas a report had reached that place that Antigua was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 2,000 lives were lost.

Sclerotic diseased in water, in the proportion of one pound to fifteen quarts of water, is said by the Halifax Sun, to be a remedy for preserving rose and fruit bushes from the ravages of insects.

PRINCE ALBERT IN CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.—His Royal Highness, Prince Alfred, arrived in Charlottetown, on Saturday evening last, at half past 6 o'clock, and was received by the Governor, who escorted him to His Excellency's carriage and the enthusiastic cheers of the hundreds who assembled on the wharf, after which they drove to Government House.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.—The Hon. Joseph Howe has expressed his determination to agitate for a union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, leaving Canada to take what course she may deem expedient after their consummation has been realized.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The New York Journal of Commerce has a letter from St. Paul de Loubo May 27th which says:—"H. B. M. steamer Wrangler arrived yesterday, and reports having captured a slaver, with four hundred and 86 negroes on board. The ship captured had no colors, no papers, no name; and her crew composed of a motley group from different nations, as usual in such cases."

A GEORGIA BANK has a large deposit of bullion at the Philadelphia mint. Secretary Chase has instructed the Director not to pay it until Georgia return to her allegiance.

The receipts of the Railway Department in Nova Scotia, in June, were \$2900 over the receipts of the same month last year.

EARTHQUAKE.—A Canadian paper says that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Montreal the 11th inst., which lasted for several seconds. It was felt at the same time at various places. In Ottawa City chimneys were thrown down and buildings shattered.

MEXICO.—The Liberalistas of Mexico have given permission for the Bible to be circulated in that country.

ST. ANDREWS.

At St. Stephen, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. S. Thomson, L. L. D. Rector, Henry Maxwell, Esq., to Henrietta daughter of Wm. D. Christy, Esq., all of that Parish.

NOTICE.

The Public is respectfully informed that the Sale by Auction of the FURNITURE and Effects of Mr. Julius Thompson, which was advertised to have taken place on MONDAY and TUESDAY last, has been unavoidably postponed, in consequence of Mr. Thompson being obliged to remove the property from the premises prior to the intended time of Sale.

Full particulars and due notice of the time and place of Sale, will be given in future advertisements.

J. H. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, July 23, 1861.

## Valuable Property.

To be sold on SATURDAY next at PUBLIC AUCTION and promises known as the "erly occupied by Chas. McGinnis in the Town of St. Andrews."

FOR TERMS apply to the above has a good house well adapted for a Public House. St. Andrews, July 23, 1861.

EMPLOYMENT! AGENTS WANTED.

WE want an active Agent in the United States for Franklin Sewing Machine of the "Treadle" type. Agents receive \$40 per Month and a commission on sales. Every machine is warranted to run, and kept in repair at most moderate rates. For full particulars, address, subscribers, HARRIS & SONS, Box 11.

Through New York, Boston, Montreal, and the Atlantic.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOTICE is hereby given that, 8th July, 1861, Woodstock or the "Arrows" every Monday at 8 A. M. Announcements via Eastport, the steamer by Train at 2 where conveyances meet FRANK and HOLLISTON.

Return trains leave Cambridge, at 12 noon, arriving at St. Andrews on Friday 10th. Passengers can take the following morning at on Friday.

FARES AS USUAL. Tickets to Antwerp (Continental) to Woodstock, express parcels of Freight, to and from, and promptly St. Andrews, July 1861.

EXCURSION.

THE splendid excursion will leave St. John, Eastport, Portland, on Wednesday, 17th July. This being her first trip, she is treated as an excursion.

to and from, for one fare. Boston on Friday 16th, with liberty to excursion that day, or on the following inst., same hour.

Excursion tickets and all information apply to W. WARREN H. C. O. HALL, St. Andrews, July 1861.

Muscovado.

12 Hbls Bright Muscovado article.

St. Andrews, July 1861.

A SPECIAL.

Will be held at the Peace on Monday the 17th for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the County of St. Andrews.

July 7, 1861.

Julius.

34 to 1 and Anthracite Coal.

CLOTHS & BRADY.

MANUFACTURE CLOTHS & READY.

SEAMEN BOYS CLOTHING.

WHOLESALE.

CUSTOM WORK BY AND.

July 2-17.

Crush.

Ex "Cliff" and 10 B. boxes.

Do Black pr 20 Hbls. Muscovado.

6 Puncheons Ale.

6 Hbls. Muscovado.

Nov. 13.







