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From the London Times.

The popular organs of opinion in the Northern States of America are in ecstasies at the mischievous character of the "Revised Tariff." To compensate its extreme inconvenience to themselves they are able to find a truly Christian consolation in the circumstance that it is still more injurious, as they hope, to England and all Europe. The fact is that they will have to pay at least half as much again for everything they import, and that, consequently, they will often have to do without it altogether, whilst their little, for somebody else on this side is starving for want of employment. The hard necessity of finding ready money to pay soldiers and contractors compels them to tax everything that can be taxed, and, as their means are only limited, to buy everything in less quantity and worse quality than heretofore; but "Thank God," the European producer is damaged as much as ourselves. So, when the American wears his body linen & rags, and can no longer walk down Broadway in the splendor of glossy "panta's," when he finds himself poisoned by his French wine at what was once a wholesome price; when his razor scrapes without cutting, and his tools break in his hands; when the locomotive runs off a bad rail; when the boiler bursts its sheeting, as bad as it is dear, and scalds a score or two of citizens; when the bolts and other iron work of a large truss bridge give way, and a trainful into the gulf below; when the sick man finds his drugs worthless if not absolutely poisonous; when the scissors refuse to cut, and the thimble to give the finger end; when the thrifty housekeeper depletes the money breakers she cannot afford to replace; when the "help" cannot renew her Sunday's best, and her mistress must walk abroad in last year's finery; when the printer must work with bad pen and bad ink—the sufferer is always to cheer himself with the pleasant thought that what he cannot have nobody else is making, and that, if he has not the thing, somebody else has not the bread. That is the new American gospel. It is much as if a man whose house was burnt down by his own carelessness thanked Heaven that his neighbors had been half-drowned by the engines as well as scorched by the flames. There is something ridiculous, even to glibness in the spectacle of the Americans dancing in the fetters they have imposed on their own trade, parading their own sores and mutilations, and praying to all their gods that the rest of the world may be in a worse case than they are themselves. They are now offering a "Te Deum" because they hope they have shut out half the world, insulated themselves from Europe, brought famine to several millions of British, French, and German firebrands, and made the Atlantic ten times as wide to all practical purposes. We pass over the absurdity that they still hope to send us their "breadstuffs," which we cannot do without, even while they expect to receive nothing in return. Of course, we cannot buy their bread without money, and cannot get money without earning it by some trade or manufacture. So the American fleet of Europe as a vast poorhouse, in which the inmates shall have their daily loaves without doing a stroke of work is not likely to be realized, unless, indeed, the Americans, in pure malice and wickedness, should send us twenty or thirty millions quaters of corn every year and refuse to take a dollar for them. No doubt this would answer the desired purpose of degrading us into paupers, but the Americans are not in a condition to try, and an experiment in the science of political and social economy. Indeed, the people who talk of sending us corn and taking nothing in return are not the persons most concerned in the project—the corn-growers themselves. The "Revised Tariff" strikes its first and hardest blow at the Southern and Western States. It tells the American agriculturists in the vast interior that they shall henceforth buy and sell at prices dictated by the manufacturers of New York and the Atlantic States. It tells them that they shall produce at the New York prices, and also pay for every article they wear on their bodies, or use in their houses, their farms, their workshops, or on their railways. It rivets a collar on every American neck, with "New York" thereon inscribed, and a chain on every American head and foot to fret the skin till it reaches the bone. We grieve for them as well as for ourselves, for we see that much of this is inevitable, and that war can only be paid for taxation. But we beg to assure our American contemporaries that, when exult in the communication of their own miseries to a Europe, we see in their exultations only the aberrations of a mind and nature so thoroughly perverted that it can claim "Evil, be thou my good."

The Richmond Examiner calls President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and General Scott, "a dirty trio of Yankee negro-stealers."

Arrival of the "Arabia."

The "Arabia," from Liverpool 26th and Queenstown 27th, arrived at Cape Race at 4 p. m. on Sunday.

Times editorially contends that late defeat of McClellan changed every thing, and it is now beyond doubt that a general rising may be anticipated in all Northern States occupied by Federals. Northerners are no fools, and are receiving conviction that such people as the Confederates can never be subjugated. If war is to go on, immense levy ordered by the President must actually be made, but men will not be forthcoming. Volunteerism makes slow progress. Times' New York correspondent declares that in 11 days only 15,000 men had come, in spite of the enormous bounty, up to the very latest. Society has borne wasting away of army with comparative equanimity, but foreigners and rowdies are now all but expended, and North will find it cannot be replaced by money. Each Northern man must come forward in his own proper person and fight in swamps and trees or scheme of conquest must be abandoned. If the scheme of enlistment fails, then all is over, and after a few months independence of South must be acknowledged. Confederates are well aware of Northern difficulties. Times also has special despatch announcing McClellan to be superseded by Halleck.

Army and Navy Gazette is of opinion that McClellan is now in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever before.

In Commons, 24th, Bill making provision by means of rates in aid, &c., to meet distress in manufacturing districts, further debated and read second time. Some speakers advocated a loan rather than increased rates.

In House of Lords on 25th Bill providing for continuance of Fortification Works was debated and read second time.

In Commons same evening Adderley, in directing attention to state defences of Canada remarked that the House ought not separate until it had received some distinct statement from Government what their intentions were on the subject. He wished to know whether Minister considered that the Colony was or was not exposed to danger.

Welles believed decision recently arrived at by Canadian Parliament, in reference to Militia, did not represent feeling of Canadian people.

Lacy Evans did not think there was any immediate danger of invasion of Canada. The Northern States had no means whatever of undertaking such project; if the population of Canada was true to itself, it could preserve its independence without assistance of British troops.

Roebuck said Canadian people had been induced to believe that maintenance of their independence was of great importance to England. We ought to show them that we did not care one farthing about their adherence to England.

Sir Cornwall Lewis thought that looking to the position of contest between North and South, and to the manner in which the affairs of the Trent was treated by American Government, there was no immediate probability of rupture of pacific relations between England and America.

The invasion of Canada meant war with England; and in that event the United States must be forced to interference of blockade of Southern ports. Nothing at present seemed more likely than that the United States should voluntarily originate war with England. He admitted Canadians had not made the efforts they ought to for strengthening the militia, but he did not think that was any ground for sending out reinforcements. With regard unto future relation with Canada he looked forward without apprehension or regret to the period when she might become an independent State, but he hoped England did not intend to cast Canada loose, or send her adrift before she had acquired sufficient strength to assist her own independence.

D'Israeli thought England in its dealings with its Colonies must trust to the spirit and good sense of the inhabitants, and to the character, talents, and resources of Government placed over them.

He protested against discussing Canadian policy in British Commons was more respectful to people of Canada, that we should assume that vote of her Parliament represented opinion of Colony. He thought great error had been committed by her Majesty's Government in sending eight thousand troops to Canada, inasmuch that it damped ardor of Canadians, and led to unfortunate state of affairs which since prevailed.

Palmerston regretted that a strange feeling upon local question of Canada had resulted in refusal of Canadians to make due provision for their defence in case of invasion.

At the same he did not concur with D'Israeli that the result was produced by the

signs which Government took last year to reinforce the regular troops in the Colony.

Looking at the state of North America at that time the despatch of additional troops was simply an act of precaution and ought to have stimulated Canada to do something for herself. England has sent all the troops she can to Canada and it rests with the Canadians to make all provision requisite to protect the Colonies from invasion. The subject then dropped.

The Daily News says it will be a fortunate thing if England does not add Canada as well as the rest of North America to the list of her enemies. It strongly denounces the course of the Times to bring about such results.

The steamer Modern Greece which fell into the hands of the blockading squadron while attempting to run the blockade was owned by Mr. Pearson of Hull and was insured at Lloyd's at twenty-five guineas premium.

The Steamer Indian Empire [late] of the Galway line, was destroyed by fire in the Thames.

The ship Reindeer from Cette for New York was set fire to by two of the crew who had previously murdered the second mate, the carpenter, cook and one seaman, and wounded the master, chief mate and two others and taken four hundred dollars from the cabin. They then stole a boat and left the vessel in the remaining one. The survivors were taken off, burning the ship a few hours afterwards, and landed at Mataga 12th July.

FRANCE

Admiral Delegrave embarked on the 23rd on board the frigate Normandie for Mexico.

It is represented that the Orleanist element in French politics is in favor of the Federals, whilst the Imperials are for the Confederates.

Bourse was quiet. Steady at 68 55.

ITALY

Paris Patrie gives currency to a report that Garibaldi had resolved to disembark with 6,000 volunteers on the Roman Coast, and in consequence 6 war steamers have been ordered to cruise between Civita Vecchia and Terracina.

Count Montebello also despatches troops from Rome to general frontiers.

A corps of 2,500 Bavarians had embarked at Civita Vecchia for the same point on Neapolitan coast.

The King of Wurtemberg, Grand Duke of Baden, and Grand Duke of Saxe Coburg, are about formally to recognise the Kingdom of Italy.

Latest despatches say Garibaldi is still at Palermo, and that rumours of fresh expedition under his leadership are unfounded.

RUSSIA

It is reported there is a probability of the Grand Duke Constantine being named King of Poland instead of "Meeroy."

LONDON-MONEY MARKET.—The reduction of the Bank minimum to 2 per cent, excited some comment and roused some slight misgivings in commercial circles in regard to the spirit of speculation likely to be aroused. The rate has only been so low once before, in 1852. The Times defends the Bank, and says that in dealing with money, as with any other marketable commodity, it had no choice but reduction.

Funds received considerable impetus from the reductions, consols having improved 3 to 3 1/2 per cent since "Change. The fine weather for crops assisted the buoyant feeling.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL, 26th.—The Times in its editorial on American affairs says:—"We must do the New York Press the justice to say that as far as we have seen it treat the disasters of the Federals with sufficient fairness. Though to a certain extent exhibiting the mendacious bulletins of the Government and the pompous addresses of McClellan, it is still independent enough and honest enough to let the country understand the whole truth. While Falstaff & Bobadil describe their exploits, the newspaper correspondents quickly explain matters in a manner that has filled the Northern cities with consternation."

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, 27th.—Paris Bourse is firm at 68 20.

The Portuguese harvest is short. It is reported ports will be open in September for importation of grain.

The British Parliament will be prorogued on the 5th August.

The reports of Garibaldi's expedition are without foundation.

There is an average demand for money at the bank since the reduction; the cheapest paper was negotiated in open market at 1 1/2 per cent.

The cotton market is dull, declined 1/4 to 1/2 on all qualities except American, which is easier, but not quotably lower.

Breadstuffs are active. Flour has advanced 6d, wheat 2d. Provisions are dull and unchanged.

Consols closed on the 26th at 94 1/8 & 94 1/4.

PREACHING A PRACTICAL SERMON.—A number of years ago, Parson B. preached in a town in the interior of this State. A sound theologian was Parson B., as a published volume of his sermons evince; but like many clergymen of the past generation, he was too much given to preach "doctrinal sermons" to the exclusion of practical themes; at least so thought one of his parishoners, Mr. C.

"Mr. B." said he one day to the clergyman, "we know all about the doctrines by this time. Why don't you sometimes preach a real practical discourse?"

"O, very well. If you wish it, I will do so. Next Sunday I will preach a practical sermon."

Sunday morning came; and an unusually large audience, attracted by the report of the promised novelty, were in attendance. The preliminary services were performed, and the Parson announced his text. After "opening his subject" he said he should make a practical application to his hearers.

He then commenced at the head of the aisle, calling each member of the congregation by name, and pointing out his special faults. One was a little inclined to indulge in creature comforts; another was a terrible man at a bargain, and so on.

While in mid-volley, the door of the church opened and Doctor S. entered.

"There," went on the Parson, "there is Doctor S., coming in, in the middle of service, just as usual, and disturbing the whole congregation. He does it just to make people believe that he has such a large practical sermon."

"And now," said he, "there is Mr. C., he's a merchant—and what does he do? Why he stays home on Sunday afternoons and writes business letters. If he gets a lot of goods up from New York on Saturday night, he goes to the store and marks them on Sunday morning. That's how he keeps the Sabbath; and he isn't satisfied with doctrinal sermons; he wants practical ones."

At the conclusion of the services, the Parson walked up to Mr. C., and asked him how he liked the "practical sermon."

"Mr. B." was the reply, "preach what you please after this. I'll never attempt to direct you again."

A judge and councillor being upon "indifferent terms," a client of the counsel's making his appearance at the bar with his jaw terribly swollen, the judge remarked—"Mr. C., this is a case of yours would make an excellent case for the court in a trial of laughter against the counsel. On silence being restored, the counsel then remarked—"My Lord, I think he would make a better judge, for his jaw is all on one side." The retort turned the laugh against the judge, and from that time they were on the best of terms of friendship.

A BARYTE MINE.

At Chester, Conn., there is a mine three hundred feet in depth and extending several hundred yards horizontally in the bowels of the earth. Large masses of a white crystalline substance streaked with yellow, are obtained in this subterranean artificial cavern, and these sparry crystals are used in large quantities for making with white lead paint. This heavy spar is the sulphate of baryte; it is ground in mills and sold for about twenty dollars per ton. When mixed, weight for weight, with lead, it is called Venice White; when mixed with one-third of white lead it is called Dutch White. The purest white varieties are most valuable, and for certain kinds of painting it is preferred to pure white lead. All lead paints become black when exposed to sulphurous gases, but the vapors have no such effect upon baryta.

Cotton is coming out of West Tennessee very freely. Three trains, comprising thirty-seven cars, loaded with it, started for Columbus from points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on the 18th, and immense piles were waiting shipment. The people fear burning by the guerrillas, and are anxious to sell. Prices range from 20 to 35 cents.

A large bear visited the eastern side of Beech Hill, a few nights ago, regaling himself upon a fat mutton, the property of Alexander Anderson, who saw him a short distance off, and says he is an uncommonly good brute. He is, probably, the same fellow that killed Patterson's calf. Dead falls are set for him and he will likely be captured before the summer is ended.

A friend lately returned from Cornwallis, says the prospects of a large fruit crop throughout that region of country were never better. Some days ago, Mr. Dwight Denoit

had to procure, from a distance, a load of poles, with which to prop up the limbs of his apple and plum-trees, bending downwards with their heavy load of apples, but more especially plums.

HANCOCK, August 7.

McClellan had assumed the offensive.

Successful reconnaissance was made on Tuesday by Gen. Hooker to Malvern Hill, distant 10 miles. Two Virginia regiments, posted behind earthworks, were driven out and fled toward Richmond leaving a hundred prisoners.

Col. Averill routed a Virginia regiment at White Oak Swamp bridge, capturing twenty-eight.

Gen. Pleasanton followed the retreat to near New Market, ten miles from Richmond, meeting two Confederate Bridges and falling back with 30 prisoners.

Reconnoitering forces went into camp at Malvern Hill.

Memphis Bulletin reports a fight near there on Sunday, between four thousand Federals, and Confederates under Jeff. Thompson. The latter were repulsed with great loss.

Great War meeting in Washington yesterday. Most vigorous and stringent measures recommended.

NO FREEDOM FOR THE NEGROES.—Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, addressed a mass-meeting in Indianapolis, capital of the State of Indiana, 30th July. He said—

"He was for the Union provided the rights of the South and slavery were not interfered with. Before doing anything more he would pause to see what we were fighting for. If it is to free negroes, let not another drop of blood be shed. He would hang the leading rebels and balance the rope with abolitionists."

LORD NELSON'S COUSIN.—John Fringle, the cousin of Lord Nelson on board the Victory is still alive, and residing in Newton Abbott, (Devon). He has recently attained the great age of 102 years. Although he is rather infirm his mental faculties which so distinguished him in earlier life. He is by birth a Scotchman, having been born in the county of Fife, and on attaining the age of 21 he joined the Royal Navy. Whilst in the service he took an active part in many of the celebrated naval battles, and amongst others those of the Nile, Trafalgar, and Alexandria. He has a pension, and at the ripe age of 92 he married his present wife.

The casualties of all kinds in the army of the Western Department (late Halleck's) since it went into the field, are stated at 63,500, of which 43,000 are charged to death and absence from sickness, and 18,000 to various casualties by battle.

Mr. Alfred Atkinson, innkeeper at Amherst, N. S., was robbed of \$200 a few nights ago. The money was taken from the pockets of his garments while he was in bed asleep. A boy has been arrested on suspicion of committing the theft.

The Italian Government had just ordered the construction of two iron-plated frigates at the building yard of the Seyner. Those vessels, which are to be built after a new model, will carry twenty guns large calibre, in battery, and are to be armed with an enormous steel arm.



CHEAP TRAVEL.
N. B. & C. R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Great Reduction in Fares!!

On and after Monday August 11 1862, and until further notice, Trains will run between St. Andrews and Woodstock Road Station as follows:—

A Train will leave for Woodstock Station, every Monday at 3 p. m., after the arrival of a steamer from St. John, every Wednesday at 3 p. m., after arrival of steamer from Boston, and every Friday at 9 a. m.

Returning will leave Woodstock Station every Tuesday at 11:30 a. m., every Thursday at 4 a. m., in time to take Steamer same day for Portland, and every Saturday at 4 a. m. in time to take steamer same day for St. John.

TELEGRAPH FARES EACH WAY FROM WOODSTOCK STATION.

To Boston, Steamer and Rail	\$7.00
" Portland, " " "	5.00
" St. John, " " "	2.00
" Calais, " " "	2.00

Woodstock Station to St. Andrews, 1.50

Single fare, 1.50

Double do, 2.50

HENRY OSBURN, Manager.

O. JONES, Superintendent.

St. Andrews, August 11, 1862. aug 9

