

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, August 1.
Seven of Porter's mortar fleet have arrived at Hampton Roads, and more are expected. Destruction supposed for reduction of Fort Darling.

It is reported that Farragut determined to capture the Arkansas.

Magruder arrived at Camp Moore, and expects to attack New Orleans. Guerrilla bands operating near the city. Gen. Butler is meeting this annoyance stringently.

Gen. Pope's force advanced beyond Warrenton.

Government clerk organizing in companies at Washington.

The recent order relative to absent officers and soldiers will return ten thousand to the Federal army, of reduction of 10,000 cowards.

Ten iron-clad boats at Mobile discredited at Washington.

Steamer Sanford, from Bangor for Boston, wrecked this morning in a fog near Cape Ann. Passengers all saved.

Aug. 2.
On Thursday night batteries of Light Artillery opened from opposite head quarters of the Army of the Potomac, principally directed against the mail boat. Several were killed. Thirty-two pounders silenced them.

The new Merrimac expected down the river daily.

Grenada Appeal announced that the steamer Cuba ran the Mobile blockade with full cargo of arms, ammunition, &c.

Confederates occupy Grand Junction.

Chattanooga dispatch says that the Federals evince great activity, and are preparing for some movement.

Gen. Tombs had resigned.

Mobile News says one division of the Tupper Army is expected in Mobile.

Navy Department has positively knowledge of only one vessel purchased in England trying to leave.

It is reported two conspicuous Confederate crafts, probably the Richmond iron clads, cast anchor yesterday near Turkey Bend.

The Galena, Minato, and others anchored in line of battle off Light House Point.

Refugees report the Confederates have nearly completed two formidable gunboats up the Yazoo River. Com. Davis' flotilla is thus threatened.

Two iron clads are building at Charleston to destroy the blockading vessels. The steamer Economist, supposed recently run the blockade there the blockading fleet has been augmented.

The gunboats Paul Jones and Keystone State are watching the Nashville under cover of a battery in Doboy Sound.

There is much excitement in Washington respecting military matters. A larger force is operating against enemy in Virginia than is generally supposed; and movements are so timed as to secure both McClellan's and Washington's safety.

August 3.
The recent shelling of McClellan's camp is supposed was intended to draw gunboats down river all being above Harrison's Landing, to let new Confederate iron-clads out.

British propeller Memphis, 800 tons captured running Charleston blockade with 1500 bales of Sea Island Cotton, has arrived at New York. She had previously run blockade with a cargo of ammunition.

Federal gunboat Adirondack chased British Steamer Herald, which ran Charleston blockade, into Nassau, causing considerable excitement there.

About two thousand guerrillas are in North Eastern Missouri, and are very troublesome.

The Federal fleet will be obliged to drop down the river from Vicksburg on account of the falling of water.

It is reported that the Confederates are about making movement on Chattanooga and Nashville.

Superfine Flour \$4 80 a \$5. Extra \$5. 20 a \$5 30.

entire number of ships on the naval register of 1861. We had but three thousand sailors and marines a year ago; now there are over 23,000 in our naval service. Certainly these things exhibit an amount of energy and of work deserving of notice, and show forth the resources of the country in a light not less striking than was shown in the raising of our armies. If Mr. Welles has seemed to be derelict in some of his duties, and has been censured by the public and the press for want of push and vigor it must be confessed that in the long run he has made a grand show both of deeds and results.—N. York paper.

Advices from Fortress Monroe state that fifty or sixty thousand rebels under command of "Stonewall" Jackson are reported concentrating on the James River, above its junction with the Appomattox. It is thought that they are making a bold stand at that place, and are bringing all the forces there they can spare from Richmond. It is also thought to be the intention of the rebels to make an attack very soon upon Suffolk, as they are said to be within twenty miles of that city with considerable force. A company of rebel cavalry came down to Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, on Thursday night, and carried off a number of contrabands who had accumulated there, and also forced into the rebel service all the male inhabitants whom they found capable of bearing arms. They also set fire to a quantity of ship-timber, and retired in safety with their trophies.

The London "Times" of the 12th remarks upon the battle at Richmond:

At present it cannot be said that there is any probability of the reduction of Richmond. The confederates by using all their strength and rousing all the enthusiasm of the country, have brought together armies in Virginia with which the federals find it impossible to cope. It is impossible to refuse admittance to a people which invaded by a community three times as numerous as itself, and deprived of military supplies from foreign countries is yet able not only to oppose a stubborn resistance to its enemies, but to take the offensive, and inflict on them the most severe defeats. The present situation of the two armies is likely to give the greatest encouragement to the south and to raise to the highest pitch the resolution and the military pride of its people. They have defeated the northern men in every battle of the war in which naval strength did not enter and now the main army of the enemy is driven back and shut up in a narrow peninsula, where its communications are endangered and its power of doing harm to the confederates is most destroyed. What must be the result of such a battle as has just been fought? Evidently that the federals will have to begin the siege of Richmond with much worse chances than at first. A beaten army which loses daily large numbers from fever and other maladies, encamped on a desert tract of land, debarraded from all communication with the country beyond them, and with the enemy's cavalry ever ready to take advantage of any weakness in their communications with the sea behind them, is not likely to gain any very important advantages in the midst of an American summer.

There is probably at the present moment in Europe not a single society where the defenders of this hateful and atrocious war could make themselves heard. The impartial opinion of every civilized nation is being more and more strongly expressed against the enterprise in which the federals are embarked. The orators of the Northern States may inveigh as much as they please against the interference of England, and the mob may shout scorn of English advice and defiance of English arms; but English opinion is, after all, the opinion of the world, and we hope that, in spite of the indignation and high-flown eloquence, the good sense which has uniformly marked our counsels in this affair may at length prevail. We must repeat and repeat again our earnest recommendation to the federals to put an end to this horrible war. What have they gained by it? What can they ever gain by it? There would be no disgrace in desisting from the hopeless and consequently wicked attempt to conquer and govern the South. Every one knows that the northern man is as good as the southern, and that if any section of the Union were invaded by the rest it would assuredly give the same proofs of unflinching resolution. The whole difference between the two belligerents is that the south is "thoroughly in earnest and fights as for life and death. This makes up for want of food of arms, of medicines, or all that makes war easy. As long as this resolution lasts, and several millions of people are in arms to resist subjugation, so long must the efforts of the North meet with the failure which has thus far attended the Virginian campaign of 1862.

Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States, died at his residence at Lindwell, at 2 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, 24 ult. at the advanced age of eighty, after a retirement of twenty years from public office, and of more than twelve from active participation in the politics of the Republic. A mark of respect the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments at Washington, except those of the War and Navy, are being draped with black.

The Collector of the port of New York has received from Mr. Seward a gold watch and a telescope, forwarded by the British government, for presentation to Capt. Macduck, and Son, master and chief mate of the

American ship Constantine, in acknowledgment of their gallant conduct in rescuing the crew of the British brigantine Billow, of Windsor, N. S., from the wreck of their vessel.

The Cincinnati Times says that the late negro riots in that city are supposed to have been part of a concerted plan to bring about excitement for political effect, and that there are men who allege that they were a part of the secret programme of the great "conservative" movement inaugurated recently in New York. The Toledo Commercial also says the same, upholding that there are positive evidences that the riots there were the results of concerted movements, originating in New York, and incited by emissaries dispatched simultaneously to the different cities.

The Richmond "Enquirer" claims that one more Confederate victory, will end the war, and that "Commissioners for a truce and armistice will meet—those necessary precludes to peace."

The case of Mr. Charles P. Gordon, of Boston, and his four sons, who were arrested a short time since on a charge of treason and subsequently released on giving bail, was brought before the U. S. Court at Boston on the 23rd, and the Commissioner dismissed the complaint as there was no case proven. On the delivery of the decision the crowd in the Court burst into applause, which nobody checked, and many persons went up and shook hands with the Gordons.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 6 1862.

Lord Palmerston's speech in the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Lindsay's motion for mediation—sets the question of any mediation or intervention on the part of Great Britain, at rest, at least, for some time. The American papers may rant and rave and threaten a disposition by the way with which they are all more or less tainted, but they now have before them in the Premier's speech a quietus. It is plain that the British Government will let the Northern and Southern States fight their own battles, which from appearances and telegraphs, will be of shorter duration, than many imagine. Taking the Federal press for authority, there appears to be a disposition on the part of a large number at the North, to arrange the difference with the Southern Confederacy on amicable terms. Another party, also a numerous one assert, that slavery must be abolished if in no other way at the point of the sword—proving to the letter that the article in Blackwood on "Democracy" was true. "He who would be free himself must strike the blow,"—and without doubt the Confederacy are making the attempt; how well or ill they have succeeded, is known to all disinterested observers.

The President calls for 300,000 more men for nine months unless sooner discharged. They are to be raised immediately by drafting.

The new steamer "New England," of the International Company, arrived at St. John on Friday last. She is described as a splendid steamer, and is fitted up in the best style with all the modern improvements both in machinery and furniture. Her saloons are large, her sleeping apartments airy and comfortable, and her arrangements generally, such as will give satisfaction to the traveling public. She is 230 feet long, 36 feet broad, 12 feet hold, and registers 853 tons, 1600 horse power, and is commanded by Capt. Field, formerly known to the public. Mr. Lee Porter, formerly of the Admiral, one of the most popular officers on board any steamer in these waters, is clerk; for civility politeness and attention he has no superior.

The paper currency of the States is represented as sapping the vitals of the people, and unless checked very soon, must end in bankruptcy and ruin. The poor will become poorer, and the rich, richer. The brokers are still buying up gold, and selling it to Germans and other foreign residents, who are removing their deposits from the States to Great Britain for safe keeping. Confederate and Federal treasury notes, are at a heavy discount here—in fact they won't pass.

Our contemporary of the Carleton Sentinel can accept as correct "our report." Those present should know better than those who were a hundred miles distant, what was said. What a man said and what he intended to say, are two different things; there was no "gross mistake" on our part. We can even go further if it were advisable. But now as political capital has been made

out of the report, we will drop the matter, merely adding that we must close our ears and shut our eyes, if the truth is not to be told.

It is currently reported that brokers from the States are sending American bank bills to this Province for the purpose of buying up all the silver and gold that can be obtained, and then shipping it away to Boston and New York, where it sells at a premium of 10 to 12 per cent. Change is scarce enough and we trust the people will let the American bills return unchanged, unless they are received in payment for merchandise. For some time they have been passed at a heavy discount in St. John and other places, while Province bills have been taken at a premium in the States.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. — The July number has been received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co. of New York. The table of contents embraces several able articles, and is as follows:

Life of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, by Earl Stanhope.
Across the Channel.
Cantonians—Part VI.—No. 10.
Hints to Mental Culture.
David Wingate.
Exhibitions, Great and small.
Jeffrey's British Conchology—Snails.
Stanzas to Wordsworth.
Iphigenia in Aulis.
Chronicles of Carlingford: Salem Chapel.—Part VI.

The Steamer New Brunswick has been withdrawn from the Boston and St. John line, by the Federal Government, for the conveyance of troops. The new steamer, the New England, connects with the Railway to Boston and will ply twice a week between St. John and Portland, leaving St. John on Mondays and Thursdays, and Portland Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Circuit Court was opened on Tuesday. His Honor Mr. Justice Ritchie, presiding. There were 23 causes entered for trial.

A large number of persons from various parts of the County are in town attending Court.

The American papers state, that ten iron clad gunboats, ordered in England for the Southern Confederacy, had arrived at Mobile harbor, they mount from 10 to 30 guns each. It is also stated that three more are on the way. These together with the Arkansas, senior and junior with two or three others nearly ready at the South, will be a formidable steam navy for the Confederacy. Provided the report prove correct, the South may in turn become "the bickering fleet."

A very simple question will then require no solution—if one Arkansas can beat so many gunboats and rams, how many will twelve conquer?

Mr. Samuel Osburn of Pembroke returned from the Nova Scotia gold mines on Monday last. He spent about three months in the mines, and concluded it would not pay him to make a longer stay. He says capital is required to carry on mining operations with any prospect of success.—Eastport Sentinel.

Under the new tariff the duty on brandy is increased twenty-five cents per gallon and on spirits from grain fifty cents per gallon, making the duty on former, for first proof, \$1.50 per gallon, and on the latter one dollar.—Ibid.

The Charleston Mercury states that the steamers Nashville and Kate, which recently brought cargoes of arms and ammunition to a Southern port, have succeeded in again making their way to sea, in spite of the blockading fleet.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World says that Gov. Bradford is about to call out the militia of Maryland preparatory to drafting, it being impossible to obtain the quota from that State by volunteering.

Richmond papers state that the court-martial which tried Commodore Tatnall on the charge of culpably destroying the Merrimac, have awarded him an honorable acquittal.

Capt. Porter of the Mississippi mortar fleet, arrived in Washington on the 28th ult. He will soon return to active service on the James River under command of Captain Wilkes. This leads to an impression quite prevalent in Washington, that the siege of Vicksburg will be abandoned.

On the 8th ult., on the passage from Hamburg to Quebec, Thomas French, of St. George, N. B.

Ship News.

July 30—At New York Schooner "Georgiana," Hayes, loading for Aux Cayes, Cuba.
July 12—Brig Bachelor at Matanzas.

Underwriter's Sale.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon at the Subscribers Office will be sold at Public Auction—for the benefit of all concerned.

A Quantity of
Rail Road Iron
as it now lies sunk at the Eastern Ballast Ground the same being lost from on board the ship Mississippi.

St. Andrews 5th Aug. 1862. W. WHITLOCK, Agent for Lots.

PROBATE COURT, COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of the Estate of Alexander Thompson Lindsay late of the Parish of St. Stephens, in the County of Charlotte, deceased.

WHEREAS Ninian Lindsay and Zachariah Chipman both of Saint Stephens aforesaid, Administrators of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, and Credits, which were of the said Alexander Thompson Lindsay deceased at the time of his death, have this day filed their Account with the said Court, and have prayed that the Creditors and next of Kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account.

Notice therefore is hereby given, to all the Creditors and next of Kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Office of the Registrar of Probates in St. Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Tuesday the second day of September next, at the hour of eleven, in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the Account of the said Administrators.

GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1862.

JAMES W. CHANDLER, Judge of Probates.
GEO. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates.

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

Great Reduction in Fares!!
On and after Monday 21st July 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 the steamer from St. John, and every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m., after arrival of the steamer from Boston.

Returning will leave Woodstock Station every Tuesday at 4 a. m., in time for Steamer for Boston. Also every Saturday at 4 a. m.

Fares each way from Woodstock Station.
To Boston, \$6.00
" Portland, 5.50
" St. John, 2.00
" Calais, 2.00

Woodstock Station to St. Andrews, Single fare, 2.00
Woodstock Station to St. Andrews, Double fare, 3.00

O. JONES, Superintendent.
St. Andrews, July 21st, 1862. JY 24.

NOTICE.

To be sold at public Auction, under a License by the Court of Probates for the County of Charlotte, at the Clerk's office, near the store of Abraham Young in Saint George, N. B., on Sunday the thirtieth day of August next, at twelve o'clock, noon: All that certain lot of land, purchased by the late Stephen Young from Daniel Farley, situate in the Parish of Saint George, on the north side of the road leading to the Red store (so called), and containing eight acres or thereabouts.

Purchase money to be paid on the sixth day of September next, when a deed will be ready for delivery.

A. J. WETMORE, Executors of the will of ABRAHAM YOUNG, of Stephen Young, St. George, N. B., July 26, 1862.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that Samuel H. Whitlock of St. Andrews, has by Deed dated the 18th day of July, 1862, transferred all his Estate, debts, and property to the undersigned, upon certain trusts for the benefit of creditors in said deed expressed. The said deed can be seen on application to either of the undersigned, and the creditors of the said S. H. Whitlock, are requested to execute the same within sixty days from the date of said Deed: and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned.

W. HATCH, C. KENNEDY.
St. Andrews July 29, 1862.

APRIL SESSIONS, 1859.

ORDERED—That no Vehicle of any description, be allowed to drive down the Steam Boat Landing either on its arrival or departure of the Steam Boat, under the penalty of five shillings for each offence.

A True Copy,
W. HATCH, Clerk.

Property at Canterbury, FOR SALE BY PUBLIC CONTRACT OR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Property at present occupied by John S. Paterson, at Canterbury Station, will, if not previously disposed of by private contract, be sold by Public Auction on the 1st day of August next. The purchaser can arrange with the present occupant to go into possession on the day of sale. Further particulars on application at Woodstock to JAMES EDGAR, Esq., and at Saint John to J. R. MACSHANE.

July 12—4w

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE U. S. Government has steamer New Brunswick for Troops, the steamer New York Two Trips per Week, for Portland with Railway for both Passengers at former printed Tariff rates.

She will leave St. John N. B., THURSDAYS, at eight o'clock will leave Portland TUESDAY Evenings. Passengers from Boston 7 30 A. M. train from Boston, on W. WHITT.

LANDS AT AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction day of Sept. next, in the M the hour of 2 o'clock, noon, in the following lots of Land:
Lot No. 8, containing 28 acres Part of lot No. 10 " 8 " SCHOOL LAND
LOT No. 2, containing 65 ac " 3 " 102
" 4 " 70
" 6 " 79
" 8 " 25
" 10 " 23
" 11 " 26

Terms made known at the time 20th July 1862. By order of the W.

NEW GOSSETT'S NEW GOSSETT'S

Skeleton skirts. NEW FLOWERS. NE

Namie Cloth—cheap. Ladies Grass cloth in pale blue, and for sale, Cheap for Cash at the ALBION HOUSE JOH.

Valuable Water Lot.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in Block E, on "Fronting on the Harbour of St. John" Extension, runs through and it is within a short distance of the Steamboat Landing, of surpassed in town for business for a shipping business, and is worth of purchase.

St. Andrews, July 16, 1862—

Cheap. Cheaper. REDUCTION IN PRICES.

From this date I will offer my goods at reduced prices. Now is the time to purchase a dress cheap. Call in and examine and be convinced.

CHARLES HASL CIVIL ENGINE and DEPUTY LAND SUR 3m ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

NOTICE.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Court of Probates in Charlotte in the Market Square in Saint Andrews in the County of WINDWARD, the twentieth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all or piece of land situate in the parish of the County aforesaid, in North line of Elias Greenlaw's Land Easterly to the rear line of Grant, thence Northward to the rear line Westerly to the road leading from Andrew to Saint Stephen, thence piece of beginning; containing 1 acre, being the lot of land from George A. Greenlaw, deceased.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery of the Administrator's Certificate, of G. A. Greenlaw, July 14, 1862.

B. L. CHADBOURNE GENERAL COMMISSIONER.

Forwards Merc ST. ANDREWS, N. B. References—S. Cary, G. B. Page, Blanchard, Woodstock, N. B.

N. B.—Mr. B. L. Chadbourne Agent, Govt's Wharf, St. At happy to send parties full particulars by schooner, and expenses from N. on, Portland, Saint John, Calais, phen, until loaded on the cars at Station.

MEETING OF COURTS.

The Courts of Con. 20th Pleas at signs of the Peace, will be held at 11 on Tuesday the 16th of September At which time and place all Mag and Constables of said County required to be at these Courts are notified to give their attendance.

THOS. Sheriff.
St. Andrews, July 8, 1862.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE House and Lot, at Queen and Edward street given immediately. June 18. Apply to