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FROM THE STATES.

Bangor, May 26.
The following is from Vicksburg up to Friday night:—City not taken, but great advantages gained. Enemy making firm resistance.

Grant completely commanded the town with his colors planted on enemy's outworks. Some of his troops were within a mile of the Court House. Captures thus far are six thousand men and 63 cannon.

Supposed city would be taken on Saturday. Monitors and gunboats were in front at work.

Herald's Murfreesboro despatch says indications are that large bodies of Confederate cavalry have gone Southward and Breckinridge had fallen back.

Vallandigham on being conveyed to the Confederate lines, only single private received him.

Guerrillas raided into two towns in Missouri.

Gold 143½

May 27.
Reports of large Confederate forces in East Tennessee, are said to be much exaggerated. They are principally collected in Wayne County, Ky., under Wheeler and Morgan.

Reports of reinforcements to Buckner from Virginia unreliable.

Post's Washington despatch says it was reported that Confederate pickets on Rappahannock on Monday admitted capture of Vicksburg.

No late intelligence from Vicksburg received by Government up to ten o'clock last night.

Reported that despatch has been received saying another line of defenses was discovered near Vicksburg, requiring to be taken by storm.

Special to Mobile Register says latest from Vicksburg to Thursday night reports Confederate loss trifling, garrison well supplied, and confident of holding out.

President, Secretary of War, Halleck and Hooker in Council yesterday for several hours.

May 28.
Growing impression in Washington of Lee meditating attack on Hooker, or advancing in direction of Washington. Supposed Confederates pushing up all forces from North Carolina and Charleston.

Regarded certain Beauregard left West for West Virginia.

Last official intelligence from Vicksburg, Sunday morning are going on well for Federals.

Confederates in Vicksburg represented from 25,000 to 30,000. Johnston has about 10,000. Grant's army larger than generally supposed, stretching entirely round the city—each wing resting on the river.

Passengers from Nashville report large portion of Confederate Army leaving Tallahassee, as is supposed for Vicksburg.

Stirring news soon expected from Rosecrans.

SIDING OF A WOMAN IN SOLDIER'S UNIFORM.—In some manner which yet remains to be explained a young woman about 19 years of age, arrived at Cairo several days ago with the 14th Illinois, dressed in soldier's uniform, and serving Captain Crane, of company H, in the capacity of servant.

She reported herself as a male, attended theatre, and answered to the sobriquet of "Charley" as if it were really her name. On Saturday she attended the theatre, and took her seat among her fellow soldiers, but her disguise could not conceal her sex from the searching eyes of the provost marshal.

Her feminine form and womanly ways were such in his estimation, as the sterner sex never more or employed, and straightway caused her to be arrested. Captain Crane, saved her from incarceration in the guard-house, by promising that she should adopt proper wearing apparel and be herself again.

The secret leaked out and during Sunday the boys in camp became deeply interested. They gathered about the Captain's quarters to see her, and to conjectures, and learn, if possible, the whereabouts connected with the presence of their remarkable companion.

But Colonel, receiving an intimation of the affair, at once determined to investigate it, and despatched his adjutant to push its enquiries.

The woman discovering that her secret was out, and that her presence in such a garb was the theme for a thousand tongues, determined to put an end to her own existence. Accordingly, she took up the Captain's revolver, stepped from his front, and placing the muzzle to her breast, fired, and fell a corpse upon the parade ground, without a groan or an exclamation.

The ball entered the breast between the fourth and fifth ribs, passed through the body, and lodged under the skin, close to the right side of the spine, where it was found by the surgeon who held the post mortem examination.

Coroner Corcoran held the inquest, but could learn nothing respecting the young woman's name, family or singular conduct. The tragedy occurred about half-past eight o'clock on Sunday evening. — (Cairo Gazette)

A strong expression of opinion from the Governor of New York State.

The following is Gov. Seymour's letter to the Executive Department, May 16th.

I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Vallandigham.

It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes; it bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice, acting upon the evidence of detailed informers springing from the light of day in the darkness of night; armed men violated the home of an American citizen and furiously bore him away to a military trial, conducted without those safeguards known in the proceedings of our judicial tribunals.

The transaction involved a series of offences against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it violated our right to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged.

The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offence against law, but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty.

If this proceeding is approved by the Government and sanctioned by the people, it is merely a step towards revolution. It is revolutionary. It will not lead only to military despotism but it establishes military despotism.

In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons and security of our property will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down. Even now the Governors and Courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders.

It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decision of the Administration upon these acts.

Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasure.

The action of the Administration will determine in the minds of more than one half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion in the South, or to destroy the free institutions of the North. We look for its decision with most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

ESCAPE OF A SON OF GEORGE N. SANDERS WITH DESPATCHES FOR THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

A communication (says the New York Post) has been received from Mackinaw, which gives the particulars of the passage through that county of Reid Sanders, a son of the notorious George N. Sanders, who has escaped to Canada, with despatches from the Confederate Government for transmission to Commissioner Sill at Paris.

The statement of our informant is as follows:—The United States Assessor for the Mackinaw district, together with the Sheriff of Mackinaw county, were in the Hay de Noquette section, for the purpose of assessing and collecting taxes.

On their way back they overtook a poor looking young man of whom they made inquiries concerning the roads and other matters on which they wished to be informed. They received no answer to their interrogatories, however, and the fact was soon ascertained that their fellow traveller was both deaf and dumb. He had with him a small satchel, which he was able to converse with them in writing.

The Assessor and Sheriff endeavored to persuade the unfortunate young man to return with them to Green Bay, for the reason that he had no bedding, and sufficient clothing to protect him from the inclemency of the weather in that cold climate. To the kind persuasions, however, he refused to listen, stating that he had a cousin at Sault Ste Marie, whose name he gave as "Mr. Mallette," whom he had not seen in twenty three years, and it was his unalterable determination to steer to that place. He also stated that he wished to enjoy the pleasures of a hunt in the vicinity of the Sault, and to combine profit with pleasure, he was in-

tending to speculate in furs. He accompanied the officials as far as Mackinaw, enjoying the hospitalities of their tents and the time as sociably as under the circumstances, could be expected. He stopped three or four days, and at the time that time accompanied the mail carrier, to the Sault. On the way the party often met with travellers, with whom the mute conversed with his slate, writing French as easily and fluently as English. He is described as being a splendid penman, and a scholar of no ordinary merit. When within about three miles of the Sault he had adieu to companions on the journey, and, procuring an Indian canoe, crossed the St. Mary's River for Canada at a double quick rate of speed. No sooner had he reached terra firma on the Canadian side than he at once regained full possession of all his faculties, and, in good French, ordered breakfast and likewise ordered a team to go to Collingwood on the Georgian Bay. He stated to his Canadian friends that his name was Reid Sanders, and that he was on his way to Paris, with despatches for Sill at the government of the Southern Confederacy.

The United States Assessor, at Mackinaw has since the escape of Sanders, received a very polite letter from his "mute" companion on his voyage home, thanking him for his kindness and the many attentions bestowed so profusely upon an unfortunate wayfarer. He has since taken his departure, and is now on his way to his destination, beyond the reach of interception by any inquiring officials of the "Yankee Government."

The Assessor and Sheriff state that he played his part to perfection, and, as they had no reason to suspect anything wrong, they do not seem to regard themselves in any way responsible for the escape of the impudent "emissary."

CLYDE STEAMERS AND THE BLOCKADE.

[From the Glasgow Morning Journal.]

The extent of the transactions in the sale of steamers in the Clyde during the last year and a half for the purpose of running the Southern blockade, is, perhaps, unknown to many of our readers. The first steamer sold here was the screw steamer Fingal, employed in the West Highland trade, which left here towards the end of 1861 with a cargo of Enfield rifles and ammunition. It was followed by the Leopard, a paddle steamer, on the Belfast station, and others, of which the following are among the list:—

Kelpie, Arran. Lost.
Iona, Arranisharg. Lost.
Pearl, Rothessay. Captured.
Eagle, Rothessay. Running.
Ruby, Rothessay. Running.
Neptune, Rothessay. Running.
Dolphin, Loughfyne. Captured.

Of the deep sea steamers they were the Fingal, (ss), West Highland Trade. Now an iron-clad.

Antonia, (s) Bristol trade. Captured.

Adela, (ss) Ardrossan and Belfast trade. Captured.

Tubal Cain, (ss), London trade. Captured.

Thistle, (ss), Londonderry. Running.

Leopard, (ps), Liverpool trade. Burned.

Herald, (ps), Dublin trade. Running.

Havlock, (ps) Dublin "Running.

Princess Royal, (ss), Liverpool trade. Captured.

Giraffe, (ps), Belfast "Running.

Of new steamers sold while building they were the

Memphis, (ss). Captured.

Minho, (ss). Run ashore.

Corinth, (ss). Captured.

Amelia, (ss). Captured.

Granite City, (ss). Run ashore.

Georgina, (ss). Running.

Emma, (ss). Captured.

Gertrude, (ss). On her way out.

Japan, (ss). On her way out.

Of the vessels purchased but not as yet, and said to be for the South, there are Lord Clyde, (ps), Dublin station; Mail, Kilmun Station; Juno, Large station; Jupiter, Large station; Nemo, Large station; Cardin Castle, Rothessay Station; Eagle, now building; Victory, now building; a large paddle steamer now building; a screw steamer fitting up.

From the above it will be seen that thirty eight vessels have been bought here, but this does not include the whole, as many left the Clyde professedly for other ports, and on getting clear out changed their names.

Several new steamers left without any name and proceeded to London and Liverpool. Although many of those put for carriages, the Leopard, in particular, and Stone wall Jackson, as the name was, had made many runs, and said to have cleared for her owners nearly 500 per cent.

even the Granite City, which only made one successful run, is said to have doubled her self and cargo in that single trip and the builders and parties for whom she was built are said to have cleared £3000 each—each by her sale. Of the steamers lately sold here, so urgent has been the demand, it is said one large steamer cleared to her owners a profit of £10,000 more than her original cost, and a new river paddle steamer is said to have brought over £3000 more than her contract price; and another, two years old to have brought £2500 more than the original cost. These wholesale dealings originate in regard to costs, are the consequences of the nine prices being paid for clothing, of the furs within the range of the food and luxuries. To such an extent do Confederate ordinary food, it is said, prices range for which ran lately with tea, that one vessel was sold, to the value of coffee, hams, clothing, valued at Charleston, £12,000, her cargo is at £50,000, thus realizing an enormous profit.

THE POLISH QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th, the Earl of Shaftesbury brought the subject of Poland before the house of Lords making a very pro-Polish speech. He denounced Prussia very fiercely and exposed the real character of the Russian rule of Poland.

After denouncing as evasive and treacherous the fair seeming professions of the Emperor's Government in the recent diplomatic correspondence and insisting that his intentions must be judged of by his acts and the menace of his Generals, he asserted that the only cure for the evils which existed was the separation of Poland from Russia, to which, as well as to the other European powers, she was a source of weakness, and peril.

Lord Hawley used equally strong language, but deprecated war.

Earl Russell expressed great confidence in the human intentions of the Czar, but he could not see how after years of oppression and perfidy the Poles were to exhibit that confidence in his Majesty's policy without which, according to Prince Gortschakoff, it was impossible to hope for a fair trial of the promised concession. The question of separation was surrounded with great difficulties and involved the possibility of a long and costly war, into which her Majesty's Government would be loth to enter without the most pressing necessity. Her Majesty's Government had advised the Emperor to restore the constitutions granted by Alexander I. to give the Poles a free Parliament, and to place the judicial, civic, and political administration of the country in the hands of men whom the people could trust. He hoped the minor States would back up the representations of the Great Powers on this question, and he could not but believe that the ultimate public opinion would be forcibly expressed would tell even upon the conduct of the Autocrat of all the Russians.

FEARS OF AN ELEPHANT.

Some years ago, there was an elephant in the Zoological Garden at Antwerp, who intelligence and docility made it very popular with the visitors. One day, an English gentleman was so pleased with the fascinating manners of the noble animal that he procured a quantity of sweet cakes and other confections, and placing them in his straw hat, held them out for the entertainment of the elephant, who picked out the delicacies one by one, swallowed them, and then, taking it for granted that straw, no matter in what shape, is fodder, quietly crushed the hat into his enormous mouth, and crunched it up with evident relish. This was looked upon as a capital joke by the bystanders, one of whom, who had a straw hat on, was particularly facetious upon the occasion. Just as he had made a very successful sally, however, at the expense of the hatless man, he felt his own hat gently lifted off his head, and, on looking up, was just in time to catch the last glimpse of it as it disappeared down the elephant's throat. On several occasions subsequent to this the elephant picked off and devoured hats made of the same cheap though wholesome material; and, in one instance, a lady's Spring bonnet was thus recklessly appropriated by him, ribbons, pins and all. At last it became necessary for the authorities to interfere, and notices were posted up on the premises, warning all persons that, with straw from going within reach of the elephant's trunk.

A CURE TRICK.

The Sackville Borderer is responsible for the following.—A band of gypsies, or fortune tellers, with horses, waggon, dogs, &c., drove up the Beach Hill road on Friday last, and having selected a pleasant spot in the vicinity of trout brook, began clearing off and driving down stakes preparatory to encamping. A backwoodsman living near shortly made his appearance

and told his unwelcome visitors, that the black measles was raging terribly in the locality, and the people were dying off like rotten sheep. On hearing this they drove up stakes and decamped speedily.

SCRAPS.

Nine tons of quartz taken from the 15th May claim, Wharfedale, Nova Scotia, and crushed this week, yielded 15 ounces of fine gold. The mining prospect in that district for the ensuing summer are reported to be highly encouraging.

A New York paper says the 16,000 acres, or an area of five square miles of territory, has been burned over near Fire Head, Long Island. The fire was caused by sparks from a locomotive.

Lady Stenton, wife of the present peer, died on the 25th—a few days after her distinguished father in law, Field Marshal Lord Stenton.

The Christian Knowledge Society have just issued a Prayer Book, in ruby type, exceedingly clear and distinct, with limp covers for twopence.

The ship "Resolution," in which Captain Cook left England on his second voyage round the world in 1772—ninety one years since—is now at Demerara waiting a cargo of sugar.

Mr. Russell of the special war correspondent of the London Times, has gone to Poland to report for that paper the events of the revolution in that country.

It is rumored that Governor Hinks is about to be removed to Demerara, to Jamaica, and will be succeeded in Demerara by Sir Henry Young who is at present in London.

Mr. Stewart the Attorney General of St. Vincent has resigned his appointment in consequence of Mr. Beaumont being appointed Chief Justice of British Guiana, over the head of himself and other members of the Colonial Bar.

An awkward incident occurred the other day in reference to the writ for a new election for Halifax. It seems by some inadvertence the writ was directed to Halifax in Nova Scotia, instead of Halifax in Yorkshire.

The accident was discovered before despatch of the Colonial Mail, and the letter was delivered up by the Post office authorities.

The Empress Eugenie, it is said, is taking great interest personally in preparing Fontainebleau for the Prince and Princess of Wales. "An apartment is being fitted up in the Chinese fashion and the rooms intended for the Prince and Princess will display that splendour and good taste which is peculiar to France." The old friend of the Emperor, Count Arce, has sent a Venetian gondola, which will be placed on the waters of the magnificent garden.

Militia Notice!

THE first Battalion Charlotte County Militia under my command are hereby ordered to assemble at the West Block House in St. Andrews for inspection on Saturday the 20th June, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. Captains and officers in command of Companies will give notice to their respective companies of the time and place of assembling of all the men belonging to the First Battalion, between the ages of 18 and 45.

JAMES BOYD,
Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battn.
Charlotte Co. Militia.

Valuable Building Lot.

The Subscriber has been authorised to sell at Public Auction on Monday, the 22nd day of June next, that elegantly situated building Lot at the Western end of the Town, formerly the property of the late Mr. Ingram; the lot is forty feet on Water-street and running 160 feet to the rear, the old building included. An undisputed title will be given. Terms made known at the sale.

JAMES BOYD,
St. Andrews, May 26, 1863.

The Supreme Court, IN EQUITY.

Before the Master of the Rolls.
Between THOMAS A. WALKER, DAVID JOHNSON and CHARLES WALKER, Plaintiffs,
and
The New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, (limited,) Defendants.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs on the thirtieth day of January last obtained an order of Injunction.

Now upon motion made unto this Court by Mr. Street of Counsel for the defendants of Tuesday the fifth instant of which motion due notice had been given) and upon hearing Mr. Fraser and Mr. Allen of Counsel for the Plaintiffs and what was alleged on both sides.

This Court doth now order that the said order of Injunction be dissolved and that the defendants costs be costs in the cause.

By the Court,
W. CARMAN.