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THE STANDARD.

C. C. Grammar School.

The annual Summer Examination of the County Grammar School was held before the President, Directors, Rev. Dr. Donald, of St. John, and other visitors, on Saturday last.

The Directors present on the occasion, expressed themselves as very well satisfied with the answers of the boys. The subjects submitted for examination, consisted of Orthography, Etymology, English and Roman History, Geography, Chemistry, Homer's Iliad, Virgil's Aeneid, Cicero's de lege Manilia, and Pro Murena, Virgil's Aeneid, lib. 2nd, Entropius, Arnold's exercises, Euclid, Algebra.

Dr. Donald was struck with Francis O'Neill's proficiency in Greek, his fluency in reading the original, as well as his readiness in translating and parsing. The Virgil class acquitted themselves very well indeed, as did the Junior class, in their application of the rules, in the chief difficulties of orthography. But to particularize is, perhaps, invidious, as all the classes gave general satisfaction.

The President addressed the boys at the conclusion, saying that he was sorry that they were so pressed for time, that they could not give them a better opportunity of showing all they knew in the different subjects, but was persuaded from the examination, that they were unusually well prepared.

He said that he was glad to see such order and discipline, that whenever he had visited the School during the term, the same praiseworthy conduct, had invariably been manifest. Having imparted some good advice, regarding their deportment at all times, he concluded with prayer and the benediction.

The school will be reopened August 1st.

The following are the names of the first and second boy in each class, taken from a carefully kept register of their average standing since Christmas last.

Senior Spelling.—Wm. Bradley, Wm. Whitlock.

English Grammar.—James Chandler, John Brownrigg.

Classy's Geography.—Wm. Whitlock, J. Brownrigg.

Roman History.—J. Brownrigg, F. O'Neill.

Senior Dictation.—Wm. Bradley, John Brownrigg.

Senior Arithmetic.—Wm. Whitlock, John Brownrigg.

Jr. Spelling.—James Haddock, Samuel Andrews.

Jr. English Grammar.—James Haddock, Guthrie Treadell.

Colton & Fitch's Geography.—James Haddock, Thos. Sandford.

Jr. Dictation.—James Haddock, John Maloney.

English History.—James Haddock, Leo Buck.

Arnold's exercises.—Wm. Whitlock.

Virgil's Aeneid.—Herbert Street, Guthrie Treadell.

Jr. Arithmetic.—Adam Johnston, Herbert Street.

Latin Grammar.—Edward Chandler, Jas. Chandler.

Homer.—Francis O'Neill.

Virgil.—Jas. Chandler.

Euclid.—Ed. Chandler.

Writing.—John Brownrigg.

Cicero & Euclid.—Francis O'Neill.

ROBBERY AND BURNING.—On Sunday morning about 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the store of W. K. Reynolds, Esq., at the Leveaux Mills which was occupied by Mr. Alexander Gibson. The flames soon spread to other erections in the vicinity, completely consuming in all four buildings, namely, the store and its contents; a large storehouse, used for storing staves and small lumber which at the time contained 200,000 staves, all of which were consumed; besides a hay barn and a flour store, the contents of the latter being saved. Sufficient is known to prove that the store before being burned was robbed. Mr. R.'s loss in buildings and what is about \$2,000, there being no insurance on them. Mr. Gibson had \$2,000 insurance on the \$5,000 worth of goods destroyed. We hope the second class who have perpetrated this crime, may be brought to justice, and receive the extreme punishment provided by the law for such horrid acts.—News.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—A special train from Shediac, at three o'clock this morning, brought down His Excellency George Dundas, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, who is on a visit to the Hon. Arthur Gordon, Lieutenant Governor of this Province. Their Excellencies

are stopping at the Waverly. Mrs. Dundas, who had been on a visit to the United States arrived yesterday afternoon in the American steamer.

FROM THE STATES.

NEW YORK, July 1st.

The Tribune's correspondent makes the following statement from unquestionable sources. There is reason to believe the statement is in the main correct, as information from other sources, deemed reliable corroborated it:—

Latest advices from Gen. McClellan received at Washington yesterday noon, were up to 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Up to that time he had successfully carried out the plan he pointed out some time ago, which which plan was to swing the right wing towards the rear, which included all the forces north of Half, between Bottom Bridge and New Bridge, at the same time to advance the left wing towards James River and open communication with the gunboats.

The attack of the enemy last Thursday, in great force, necessitated this strategic movement and in changing his base, of course, White House landing was abandoned.

All the sick, wounded, Ordnance and Commissary stores, troops and property that were embarked under the superintendence of Gen. Casey, and on Monday were at Turkey Island on the James River, eight miles below Fort Darling and 15 below Richmond.

After an interruption of communication between Gen. McClellan and Washington for 48 hours, his left wing touched James River, near Turkey Island Bridge. He immediately opened communication with Commodore Rogers of the Potomac flotilla and through him with Washington. The result may be that the steam transports may relieve his soldiers of the fatigue of marching on Richmond by landing them near the Rebel Capital, after the gunboats have cleared away the obstructions.

Our army is now extricated from the malapropos swamp of the Chickahominy, and are on the high ground of James River.

The correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, dated evening 28th, states that we are still fighting. Fort Darling will be ours tomorrow, and possibly Richmond will be occupied and the Rebel army cut to pieces by the 4th July.

Gen. McClellan remarked to-night to the bearer of despatches that we were victorious, but the great battle had just begun and he could not make a report until the job is done.

BALFOUR, July 2d.

President Lincoln has on the recommendation of Governors of loyal States decided to call into service an additional force of three hundred thousand men.

Secretary Seward states that there is no truth in the report that two European Governments had given notice that war should cease.

York river being completely cleared of every thing moveable, 150 barges, schooners and tow boats were at Yorktown on Sunday.

The falling back of the right wing of McClellan's army was done in perfect order, and is not looked upon as a disastrous movement, but one well planned after the union of Stonewall Jackson's and Johnson's forces.

Reports are current that McClellan has taken Richmond, but there is no good authority for the rumor. The telegraph is not in working order.

The Memphis Avalanche state that the rebel leaders solemnly determined in last emergency to appeal to England and France to be recognized as Colonies.

The Federal Gen. Curtis in Arkansas, is suffering for supplies. His situation is critical, he being unable to bring supplies and his army have been on half rations for more than a week.

Refugees report rebel Gen. Pike with 6000 men is moving to attack Curtis, while Gen. Hildman is gathering a force to attack his front.

Federal loss 10,000. McClellan's loss during two days fighting is reported to be 10,000. Understood McClellan's right was attacked by Jackson who successfully charged Federal Artillery, sustaining a loss of 5000.

Jackson reported killed. One Federal regiment captured.

Gen. Porter sorely oppressed crossed Chickahominy.

McClellan with severe fighting passed through White Oak Swamp securing an advantageous position cutting through communication with James River, and advancing heavy body within four miles of Richmond.

An immense fleet is conveying troops to new base of operations.

Telegraphic communications beyond Yorktown cut off.

NEW YORK, July 3.

The Times has detailed reports of the

battles of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from which it appears that the right wing, of 20,000 men, was attacked on Friday by not less than 50,000 men and driven across the Chickahominy.

On Saturday night and Sunday our whole left wing, under Gen. Heintzelman, Keyes and Sumner, fell back along the line of Railroad and Williamsburg Road, and marched to James River.

The Rebels crossed the Chickahominy in great force on Sunday, reaching the Railroad, but made no pursuit, remaining, however, in possession of the ground previously occupied by our troops on both sides of the Chickahominy, including the bridges and earthworks we had erected against their approach.

All our stores &c., were withdrawn in good order without much loss.

Of course there was tremendous fighting during these movements and heavy loss on both sides.

NEWARK, N. J., 3d.

Gen. McClellan established his head quarters on Monday on Malvern hills, one mile back of Turkey Island bend.

At 2 o'clock on Monday evening firing was heard for two hours in the direction of White Oak Swamp.

Gen. Mitchell (in the West.) detailed 55 men from different regiments for Scout service, but they were all captured and arrived at Atlanta, Ga., where Robert Bullen, former of Salem, Mass., but now of Col. Norton's 2nd Ohio Regiment, was hung by the scoundrels. He made a speech, saying that he considered it no ignominy to die for his country even in that manner.

HOSPITAL SCENES

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald]

By this time the hospital and the yard about it presented a spectacle which—how can I describe? Stretcher dripping with blood, staid in the pathway here come four men bringing on a blanket a pale bleeding form; on the grass lies a lieutenant, with a great wound in his thigh from a grape shot from which the life is ebbing; close by him, a man with a rifle ball in his back; and near by another with a ball through his shoulders; the grass plot is covered with such scenes, and off in the corner of the yard is a blanket spread out, revealing the outline of a human form,—a dead, not lifted the covering, for we know instinctively that it hides a corpse. On the grass are those whose wound either do not need or do not encourage an immediate operation—Within doors are the surgeons. The floors and the tables are covered with blood. In a corner lies an arm; on the floor two surgeons amputating the arm of a corporal, who is mercifully insensible from chloroform. In the next room is a man of stalwart form and noble stature. His right hand is shot through by a rifle ball, and the bones are protruding. His coat is drenched with blood. His right shoulder is torn all to pieces by a grape shot. By an almost superhuman effort he rises to his feet, with the help of others, and leaning on a fellow soldier staggers towards the ambulance. In the out buildings are other just such scenes. I have heard of the horrors of the battle field; but these are nothing to the horrors of the hospital. The glare and excitement is absent; the nakedness of war is revealed.

The constitutional Emperor of Brazil presents, in his message opening the Legislative Assembly a most favorable view of the condition of that country. Brazil is the most prosperous and may become the most important member of the American family—Brazil adopted Monarchy for her Government, while other American communities commenced there course by throwing it off.

SUICIDE.—We regret to learn that a drill sergeant named Lodge, who has been for some time stationed at Windsor for the purpose of imparting instruction to the Volunteers at that place, shot himself last Thursday evening. It appears that during that day the deceased had been in charge of a party who were practising firing, and one of them got two charges in his piece. Upon returning from the field to the Victoria Hotel, Lodge took the over charged rifle into his room, saying that he would extract the charges. He did not make his appearance at tea but this being nothing very unusual, was not noticed. In the morning the door of his room was tried and found locked, and, upon calling, no answer was made. The door was then broken open, when the unfortunate suicide was found dead on the floor, with the discharged rifle near him.

An open letter was found in the room, which proved, upon examination, to be from the sergeant's wife, charging him with neglecting her and her children. The supposition is that upon reading this letter he resolved to destroy himself, and accordingly leaned on the muzzle of the rifle and pulled the trigger with his foot. Both balls passed

through his body. It is most remarkable that a heavy loaded rifle could be fired in a hotel without creating any alarm. It is said that the deceased had served nearly 18 years in the 17th Regt. He was buried on Friday evening by the Windsor Rifle Company with military honors.—[Halifax Colonist.]

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 1.

The steamship Scotia from Liverpool 21st and Queenstown on 22nd, arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing 3 days later news from Europe from Boston arrived out on the 21st.

The Times publishes a letter from its New York correspondent, in which he says if England and France intend stepping in at the last moment now is the time to urge submission on the South, and magnanimity on both, for unless Beauregard and the other leaders succeed in retreating to Texas, there is not the slightest hope for their cause. Their dream of independence has vanished, and they can do nothing further to realize it except by a hopeless guerilla warfare.

The Morning Herald gives a different view. It represents the Confederates as very strong, but it is doubtful if they risk another engagement at Richmond. It assumed that the Federal loss at Fair Oaks was 13,000. The Army and Navy Gazette argues that the Confederates are rapidly giving away before the strategy and scientific ally applied superior resources of the North. It thinks, however, that the Federal military success is no guarantee for the restoration of the Union.

The Paris Constitutional regards mediation as a mere question of time. Public opinion is in favor of it, and it gains ground in France and England. It is for the Government to seize a favorable opportunity.

NEW YORK, 30th.—[N. Y. Herald's Cor.]—Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and cannon, shell, grape and musketry did fearful havoc. Our forces were increased by Gen. Slocum's Palmer's, French's and Meagher's brigade, and the rebels were badly beaten. Meagher's brigade went into the battle with coats off and sleeves rolled up, fighting like tigers. The ground which Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to occupy and hold was occupied and held. In the first part of the day only Gen. Porter's corps contended against the rebels; but subsequent reinforcements swelled the number of 45,000. The rebels had 60,000 men under Gen. Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch.

REMARKABLE HONORS PAID BY THE SULTAN TO THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following is a summary of the principal incidents connected with the Prince of Wales's proceedings, from the 23rd ult to the day of his departure on the 27th:—In the morning of the 24th the Sultan paid his Royal Highness one of the most graceful of the many compliments received by him during his visit. The Prince and his suite were leaving the embassy palace gate, when his Highness the Captain Pacha met him with a message of congratulation on the day—the Queen's birthday—and in intimation that, in honour of the day and of his Royal Highness's presence during it in Constantinople, his Majesty had ordered the release of all British (Maltese and Ionian) subjects confined in the police and debtor's prison of Stamboul, for slight offences or small debts his Majesty granting a free pardon in the one case and in the other paying the amounts due out of his private purse. After acknowledging this act of Imperial courtesy his Royal Highness proceeded on board the Osborne and steamed up into the Black Sea, some half a dozen miles past the Blue Symplegades, far enough to have a full view of the coast on either side of the entrance to the strait. The yacht then turned, and landed the Royal party at Candia, where the Prince breakfasted with Fued Pacha. This over, his Royal Highness and party crossed the Bosphore, and there taking horse, proceeded at an almost unbroken gallop to the forest of Belgrade. On the 25th his Highness A'ali Pasha was the bearer from the Sultan to his Royal Highness of the first Class of the Osmanniah in brilliants. Amongst the jewels which stood the decoration thus presented—the first of the new order conferred upon any foreign sovereign or prince—is one of extraordinary size and purity of water, which was formerly worn in a ring by Solyman the Magnificent. On Monday his Royal Highness was the guest of the Sultan at a magnificent lunch given at the Imperial kitchen at the Sweet Waters of Asia. This entertainment was all the more a special mark of his Majesty's desire to do exceptional honor to his illustrious guest from the fact of its being wholly without precedent in the annals of Ottoman Court ceremony. During the hour and a half which the luncheon lasted the Sultan's private band played, at in-

tervals, a choice selection of operatic airs, and at its close, "God save the Queen." The usual finale of coffee and pipes wound up the entertainment, and as a memento of the event, his Majesty immediately afterwards asked his Royal Highness's acceptance of the magnificent narghileh which he (the prince) had smoked on the occasion. This very beautiful apparatus, which was gorgeously chased and thickly diamond-studded—its estimated value being nearly £3,000—was shortly afterwards sent on board the Osborne in charge of Arifi Bey, the first dragoman of the Divan, and was accompanied in another box by a splendid suit of the new Zouave uniform, the gift of his Majesty to Prince Alfred.

The Whales.

At the front of the precipice were four or five Whales, from thirty feet in length apparently. We could have tossed a public upon them. At this time abreast, and then in a single file, round they went, now rising with a puff, followed by a wisp of vapor then plunging into the deep again. There was something in their large, movement, very imposing and yet very graceful. There seemed to be no muscular effort, no exertion of any sort from within, and no more flexibility in their motions, than if they had been built of timber. They appeared to move very much as a wooden whale, be supposed to move down a mighty rapid, rolling and plunging, and bore along irresistibly by the current. As they rose we could see their mouths occasionally, and the lighter coloring of the skin below. As they went under, their huge, black tails, great winged things, not unlike the screw wheel of a propeller, were seen above the water. Now and then one would give the water a good round slap, the noise of which smote sharply upon the ear like the crack of a pistol in an alley.

It was a novel sight to watch them in this play, or rather labour; for they were feeding upon the capelin, pretty little fishes that swim along these shores at this particular season. We could track them beneath the surface as well as upon it.

In the sunshine, and in contrast with the fog, the sea was very dark blue or deep purple. Above the whales the water was green, a darker green as they descended, a lighter green as they came up. Large oval spots of changeable green water, moving silently and shadowlike along, in strong contrast with the surrounding dark, marked the places where the monsters were gliding below. The review of whales, the only review we had witnessed in Her Majesty's dominions, was, on the whole, an imposing spectacle. —[After Icebergs with a Painter.]

MILITARY.—BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Major C. F. T. Daniell, employed on particular Service discontinued.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Taylor, employed on Particular Service in Nova Scotia discontinued.

Brigadier-General C. F. Fordyce C. B. and Lieut. Colonel H. M. Crocock, employed on Particular Service, in New Brunswick, discontinued.

It is understood that large reductions in the strength of the British army, serving in the North American Colonies, will be effected forthwith. General Rumley and Staff lately stationed in New Brunswick, left for England in the steamship Africa on Friday last. There is also a report in military circles that General Russell and Staff, present serving in Canada, will go home at an early day. This does not look as if a war was imminent between Britain and America at least for the present.—[Halifax Express.]

A British sea captain, named Knight, commander of the steamer Alliance, has received from the French Government a handsome silver medal, as a reward for saving the life of a French sailor who was cast away at sea.

Dr. Holmes of the Scientific Survey, has been some weeks upon the Sebastic and vicinity. We learn that he finds excellent marble in several townships, commencing in No. 4, 9th Range, and thence probably across the country in a westerly direction, towards New Brunswick, having already traced it through five townships. He also found iron ore. He goes from then to Woodstock, and will return home by way of Hamilton.

The firing in Prince Edward Island, for the Silver Cup will take place in the latter part of the week beginning on the 11th of August. The ranges for the cup will be 200, 300, and 400 yards. We hope some of our New Brunswick crack shots will attend, and win back their lost laurels.

Some deserters from the British army in Canada recently arrived at Middlebury, Vermont, and enlisted in an American Reg-