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FROM THE STATES.

(From the Boston Journal.)
[SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.]

HOW THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS WAS
BROUGHT TO MIND HIS OPINION

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
[CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, May 16, '62.]
Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Commanding
United States forces:—

Sir—Your general order, No. 28, of date 15th inst., which reads as follows:—(here follows order 28, respecting ladies) is of a character, so extraordinary and astonishing, that I cannot, holding the office of chief magistrate of this city, chargeable with its peace and dignity, suffer it to be promulgated in our presence without protesting against the threat it contains, which has already aroused the passions of our people, and must exasperate them to a degree beyond control. Your officers and soldiers are permitted, by the terms of this order, to place any construction they please upon the conduct of our wives and daughters, and upon such construction, to offer them atrocious insults. The peace of the city and the safety of your officers and soldiers from harm and insult, have, I affirm, been successfully secured to an extent enabling them to move through our streets almost unnoticed, according to the understanding and agreement entered into between yourself and the city authorities. I did not, however, anticipate a war upon women and children, who so far as I am aware, have only manifested their displeasure at the occupation of their city by those whom they believe to be their enemies, and I will never undertake to be responsible for the peace of New Orleans while such an edict, which infuriates our citizens remains in force. To give licence to the officers and soldiers of your command to commit outrages such as are indicated in your order upon defenceless women, is, in my judgment, a reproach to the civilization, not to say to the Christianity, of the age, in whose name I make this protest. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
To this disrespectful letter General Butler vouchsafed the following unequivocal reply.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 16, 1862.
John T. Monroe, the late Mayor of the City of New Orleans, is relieved from all responsibility for the peace of the City, and is suspended from the exercise of any official functions, and committed to Fort Jackson until further orders.

B. F. BUTLER, Major Gen. Commanding.
This order brought the Mayor up to headquarters in a hurry. Gen. Butler talked to him very freely, and lectured him very severely for placing such an offensive construction on Order No. 28, and called his attention to its language, which expressly declared that "hereafter" women insulting our officers and men "shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as women of the town." The General then told him that he must apologize for and withdraw this letter as sufficient for the punishment for his offence indicated above. The Mayor didn't like "the looks of things," and made the annexed apology and retraction, whereupon the General allowed him to resume the functions of his office:

GEN. BUTLER: This communication, having been sent under a mistake of facts, and being improper in language, I desire to apologize for the same, and to withdraw it.
May 16, 1862. JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

BANGOR, June 3.
Gen. Fremont, by forced marches, over the Shenandoah Mountain ranges, to succor Banks, overtook Gen. Jackson; on Sunday, in full retreat, with all his forces from Winchester to Strasburg.

Jackson declined fighting and continued to retreat.
It is reported that the War Department has despatches from Gen. McClellan, indicating the speedy occupation of Richmond. His advance is considerably in front of the position he held previous to Saturday's battle, in which the enemy was driven at the point of the bayonet, and 500 prisoners taken.

Vicksburg advances to the 26th ult. say that the Federal fleet was below the City. The steamer Nassau, formerly the Gordon alias Theodora, was captured at Wilmington loaded with ammunition and Enfield Rifles.

Flour has declined five cents.

June 4.
The Federal loss in killed and wounded on Saturday and Sunday, before Richmond, was three thousand instead of three hundred.

The enemy threw their main body on the Federal works to crush it.

Fremont's advance guard has driven Jack-

son from Strasburg and through Woodstock, and is pressing upon him in hope to force a stand-up fight.

Fremont's and McDowell's movements have wholly relieved the Shenandoah valley and Northern Virginia.

It is reported that Gen. Stoneman with 25,000 men, has marched round Richmond towards Petersburg.

Government regards it palpable that the movers of rebellion never entertained any expectation of achieving resolution, but of opening a point for foreign intervention on which they relied to overthrow Union.

Considerable excitement exists at Newbury, N. C., in consequence of Governor Stanley having returned a fugitive slave to his master, he was subsequently rescued by some Massachusetts soldiers. Quite a panic exists among the Contrabands who are in the Federal lines and many have fled North, fearing they will be sent back into slavery, it is supposed some will go over to the enemy and reveal important matters. Orders have been issued to search vessels bound North for fugitive slaves.

The Federal loss at the battle of Hanover Court House was 350. About 900 Confederates were taken prisoners. General Dix commands new at Fortress Monroe.

Federal public debt on 20th May, Four hundred and ninety-one millions.

June 5.
Gen. Pope with 40,000 men is 30 miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters taken and 15,000 stand of arms captured.

A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Col. Elliot had cut the Railroad communication on his line of retreat, he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could.

A lot of locomotives (have been captured and are been put in running order.

Jackson's whole army has succeeded with train and prisoners in reaching New Market.

Schr. Lucy L. Holmes was captured escaping from Charleston for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton.
Extra Flour \$4.45 a 4.50.

The editor of the New Orleans "True Delta", having published contraband sentiments in his money article, General Butler sent him the following curt and pithy order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 10, 1862.
To the Proprietor of the N. O. True Delta:—The remarks in your money article of today are inadmissible.

Wanton, useless and criminal acts of destruction of property, generally by the mob who do not own it, are not facts of patriotism, but vandal incendiarianism, which will be punished.

You will not receive further caution, but punishment, for a like offence.

Publish this conspicuously. By order of Geo. C. Strong, Asst. Adjutant Gen.

The editor promptly responded, by publishing conspicuously, on the very same evening the above order at the head of the editorial page.—Globe

THE BATTLE WATCHED FROM A BALLOON.—Washington, June 1.—During the whole of the battle of this morning Professor Lowe's balloon was overlooking the terrible scene, from an altitude of about 2000 feet.—Telegraphic communication from the balloon to Gen. McClellan and in direct connection with the military wires was successfully maintained. Mr. Park Spring, of Philadelphia acting as operator. This believed to be the first time in which a balloon reconnaissance has been successfully made during a battle, and certainly the first time in which a telegraph station has been established in the air to report the movements of the enemy and the progress of a battle. The advantage to Gen. McClellan must have been immense.

RAPID BRIDGE BUILDING.—H. Haupt, late of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, now head engineer in McDowell's division, in Virginia, built three miles of railroad and laid the track on the same in three days.—A bridge near Fredericksburg was built by him in fifteen hours after the first blow was struck. The bridge was over a creek, was 40 feet above the stream, and 100 feet in length. At the close of fifteen hours Gen. McDowell and Mr. Haupt rode over the structure on an engine.

A PRISONER FURNISHED WITH THE MEANS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—The Irasburg Standard says that David Fleming, confined in the Irasburg (Vt.) jail, awaiting trial for the murder of Stephenson of Craftsbury, has shot himself, placing the muzzle of the gun under his chin and blowing the back of his head completely off. He was allowed to have a gun in the cell to shoot birds from

a martin-house opposite the window.

ARREST OF A BOOKKEEPER FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—Benjamin DeForest, a bookkeeper in the employ of Daucan, Sherman & Co., bankers, of 11 Nassau street, New York, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling sums amounting in the aggregate to \$10,569. His employers allege that these embezzlements have been going on since January, 1860. The accused who is a man of family, was committed for examination.

TATNALL ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.—Commodore Tatnall has written a letter to Mr. Mallory, who holds the situation of Secretary of the Confederate States Navy as a sinecure office, concerning the reasons for destroying the Merrimac. It appears that Tatnall's orders were to take the Merrimac and place her in such position in James river as to hinder the Union vessels from getting up. Gen. Huger protested that the execution of this order would compel him to resign his defenses at Sewall's Point and Craney Island. Orders were then sent to Tatnall to protect both Norfolk and James River—the evacuation of Norfolk being at the same time decided upon. This evacuation finally took place without consultation with Tatnall, who says he found himself unexpectedly deserted by his associates. It was then proposed to take the Merrimac up James river to within forty miles of Richmond, as the pilots said they could do, and the ship was lightened for that purpose.

After five hours had been spent in throwing her contents overboard, the pilots suddenly discovered that they could not carry the ship above Jamestown flats, unless after the prevalence of easterly winds, but the then recent winds had been westerly. The Merrimac by this time had been rendered unfit for battle, and menacing force of the Federal army was overwhelming, so the only thing that appeared proper to Tatnall was to land the crew on Craney Island and set the ship on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federals. Opinions on this point were unanimous among the officers on board. She was run on shore at Craney Island, set on fire and blown up a little after 5 o'clock on the 11th of May. Tatnall says the only motive he can assign for the pilots' deceiving him was their unwillingness to go into battle, as it was no part of their occupation.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO

THE FRENCH RETREATING FROM PUEBLA

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Three ships just arrived from China bringing nearly 100 Mongolian passengers. About the same number of Americans arrived by today's steamer from Panama. Nine hundred passengers sailed for Oregon and British Columbia by two steamers last week.

The Orizaba brings news from the city of Mexico via Acapulco to the 8th inst. On that day the French commenced retreating from before Puebla towards Amesta. It appears there had previously been fighting.

The following is a despatch announcing the news to President Juarez:

"PUEBLA, May 8.—Word was received at the city of Mexico that we have triumphed. The French have commenced retreating. Forming our troops in battle this morning, they have refused to accept our challenge, and have turned their backs to their foolish and unpardonable credulity. Please receive our compliments in the name of Generals Sara Gasa and Mini."

Gen. Eusebio Alvarez who has taken command of the State of Guerrero, and is successor to Juan Alvarez, issues, in consequence of the above, a new decree, threatening a penalty of death to those who shall give any information or assistance to the French; also advising the residents of Acapulco to retire to leagues into the interior thus abandoning the port to the first French man-of-war which may come up.

The British squadron, consisting of 15th men-of-war, was at Acapulco on the 17th inst.

A SPANISH SIGHT.—Yesterday morning, between four and five thousand of the sailors marine artillery, and marines from the ships Nile, Hero, Marey, Aboukir, Agamemnon, and others, landed at the dockyard and proceeded to the Common, where they went through a number of field revolution. They then formed into line four deep, and marched to Point Pleasant—returning to the Naval Yard through the principal streets of the city. The men from each vessel were preceded by their own band. The sailors were armed with Minie Rifles with the exception of those manning the half-dozen of field pieces that occupied the centre of the column. The spectacle was an imposing one, and afforded an excellent opportunity for contemplating the "material" of the British man-of-war. The South

hope to see many such sights during the summer.—[Halifax Colonist, 31st.]

Education.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier gives the following as a speech actually made at a recent town meeting in Dorchester, Massachusetts, by "Uncle Lem," one of the patriarchs of the town, and a representative of the "old schools," in two senses:—

"Mr. Cheerman, education is run into the ground. Great big school-houses (school-houses) all over town, chock full of ventilators and piazzas, 16-corner gables, and wind-mill chimbleys outside—a master for every room, and a schoolmarm for every coast. The committee man in his report, says, 'One of 'em is a flag-ship, and 8 of the masters are a pulling on one oar.' That is pretty business for schoolmasters, and for us to pay for."

"When I was a boy, there were two school districts in town and each of them had a school-us 10 foot high. They didn't pay \$1400 a year for cleanin' 'em out and makin' 'em good. Boys took turns at that 'and it did 'em good. Boys are dressed up too much for that now—Our destrict schoolus was down to meetin' his hill. Dr. Harris, he was school Committee, and when we did our sum's right he gin us a stick o' candy and never charged nothin' for that, nor for his services. The gentleman says, 'if out South they had such school-us as we have, there wouldn't. They'd soon use up their cash to home."

"Now what's the good of so much eddication. The gentleman says, and he talks pretty big, that money for eddication of the poor, is wrung out of wealth by democratic institutions. That don't look to me quite honest.—Now, I believe that everybody should be taught to read, write and cipher, and learn geography, &c.—Give him that start, and if he is fit for it, he'll get rest himself. Daniel Webster did! If a boy ain't fit for it, he won't get it. So what's the use of remmin' inwards that too big for the barrel? If parents want to do it, let 'em do it themselves. Gin the by a fair English eddication and then if he wants algebra, and astronomy, and philosophy, and geometry, and Latin; Greek, Hebrew, and what not, let his father pay for it! You and I hadn't ought to. We ought to feed and clothe the poor, but we ain't obliged to give them roast turkey and champagne every day, and senn 'em to Huntington's to get measured for their coats, be we?"

"Another thing, these boys get kind o' stuck up, and ain't satisfied with home and farming, and mechanics' business. They are apt to get sassy and think they know more 'n their fathers and mothers. They most all want to go to college or into business."

"Now, Lord knows there is more ministers, lawyers, and doctors, than there is any call for, and as for business, I guess about nine out of ten business men bust up. It is a grab game, any way, and there is so much gabbing at it there ain't much apiece."

"What I've said about the boys, I mean to say the gals. Their ma'arms wear calicoes—they wear silks. Their ma'arms sweep out the house, make the pudden', and make trowsers and gowns; they stay home and read, and eat the puddin' and hire dress-makes."

"Now somebody hes to pay these extra bills for the boys and gals, as the town eddicates them and puts them up to it. I move the town makes an appropriation to support them, arter they have got an eddication they don't know what to do with."

We think that our readers will admit there is a good deal of truth in 'Uncle Lem's' remarks. What he says about 'giving boys and girls in our public schools a fair English education, allowing them to go farther if they choose, at their own expense, has a great deal of homely good sense in it. While we have no idea of going back to the old school or no-school system, neither have we any idea of having all the boys taught higher branches of eddication at the public expense. In fact we are inclined to think, with 'Uncle Lem,' that 'there is no use in rammin' inwards that too big for the barrel'—either at public or private cost. Unless a boy manifests an unusual amount of mental capacity, he should neither be educated for a profession, or educated highly at unless under peculiar circumstances of wealth or position. And where there is natural capacity beyond the average, way will always be found by it to acquire the culture it needs—either in the direction of the languages, the mathematics, or the natural sciences."

The Westmorland (N. B.) Times speaks of "Lieut. Burnett, a Confederate officer who lately arrived at Shediac in the steamer Arabian from Quebec. He was on his way to St. John, from which place he intends proceeding to the West Indies, and thence, if possible to his home in the Southern States. He expresses himself strongly that the South

will never give up so long as there is a man left to fight." The rebel speaks truly, for in their eagerness to find the "last ditch," there is never a "man left to fight."

One of the workmen employed in the Holyoke machine works in Massachusetts was recently caught by his long beard in the spindle, and the whole mass of hair was torn out by the roots. A second Absalom.

SAM says: "Fred, don't ever imagine woman is an angel. If you ever have any symptoms of that kind just take a good dose of catnip tea and go to bed: for its disease worse than the measles if it happens to strike in—I had it once."

ANOTHER NOVA SCOTIAN KNIGHTED.—The Halifax Reporter says—Nova Scotians will be glad to learn, that the Queen has conferred the honor of Knighthood upon Charles Henry Darling, the present Governor of Jamaica. Sir Charles is a native of Annapolis, in this province, and is the third son of that ancient little town who has been distinguished by Her Majesty, the first two being the late Sir William Winniett, Governor of Sierra Leone, and Lieutenant General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart of Kara, the present popular Commander-in-Chief of British North America.

A Connecticut matchmaker puts a postscript on his advertisement of "Superior Friction Matches":—"N. B.—I would here caution the boys not to come and see my darters, unless they think of striking up a match. Their time is money, for I keep them to work. I suppose they must get husbands now while they are young if ever and therefore you fellows that really want wives, come on. But you who only want to joke, and take up the gals' time, stay away from the factory, if you please."

GETTING RICH BY THE BLOCKADE.—A letter from Liverpool says the Charleston firm of Frazer & Trenholm, who have a large house at Liverpool, have made five million dollars by running the blockade of Charleston since its commencement. They have not yet lost a single vessel. The steamer Economist, which arrived at Liverpool 17th ult., from Charleston via Nassau, was one of their vessels. She had 900 bales of cotton and 400 barrels of naval stores. They had a new steamer, called the Memphis, ready to sail, she having cleared on the 18th consentably for Havannah, but laden with a full cargo of arms, ammunition, &c., for Charleston.

A correspondent of the Halifax Colonist writes to that Journal makes the following just observations:—"On visiting the Gold Fields to the eastward, I find a large number, who for merly fitted out for Labrador Fisheries, trying to find gold. For every \$4 expended, they may realize one dollar. They will find in the fall, to their sorrow that they had better turn their attention to something more reliable. Now, if our fishery is not to be protected, what have we to look for an export?"

DEATH OF A FEMALE MISER.—A Mrs. Murphy, widow of Eastport, Me., was found dead in her bed on the 23d ult. The town authorities found \$1700 on the premises, of which \$400 in gold was sewed in her dresses.—She left a request to be buried in the gold lined dresses, but whether the coin was to be taken out the papers do not state.

The English steamship Labuan, which was captured by a Federal steamer, and taken to New York, was capsized alongside the dock on Saturday morning. The accident was caused by the removing the coal in the lower hold to between decks.

A FEDERAL SOLDIER.—A young man named Ash, who belongs to this City, and has been in the Federal army, returned in the Forest City yesterday. He passed along the street habited in the uniform of the Federal soldier, and attracted much attention.—Courier.

INCREASE OF TRADE WITH ST. JOHN.—The Miramichi Gleaner says that the steamers Arabian and Lady Head from Shediac arrived at Chatham with large freights, and argues therefrom that the trade with St. John is rapidly increasing. The Gleaner thinks that if the rates on the Railway were somewhat lower, that a good deal of freight from the United States by that route. Beside these steamers a schooner has been plying between this port and Point du Chene. It is for the railway authorities to say whether any reduction in the charge for the carriage of freight can be made.

A man was taken up lately for robbing a fellow-lodger. He said he committed by cheating a printer, and, after that, every thing rascally came easy to him.