The St. Andrews Standard.

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No 22.] SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862. Vol 29

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, May 20.

Federal Military Telegraph has its office in an old saw mill 14 miles from Richmond.

Com. Goldsborough made an expedition up James River, taking several batteries and securing the ordnance of deserted ones. It was supposed he would be able to get within range of Fort Darling with effective means.

In the engagement with this fort, the Galena's armour was pierced by plunging shot many times. The explosion of the Naugatuck's big gun killed 17 persons. The Monitor was uninjured.

President Lincoln, by proclamation, annuls Gen. Hunter's emancipation order, and reserves to himself such extraordinary powers.

Suffolk was occupied by Federals on Sunday.

Business is gradually resuming at Norfolk.

Flour declined 5 cents.

Deserters represent the Confederates for 7 miles this side of Richmond as one large camp of disorganized and desperate men, quite destitute, and determined to fight, giving no quarter.

Contrabands report Confederates as nearly all beyond the Chickahominy swamps with a large force in Richmond. McClellan's army is on the advance, and the programme of operations before Richmond will soon be decided on.

The Confederate pickets guard the whole river line in front of Richmond.

Large bodies of Virginia Confederate Cavalry have dissolved into guerrilla bands, and are giving considerable trouble. The Blue Ridge is infested with them.

Super $4 30 a 4 40. Extra $4 55 a 4 65.

May 21.

Everything indicates that Confederates intend to defend Richmond with every available force. Congress men and leading men from Southern States are there encouraging their troops to determined resistance.

In correspondence with Virginia Legislature, President Davis says, "Never entertained the idea of abandoning Virginia and did anticipate the necessity; thought war could be maintained in Virginia soil twenty years."

Floyd was appointed Major General, with authority to raise 20,000 men for the defence of Western Virginia.

Little public demonstration of Union feeling at New Orleans, in consequence of uncertainty of the future.

Memphis Appeal's despatch says, Gen Butler took possession of Consulate offices of Netherlands, France and Spain.

The Scotia has arrived at New York with dates from Queenstown to 11th May.

It was rumoured that at the Papal Government were making preparations to leave Rome.

Continued rumors of French and English intervention in American affairs caused a decline in cotton.

Breadstuffs lower. Consols 92¼ a 95¾.

It is rumoured that President Lincoln has expressed his willingness to accept 50,000 or 100,000 volunteers as a reserved force.

The advance of McClellan's army had a severe skirmish with the confederates at Baton Rogue.

The van is within 8 miles of Richmond. A great battle is hourly expected

The Canadian ministry has been defeated on the Militia Bill, and a dissolution of Parliament is expected.

Ship "Oriental" for Port Royal, with Federal military Governor of South Carolina on board is wrecked. All hands saved.

Preparations for the bombardment of Mobile are progressing, and there is great excitement there at the progress of Com. Porter.

Flour 5 cents lower.

May 22.

McClellan is in possession of Bottom's Bridge. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to regain it.

Mercier's visit to Richmond was in accordance with his expressed wish to Seward to see and hear for himself the expectations of the Confederate Government. He went unofficially, permitted no official attentions, and held no private communications, and upon his return frankly communicated his impressions to Seward and Lincoln His whole conduct was discreet, loyal and friendly.

The Canadian Ministry resigned, but their resignations are not yet accepted.

North Caroliua State Convention assembled at Raleigh, composed of more than two thirds Union men. It adjourned to assemble whenever deemed prudent.

McClellan's head quarters ars now in direct telegraphic communication with Washington.

THE NEWS BY THE GREAT EASTERN.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Great Eastern has arrived up.

The Times argues that the true test of public feeling in the north will come when the taxes are collected. In the meantime, so long as the Confederates are not absolute winners, they are losers. Whereas, so long as the Confederates are not actually subdued, they may regard themselves as winning.—These are considerations which counterbalance the superiority of the North.

Capt. Wilson, who recaptured the Emily St Pierre from the prize crew, has formally presented by numerous Liverpool merchants with a valuable service of plate, gold chronometer, also with a sextant from his own crew, and with £2000 by the owners of the ship.

The Mercantile Marine Association of Liverpool has also announced its intention to present him with gold and his cook and steward with silver medals. Valuable money presents were also made to the cook and steward. Speeches eulogistic of the captain's act were made on the ocassion by many prominent merchants.

The Paris Patrie, asserts that M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, had a warm conference with Jeff. Davis in Richmond; that the step taken by Mercier is entirely of a political character, and is known by President Lincoln.

Additional arrests had been made at Warsaw for singing prohibited songs.

It is reported that Garibaldi had resigned the command of the Genoese volunteers, and it was believed that the corps would be disbanded.

Victor Emmanuel still continued at Naples After having visited the French fleet, the King addressed a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, thanking him for his courtesy towards himself and his sympathy for the Italian cause.

The King says: "It is long since I have experienced so much emotion as I have today. The order which reigns in the southern provinces, and the earnest marks of affection which I everywhere receive, triumphantly reply to the calumnies. We shall convince Europe that the idea of unity rests on solid bases, and is thoroughly graven on the hearts of all Italians."

The pope returned to Rome on the 3d.—A large crowd assembled as he passed through the streets.

Tuesday Morning, via Milford Haven.—Parliament is engaged on the educational question. The Government views are generally accepted,

The Morning Herald argues from report of M. Mercier's mission to Richmond that the beginning of the end is not far distant.—It says France and England suffer more than neutrals ever suffered from any contest, and both begin to regard the war as interminable and atrocious.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been seriously ill, but rallied and is now out of danger.

Bids for the Russian loan in all the cities are one-third more than is required.

PROTEST OF THE FRENCH NAVAL Commander.—The New Orleans Delta of May 1 contains the following:—

Commander of the United States Squadron, now in Port of New Orleans:

Sir,—Sent by my Government to protect the persons and property of its citizens, who are here to the number of thirty thousand, I regret to learn at this moment that you have accorded a delay of forty-eight hours for the evacuation of the city by the women and children. I venture to assert to you that this short delay is ridiculous; and in the name of my Government I oppose it.—If it is your resolution to bombard the city, do it, but I wish to state that you will have to account for this barbarous act to the power which I represent. In any event I demand sixty days for the evacuation.

DE. CLOUET.

Commadant of the steamer Milan, opposite the city of New Orleans.

Had it been a British officer who sent such a defiant letter as this to Commander Farragut, the Northern papers would have been full of vapourings over it The Boston Journal publishes it now, however, without a word of comment. Why is this?—Globe.

The body of John Rice, who was missed some days ago, and was supposed to have fallen from the wharf on which he was employed as night watchman, was found in Leavitt's Slip on Tuesday.—Freeman

The ancient Greeks buried their dead in jars. Hence the origin of the expression: "He's gone to pot."

Callous hearts that are insensible to the misery of others, are susceptible of no real delight.

How Mortars are Loaded and Fired.

The following description of mortar practice is by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial: "I took a position on shore, near the point and along side the mortar, to witness their practice. The firing of a Mortar is the very poetry of a battle A bag of powder weighing from eighteen to twenty pounds is dropping into the bore of the huge monster. The dersick drops the shell in; the angle is calculated; a long cord is attached to the primer; the gunner steps out upon the shore. The captain gives the word, the gunner gives his cord a sudden jerk, a crash like a thousand thunders follows, a tongue of flame leaps from the mouth of the mortar and a column of smoke rolls up in beautiful fleecy spirals, developing into rings of exquisite proportions, One can see the shell as it leaves the mortar, flying through the air, apparently no larger than a marble. The next you see of the shell, a beautiful cloud of smoke burst into sight, caused by the explosion. Imagine ten of these monsters thundering at once, the air filled with smoke-clouds, the gunboats belching out destruction and completely hidden from sight in whirls of smoke, and the shells screaming through the air with an unearthly sound, and the distant guns of the enemy sending their solid shot and shell above and around us, dashing the water up in glistening columns and jets of spray, and you have the subline poetry of war. An incident, however, will show how completely the battle may lose its poetry, and develop into a stern and suggestive reality.

Impatient of being at a distance, and wishing to witness the effect of our shells, which were playing upon the head of the island, in company with one or two others I strolled round the point, until we came in full view of the enemy's lower forts. We kept along the bank until we passed over pickets, and then took to the cornfields and behind fences, until we reached an old deserted mill, where we emerged in plain sight of the floating battery. No sooner had our party come in sight than a flash of light shot from its sides, and a shell came screaming like a fiend over our heads, bursting a short distance behind us The poetry of shells suddenly changed with a double-quick retrograde into prose."

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—In view of the probable surrender of New Orleans, Messrs Addison, Gage & Co., of Boston, by permission of the Federal authorities, despatched two large cargoes of ice to that city—in all about 1,800 tons. This will test the correctness of the statement made that the South will not trade with North on any terms. We also notice that a business is doing in cotton at Nashville; speculators are scouring all of Tennessee as far as the Federal lines extend and in some cases even further. It is said the planters are quick to trade; there is no holding back on their part.

STRONG CHARACTER.—Strength of character consists of two things; power of will, and power of self restraint. It requires two things therefore for its existence; strong feelings and strong command over them. Now it is here we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong character.—The man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose burst of fury make the children of the household quake—because he has his will obeyed and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of those which subdue him And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult and only grow a little pale and then reply quietly? that was a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace?—That is strength. He who with strong passion remains chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with manly power of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself and forgive,—these are the strong men, the spiritual heroes.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that a little boy named Miller, about 7 or 8 years of age, was drowned at Indian Town last evening. He had been playing with other boys on floating timber, near Rowan's ship yard, and, slipping, fell in. Life was not quite extinct when he was taken out of the water. Medical aid was immediately procured but to no purpose. Another little boy who fell in at the same time was saved.—Globe.

Bombay telegram of 12th says, Cotton crop is shorter and quality worse than last year. Calcutta Merchants had petitioned for, and Bombay Merchants against, repeal of Import duties,

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Fraser River is not yet entirely open. The Otter has made several trips from New Westminster bringing down an inconsiderable amount in gold. The Colonist says:—Flour at Yale is said to be $75 a barrel The Chinese population are on the verge of starvation and pay as high as $5 each for dogs and cats.

At Hope there is some flour and plenty of fresh meat: but both are held at famine prices.

From Mr. H. Holburner, Yale's Express messenger, who left Yale on the 24th inst., we learn that the stock of flour at that place has entirely failed. Fresh meat gave out long ago. The Chinamen there are suffering fearfully—some of them nearly starving for want of the commonest necessaries. They cannot get provisions at Yale, and they have no means with which to pay Indians to pack from Boston Bar to Hope. The appearance and condition are such as to create sympathy.

Great quantities of stock have been lost by starvation along Fraser River. One letter says:—

"The stock on Thompson and Bonoparte are nearly all right. Black & Kirkpatrick lost two mules Hill lost five of his train, Eight horses belonging to Chinamen died. Victor lost two mules Bates lost five mules and several head of cattle. Charley Connor lost two mules; Kent, one; Loring, one; Mose Alway, two; and Batterton, two bell horses. Charles Kendall lost eighty horses; Smith & Ladner's loss is but trifling; Waldon & Co., and Mr. Scott's animals are all right.—We have no news from McLaneis. Over half of the animals at Foster's Bar and the Pavilion have died."

A new mint is in course of erection at New Westminster. The Columbia says that the coins to be struck are $10 and $20 pieces.

HON. STEPHEN ALLAN'S POCKET PIECE

Among the victims of the Henry Clay disaster, was Stephen Allen, an old man of the purest character, formerly a Mayor of New York, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. In his pocket book was found a printed slip apparantly from a newspaper, of which the following is a copy:

Keep good company or none,
Never be idle.
If your hands are not usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.
Always speak the truth.
Make few promises.
Live up to your engagements.
Keep your secrets if you have any.
When you speak to a person look him in the face.
Good company and conversation is the very sinews of virtue.
Good character is above all things else.
Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.
If any speak evil of you let your acts be so that none will believe him.
Drink no kind of intoxicating liquor
Ever live (misfortunes excepted) within your income.
When you retire, think over what you have been doing during the day.
Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.
Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.
Avoid temptation, through fear that you may not withstand it.
Earn money before you spend it.
Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again.
Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it
Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.
Never speak evil of any one.
Be just before you are generous.
Keep yourself innocent if you want to be happy
Save when you are young to spend when you are old.
Read over the above maxims at least once a week.

A man in Louisville, who is in the habit of sending his boots out to be blacked, could not find his polished understandings one day last week. He sent his little son to the darkie's cellar, but he returned, saying it was shut up. The gentleman went himself in his slippers, and after rapping some time, he heard a noise inside. Presently a window opened, and Cuffy's head poked through.

"I want my boots," said the gentleman.

"Sorry to form you, massa, dat you can't hab um," replied Cuff. "Fac' is, I is gus out, busted, failed, broke, cleaned out, jammed up, split, I is."

"But, Cuff," said the gentlemen, "I can't help that. I must have my boots."

Cuff, finding his customer riled up, poked one of the boots out of the window, and said:

"Massa, I isn't tellin' no lie. I is clean bust and no mistake. I's taken and i'sentory of my affec's and I b'lieve on the bigger oh a gentleman dat I shall be able to pay fifty cents on a dollar, I is willin' to gib you yours now. Dar it am. Take de boot."

So saying, he slammed the window, leaving his friend to go home in his slippers, with one boot in his hand—his fifty cents on a dollar.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.—The Toronto Board of Trade have petitioned the Canadian House against Bill to amalmagate the Canadian Railways, referred to by us on Monday. They say:—

"That your petitioners cannot but regard the creation of such a vast monopoly, and the concentration under single Board of Management and under the direction of a single chief, as a measure fraught with great danger to the best interests of the Province, calculated to affect injuriously the free expression of public opinion on questions of policy of vital importance to the country.

"That the sixth section of said Bill, which gives to the united Company the right to enter into agreements to construct branches and extensions of the several lines of road to the Atlantic ocean on the one hand, and to the Pacific on the other, without further legislation, would render the Government and Legislature of the country perpetually subject to an undue influence arising from such a monstrous monopoly.

THE DUTCHMAN'S BARGAIN.—A Dutchman lets his lands to an oil company last spring, on condition of receiving one-eighth of the oil procured. The well proved to be a pretty good one, and the farmer began to think that the oil men should give him a better chance, and ventured to tell them so.—They asked him what he wanted. He said they ought to give him one-twelfth. The agreement was finally made, with understanding that the Dutchman was not to tell any one. All went smooth until the next division day came, when our friend was early at hand to see how much better he would be off under the new bargain. Eleven barrels were rolled to one side for the oil men and one for him. This did not suit him.—"How's dish?", says he. "I think I vas to get more as before. By jinks, you make mistake!" The matter was explained to him, that he formely got one barrel of every eight, but it was his own proposition to only take one of every twelve. This revelation took him aback. He scratched his head, looked cross, and relieved his swelling breast of feelings of self reproach by indignantly remarking, "Well, by dunder, dat ish de first time as ever I know'd eight was more as wdelve!"

TREASURES

True virtue is like precious odors—sweetter the more incensed and crushed.

He that neglects time, time will neglect.

By the character of those whom we choose for our friends, our own is likely to be formed.

Has one served thee? Tell it to many. Hast thou served many? Tell it not.

Some are unwisely liberal, and more delight to give presents, than to pay debts.

It does not depend upon one's self to prevent being spoken ill of; it is only in our power that it is not done deservedly.

As the sweetest rose grows upon the sharpest prickle, so the hardest labor brings forth the sweetest profits.

Nature teaches us that we are all dependent—that we are like cog wheels, pushing each other along by filling up mutual voids.

A RUINED CHARACTER

Not long since in a certain neighborhood, a man was wandering in search of employment. He called at a respectable farmer's house, and told his errand. "What is your name?" asked the man

"Jonathan Gilman," was the reply.

"Jonathan Gilman, the same that lived near here when a boy?

"The same, sir."

"I will not employ you then."

Poor Jonathan, surprised at such a reply passed on to the next farmer's; but the same reply was given. He soon came in sight of an old school house.

"Ah! said he, "I understand now. I was a school boy there once, and what kind of a school boy? Lazy and disobedient. Although I am in a measure reformed, they all think me the same kind of a man as I was a boy. Oh! that I had done my duty when at school—then again could I dwell pleasantly in the land of my birth.

School boys and girls remember that yours will be likely to look upon you in manhood or womanhood as they did in youth. Then, in your school days prepare for noble men and noble women.

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