

## FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, June 27.  
The Federal account of the James Island battle, near Charleston, confutes reports with severe loss.  
Gen. Benham, contrary to orders, brought on the engagement, entering enemy's entrenchments, and was driven out after four hours hard fighting. An hour's delay in the attack probably caused the failure. Loss nearly 700 in killed, wounded and missing. The Michigan 8th had but 250 men left out of the roll call.  
Benham had arrived at New York under arrest.  
Federal camp located under cover of gunboats and were entrenching.  
Confederates constantly arriving at Charleston.

Guacilla parties are in effective shape in North Eastern Missouri.  
Flour, Superfine \$4.50 a \$4.50; Extra \$4.75 a \$4.85.

Gen. Fremont, piqued by being made subordinate to Gen. Pope has asked to be relieved from his command, and the request is granted. Gen. King is appointed his successor.

It is reported that Gen. Shields' resignation has been accepted by the President.  
Reported also that Gen. Hunter ordered the negro brigade to James Island, but several of the officers refusing to accompany them the project was abandoned.

Fifteen hundred persons have taken the oath of allegiance at Memphis.  
Gen. Briggs has taken command at Vicksburg. 23,000 men are reported to be there.

The Grenada Appeal says the place is to be held at all hazards.

A fleet of steamers with supplies for Gen. Curtis has arrived at Memphis, and are going up White River.

The treaty loaning \$11,000,000 to Mexico is reported, has been sent to the senate by the President.

June 28.  
Late skirmish before Richmond. Federal loss estimated from 3 to 600.

The Federal 6000 strong encountered two Confederate divisions, driving them back a mile, blunderingly relinquishing the ground they made second onset and retreat.

Charleston advices of 25th report all quiet.

James Island gunboats shelled Confederate Artillery posted on John's Island, forcing them to retire.

Portions of the 12th Maine Regiment broke up Confederate Camp at Manchaca.

Enemy abandoning camp, equipment, &c.  
Trade reviving and union sentiment growing at New Orleans.

Confederate soldiers take oath of allegiance in crowds.

General McCook's entire division from Halleck's army reported en route for the East.

June 30.  
Telegraphic intimation received last evening that an important battle has been fought before Richmond, resulting in triumph to McClellan's army, and that Richmond must fall, but the news was withheld by the Government authorities.

Refugees on board Federal gunboats at City Point report Jackson, Price Beauregard at Richmond, and assigned important commands.

Nashville clergymen having refused to take the oath of allegiance, most of them are placed under arrest. Catholic clergy being loyal were not disturbed.

July 2.  
Despatch received last Evening at Omaha, was viewed in the light of a Federal defeat before Richmond.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND.

The position of affairs in front of Richmond increases in interest as time progresses. A week has elapsed since we last commented upon these matters, and we are yet without tidings of the battle which was then, and is now, hourly expected. McClellan has been re-enforced, consultations have been held between Burnside and McClellan and Burnside and President Lincoln, relative to the position of affairs, and the means to be adopted for the circumvention of the Confederates, but as yet we hear of nothing but insignificant skirmishes, as of the competition of three mile parallels, and near approaches to the Confederate works. Though the Confederates have been described as demoralized, and though their forces at Richmond have been estimated that barely 60,000 effective men. McClellan, with immensely superior forces, well-provisioned, and aided by all the modern appliances of warfare, has not dared to risk any decisive movement. Much has been spoken, and a great deal written about the superior generalship of the "young hero" McClellan; but as yet we have no tangible evidence of his superiority. Superior generalship consists not in the ability to crush an enemy with double the force that he has in the field, but in the readiness to fight and attain victories under equal, and even disadvantageous circumstances. Has McClellan done this? Not a victory has he gained, unless the odds were considerably in his favor, and even now he is unwilling to risk a general fight with the "demoralized horde" in front of Richmond, without having his forces as strengthened that a defeat may be regarded as an impossibility. Knowing how much depends upon the success of the Federal arms in the hourly expected conflict, it may be wise in him to abstain from any decisive action on the offensive until he receives a prodigious accession of numbers;

but is this extreme caution a manifestation of superior generalship, or does it fairly entitle him to a place beside such men as Napoleon, Wellington, and Washington? Napoleon, whose brilliant deeds of daring not only his interest enemies will dispute, would have overrun half the Continent while McClellan has been meditating the conquest of one city. Caution is a quality essential to good generalship, and of that we are persuaded Gen. McClellan possesses a full supply; but there appears to be in his composition an entire absence of that brilliant daring so necessary to the gaining of victories and the establishing of distinguished reputations for generalships. — [St. John Courier.]

The Richmond Examiner says: "Until the Southern Confederacy is destroyed, the Mississippi cannot again become a channel for commerce. While a single point upon its vast extent, on either bank, is accessible to hostile parties, it can convey armed vessels only, and although they have New Orleans and the principal strategic positions above it, they have not driven the Confederates from many hundred miles of its shores whence they can stop trade and passage as completely as by the gans of Fort Pillow of Columbus.

The fall of New Orleans and the consequent conquest of the Mississippi, was a heavy blow to the Confederacy, and diminishes its resources for supplies. But it is far from being irretrievable. The recovery of that river will be easy as its loss. Victories in the North will compel the United States to recall. New armies will be formed in the States which border that river, which will retake New Orleans. No treaty of peace is possible which would leave the river in hands of the North. An effort will be made to render the great city at its mouth a free town, like Hamburg and Bremen; but it will be an indecisive war and a drawn battle only which will render the project possible. The people of the Mississippi, country and town, are entirely Southern, bitterly hostile to the United States, and without exception, resolved forever to be constituent parts of the Confederacy. If the Confederacy lives, it will be impossible to give that river and its valley any political connection other than nature ordains for it. Beyond the separation from Texas and Arkansas, and the loss of the cattle supply we might obtain from that source, its present possession by the enemy is of no real importance in the actual war or in the future condition of the country."

THE NATIONAL TAX.—The New York Herald indulges in the following speculations upon this subject: "With the passage of the Tax bill by the Senate ends every lingering doubt relative to the success of the financial schemes of the Government. The value of its certificates of indebtedness, whether they be Treasury notes, stocks or other securities, is now established on a firm and solid basis. As soon as the bill, which is now in the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments, becomes law, an annual income of over \$200,000,000 will be insured which is sufficient to pay the interest, at the average rate now paid by the Government, on a debt of over \$1,000,000,000. Our expenses, however, can in no event ever be such as to increase our debt to this enormous sum. If it reaches the sum of \$1,500,000,000, we shall be able to pay the interest thereon with \$75,000,000. To this add \$100,000,000 for the current expenses of the Government each year, and we have a total of \$175,000,000, if our income be but \$200,000,000 for the yearly contribution to a sinking fund which to extinguish the debt incurred with which to extinguish the debt incurred in the prosecution of the war. But after the present year our income will in all probability amount to a larger sum than that above indicated, inasmuch as the customs receipts will increase as the country is restored to tranquillity and the demand for foreign goods increases, and as the tax receipts will be augmented after the stock of goods already manufactured and untaxed is consumed.

Late advices from Nassau, N. P., state that the swift crew-propeller Oriole has arrived there from Liverpool, fitted up as a "privateer," by Captain Semmes, late of the Sumter, who had arrived for the purpose of taking command. Complaint was made by a loyal citizen of the United States, a passenger on the Oriole, of the anticipated breach of the neutrality laws, where upon she was seized by the local government, and placed in charge of Lieutenant H. H. Hammesley, of the British vessel-of-war Bulldog. It was subsequently reported that she had been released and ordered to leave the port within six days, with the privilege of taking on board what cargo they choose, but this is not confirmed.

The Boston Post says a gentleman is now in that city for a short time, previously to his departure for Europe, for the purpose of making some arrangements for the working of a discovery he has made for a fuel for sea going steamers. A distinguished British Admiral, who had casually heard of it, called it "the discovery of the age." At present, for some or fifteen days only, can be taken on board ship; but by this discovery, fifty days' full supply he taken.

A massive gold watch and chain has been presented to Capt. Wm. Sampson, of the R. M. S. Merin, Halifax, for rescuing the crew of the Northern Chief, in February last. The present was from the American Government, and passed through the

hands of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, with a highly complimentary letter to Capt. Sampson.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.—A mine of Copper Ore was lately discovered at Pisarino, about six miles from the city, on the farm belonging to R. Grade. A sample of the surface mineral has been lately assayed by Mr. Foulis who designates the Ore a Sulphuretted, or Copper Pyrites. The assay yielded 23 per cent. of Metallic Copper. We have just been shown the Metallic specimen, and to our judgement it looked an excellent article. Mr. Foulis also states that he procured a small portion of Gold from the Quarz Gangue. From the favorable position of the mine; and its proximity to navigation, we trust that capital will soon be employed in bringing to light this hitherto hidden treasure. — [Freeman.]

The Olympia arrived at this port on Sunday last with the immigrants referred to in our last issue. "Our" contemporaries say that these from "Fair Isle," though poor are an intelligent class of persons. — [The Freeman.]

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—On Wednesday the Examiners for Degrees proceeded to test the Scholarship and qualifications of candidates for the degree of B. A. at which examination the following students appeared and were examined:—

W. A. Smith, J. P. Sheraton, Robert Matthew, Alfred B. Atherton, and C. A. O'Connor.

At noon, on Thursday, the Encenia, or public festival was held, when Professor D'Aray delivered the Oration, and Mr. Sheraton read his Essay, which has gained the Douglas Gold Medal. Degrees were conferred and honorary certificates of merit presented.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon Edward S. Molloy, Robert Matthew, W. A. Smith, J. P. Sheraton, Alfred B. Atherton and C. A. O'Connor.

Honorary certificates were presented to 20 students who had read the Books prescribed for the purpose to one or more departments and passed satisfactory examinations thereon. — [Reporter.]

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 2, 1862.

Opening of the Railway to the Woodstock Road, &c.

From an advertisement in this days issue, it will be seen that the Railway is to be opened to the temporary terminus at the Woodstock Road, on the 10th instant, and that cheap fares of 50 cents each way will be charged for six days to the 16th. On the 10th inst., a Grand Opening Demonstration will take place in this Town, a Review of five Companies of Volunteers, Boat Races, a Public Dinner, and perhaps a "Ball. No efforts will be spared to make the day one of pleasure and enjoyment. The Special train on the 10th will leave Houlton Road in the morning and return in the afternoon; the trains will run daily between the before mentioned places—in fact, the Railway authorities have done all that could be reasonably expected, the fares are merely nominal.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Having animadverted upon the bungling tardiness of our transatlantic friends in regard to this enterprise, during the past twenty-five years, we beg leave to consider some of the objections that may be urged against the Province engaging any further into Railway construction.

It is said that we are already too deeply involved in debt—Let us compare this with our proposal to the Imperial Government last year and admire its beautiful consistency. We solicited from the Home Government an annual subsidy of £60,000 stg., offering in consideration therefor to carry their mails, troops and munitions of war which including amount paid United States was estimated as equivalent to at least £70,000. Does this count nothing when we have to guarantee all the interest and England the principal at a moderate rate? Is not the mail and military service just as valuable as though our offer of last year had been accepted?

Again the way to make a Railway pay is to have it begin somewhere and end somewhere. The E. & N. A. R. though admirably constructed and a credit to the Chief Engineer is isolated, fails to pay, and the people of the Province are taxed for its support.

Now a comparison of American Railway statistics will show (as has been done conclusively by "W." in the Morning News of 8th Sept. last) that if this Road were connected with a through line from Halifax to Canada and the United States it could pay four per cent upon its cost as easily as it can pay one per cent now.

The E. & N. A. R. is now cost nearly one million sterling; it is estimated that three million more would build the Intercolonial This Road from St. John to Shediac would then pay as much per cent on the entire line

as it now does upon itself and perhaps a similar statement might apply to the N. B. & C. R.

The Railways of the different provinces once connected, each one would easily quadruple its traffic especially if connected with the United States towards which by far the greater portion of travel and Commerce teams. The unhappy civil war once at an end our neighbours would enter most vigorously in to an effort to connect with us at the lines. By taking the initiative the choice of route and place of connection will belong to us.

As a matter of justice and equity it is fair to stop with the building of one hundred miles of Railway in the Eastern part of the province and in common with the rest of the people be taxed for its support. Let those who pay for the "humble have a chance to hear it even if they have to pay a little more.

Those who have travelled by stage through this province in the night need no argument to convince them of the necessity of a Railway. At present, a merchant in St. John wishing to visit Boston on business, takes passage on the Steamer on Monday morning reaches Boston Tuesday, leaves to return on Thursday reaching here Friday afternoon consuming nearly a whole week and perhaps trespassing upon the Sabbath preparing to go.

We cannot enter fully into this important subject at present, but will revert to it again.

FIRE.—On Monday morning last about one o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were aroused from their slumbers, by the ringing of the fire bell. The shed adjoining the residence of Col. Boyd was discovered on fire, on the outside, which it appears was the work of an incendiary. Through the exertions of the populace with an abundant supply of water, the flames were soon extinguished. In another column, it will be noticed, that Col. Boyd offers a reward of \$100 dollars for such information as will lead to the conviction of the incendiary.

THE MADRAS SCHOOL was examined on Saturday last, in presence of Dr. Donald, member of the Board, the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum M. A., the Rev. R. E. Smith, the Sheriff and several other gentlemen; a number of Ladies were also present as visitors. Upwards of 50 pupils were in attendance. The classes went through a thorough examination in spelling, reading, arithmetic, history and grammar. The answers were ready and correct, and the parsing would have done credit to pupils of more advanced years. The proficiency during the last half year was so marked, as to elicit the commendations of all present, and reflected much credit upon the teacher Miss Dux, to whose untiring diligence and tact the success of the school is attributable. The school will be reopened in three weeks.

FROM THE STATES we have had the usual quantity of "Despatches" during the week. The opposing armies are up to blood heat, if we may judge from the sanguinary conflicts reported to have taken place during the last few days. It was stated that the Federals had driven in the Confederate outposts, and shelled Richmond, which was in flames. We will wait until the Government despatches are published, before copying the news.

Subscribers indebted for paper, advertisements, &c., will please liquidate their accounts, as early as possible.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. Wm. Temple, Mr. James R. McLean, to Julia M. daughter of G. P. Sanction, Esq.

DIED.

Suddenly on the 1st inst., Lydia, the beloved wife of Wm. McLean, Esq., in the 78th year of her age, and only daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Tuttle, Merchant, formerly of Halifax; much respected and deservedly regretted. Her end was peace.

On the 25th March, at Fort Harrison, Gordon, West Coast of Africa, Captain Gordon Glickist Mackay, aged 44. Capt. Mackay was a native of St. Andrews, where he leaves an aged father and mother with numerous relatives.

B. L. CHADBOURNE, GENERAL COMMISSIONER AND Forwarding Merchant, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

REFERENCES.—S. Cary, G. B. Page, Houlton; Merrill Blanchard, Woodstock, N. B.

\$100 REWARD.

Who will give the above sum to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons, who maliciously set fire to his premises on the night of the 29th or Monday Morning the 30th June Instant.

St. Andrews, 30th June 1862. JAMES BOYD.

CARD.

Mr. Boyd returns his sincere thanks to his Neighbours and others, who so kindly tendered him their assistance, in extinguishing the fire set to his premises, on the morning of the 30th June Instant.

St. Andrews, 30th June 1862. W. HATCH.

## NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY.

OPENING!

To the Temporary Terminus, at the Woodstock and Houlton Road.

CHEAP FARES! Fifty Cents each way!

From Thursday, July 10 to Wednesday, July 16.

July 10th.—Grand Opening Demonstration at St. Andrews. Review of 5 Companies of Volunteers, Boat Races, Public Dinner, &c.

A Special Passenger Train will leave Houlton & Woodstock Road Station, at 7 a.m. for St. Andrews; Returns same evening. All persons in uniform to go Free!

Friday, July 11. Train leaves Woodstock Road, 9.30 a.m. Arrives at St. Andrews, 3.30 p.m.

Saturday, July 12. Train leaves St. Andrews, 9.30 a.m. Arrives at Woodstock Road, 3.30 p.m.

Sunday, July 13. Train leaves St. Andrews, 7.0 a.m. Arrives at Woodstock Road, 12.30 p.m.

Returning same day, Train leaves Woodstock Road, 3.0 p.m. Arrives at St. Andrews, 9.0 p.m.

Tuesday, July 15. Train leaves St. Andrews for Woodstock Road, on arrival of the Boat from Boston.

Last Day—Wednesday, July 16.

EXCURSION TO WOODSTOCK AND HOULTON.

Wednesday July 16. Special Passenger Train from St. Andrews to Woodstock and Houlton Road, returning same evening. Leave St. Andrews 7.0 a.m. Leave Woodstock Road, 5.0 p.m. (All persons in uniform, go Free!)

Wagons will be in attendance at the Terminus to take people to either Woodstock or Houlton.

St. Andrews, N. B., June 30th 1862.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

GRAND OPENING Demonstration at St. Andrews. VOLUNTEER REVIEW, BOAT-RACING, and Public Dinner, July 10th.

In order to provide for the sporting entertainment of the Visitors and Inhabitants on this occasion it is proposed to get up a few Rowing matches, (being high water about noon) for moderate prizes, to be competed for by four-oared gigs double and single row—punt and gig match, and canoe race. All persons desirous of assisting in the completion of this arrangement and of entering their boats for the various matches, so that the whole may be attended with success, will please make known their intention to—

Wm. Cline, Robt. Ross, Wm. Shaw, M. Andrews, Committee of Management.

The programme of arrangements will be issued when completed.

St. Andrews, June 30, 1862

GOODWIN & WILDER'S North American Circus!!

COMBINED FOR THE SEASON OF 1862, WITH Mrs. Dan Rice's Great Show!

A GRAND NATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT! No half-Crowd and half-Merchandise combined, but two well-known Circuses consolidated in one.

LOOK AT THE ARMY OF STARS! MRS. DAN RICE, the Queen of the Arena.

MRS. JEANETTE RUSSELL, the Great Tights Hope (Danceuse, from France's Hopdances).

MRS. J. SHOWLES, the unequalled Mistress of Cavalry.

MRS. ELIZABETH, the Beautiful Equestrienne.

NAT. ALSTON, the Australian Clown.

JOHN SHOWLES, Antiquarian Equestrian.

JOHN BARRY, the Great Somersault and Trick Rider.

CHARLES SHAW, the Japanese Juggler and Knife Thrower.

WIE WUNDERPU, SNOW BROTHERS, in their Great Topsy-turvy Feats.

OLD DORRY WILLIAMS, the well known Graciego.

2 C. RIVERS, the American Clown.

MASTER WILLIAM ALSTON, the Youthful Gymnast.

JOHN FOSTER, J. DOWIE, and others.

The wonderful Manx Horse, WHITE SURREY.

The beautiful performing Horse, AMERICAN EAGLE.

The Pacificator, HEDYNA and SAYERS.

The Learned Furies, ROBIN GREY and CUPID.

Together with other attractions too numerous to mention, a description of which will be found in the splendid Bill of the Company, and in the Hand Book of the Arena.

Performance ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 10th Exhibition at

—EASTPORT, Wednesday July 2nd.

—St. Andrews, Thursday and Friday July 3rd & 4th.

—ST. ANDREWS, Saturday July 5th.

MAGADAVIE, Monday do 7th.

Reserved Seats 50 cents.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CHARLOTTE, Ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting WHEREAS Abraham J. Wetmore and Abram Young, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Young, late of the parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte have prayed that License may be granted to them, to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased, for payment of debts: You are therefore required to cite the devisees of the said deceased and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at St. Andrews, within and for the said County, on Monday the twenty-first day of July next, at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the said License should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1862.

JAMES W. CHANDLER, Judge of Probate.

GEO. D. STREET, Register of Probate.

B. R. STEVENSON, Proctor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The House and Lot, on the corner of Queen and Edward streets. Possession given immediately. June 18. Apply to W. HATCH.

## Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the St. Andrews and Campobello Mining Company, on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M. June 4, 1862. E. WHITE.

## INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TWO TRIPS A WEEK

ON and after the 1st day May, the all Steamship Company will run did Sea-going steamers "New Brunswick" City" as follows:

Steamer "New Brunswick," E. B. Master, will leave St. John every 7 Morning, at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Boston.

Steamer "Forest City," E. B. Master, will leave St. John every Monday Morning for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, notice.

W. WHITL

Agent

## NEW GOODS

NOW OPEN AND FOR

The Subscriber, a large lot of

Seasonable Goods

which will be sold at a very low price, as a good assortment of CHINA and WARE.

Those indebted to the subscriber to call and settle their respective soon as convenient.

May 28, 1862—CHAS. I.

Coffee Ex "Ester" from

ton.

7 Bags Rice office.

3 do Java (C) J. W. STR

May 27, 1862.

FLOUR, TEA, &

Just received from New York, and the "UNION STORE"

100 BLS. Extra State FL

20 do do Ohio

20 Chests and half chests, So

100 BLS. Extra State Flour

25 do Superfine

25 do Family

15 Hds. Molasses, a sup

Nerds Grass Seed from the Har

Boxes fresh Garden Seeds.

St. Andrews, May 1, 1862.

Albion D

CORNER OF WATER & KING

—JUST RECEIVED—

and ready for sale—a nic

Feathers and

Flowers

newest styles and colors. Fan

Bonnets, &c

A NICE BONNET for 25 C

Boys Willow and Felt Caps.

MEN'S FELT and GRASS

Every one is invited to call and ex

amine. Our motto—Quick sales an

Ladies Dress Caps and Bonnets, f