

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E TARIIS SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—CIC.

[12 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE]

No 28.]

SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862.

Vol 27

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.

Eutropius.—Ed. Chandler.

Writing.—John Brownrigg.

Cicero & Euclid.—Francis O'Neill.

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 malarious swamps 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.

BALTIMORE, 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. Hindman 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 Swamps.

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 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 leaped 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.

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. Sigbee'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 Symphlegades, 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 Camlidja, 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 Colonel 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 Regiment.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool 18th inst., and Queenstown 19th arrived at 2.30 this morning.

The City of Baltimore passed steamship Kangaroo going into Queenstown.

The English papers regard the battle of Fair Oaks before Richmond from different points of view. Some contend that it was certainly a victory for the Federals, others look upon it as a drawn battle, and other give the palm to the Confederates.

The Times thinks it very hard for Confederate Generals to win victories in Northern papers, and insinuates that the first day's fight was a success for the Confederates, and was brought about by generalship, but the success was neutralized by the second day's drawn battle. These battles tell no more than that both parties are strong enough to shed each others blood and weak enough to do it.

The Daily News treats the affair as a decided victory for the Federals, and says the Confederates evidently failed in the crushing blow they intended. It regards it as a good illustration of the soundness of British policy in refraining from mediation.

The Star claims that it was a victory for the Federals, and the Telegraph also thinks the balance was against the Confederates.

The Morning Post argues that the Federals were worsted, and says no one can read Gen. McClellan's despatch without being convinced that it tells a story of surprise and defeat.

The Herald thinks McClellan's plans disturbed and perhaps failed, by the vigilance of the enemy.

The Times, in a second article, thinks such battles cannot fail to have a strong effect on the Northern mind, and show difficulties of the task undertaken. Every month shows the impossibility more clearly of restoring the Union by force of arms. It hopes, if the hot weather suspends hostilities, the voice of reason will be heard.

The Daily News defends Gen. Butler's New Orleans proclamation from some of the most violent aspersions, but would rejoice at his removal from military commands at New Orleans.

The Army and Navy Gazette affirms that Lord Lyon's visit to England is merely on private business.

Earl Canning, ex Governor General of India, died on the 17th. The papers teem with warm eulogies.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Newcastle explained the rejection of the militia bill by the Canadian Parliament. He thought another bill might be introduced, as all classes in Canada undoubtedly desired effective measures of self defence.

Mr. Haygood gave notice in the House of Commons, that he would on the first of July move a resolution, that it was the duty of the British Government to use every exertion consistent with the maintenance of peace to bring the war in America to an end.

It is reported that Count Persigny failed in his mission to London relative to American affairs.

Five thousand French troops are under immediate orders for Mexico.

The French Chambers unanimously voted additional credits for the Mexican expedition.

The Paris Bourse was dull. Rentes 68 1/2, 35c.

The King of Belgium continues to improve.

There were rumours of an insurrection in St. Petersburg, but the late despatches say all was quiet.

The Turks had commenced the bombardment of Belgrade.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

Steamship New York arrived out on the 19th, and the Hibernian on the 17th.

CALCUTTA, May 29.—News unimportant.

LONDON, June 19.—A portion of the French army of Algeria is to be sent at once to Mexico. Preparations are actively making.

Five Days Later from England.

Cape Race, July 5th, 1862.

The Hibernia from Liverpool, June 26th, Derry 27th, was intercepted off Cape Race on Saturday morning, at 8 a. m.

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant.

The House of Commons was engaged upon a Bill relating to Government of Inns of Court; the case of Edwin James was incidentally referred to, and it transpired he refused even to have friends with him at an investigation of his case, so that it was impossible for him to complain of the secrecy of the tribunal which condemned him.

The Morning Herald finds it impossible to account for the inactivity of McClellan.

Possibly, it says, after the battle of Fair Oaks and the breaking up of Beauregard's army in the West he does not see his way clearly. He may feel himself outnumbered by the enemy in a position which is impregnable, and perhaps that enemy may fall upon his lines and work at pleasure. If so he is likely to meet with a disaster which may change the whole aspect of the war, for a reverse to McClellan involves the ruin of his arms and the hopes of the Federal Government.

A meeting at London relative to the African Slave Trade was presided over by Lord Brougham.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif voted the whole extraordinary budget, and with slight modifications the whole ordinary budget.

Source heavy 68.40.

The France, in speaking of departure of druids—pant base entirely approved, and his presence will have favorable result for so-

lution question (?) Asserted, therefore, there is no question of establishing a monarchy or supporting the candidature of Almonte or any other (in Mexico) but simply protecting the interests of Frenchman.

ITALY.

Rattazzi has given notice of his intention of making integral appropriation of clauses budget by the Chamber of Deputies a question of Confidence in the Ministry. In response to a question relative to the recent enrollment, Rattazzi says that government were endeavoring to discover autocrats (?)

TURKEY.

Special commissioners dispatched by the Porte to inquire into recent disturbances at Belgrade have arrived there. Prince of Serbia demands the evacuation of all the fortresses.

LATEST.

The Persian news is just arrived. Important Mexican debates have occurred in the French Corps Legislatif. Juarez Favre censured the expedition and recommended the Government to treat with Mexico, and withdrew. Brilliant defended the Government course—reparation negotiations; French honor engaged, and insults must be avenged.

The London Herald maintains it as true that France and England will take decided action in American affairs.

MARKETS.

The cotton market is extremely advanced. Breadstuffs are steady and firm. Provisions are very dull. Consols 91 1/2.

Bullington in the Bank of England has increased £611,000.

FROM THE STATES.

July 5, 1862.

The battle of Tuesday before Richmond is acknowledged to be a brilliant Federal success. Captured rebel officers admit a loss of 10,000. The fighting was most desperate; it lasted through Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—lasted three hours on Wednesday, when the rebels retreated being badly cut up by the Federal Artillery.

The N. Y. Tribune's Fort Monroe correspondent says that McClellan's position cannot be flanked by any force however great. He has abundant supplies and his army are in the best spirits.

City Point was burned on Monday by Federal Gunboats.

The Rebels had over 250,000 troops in the late battle.

Official despatches from McClellan say that his forces have not been beaten in any of the battles. His army was moved to the position now occupied because it affords greatly superior advantages for co-operation with the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in the river, protecting the flank of the army.

Twenty-five field pieces fell into the hands of the rebels in the fight on June 27.

McClellan's army was reviewed on the 4th July, and national salutes were fired.

The restriction on the telegraph news has been removed.

July 7.

McClellan issued an address to his army July 4th, complimenting their endurance during the week's fighting against superior numbers, and the successful change of military base, declaring his army shall enter Richmond.

Confederate gunboat Teazer was captured on James River on the 4th, and important papers found on her.

In the battle at Boonville, Miss., Colonel Sheridan was repulsed by greatly superior numbers. Federal loss 40. Confederates left 65 dead on the field.

Southern reports of recent battles before Richmond opened exultant but toned down.

Confederate Fort attacked and burnt in St. Marks River, Florida.

British ships, Lucy, Will-e-the-Wisp, and Morning Star, captured attempting to run the blockade. Also, schr. Curlew. Steamer loading cotton being surprised was burnt by the crew.

THE WAR.

The New York Times gives the following account of the retreat of McClellan's army, on Saturday and Sunday:

Gen. McClellan had moved his headquarters from Front Hill on Friday morning, and has located in a field near Savage station.

On Friday afternoon, a train of cars left Savage Station for the White House. The cars, nine or ten in number, were filled with wounded soldiers, and got safely through, although much apprehension was felt for them. The train returned during the night and early in the morning proceeded again to the White House with another lot of wounded. It then came back to Savage's, and was preparing to make one more trip down when the telegraph wire was found to be cut and Dispatch Station to be in possession of the rebels.

We immediately sent a force to destroy the railroad bridge, which was done by pouring turpentine on it and then igniting it.

In the afternoon Morell's Division left Trent Hill, and marched to Savage station, around the railroad and the Williamsburg road, and proceeded over a road running between White Oak Swamp and Bottom's Bridge. They halted at a point near Charles City until the next day, when they were joined by other portions of the army.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.—The Fort Monroe correspondent of a Philadelphia paper gives these items Southern news:

The twenty millions of specie known to be in the South when the war commenced is kept in the interior still. The rebels say they spend their shingleplasters and scrip, but keep their gold and silver for the future com-

merce which they expect will spring up between them and the United States when the war is over.

The British iron steamship Memphis with Mr. Ward of Alabama, late Minister to China, and a valuable cargo of British goods on board, hard time of it on the way. The Memphis was chased for three hundred miles, while flying the British colours, by the United States steam gunboat Quaker City, and was hit by a shell from her, but a squall coming up the vessels lost sight of each other, and the Quaker City returned to her station, while the Memphis came by our blockade vessels off Charleston in the night, and passing in she got hard aground on Sullivan's Island, whence she was towed to the city the next day.

The rebels say they will make no more individual exchanges; that the United States must accept and apply the cartel of 1812, and agree to a general exchange or else the South will have to raise the black flag, and take no more prisoners.

EXPERIMENTS WITH A SUBMARINE CANNON.—On Saturday the 21st of June, a respectable number of people collected at the Club House, Jersey City, to witness some experiments with Duff's submarine gun.

This gun is the invention of Joseph Duff, of Paterson N. J. The gun is placed on a water line, with the muzzle end passing through a stuffing box in the vessel's side. Mechanism is so arranged that when the gun is forced in board by a hostile ship, the gun is discharged, sending not merely the shot, but also a considerable portion of the expanding gases into the hold of the enemy's vessel. Valves are provided to prevent the ingress of water as the gun is driven inboard by the recoil.

A small model was provided for the experiment, and was placed in the bow of a skiff, about 20 inches below the surface.

The boat was rowed stem on against an oak target, and as the gun struck, it was discharged driving the shot through two 3-inch planks and considerably shattering the target. The result was entirely satisfactory.

[Scientific American.]

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—PRESIDENT IN OREGON.—San Francisco, June 22.—Oregon dates are to the 12th. There had been another great freshet, doing serious damage to the valley portions of that State. The business portion of Portland was inundated. Crowds of miners had commenced returning from Salmon river. They represent that district as of limited extent and over crowded.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 9, 1862.

THE RAILWAY OPENING.—We are pleased to learn that the preparations for the opening of our Railway to the Woodstock Road are completed; the energy, perseverance and hearty good will manifested by the Railway authorities are highly commendable.

The Dinner to the Volunteers is being got up in the most ample manner, the arrangements are all that could be desired.

The proposed Regatta is also progressing—in fact everything is being done to make the day a gala one. Of the ball which we mentioned would probably take place, we cannot report anything. It is said that an illumination is to be held in the evening.

A Bazaar will be held by the ladies of the Baptist sewing circle.

The Telegrams from the Seat of War report victories, defeats, changes of position, and retreats. The truth is there is no reliance to be placed upon the reports. That the Federal forces during the past week met with a serious defeat there is no denying. And why Gen. McClellan should have held a position for three weeks, and then changed his headquarters by retreating some distance is what we do not pretend to understand.

The fact is, the right wing of his army has been beaten back and obliged to take up a new base of operations. It appears to us, that in order to be successful, he will be compelled to take Fort Darling at any sacrifice and when that is accomplished, he can command Richmond—what will take place ere then, it is impossible to say.

THUNDER STORM.—On Tuesday morning about four o'clock, this Town was visited by a most violent storm, accompanied by heavy peals of thunder flashes of lightning, and a fall of hail stones many as large as marbles. The rain fell in torrents for about half an hour, saturating the earth, beating down the grass, and doing some damage to the tops of the potatoes and other vegetables. The atmosphere which was hazy soon cleared up and gave way to splendid sunshine.

From the *Machias Union*, we notice that a splendid barque was recently launched at that Port named the N. M. Haven, being the third within a few months by the enterprising firm of G. Russell, & Co. The painting

and graining of the vessel is said to be of a superior order; and it gives us much pleasure to add that our townsman, Mr. Charles Kennedy, was the artist who executed the work, so highly commended.

A DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT was made near Debec's on the third inst., to throw the passenger train off the track, by removing the rails; fortunately no damage beyond a few hours delay was occasioned. We understand that the Manager and authorities are taking prompt steps to prevent the repetition of such disgraceful proceedings, and a reward for the apprehension of the culprit is offered. It is too bad after all the money that has been expended, and the efforts of the railway authorities to accommodate the public, that a miscreant should attempt to injure this great public work. We trust that he may be discovered, and receive that punishment he so richly deserves.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Head Quarters contains a well written notice of the Encenia, with the address delivered and also Prof. d'Arvey's Commemorative Oration. From the success which has attended the University during the last twelve months, it is but just to state that the worthy President, Dr. Jack has been mainly instrumental in bringing it to its present high position.

FIRE.—On Sunday last an alarm of fire was given, which turned out the Engines and populace, but the fire was extinguished without damage to the building.

The "New England," the new steamer of the International Company is now being rapidly fitted up and will take the place of the Forest City, the last week in July. She is 100 tons larger than the "New Brunswick."

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—The Strathroy (Canadian) Home Guard relates the following shocking accident, which occurred near that village on Wednesday:—"At a raising in Lebo, about eight miles from Strathroy, a quarrel arose between the men engaged. As they were lifting a 'bent' one man struck another on the head with an axe, nearly killing him; the other men, seeing their comrade thus knocked down, tried their pikes fall, when opposite bent swung round and fell to the ground killing eight men, who were thus launched into eternity. We had not received full particulars up to time of going to press.

The British schooner Columbine, which arrived at this port from Warbon, N. S., came to anchor off the bar off West Quoddy head, near Lubec. When ready to sail, they found that something had got foul of their anchor, and it took the entire crew half a day to heave it up—when they had succeeded it was found that it had become entangled with another anchor, weighing about 1000 pounds, which had the appearance of having lain in the water at least half a century. It was brought to this city and sold.

ENTICING SOLDIERS TO DESERT.—Yesterday a man named Morrissey was arrested and locked up on the charge of endeavoring to entice Private Curran of the 47th regiment to desert. Curran's boyenot was found in the prisoner's house by the parties who went to apprehend him. In the forenoon a respectable looking man, named Jean Bioe, Charrier, who we understand is Government butcher at Chambly, was brought to town from that village accused of endeavoring to make Sergeant G. Kennedy, Rifle Instructor to the Troops, desert to the American side of the Lines. The prisoner, it appeared, asked the Sergeant if he was a friend, when the latter replied in the affirmative. Prisoner now shook hands with the Sergeant, and held a paper to his face, saying, "I will be with you in ten minutes." He will be tried on Monday.—*Montreal Gazette*, 26th.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MARRIAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCESS ALICE.—The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, which was to have been celebrated at Osborne about the 25th of June, will probably be postponed in consequence of the lamentable disease of the Duchess Matilde of Hesse, the aunt of Princess Alice. The bridal preparation are now nearly completed. The Princess and her illustrious consort will visit Switzerland in the autumn, and after a short stay will return to England.—*Court Circular*.

A movement is on foot by the corporation of New York to procure, a plot of ground in one of the cemeteries in the vicinity of New York, where the bodies of all the New York volunteers who may die in defence of Union, may be interred at the expense of the State.

DEATH.

On the 29th June of consumption, Caroline the beloved wife of Frederic Godfrey, and third daughter of the late John Conley, Keeper of Machias Seal Island Light Station, aged 32 years. Her end was peace.

CARD.

Mr. Buck tenders his thanks to his neighbors and others who so promptly rendered their assistance upon the alarm of Fire on Sunday last. July 8, 1862.

BAZAAR.

The Ladies of the BAPTIST Sewing Circle will hold a Bazaar in the Town Hall, on Thursday July 10th, the proceeds to be devoted towards building a Baptist Church in St. Andrews.

Refreshments at all hours. Doors open at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon. Admittance 12 1/2 cents. The public are invited to attend. St. Andrews, July 5, 1863.

MEETING OF COURTS.

THE Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday, the 6th of August next, at 12 o'clock.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House on Tuesday the 9th of September next.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County and all persons required to give these Courts are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

THOS. SHONE, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, July 8, 1862.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADIAN RAILWAY.

OPENING!

To the Temporary Terminals, 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; Return 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 Terminals 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 completed for by four-oar-gigs double and single sculls—punt and gig match, and canoe race. All persons desirous of watching 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, Robert Ross, Wm. Shaw, M. Andrews, Committee of Management.

The programme of arrangements will be issued when completed.

St. Andrews, June 30th 1862.

B. L. CHADBOURNE,

GENERAL COMMISSION

Forwarding Merchant.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

REPRESENTS—S. C. G. B. Page, Houlton; Merrill Blanchard, Woodstock, N. B.

\$100 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay 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.

Whiskey, Old Jamaica

Rum, &c.

Ex "Eleanor" from Liverpool via St. John.

2 Puns. Fine Malt Whiskey.

1 Puncheon fine Old Jamaica Rum.

1 Hhd fine old Brown Sherry.

12 Cases fine old Cambleton Whiskey.

6 Do Claret Wine.

4 Hds Kildrinks

16 Cases Woodstock pipes.

2 Bales London grey and Brown wrapping paper.

70 Boxes window glass (assorted sizes)

160 Gross Wine & Beer Corks &c. &c.

J. W. STREET & SON.

May 6th, 1862.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—the House and Lot, on the corner of Queen and Edward street. Possession given immediately.

June 18. Apply to J. W. HATCH.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Campobello Mission, at St. Andrews, July next, at 11 A. M. June 4, 1862.

INTERNAL

STEAMSHIP

TWO TRIPS

On and after the 1st day of July, the Steamship Company did Sea-going steamers "Forest City" as follows:

Steamer "New Brunswick" Master, will leave St. John, Monday, at 8 o'clock, for E. Boston.

Steamer "Forest City" E. leave St. John every Monday for Eastport, Portland, and

notice.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

CHARLOTTE, N. B.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, within the County of St. Andrews, in the have prayer, that License them, to sell the Real Estate, for payment of delinquent taxes, to the cause why the said License

ted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the County of St. Andrews, June 4, 1862.

JAMES W.

GEO. D. STREET,

Register of Probate.

B. R. STEVENSON,

Proctor.

NEW G.

NOW OPEN AND

Seasonable

which will be sold at a very good assortment of CHEAP

WARE.

Those indebted to the suit to call and settle their account as convenient.

May 28, 1862.—

Coffee Ex "Estel

ton.

7 Bags Rio Coffee.

3 do Java Coffee.

