

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862.

Vol 27

## Arrival of the "Arabia" at Halifax.

HALIFAX, June 24th, 1862.  
The "Arabia" left Liverpool at 9.30, on the morning of the 14th, and Queenstown on the 16th, and arrived at Halifax at 5 o'clock this morning.

The "Borussia" arrived at Southampton in the evening of the 13th. The "Scotia" reached Queenstown at midnight 13th.

The "Great Eastern" was being exhibited at Liverpool and is advertised to leave Liverpool for New York on 1st July and again on 15th August.

In House of Commons on the 12th, Mr. Clay asked if attention of Government had been directed to repeated interference of United States cruisers with British vessels in West Indies, and particularly to case of steamer Circassian, in neutral waters, bound from St. Thomas to Havana, and within 20 miles of port.

Mr. Layard could not give answer at present; the case of the Circassian being under consideration of law officers of the Crown.

Lord Dunkellin asked if the Government had considered memorial of Atlantic Mail Company, Galway Line, and if they had determined on renewing postal service between Galway and America.

Lord Palmerston said subject was still under consideration. It was impossible to say what decision would be, or when it would be given.

During debate on Supply Bill the course pursued by the Government at Lagos towards suppression of slave trade, was called in question, but Ministers offered satisfactory explanation and vote was agreed to.

Exception was also taken to the vote of £40,000 for continuation of North American boundary commission, but upon Government explanations that little more would probably be required, the Boundary having been traced, it was agreed to.

In House of Lords, 14th, Earl Carnarvon called attention to Butler's proclamation relative to ladies of New Orleans, and condemned it in severe terms as without precedent in annals of war, and asked if Government had information of its authenticity and if it had protested against it. He also asked if there was any truth of rumours of mediation of France and England. The success of such mediation would depend greatly upon the manner in which, and the time at which, it was offered, but he trusted Government was in a position to give the subject a favorable consideration.

Earl Russell said that from Lord Lyons' despatches, Government believed proclamation was authentic, but with respect to any action of United States Government in way of approval or disapproval, they had no information. Lord Lyons had made no representations to American Government on the subject, and he did not appear to have any official information upon which he could do so. For his own part, he, Russell, hoped the American Government would for its own sake, refuse its sanction to, and disavow the proclamation. It was important to the whole world that usages of war should not be aggravated by proclamations of this character. He then gave the explanation of the treatment the proclamation referred to, but thought such proclamation addressed to force which had just captured a hostile town, was likely to lead to great brutality. He, therefore, thought this explanation was no defence for proclamation, and sincerely hoped American Government would disavow it. With respect to rumours of mediation, he was glad the question had been put, for rumours were likely to lead to much mischief. Her Majesty's Government had not made any proposal to France, and French Government had made no proposal to England. Therefore there had been no communications of any kind between the two Governments. Without however, giving any opinion as to the propriety of offering mediation at some future time, if circumstances prove favorable he must say the present time appeared to him most inopportune. He conceived that an embittered state of feeling in America, it would not only lead to no good but retard the time for such offer being favorable made.

Mr. Hopwood asked if there was any truth in the mediation rumours.

Lord Palmerston said no communication had been received from the French Government on the subject, and as to the British Government they had no intention at present to offer mediation.

Sir J. Elphinstone asked if the Government had any information of a Federal Steamer having fired upon an English and French Steamer, killing the captain of the latter, news to that effect having been received at Lloyd's.

Lord Palmerston had no information on the subject.

Sir G. Lewis stated that a 600 pounder Armstrong Gun was being constructed and would shortly be experimented with.

Sir J. Walsh made enquiries as to the authenticity of Butler's proclamation, and denounced it as repugnant to the feelings of the 19th century, and moved for any correspondence on the subject.

## THE NEW REGULATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR—In common with every wellwisher of education, I was much pleased to notice that the Board of Education, have ordered that after the first of July, the average daily attendance of pupils in the schools in rural districts must be at least ten, and in the schools in cities, towns and villages, the average at least sixteen, to entitle the Teachers of such schools to the Provincial allowance. I am satisfied that this will have the effect of curing an evil which inspectors know well exists, viz of reducing the number of poor schools and I may add incompetent teachers who take up the avocation for the purpose of obtaining an easy living, and shirking work. It will also have the effect of saving the public money, now so unworthily given to idle lazy people, many of whom are better fitted for mechanical employment and spying the needle, than teaching the future men and women of our country.

Another excellent Order of the Board states—"That from and after the first day of July, all Teachers be required to test the accuracy of their School Returns by affidavit, to be made before any Justice of the Peace."

This order will have the effect of partially correcting an abuse, which Trustees of Schools are aware of—making up incorrect returns. The number of scholars like the age of the teachers never increases. I said this order would only partially correct the abuse, and I believe it; for anyone who would be so base as to give in a false list, would not find the affidavit a very unpalatable dose to swallow. The truth is, I have it from good authority that, the Inspectors and Board have been deceived in many instances, and I trust that hereafter the money given will be bestowed upon those who are legally entitled to it. A most ridiculous system pursued in some of the schools, should be abolished, it is this—giving a child a column of words in a Dictionary to commit to memory for learning how to spell them and give their definitions. Professor Thayer in his Lecture on Spelling and Definitions delivered before the Institute of Instruction, condemned this stupid and useless practice. The following extract from his Lecture is to the point:—

"I have said nothing of the practice, once so common, of assigning lessons in spelling and defining from the columns of a dictionary sweeping through the whole, from the letter A to the last word under Z—if the pupil continued long enough at school to accomplish it,—for I cannot suppose it to have come down to this day. If it has, however, I should feel impelled to pronounce it one of the most stupid and useless exercises ever introduced into a school—compared with which, the 'committing to memory' indiscriminately of all the pages of an abacus would be agreeable, beneficial, and instructive."

To say that it would be impossible to remember the definitions thus abstractly learned, would be to assert what must be perfectly obvious to every one. And even if they could be remembered, they would be of little utility; for as the right application of a definition must depend entirely on the situation of the word to be explained and the office it performs in a sentence, the repeating of half a score of meanings as obscure as the word itself, conveys no definite thought, and serves rather to darken than illuminate the mind.

As a book of reference a dictionary is useful; although it must be confessed that, even with the best, one often finds himself obliged to make his own explanation, in preference to any furnished by the lexicographer; and the teacher or the pupil who relies exclusively on his dictionary—without the exercise of much discretion—for the definition of whatever words he may find in the course of his studies, will not unfrequently fall into very awkward and absurd mistakes.

Experience and common sense must lead him to the former to teach us what is practicable; and the latter, what is appropriate and useful.

Yours HONESTLY,

June 28, 1862.

Four sailors who deserted from the Challenger were found somewhere up the River, (at Fredericton, we are told), and brought to the City yesterday.—Globe.

A sailor named Denis Catherine, who belonged to St. George, fell from the rigging

of a schooner at Pettingill's Slip on Monday, and was fatally injured. He died on Thursday morning at the residence of John Dick.—Courier.

## THE FLOWER-GIRL.

It was a fair spring morning when I first took possession of my room and its pleasant window. The sun beams were less bright than the eyes of the little maiden tripping on her way to school: the flowers less pure than the heart of the young damsel who bore them in her basket to the market. She was a peasant girl, from her rustic dress and simple awkwardness, scared at her own shadow on the pane, and coloring to the temples if her eyes encountered aught save the ground and her own flowers. "Violets! violets!" she raised her little basket as I spoke, and held it for me to choose a bunch of its fragrant ware. "Dust thou often come to the flower-market?" I said, as I gave the customary coin for those of the spring. "No, no before." "Then God speed thee, and lead thee back untainted to thy home." The damsel curtsied, blushed, and hurried away, half-ashamed to have dared to answer the question of a stranger. She looked so modest and fair, so like one of her own violets, that, as I watched her pace the street, she might fade be and flung aside like those fragrant blossoms. For many a bright morning I saw the maiden with her flowers: roses replaced violets in her basket and in heart. She raised her crimson flowers and cheek unblushingly to the passer-by, and he often gazed, uncertain for a moment which was the flower, so beautiful were both. And then I saw her again, and she was pale and thoughtful, like her valley-lilies, but not as pure; her heart was tainted with the plague-spot of sin, and her eyes moved restlessly around. And soon she wore no more village dress; she had left its life and customs behind her. I saw her in a gay carriage; she was robed in satin, with flowers and feathers in her hat; but I saw that the flowers were artificial as her present life, and the feathers drooped sadly like her heart. She wore rouge; laughed aloud, and bought the flowers she once carried, with a feigned smile and a secret sigh. She passed my window often, and every day seemed to have added a year to her brow, for the deep lines were lying on that once smooth forehead and the eyes were sunk and dim. I had treasured her first violets; I said, "I will lay them on her grave." One day I missed her; the next she came not, but on the third day they bore her in a humble coffin to a lonely grave, where the beggar and the stranger rested side by side. I followed her, and I was alone, for the flower-girl had left none to weep for her; the companions of her giddy life were for the living, not the dead; her village friends had forgotten her, as a lost lamb, a cast-away, and she was alone.

DYING FOR LOVE.—The lovers who die for love in our tragedies die in such a vast hurry, that there is generally some mistake or some misapprehension about the business, and the tragedy might have been a comedy if the hero or heroine had only waited for a quarter of an hour. It Othello had but lingered a little before smothering his wife, Mistress Emilia might have come in and sworn and protested; and Cassio, with the handkerchief about his leg, might have been in time to set the matter of the valet Moor at rest, and put the Venetian dog to confusion. How happily Mr. and Mrs. Remond Montague might have lied and died, thanks to the dear good fairy, if the foolish bridegroom had not been in such a hurry to swallow the vile stuff from the apothecary's! and as people are, I hope and believe, a little the stage, the worms very rarely get an honest meal off men and women who have died for love.—Aurora Floyd, in Temple Bar.

THE FISHERIES.—We are sorry to state that there was but a very small catch of Herring and Gaspaux on our coast and in our river this Spring. During the week, we are pleased to hear that the run of Salmon in the Miramichi river was very large, and that the fishermen all along its banks have taken great numbers. A note from Mr. Wyse, at Mr. Loudon's Establishment, at Fox Island, dated Wednesday, informs us that on Monday evening they secured over 800 fish, and the writer says the men have been kept very busy ever since. The note was accompanied with three cans, contained salmon, lobster, and eels, for which we return him thanks. Mr. Williamson, at Bay du Vin, put up last week over 12,000 lbs. of fish. They were for G. E. Latson, at Neguac. Muir and Henderson, we understand, secured in one day this week, 1,000 fish.—Gleaner.

REPORT.—Madame D. had a magnificent cat. M. de C. amused himself one day by

shooting it, for want of something else to shoot. Madame D. caused to be sent in her own house, and in the houses of her friends, all sorts of mouse-traps; and when three or four hundred were caught she had them put into a box, which was forwarded to Madame de C. at her country-house. The lady eagerly opened the box herself, expecting to find in it some new modes; the mice jumped out and presently filled the house, while at the bottom of the box was found a note addressed to Madame de C. which contained the following words:—"Madame, your husband has killed my cat—I send you my mice."—Paris paper.

## FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, June 25.  
Gen. Fremont will establish himself at Winchester or Middletown. The former could be made impregnable.

Jackson, it is believed, is at Luray. It is rumored that Jackson or Ewell captured Front Royal.

The Richmond Examiner says that 6,000 Federals advanced from Norfolk and Suffolk to a point fifty miles from Portsmouth and thirty from Weldon, and cut off railroad communication with Petersburg and Richmond. This explains Burnside's recent visit to McClellan.

Enthusiastic Union meeting at Plunkett, Tennessee. Hon. Neil Brown declared the Union a necessity.

The Provost Marshal at Washington seized \$10,000 worth of rifles, &c., supposed stolen property.

Flour, Superfine \$4.25 to \$4.40; Extra \$4.30 to \$4.70.

June 26.  
Yesterday McClellan made an advance of his right under a shary resistance and fully secured the advantageous position sought for.

On the right, Porter silenced the enemy's batteries in front.

The arrest of 50 citizens in the rear of the Federal army has had a salutary effect upon others.

Gen. Prince has arrived at Richmond. No mention is made of the whereabouts of Beauregard.

It is reported that Jackson is checked and Fremont, Banks and Shields have combined their forces to pursue him.

Four men were executed at New Orleans for robbing the citizens.

Corn Farragut was before Vicksburg with portion of his fleet, having routed the enemy from Grand Gulf.

White River has been opened up 170 miles, and Arkansas Government had fled from the capital on a flat boat.

Memphis, June 19.—The gunboat Conestoga has arrived with dispatches containing the particulars of the engagement at the rebel fortifications below St. Charles, 85 miles up White river. On the 17th the gunboats St. Louis, Mound City, Lexington and Conestoga, and transport New National, having on board the 46th Indiana regiment, Col. Fitch, which left here a week ago to open communication with Gen. Cuttle's army and remove the obstructions from White river, ascended that stream. The gunboat Mound City, Capt. Kelly commanding, was about a mile and a half in advance, in the bend of the river near St. Charles, when two concealed batteries opened on the Mound City. Her decks were immediately cleared for action, and as soon as the range of the works was obtained, the guns opened fire. Capt. Kelly signalled Col. Fitch to land his force below the fort, which was successfully accomplished. The gunboats Lexington and St. Louis shelled the works, under cover of which Col. Fitch gained the rear of the rebel position.

At this juncture a ball from a siege gun on the bluff struck the forward and port side of the Mound City, penetrating the casemate, and passed through the steam drum. The vessel was filled with escaping vapor. Nearly every one on board was scalded. Only 23 of the officers and crew, out of 175, escaped from injuries. The scene which ensued was horrible. Many of the crew, frantic with pain, jumped overboard, and some were drowned. The boats from the Conestoga, which was coming up at the time to support the Mound City, were sent to their relief, but the rebels fired on the men in the water with grape and canister from their field pieces, murdering most of those who were attempting to escape. Being apprized of the state of affairs in the river, Col. Fitch's regiment pushed forward and carried the fort at the point of the bayonet.

NO UNION FEELING IN NORFOLK.—A citizen of Norfolk writing to a friend in New York upon the state of feeling there with regard to a Union with the Northern States remarks:—"I will answer your question respecting the state of things here in a few words as I can. What I say being true in so far as my own knowledge and observation go."

First.—Almost half our able-bodied men are in the army—not forced in, but going of their choice. The troops raised in Norfolk are now at Richmond. The old men, women and children, form the resident population of Norfolk now. Second.—What little Union feeling among us at the time you left has disappeared, and judging from what I have seen here and elsewhere in Virginia I do not believe there ever was a people more thoroughly united and determined to be free than the people of this State are now. The white race must be exterminated before Virginia can be brought into Union with the North again. This is strong language, but I mean all I say. Third.—No man of any respectability in our city has yet taken the oath, though daily annoyed because they will not. The few that have taken the oath are despised and shunned by even the Union officers here.

The Halifax Colonist says, gold valued at \$2,500, is reported to have been taken on Thursday last, from the claim of the Chabuto Company, at Laidlaw's.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We have Victoria dates to the 15th May, but they do not contain any news of startling importance.

A Bill before the Legislature of Vancouver Island to raise a revenue by means of stamp duties, was creating much discussion, and exciting general opposition.

Small pox is still fiercely raging in the Island chiefly among the Indians; and the Colonist urges that steps must be taken by the clergy and fathers of families to protect the town by banishing the Indians. This paper under date of May 13, says:

The northern Indians will be sent from the Reserve to-day to one of the islands in the Straits—there to rot and die with the leathome disease which is now destroying the poor wretches at the rate of six each day.

A small quantity of gold had been received at Victoria from British Columbia. Gold appears to have been discovered in small quantities at the Stickeen River, but provisions there are quite scarce. The rush to the Cariboo diggings still continues, and provisions are scarce there also.

We find the following in one of the papers:

A PROPOSITION.—In consequence of the scarcity of provisions in the Cariboo country it is proposed to secure the professional services of Prof. Bushell for the ensuing season.

It is argued that with the aid of mental alchemy the miners believe that they had full bellies, when in reality they had not got on the outside of a bean for a week, and cause them to imagine that a cup full of water contained tea, coffee, whisky or tangle-leg, according to the wants of the subject. By the employment of a series of innocent deceptions of the kind, it is said that there would be no scarcity of "grub" in the miners, would be like the horse man started to learn to live without eating—just as they got used to it, they might die.

A miner writing to the Colonist from the Salmon River diggings says:—

I do not wish to advise any one to stay away from or come to this region on a gold hunting expedition, but I do honestly believe that Salmon, John Day's and Powder River will, in a measure, prove humbugs. There are no doubt a few rich claims, but they have been greatly overrated. Yesterday I conversed with Mr. Bidger, who, it was said, had one of the richest claims on Salmon. He says that his and other claims were over-rated. He is on his way to Cariboo—pretty good evidence that Salmon is early "played out."

I have also seen men from Powder River who are bound for Cariboo. Their reports are very unfavorable. Some five thousand men have passed through this place for the diggings, and doubtless there are many more to come. This whole country is depending on the mines; but I will venture a prediction, that in three months from this date three fourths of the miners who have passed up will return to this place without the color in their pockets.

LINE.—To notice a libel is like digging round a hill of potatoes—you make it grow the faster.

Take counsel of him who is greater, and of him who is less than thyself, and then refer to thine own judgment.

## DIED.

At Portland, on Saturday, 14th inst. Robert Morrison, in the 48th year of his age leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss.

At the Little Bridge, St. James, on the 9th inst. Flora Sinclair, relict of the late Mr. William Forsyth, aged 53 years and 6 months.

At the Basswood Ridge, St. James on the 11th inst. Mr. John M. Haskill, in the 65th year of his age.



## FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, June 27. The Federal account of the James Island battle, near Charleston, confuses—repulses 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 Manchac.

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 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 Sulphuret, 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 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

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 degrees 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 £60,0000 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.

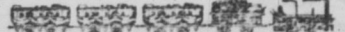
**\$100 REWARD.** The person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons, who maliciously set fire to his premises on the night of the 29th or Monday Morning the 30th June Instant.

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.

## 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 crews—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 AMERICAN CIRCUS!!

No half-Crowd and half-Managerie 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 (Dance, from France's Hope).

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

MRS. ELIZABETH, the Beautiful Equestrienne.

NAT. ALLEN, the Australian Clown.

JAMES SHOWLES, Antiquarian Equestrian.

JOHN BARRY, the Great Somersault and Trick Rider.

CHARLES SHAW, the Japanese Juggler and Knife Thrower.

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

OLD DORRY WILLIAMS, the well known Graciego.

J. C. RIVERS, the American Clown.

MASTER WILLIAM ALLEN, the Youthful Gymnast.

to Name.

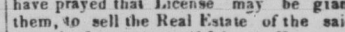
J. FOSTER, J. DOWIE, and others.

The wonderful Manager, HON. WHITE SURREY.

The beautiful performing Horse, AMERICAN EAGLE.

The Pacificator, HEDYNA and SAYERS.

The Learned Funnies, ROBIN GREY and CUPID.



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

Performance ADJUTANT 25 CENTS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

7th EXHIBIT at

—EASTPORT, Wednesday July 2nd.

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

—ST. ANDREWS, Saturday July 5th.

—MAGUADAVIE, 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.

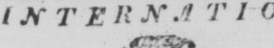
B. R. STEVENSON, Proctor.

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 Camp Meeting will be held at St. Andrews, 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" fr

ton.

7 Bags Rice office.

3 do Java (C

May 27, 1862. J. W. STR

## FLOUR, TEA, &

Just received from New York, and

the "UNION STORE"

100 BLS. Extra State FL

20 do do do

20 Chests and half chests, So

100 BLS. Extra State Flour

25 do 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







