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SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862.

Vol 29

## FROM THE STATES.

(From the Boston Journal.)  
SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.  
To this disrespectful letter General Butler vouchsafed the following unequivocal reply:  
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 16, 1862.  
John T. Monroe, the late Mayor of the City of New Orleans, is relieved from all responsibility for the peace of the City, and is suspended from the exercise of any official functions, and committed to Fort Jackson until further orders.

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

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

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

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

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

Flour has declined five cents.

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

The enemy threw their main-body on the Federal front to crush it.  
Fremont's advance guard has driven Jack-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sch. Lucy L. Holmes was captured escaping from Charleston for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton.

Extra Flour \$4.45 a 4.50.

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

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

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

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

Publish this conspicuously. By order of Maj. Gen. Butler.

Geo. C. Strong, Asst Adjutant Gen.

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

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

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

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

a martin-house opposite the window.

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

TATNALL ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.—Commodore Tatnall has written a letter to Mr. Mallory, who holds the situation of Secretary of the Confederate States Navy as a sinecure office, concerning the reasons for destroying the Merrimac. It appears that Tatnall's orders were to take the Merrimac and place her in such position in James river as to hinder the Union vessels from getting up. Gen. Huger protested that the execution of this order would compel him to resign his defenses at Sewall's Point and Craney Island. Orders were then sent to Tatnall to protect both Norfolk and James River—the evacuation of Norfolk being at the same time decided upon. This evacuation finally took place without consultation with Tatnall, who says he found himself unexpectedly deserted by his associates. It was then proposed to take the Merrimac up James river to within forty miles of Richmond, as the pilots said they could do, and the ship was lightened for that purpose.—After five hours had been spent in throwing her contents overboard, the pilots suddenly discovered that they could not carry the ship above Jamestown flats, unless after the prevalence of easterly winds, but the then recent winds had been westerly. The Merrimac by this time had been rendered unfit for battle, and menacing force of the Federal army was overwhelming, so the only thing that appeared proper to Tatnall was to land the crew on Craney Island and set the ship on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federals. Opinions on this point were unanimous among the officers on board.—She was run on shore at Craney Island, set on fire and blown up a little after 5 o'clock on the 11th of May. Tatnall says the only motive he can assign for the pilots' deceiving him was their unwillingness to go into battle, as it was not part of their occupation.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO  
THE FRENCH RETREATING FROM PUEBLA  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Three ships just arrived from China bringing nearly 1000 Mongolian passengers. About the same number of Americans arrived by today's steamer from Panama. Nine hundred passengers sailed for Oregon and British Columbia by two steamers last week.  
The Orizoba brings news from the city of Mexico via Acapulco to the 8th inst. On that day the French commenced retreating from before Puebla towards Amesa. It appears there had previously been fighting.  
The following is a despatch announcing the news to President Juarez:—  
"PUEBLA, May 8.—Word was received at the city of Mexico that we have triumphed. Since we offered them battle this morning, forming our troops in front of their camp they have refused to accept our challenge, and have turned their backs to the foolish and unpardonable credulity. Please receive our compliments in the name of Generals Sara Gasa and Mioi."  
Gen. Eusebio Alvarez who has taken command of the State of Guerrero, and is successor of Juan Alvarez, issues, in consequence of the above, a new decree, threatening a penalty of death to those who shall give any information or assistance to the French; also advising the residents of Acapulco to retire ten leagues into the interior thus abandoning the port to the first French man-of-war which may come up.  
The British Squadron, consisting of four men-of-war, was at Acapulco on the 17th inst.

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

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

Education.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier gives the following as a speech actually made at a recent town meeting in Dorchester, Massachusetts, by "Uncle Lem," one of the patriars of the town, and a representative of the "old schools," in two senses:—  
"Mr. Cherman, education is run into the ground. Great big school-uses (school-houses) all over town, chock full o' ventilators and piazzas, 16-corner gables, and wind-mill chimblees outside—a master for every room, and a schoolmarm for every coast.—The committee man in his report, says, 'One o' em is a flag-ship, and 8 of the masters are pulling on one oar.' That is pretty business for schoolmasters, and for us to pay for!  
"When I was a boy, there were two school districts in town and each of them had a school-us 10 foot high. They didn't pay \$1400 a year for cleanin' 'em out and makin' 'em good.—Boys took turns at that and it did 'em good.—Boys are dressed up too much for that now.—Our destrict schoolus was down to meetin' us hill. Dr. Harris, he was school Committee, and when we did our sum's right he gin us a stick o' candy and never charged nothin' for that, nor for his services. The gentleman says, 'if out South they had such school-uses as we have, there wouldn't. They'd soon use up their cash to home."  
"Now what's the good o' so much eddication. The gentleman says, and he talks pretty big, that money for eddication of the poor, is wrung out of wealth by democratic institutions. That don't look to me quite honest.—Now, I believe that everybody should be taught to read, write and cipher, and learn geography, &c.—Give him that start, and if he is fit for it, he'll get rest himself. Daniel Webster did! If a boy ain't fit for it, he won't get it. So what's the use o' remmin' inwards that too big for the barrel? If parents want to do it, let 'em do it themselves. Gin the by a fair English eddication and then if he wants algebra, and astronomy, and philosophy, and geometry, and Latin; Greek, Hebrew, and what not, let his father pay for it! You and I hadn't ought to. We ought to feed and clothe the poor, but we ain't obliged to give them roast turkey and champagne every day, and senn 'em to Huntington's to get measured for their coats, he we?  
"Another thing, these boys get kind o' stuck up, and ain't satisfied with home and farming, and mechanics' business. They are apt to get sassy and think they know more 'n their fathers and mothers. They most all want to go to college or into business."  
"Now, Lord knows there is more ministers, lawyers, and doctors, than there is any call for, and as for business, I guess about nine out of ten business men bust up. It is a grab game, any way, and there is so much gabbing at it there ain't much apeace."  
"What I've said about the boys, I mean to say the gals. Their ma' arms wear calicoes—they wear silks. Their ma' arms sweep out the house, make the pudden', and make trowsers and gowns; they stay home and read, and eat the puddin' and hire dress-makes."  
"Now somebody hes to pay these extra bills for the boys and gals, as the town eddicates them and puts them up to it. I move the town makes an appropriation to support them, arter they have got an eddication they don't know what to do with."  
We think that our readers will admit there is a good deal of truth in "Uncle Lem's" remarks. What he says about "giving boys and girls in our public schools a fair English education, allowing them to go farther if they choose, at their own expense, has a great deal of homely good sense in it. While we have no idea of going back to the old school or no-school system, neither have we any idea of having all the boys taught higher branches of eddication at the public expense. In fact we are inclined to think, with "Uncle Lem," that "there is no use in rammin' inwards that too big for the barrel"—either at public or private cost. Unless a boy manifests an unusual amount of mental capacity, he should neither be educated for a profession, or educated highly at unless under peculiar circumstances of wealth or position. And where there is natural capacity beyond the average, way will always be found by it to acquire the culture it needs—either in the direction of the languages, the mathematics, or the natural sciences.

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

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

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

SAM SAYS: "Fred, dont ever imagine woman is an angel. If you ever have any symptoms of that kind just take a good dose of catnip tea and go to bed: for its a disease worse than the measles if it happens to strike in—I had it once!"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FROM THE STATES.

Gen. McClellan has issued an inspiring address to his army in expectation of the grand and decisive battle for Richmond.

The reported surrender of Memphis and Fort Pillow are premature. The latter was bombarded on Tuesday and the bombardment not really with vigor.

Victory is being strengthened by additional batteries. A number of Federal gunboats had shelled their defenses but retired down the river.

Confederate reports represent Saturday and Sunday's battle before Richmond, as a success for them.

An English officer who deserted from Beauregard's army says that when they left Corinth they had 120,000 men, but 5,000 deserted before reaching Monroville.

It is reported that the French have been defeated in Mexico and are retreating to Vera Cruz.

Confederates in evacuating Fort Wright also destroyed barracks, equipment and stores that could not be transported; also the cotton which formed the breast works, and the pontoon bridge over Hatchie River.

The Fort is a very strong position. It is reported that Fort Randolph is also evacuated.

Deserters report that Gen. Joseph Johnson was mortally wounded in the late battle before Richmond, also that Confederate loss killed, wounded, and missing is estimated at 30,000. During the battle the Richmond people were out on the house tops expecting to witness the Federals driven into the Chickahominy.

Fremont's pursuit of Jackson was interrupted by a sudden rise of the Shenandoah River.

Federals have broken up several guerilla bands in Arkansas.

New York Tribune learns through private sources that Union counter-revolution is maturing in Texas, and the old flag will soon be flung out under the lead of Houston.

Col G. F. Shepley of Portland is appointed Military Governor of Louisiana. A fire occurred in the St. Louis suburbs, Quebec, this morning; 120 wooden buildings were burnt.

Federal gunboats are within 4 miles of Charleston via Stone Inlet, and expect to attack the city speedily. A sharp engagement occurred with the enemy's batteries at Stone.

General Hunter has organized a negro brigade at Fort Royal and set them at building fortifications.

Details of the engagement at the Hanover Court House:

The fight took place on the 27th, and Gen Fitz John Porter's division was engaged.

At McKinney's cross roads, about six miles south of Hanover Court House, mounted pickets of the enemy were seen. On observing our men they fired several shots and then put spurs to their horses. Our cavalry pursued and shot one of their men, who fell dead from his horse, and captured two prisoners.

A little before noon the advance of our column had turned the corner of the road, about three miles from Hanover Court House.

The 25th regiment New York volunteers, Colonel Johnson, was ahead. The Colonel led through ahead skirmishers on the right and left, himself leading the right wing, Lieut. Col. Savage the left wing and Major Gilbert commanding the reserve. Leaving the main road, the right wing advanced to reconnoitre a piece of wood on the road, and the left pushed through a wheat field opposite to get through some woods beyond the wheat field further to the left.

The enemy, who lay concealed, allowed the left wing to get well advanced, and then opened fire upon them. Col. Johnson left the woods and came on with his skirmishers, at the same time ordering up the reserve to form them in line of battle, a quick volley of musketry was opened upon them from the woods on the right. At the first volley several fell dead and others became helpless from wounds. Notwithstanding this and their own exposed position, and the enemy being concealed in the woods, the men never flinched, but closed ranks and returned volley after volley in quick succession. The field officers were the special mark of the enemy's bullets.

Only a few volleys had been exchanged when the enemy opened fire from their field-pieces stationed on the road. The 25th regiment, having stood under the enemy's galling fire for some time, now withdrew at command of the Colonel. Our advance at this time wheeled their guns into position and Berdan Sharpshooters took their places as support, being in front a little on the left. The batteries fired vigorously. Those of the enemy threw shell, canister and grape. Ours responded with shell and grape.

The sharp crack of musketry and roar of artillery sent back intelligence to the regiments behind that an engagement was going on in front. General Butterfield, whose brigade was next behind, ordered his regiments forward at double quick. General Marindale's brigade as also the brigade commanded by Colonel McQuade, 14th New York regiment, came following after.

LEGAL TENDER TROUBLES.—The law adopted by the United States Congress which makes Treasury notes a legal tender for all debts, public and private, is likely to create serious trouble in the collection of taxes in

the State of Illinois. It seems the constitution of that state renders it imperative upon the country treasurers not to receive any moneys but gold and silver in payment of taxes, and they are exposed to serious disabilities, including loss of office, if this provision is disregarded. Owing to the premium on gold, large sums in Treasury notes are likely to be tendered, and hence the quandary of the collectors and treasurers. The same trouble will of course take place in all the other States where a similar rule is in force. In Illinois it is feared that a moiety of tax will be collected, owing to this collision of state and federal laws.—[Courier]

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF AN IRISHMAN AMONG CANNIBALS.—The Cork Herald says:—

There is at present a person in a charitable institution of this city who was a prisoner on the island Kikakawa, one of the Marquesas group in the South Pacific Ocean, for the space sixteen months. He describes the natives as cannibals, and during his residence amongst them he was forced to attend the kakis or feasts on three different occasions. The natives had taken some prisoners from another tribe with whom they were at war, and their feasts on these prisoners are described as most horrible and ghastly. He was forced by the natives to eat with them, and to save himself from being devoured by them, he partook of a delicate steak taken from a boy about thirteen years of age. He describes it as delicious, and says that the only drawback to the feast was the revolting sties of human flesh which was wrecked on the reefs near the island. He was wrecked on the reefs near the island. He was wrecked on the reefs near the island. He was wrecked on the reefs near the island.

The Atlantic Confederacy proposes, and The Peirceburg Express indorses heartily, that Beauregard, Secretary Randolph, or J. E. Davis, issue an order, and have it faithfully executed, that for every lady in New Orleans who is maltreated or insulted by the hirling thieves under the license of their devilish commander, ten Lincoln prisoners now in our hands will be put to death.

The Rev. H. J. McLardy, having received a call from the Presbyterians of Woodstock and New Hampton, for three years, was on the 4th inst. inducted into the charge, by the Presbytery of St. John. The members of Presbytery present on the occasion were the Rev. Dr. Brooke, Dr. Donald, Rev. Messrs. Kay, Kid, Noble, and McLardy. A large number of persons witnessed the solemn and imposing ceremony.

FLAG PRESENTATION. On Saturday morning last, the Steamer Queen from St. George with Capt. D. Wetmore's St. George Rifle Company, arrived at the steamer's wharf about 8 o'clock, where Capt. Whitlock's Rifle Company embarked, together with several excursionists, who were desirous of witnessing the presentation of a flag to the St. Stephen Volunteers.

Our informant says, the passage from St. Andrews was made in good time. On the steamer's arrival at St. Stephen, the Companies were received at the wharf by the St. Stephen Rifle Company, and marched to their armory in Breen's building, preceded by the St. Stephen Brass Band, and partook of a lunch generously provided by the St. Stephen Volunteers. The companies then formed, and marched to the Square in front of the Academy, and in front of the Bank, where they were drawn up in line.

A large assemblage were present, including the beauty and fashion not only of St. Stephen and adjoining districts, but of Calais. The Rev. Dr. Johnson having consecrated the flag, Miss Marks presented it to the Ensign of the St. Stephen Company with a suitable address, which was responded to by Capt. Inches; the Companies then came to a general Salute, the Band played God Save the Queen, after which the Companies fired three volleys.

James Stevens, Esq., M. P. P. addressed the Volunteers in a soul stirring and loyal speech, which was rapturously cheered. The Companies then marched to Grady's Hotel, where, under a spacious tent, a sumptuous dinner was provided, to which the Volunteers did ample justice, and everything passed off well. Soon the bugle sounded, the Volunteers were under arms, and marched through the principal streets preceded by the Band, of whose musical abilities we have frequently had occasion to mention in terms of commendation. The Volunteers were dismissed at 4 o'clock, and shortly afterwards embarked in the Steamer Queen, where the St. Andrews Company fired three volleys from the hurricane deck, after which cheer after cheer were given, for Her Majesty the Queen, the Lieut. Governor, St. Stephen Volunteers, the Ladies of St. Stephen, &c. As the steamer passed by her wharf at Calais three hearty cheers were given by the American citizens, which were as heartily responded to by those on board, with one cheer more.

On the passage down, while passing Chipman & Bolton's splendid new ship, her colours were dipped and a gun fired, which was promptly acknowledged by three hearty cheers from the Charlotte County Riflemen. Throughout the whole day the utmost good feeling prevailed—nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of any. Capt. Whitlock's Company landed about 7 o'clock, and looked as fresh as they did in the morning. We are happy to record that the uniform and drill of the St. Andrews Company, were

highly commended. We trust the next presentation of Colours will be at St. Andrews to this gallant and efficient Company, who for soldierly bearing are not surpassed in the Province.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The intelligence by the City of Washington was received on Friday. Her dates are to the 28th from Liverpool, and 29 from Queenstown. In the House of Commons Sir J. P. Packe gave notice that he would call attention to the destruction of cotton at New Orleans, and the effect it might have on English manufacturers; and would ask if Government intended to take steps for mediation.

The seizure of the steamer Bermudian by a Federal war vessel has been brought before Parliament. The demand for the restitution of the ship Emily St. Pierre, by the Federal Government will not be complied with, as the Law does not warrant the English Government to give her up.

The leading English Journals have long articles on the war in the States. The "Times" does not view the success of the Federals on land as amounting to conquest; and says that "Surprise is not that the Confederates retreat, but that they make any front at all." It thinks Gen. Buell's mode of ruling New Orleans is severe and harsh. The "Morning Post" is also very caustic with references to Butler's proclamation.

From French papers we learn that France does not intend to withdraw its Mexican Expedition—Cotton had advanced and bread-stuffs were dull.

The Steamship North American arrived on Saturday—news unimportant.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY—is, receiving attention from the "Courier," which has proved that the British Government has not reserved to itself the right of choosing the route, but merely requires that any deviation from the line recommended by Major Robinson must be subject to the approval of the Imperial Government. This is true, as may be seen by reference to the dispatch from the under secretary for the Colonies, which we published a few days ago, and what is equally important to the Colonies, they do not object to the line forming a connection between the Railways now open with the Railways of the United States.

The question of route is a most important one, and should be fully discussed. The Colonies are to build the Line, it appears from the despatch; the Press should make known to the Imperial Government the route selected by them. Canada will no doubt build its proportion notwithstanding the heavy falling off in the revenue last year.

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The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Billings, endorsed to levy £162 11 9, together with sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office St. Andrews, 3rd June, 1862.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—

All the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of John Simpson, of, in and to all that certain Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. Andrews, being the lot on which he now resides, and bounded as follows, viz:—on the West by the old road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, and on the North by lands owned by Henry Simpson, containing one hundred acres more or less. ALSO—

All the right, title, interest, property claim and demand of the said John Simpson to that certain piece or parcel of Land situated in the said Parish of St. Andrews, known as part of Lot numbered Five, in the Grant to John Rigby and others, and conveyed by Jam. McDonald to him, on the 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1861, containing seventy acres, more or less; together with all and singular the appurtenances to the said two Lots or parcels of land belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of executions, at the suits of Joseph Dougherty and James Harford.

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100 BBL'S. Extra State Flour 20 do do Old 20 Chests and half chests Sugar TO ARRIVE— 100 Bbls. Extra State Flour 25 do do Superfine do 25 do Family do 15 Hhds. Molasses, a sup. Herds Grass Seed from the Harb. Boxes fresh Garden Seeds. St. Andrews, May 1, 1862.

Teas, Geneva, Old To Ex "Paphlet" from London viz 48 Casks 22 Hhd. Cheats Fine Congee 29 Hhd. Geneva John DeKuyper 20 Casks "Old Tom" 20 Casks London Stout Porter 10 do Pale Ale 6 Cases Coleman's No 1 Starch TO ARRIVE— Ex "Thrusler" on Bordeaux, 13 Hhd. 20 or casks Pale and Dark 40 Cases J. W. STR

May 10th 1862.

ALBION HD Corner of Water and King Streets JOHN S. MAGEE, respectfully Inhabitants of St. Andrews now ready for inspection and assortment of— Fancy Dry Goods consisting in part of Prints, Grey and White Cotton Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Kid, Gentlemen's Collars and Neck Ties, Bracons, and a variety of other articles to enumerate, all of which are ready.

We are prepared to execute orders in all its branches, and in styles, at reasonable prices. A large lot of Hoop Skirts from Texas Cash. No se

LIST OF LICENSERS Granted September Session, 1862 year. Michael Shannon Isaac Mellor Andrew Cumming Maria Murphy Alex. McIlroy Thomas Boyne James Walsh John Dougherty Charles Gilliland James Butler Daniel O'Brien Thomas Sandford Robert Fitzsimons James Boyd J. W. Street & Co wholesale Charles Bayner Mrs. Taggart Turner Wooster Wm Owen G. P. Ryder Martin Horan Mrs. Quinn James Ireen Mrs. Davis Edward Pleasant Wm. McLeod Edward Lynott Jane Constantine Richard Melice Samuel Elliott James McCready Timothy Reardon Henry Murphy James Boyne James Driscoll James Lee James Lynott James McNauley W. HAT Clerk of

NOW OPEN AND FOR THE Subscriber, a large lot of Seasonable Goods which will be sold at a very low and 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" Iron. 7 Bags Rio Coffee. 2 do Java Coffee. May 27, 1862. J. W. ST

ALBION HD CORNER OF WATER & KING JUST RECEIVED— and ready for sale—a nice Feathers and Flows newest styles and colors. Fancy Bonnets, &c. A NICE BONNET for 25 CENTS Boys Willow and Felt CAPS. MEN'S FELT and GRASS. Keep one in hand to sell and save price. Our motto—Quick sales and JOHNSON'S Ladies Dress Caps and Bonnets. Made to order in the NEWEST FASHION of English or American.

FLOUR, TEA, & THE "UNION STORE" Just received from New York, and the "UNION STORE" 100 BBL'S. Extra State Flour 20 do do Old 20 Chests and half chests Sugar TO ARRIVE— 100 Bbls. Extra State Flour 25 do do Superfine do 25 do Family do 15 Hhds. Molasses, a sup. Herds Grass Seed from the Harb. Boxes fresh Garden Seeds. St. Andrews, May 1, 1862.

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The Standard

ST. ANDREWS, JUNE 11, 1862.

The telegraphic reports with reference to the battle of Richmond are very meagre, and contradictory. From the great number of men under the Federal Generals, and the "brilliant bayonet charges" mentioned in the dispatches to the War Department, it was expected that the Northern forces would have been in possession of the City ere now; but it appears that after several fights in its immediate vicinity, the Confederates still hold it—how long they will be able to hold it is impossible to say. The feelings and determination of its citizens may be judged by the following extracts from Richmond papers:—They believe in the justness of their cause, and are prepared to die in defence of their honor, liberty and fortunes.

As neutrals, we can listen to what is said on both sides—believing with the old poet that "Fortune assists the bold." The Richmond Enquirer says:—

"Our defenders are our own husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, and kindred, dear to us, and we lie, down at night and rise up from day to day preserved from invasion by the loved ones in front. But the enemy is strong in numbers, and his energies are bent on the capture of Richmond. His coils will become closer and closer every day. He will not return until defeated, and driven from the field.

"But are we citizens prepared to receive all this? Are we prepared to witness the desolation of our homes, and to encounter all the sacrifices which a sanguinary bombardment is likely to incur? We hope the citizens are equal to the sacrifice required—pains, wounds, death, the sacrifice of property and life, notwithstanding. It were better that Richmond's fate be that of Moscow than that Richmond fall to the habitation of the invader. We hope the patriotism of Richmond is equal to the sacrifice."

The Dispatch says:— "The enemy is near this city. Our own

army stands between the corps limits and the invader. It is officered by brave men, and composed of brave men, whose whole object has been to meet the enemy in the open field and try conclusions with him. The command General is one of the most accomplished military men of his day—always cool and sagacious, and one of the bravest and most determined of men. A great battle is imminent. It will not be delayed if the disposition on our side is gratified. We conjecture the enemy will not be permitted to put it off, if his object in doing so is to approach this city by engineering and siege. Our general will, no doubt, frustrate any such design.

"Sometimes, the people of this city—the immediate prize contended for—exhibit a calmness and self-possession highly creditable. They have passed the period of excitement, and are ready for what may come. They are aware that, up to this time, they have suffered very few of the immediate afflictions of the war. They have given every aid in their power to the cause; they have sent their fathers, brothers, and sons to the field; they have nursed the sick and wounded, and opened their homes to the refugees; but the war has been conducted till now in distant battle grounds. Now they are to bear the big guns, and to wait anxiously the result of the deadly struggle that for the time decides their fate. The moment will be trying—filled with emotions never to be forgotten. Let us bear it like a people conscious of right, and relying implicitly upon that Providence which fails not in the end to secure the triumph of justice."

The Atlantic Confederacy proposes, and The Peirceburg Express indorses heartily, that Beauregard, Secretary Randolph, or J. E. Davis, issue an order, and have it faithfully executed, that for every lady in New Orleans who is maltreated or insulted by the hirling thieves under the license of their devilish commander, ten Lincoln prisoners now in our hands will be put to death.

The Rev. H. J. McLardy, having received a call from the Presbyterians of Woodstock and New Hampton, for three years, was on the 4th inst. inducted into the charge, by the Presbytery of St. John. The members of Presbytery present on the occasion were the Rev. Dr. Brooke, Dr. Donald, Rev. Messrs. Kay, Kid, Noble, and McLardy. A large number of persons witnessed the solemn and imposing ceremony.

FLAG PRESENTATION. On Saturday morning last, the Steamer Queen from St. George with Capt. D. Wetmore's St. George Rifle Company, arrived at the steamer's wharf about 8 o'clock, where Capt. Whitlock's Rifle Company embarked, together with several excursionists, who were desirous of witnessing the presentation of a flag to the St. Stephen Volunteers.

Our informant says, the passage from St. Andrews was made in good time. On the steamer's arrival at St. Stephen, the Companies were received at the wharf by the St. Stephen Rifle Company, and marched to their armory in Breen's building, preceded by the St. Stephen Brass Band, and partook of a lunch generously provided by the St. Stephen Volunteers. The companies then formed, and marched to the Square in front of the Academy, and in front of the Bank, where they were drawn up in line.

A large assemblage were present, including the beauty and fashion not only of St. Stephen and adjoining districts, but of Calais. The Rev. Dr. Johnson having consecrated the flag, Miss Marks presented it to the Ensign of the St. Stephen Company with a suitable address, which was responded to by Capt. Inches; the Companies then came to a general Salute, the Band played God Save the Queen, after which the Companies fired three volleys.

James Stevens, Esq., M. P. P. addressed the Volunteers in a soul stirring and loyal speech, which was rapturously cheered. The Companies then marched to Grady's Hotel, where, under a spacious tent, a sumptuous dinner was provided, to which the Volunteers did ample justice, and everything passed off well. Soon the bugle sounded, the Volunteers were under arms, and marched through the principal streets preceded by the Band, of whose musical abilities we have frequently had occasion to mention in terms of commendation. The Volunteers were dismissed at 4 o'clock, and shortly afterwards embarked in the Steamer Queen, where the St. Andrews Company fired three volleys from the hurricane deck, after which cheer after cheer were given, for Her Majesty the Queen, the Lieut. Governor, St. Stephen Volunteers, the Ladies of St. Stephen, &c. As the steamer passed by her wharf at Calais three hearty cheers were given by the American citizens, which were as heartily responded to by those on board, with one cheer more.

On the passage down, while passing Chipman & Bolton's splendid new ship, her colours were dipped and a gun fired, which was promptly acknowledged by three hearty cheers from the Charlotte County Riflemen. Throughout the whole day the utmost good feeling prevailed—nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of any. Capt. Whitlock's Company landed about 7 o'clock, and looked as fresh as they did in the morning. We are happy to record that the uniform and drill of the St. Andrews Company, were

highly commended. We trust the next presentation of Colours will be at St. Andrews to this gallant and efficient Company, who for soldierly bearing are not surpassed in the Province.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The intelligence by the City of Washington was received on Friday. Her dates are to the 28th from Liverpool, and 29 from Queenstown. In the House of Commons Sir J. P. Packe gave notice that he would call attention to the destruction of cotton at New Orleans, and the effect it might have on English manufacturers; and would ask if Government intended to take steps for mediation.

The seizure of the steamer Bermudian by a Federal war vessel has been brought before Parliament. The demand for the restitution of the ship Emily St. Pierre, by the Federal Government will not be complied with, as the Law does not warrant the English Government to give her up.

The leading English Journals have long articles on the war in the States. The "Times" does not view the success of the Federals on land as amounting to conquest; and says that "Surprise is not that the Confederates retreat, but that they make any front at all." It thinks Gen. Buell's mode of ruling New Orleans is severe and harsh. The "Morning Post" is also very caustic with references to Butler's proclamation.

From French papers we learn that France does not intend to withdraw its Mexican Expedition—Cotton had advanced and bread-stuffs were dull.

The Steamship North American arrived on Saturday—news unimportant.

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MARSHALL HOUSE, (ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN) No. 10 Marshall Street, BOSTON.

EMPLOYMENT! \$40 A MONTH AGENTS WANTED!! We want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine.

TURNER'S Tri-Weekly Express, To and from Boston, New York, New Brunswick, and Eastern City.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. THE Subscriber having removed to his new building opposite the premises of D. Bradley, Esq., is now opening his supply of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plated and Britannia Metal Ware, Paper Machines, Wedgwood, P.rian and Fancy Goods, China Vases, Writing Desks and Work Boxes.

NOTICE THE Rate Payers of School Districts Nos. 7 and 10 in the Parish of St. Andrews, are hereby notified to attend a Public Meeting to be held at Bartlett's Mill, at Waverly, on Thursday the 30th day of April, next, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of determining upon the propriety of raising the necessary amount of money required for school purposes by assessment, and of uniting the two Districts, and of fixing the site for building a school house, for the above mentioned Districts.

NOTICE THE Subscriber gives notice, that he is authorized to collect and receive all debts due and demands, owing to the late firm of Slason & Sanford, (dealers in St. Andrews.)

TOBIN'S Boston, New Brunswick & Aroostook EXPRESS WILL LEAVE Houlton and Woodstock for St. Andrews, Eastport, Portland and Boston, via New Brunswick & Canada Railway, every Thursday. Connecting with all Eastern and Western Expresses.

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DR. PARKER Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's.

JOHN F. TEVENSON, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office next door to Union Store in the same building.

FOR THE GOLD DIGGINGS. THE Sloop "Only Son," Capt. Cogswell, will leave St. Andrews on or about the 15th May next for Lunenburg Gold Fields.

PACKET TO EASTPORT. THE Sloop "Matilda," Sinsay, master, will ply between St. Andrews and Eastport connecting with the Boston and St. John Steamers.

TO LET. THAT two story House, near the Railway Depot, with the garden attached, is for rent.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of John Cathcart, late of Saint Patrick, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within three months from this date.

Irish Malt Whiskey Tom, &c. &c. "Mansanto" from Liverpool, and "Pakred" from London.

NOTICE. ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late Patrick Harkins, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from this date.

NOTICE. ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late William Gilmour of the Parish of St. Patrick, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months from this date.

EMPLOYMENT. THE Undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few young men to engage in travelling.

BARLEY WANTED. For which CASH will be paid at the St. Andrews Brewery by CAMPBELL & JULIAN.

100 CORDS Hemlock Bark are wanted by the subscriber, payable in Waggon and by light.

TO LET. MALL Dwelling House and Barn with Four Town Lots, apply to J. W. STREET.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Heretic Affections, such as Eczema, Pimples, Bores, Ulcers, Ringworms, Pruritus, Psoriasis, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, &c.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetanus, Cholera, Typhoid Fever, &c. &c. I have cured many cases of this disease, and I can assure you that I will cure you if you will only try my medicine.

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Agents. Sat. Andrews, - Mr. J. Snodgrass & Co. Boston, - Mr. J. P. Faxon. Portland, - Mr. J. H. Merrill.

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ST. JOHN STONE WORK South side King Square - ST. JOHN N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment gives notice to the Public that he has entered into Partnership with his brother under the firm of J. & R. MILLIGAN.

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BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES. As the season of trade between St. Andrews and the city of Boston is slowly but rapidly increasing, we publish below a list of the names of the leading Wholesale Houses for the city of Boston.

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