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Vol 39

The first includes correspondence between Earl Russell, Lord Lyons, and Mr. Stanton chiefly on the subject of cotton. Towards the end, however, there are some despatches bearing on the politics of the United States and the progress of the war. The following despatch addressed to Lord Lyons is John Russell's criticism on President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 17, 1863.

My Lord,—The proclamation of the President of the United States, enclosed in your lordship's despatch of the 2nd inst., appears to be of a very strange nature.

It professes to emancipate a reality but it does not decree emancipation of slaves in any States or parts of States occupied by Federal troops, and subject to United States jurisdiction and therefore, emancipation, decreed, might have been carried into effect.

It would seem to follow that in the Border States, and also in New-Orleans, a slave owner may recover his fugitive slave by the ordinary process of law, but that the ten States in which the proclamation decrees emancipation, a fugitive slave may resist, and this resistance, if successful, is to be upheld and aided by the United States armed force.

The proclamation, therefore, make slavery at once legal and illegal, and makes slaves either punishable for running away from their masters, or entitled to be supported and encouraged in so doing, according to the locality of the plantation to which they belong, and the loyalty of the State in which they may happen to be.

There seems to be no declaration of principle adverse to slavery in this proclamation. It is a measure of war, and a measure of war of a very questionable kind.

As President Lincoln has twice appeared to the judgment of mankind in his proclamation, I venture to say I do not think it can or ought to satisfy the friends of abolition.

who look for total and impartial freedom for  
the slave, and not for vengeance on the slave  
owner. I am &c,                      RUSSELL.

A correspondent in Charlotte informs us that a mining engineer, and about a dozen practical miners, will shortly be at work in

that County on a rich copper mine. We believe that it is situated in the neighborhood of New River or Leteto. These are not the only localities in Charlotte in which copper

may be found. We published some time ago an account of the copper ores found on Simpson's Island, as described by Mr. Mathew. We have also heard of very rich lead

ores being found near St. Andrews. The mining operations to which we refer are undertaken by a wealthy English Company.—We believe also that Messrs. Chipman and

Bolton of St. Stephen are interested in the matter, and have been the means of directing the attention of the English capitalists to the enterprise. If we are not misinformed

ed a gentleman in this city now somewhat prominently before the public, will be a loser by the success of the Charlotte mining operations, as he is an interested party. —S

John Globe.

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63 American silver is refused by the merchant

of St. John, at the face; it passes at a discount of twenty per cent, the American cents will not pass at all. The Banks will only receive British silver for deposit. This will have the effect

checking the drain of gold from the banks. There is a considerable amount of American silver and cents now afloat in town we are informed, which being turned into current funds.

**St. Andrews Railway.**---Large Train.  
One of the largest trains that has as yet passed

over the road this season, arrived yesterday evening, consisting of 31 cars heavily freighted with tamarac ship-frames, knees, futtocks, shingle and sleepers; also several head of cattle from the

Aroostook for St. Stephen. The passenger car seemed to be well filled and in this respect we take pleasure in recording the great increase

A FEMALE HUNTER.--The Bangor Wh

Bangor lady, now with her husband on the Restigouche River, N. B. Having an ambition to kill a moose, she travelled with her husband fourteen miles on snow-shoes, can-

ing at night in a snow bank with the mercury at 25 degrees below zero. A day or two subsequently, following closely in his husband's tracks four miles, she suddenly

countered a bull mouse, weighing between eight and nine hundred pounds. Throwing aside her gloves she seized her gun, and, though under considerable excitement,

brought the animal down in his tracks. The skinning and dressing of the carcass being attended to, she returned to camp, and the day snowed out back fifteen miles.

d. Hunter's Lodge.

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