

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, Nov. 14, 1861.

THE FIRST SNOW.—On Monday night and the Tuesday following we had our first snow. It fell here to the depth of perhaps two or three inches, but owing to the warmth of the air, and of the ground, soon melted and disappeared. The fall in some other parts of the country was much greater, being almost sufficient to make sleighing. The weather still continues dull, wet and disagreeable, and the mud increases daily. Probably we have now entered upon Indian Summer, and shall have, as soon as the sun is able to break through the clouds, a fine week or two. The Autumn has been very open one, and so far favorable to farm work, but the wetness of the weather has been something of a drawback.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.—An election for various state officers, and for representatives to the Legislature, took place in the State of New York on the fifth instant. Old party lines were much broken down in the canvass. The result has been a strong Government and war vote. The Massachusetts election for Governor shows the same result; the Republican candidate is elected by a large majority. The Maryland election has likewise resulted in the election of the Union ticket. New Jersey has gone Democratic; and in Wisconsin the elections have resulted favorably to the Republic.

TEMPERANCE BANNER.—We have neglected to notice this new weekly journal, published in St. John by J. R. & J. C. McCready. The 17th number is before us. So-called "Temperance" papers are not favorites with us; but the "Banner" appears to be well-filled with "temperance news," and stored with "temperance literature; and we have no doubt will go down well with "temperance" people. Its price is \$1 80 a year; and it is the official organ, so we are informed, of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick.

THE RING.—The celebrated Mace is to fight a young man named King in a short time, for the championship of England.

CAPTURED.—The British Brig Arctik, with a cargo of salt for Charleston, was captured a few days since while trying to run the blockade.

PEDESTRIANISM.—Deerfoot, the Indian, has had another race with Mills, in England. At the end of the fifth mile they were exactly even, but the Indian distanced him shortly after. Deerfoot made the 12 miles in 65.06 minutes.

WILLIAM HASEN Botsford, eldest son of Hon. William Botsford, died at Sackville on the 6th inst. Deceased was 53 years of age; he represented Westmorland for many years in the Assembly.

Several Massachusetts merchants returned from Alexandria to-day quite discomfited by the discontinuance of the Provost Marshal's jurisdiction in civil cases, as they expected to have obtained the payment of debts due by merchants who have joined the secession army.

The steamer "Admiral" has been sold to the Federal Government for \$30,000. The International Steamship Company have contracted for another boat 200 tons larger than the steamer "New Brunswick," for the St. John and Boston route.—Courier.

General Hunter, who superseded Fremont 60 years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1822—25th in a class of 40. He afterwards rose to the rank of Captain of Cavalry and resigned. In 1842 he rejoined the army as paymaster with the rank of Major, in which position the present war found him. He never saw any active service before, and now he is entrusted with the command of the Great West.

TOM SAYERS, the old pugilist, an ex champion of England, has gone into the Circus business, buying at auction the three well known American circuses of Howes and Cushion, and also the well-known circus of Tom Sayers, at an expense of £5,000 sterling. He has combined the four shows, and appealed to the British public to countenance him in his undertaking. Sayers will appear twice in each exhibition, and exhibit his belts and medals, and have a set-to with Brooks, of Birmingham.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS.—Comparisons are proverbially odious; but the Montreal Herald takes upon itself to rank the soldiers at Bull's Run, with those in the Crimea. The soldiers were "leanne" in both instances, we are told, but led by "casses." Complimentary this to the brave men who led up the heights of Alma! They showed there, at least, that if British officers were asses, it was one feature of their stupidity that they could not be taught or forced to run away.—[Montreal Gazette.

Correspondence.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MCKENZIE.

(Communicated to the Journal.)  
Died, 8th Nov., aged 73, Capt. William McKenzie, one of the early settlers of Richmond.

Richmond has to mourn the loss of one of her oldest and most respected residents in the death of Capt. William McKenzie. Capt. McKenzie was born 24th Oct. 1788, in the Rae country, in the north of Scotland of respectable parents who were in good circumstances. Two of his brothers entered the army as commissioned officers. William also served his King, in the ranks, and took part in the battle of Waterloo; for which services he enjoyed a small pension. After his discharge he came to this country, and almost forty years ago, i. e. in 1822 settled down in the woods at that spot, since called from him McKenzie's Corner. Around him was an unbroken forest; no roads, means of conveyance; supplies had to be carried on his own back from the river through woods, and over deep swamps; there were no settlers within many miles except in one direction towards the Scotch Corner. By his own labour and patience he hewed out for himself a good farm. Before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing the land around all taken up and settled, a thriving village springing up beside him, excellent roads, a neat and commodious Church; and to hear the whistle of the Railway, now almost ready for traffic to his own residence.

Capt. McKenzie always proved himself an active and useful subject, labouring zealously to promote the welfare of the community. His loyalty was shown during the Aroostook war, in which as a Captain of Militia he showed himself a worthy officer. His efforts to promote education at a time when education was not so much appreciated as it is now, are deserving of the highest praise. Often did he support a school in his district by large personal sacrifices; by liberal contributions, by giving up part of his house as a school room, and at times by boarding the teacher at his own expense. This was indeed the work of a good citizen who faithfully pursued the public advantage. Nor was he less zealous in promoting vital christianity. To his exertions as President of the Richmond Branch Bible Society that important auxiliary to the Church is largely indebted. His was a large and catholic spirit which desired the welfare of the whole Church of Christ, yet was his own Church always the most dear to him—the time-honoured Church of Scotland. Presbyterianism in Richmond owes much to his fostering care and efforts. He took an active part in the Sabbath School, and in all efforts to forward the cause; and from his place in the Church he was never absent except from necessity, and a gracious God permitted him to enjoy the ministrations he loved up to within one preaching Sabbath of his death. Indeed he was the moving spirit of the Church in this place, ever seeking the prosperity of Lioney always quiet and unostentatious, content himself to be nothing so that he might promote the welfare of others. Here will his loss be most deeply felt. Well would it be for our country, we more of such earnest, practical, humble, and God-fearing men. The early pioneers of settlement are fast passing away, and we ought not to let their memory perish, we ought not to permit them to descend to their last resting place without a tribute of well-merited praise, especially when like Captain McKenzie they approved themselves in every walk of life. "Men were celebrated in the early periods of the world's history" says an old Greek poet, "according as they had lifted up the axe against the thick trees." "Ought not the pioneers of our country to be remembered? They were brave men who endured much hardship and toil, the fruits of which their generations inherit; and among them was not a braver, gentler, or more christian mind than that which has so lately been called home. His loss will be long and deservedly mourned not only by relatives, but also by his many friends. He lived by faith, and slept in Jesus peacefully and child-like on the evening of Friday, 8th Nov.

Brave Spirit! thou art gone to rest,  
Thy day of battle done,  
Thou servedst the God thou lov'dst best,  
And now the victor's won;  
On earth thou hast fulfilled a noble part,  
Thy Church and Country bless thy loving heart,  
And thy God says "Well done."

PRINCE ALFRED, says one of the papers has recently had his ears slapped by a British midshipman. A complaint was made to the officer in command, but His Royal Highness was told that it was necessary for him to keep a civil tongue in his head.

DR. RUSSELL'S CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SOUTH AND THE NORTH AS ANTAGONISTS.

It is true that the South must be steady of also, but their passion does its work; the pride of the fierce aristocracy; their superiority in the field, in strategy, in political skill, the terrors of their slave volcano, sustain them. They are short of clothing and certain articles of food. Coffee at Richmond is 2s. 6d. per lb., and the Southerners must have it; blankets are most costly, shoes are scarce; but energy, determination, and martial ardor abound.

In a former letter I expressed an opinion, which nothing I have seen or heard has induced me to alter or to modify, that the North could, if it put forth all its strength, overrun the South. It has never occurred to me for one moment that the North could hold the South as a military province if the people in the Confederate States were as unanimous in their resistance after their armies were overthrown as they are at present. It must not be forgotten that in a contest greater even than this, the fight for national life, the popular enthusiasm and support languished and diminished, so that Hamilton complained bitterly in the *Federalist* that the collection of taxes had been abandoned by the State Government in despair. The trading interests must suffer far more than the agricultural in a prolonged war; the South can afford to play the waiting game in the natural order of events longer than the North. Whichever lasts the longer wins the race, and the North, knowing it has strength, but not so confident perhaps of its staying, is impatient for speedy success.

The champion has not finished his training and it would be dangerous to send him into the ring, however full of courage and mettle he may be. I am informed that the chiefs of the South are so confident, they say they would desire nothing better than to let a commission from Washington visit and report on the condition of their army. But if they could but visit Washington and see the magnitude of the preparations against them, they would, perhaps, be struck by the comparison. The intensity of feeling in the South is described to be greater than ever. Their resolution is adamant, and if they have like the Federatists, Blair and Fremont contraverted, they are kept in the dark. The discipline of both armies may be on a par, but I am inclined to think that in actual drill the Northern troops do not improve more rapidly, and are not better in hand than the Southerners.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

One of the main agencies on which the chiefs of the army rely for the establishment of discipline is total abstinence. Never has Bacchus in all his forms and peep John Barleycorn been so persecuted in any world. The sword has done what the pen never dared, and to all intents and purposes the sale of drink to a soldier is a crime, and drink of any kind is a *malum et peccatum et per se*. One grim colonel rebukes his captain and threatens him with arrest for "drinking and fiddling in his tent," and intimates it was disrespectful to his commanding officer, possibly on the grounds put by the Indian colonel for a similar offense, "You are to consider yourself under arrest, sir, for making a row in your quarters and not asking me to it." Another has a judicial decision on the question whether lager beer is or is not an intoxicating drink, and it is decided in the negative to the joy of Deutschland, who soon proves the contrary, and the lager is put in the *index expurgatorius* also.

NOTES FROM DR. RUSSELL'S DIARY.

The Grand Cavalry Review.—Oct. 8. A review, or inspection of cavalry and artillery going on. I cannot go—this and that—but I see the troops pass my window; some few squadrons of cavalry and several batteries of artillery. Besides, I have two honorary aides, who go out and tell me all about the affair—one is an ex-officer of Austrian dragons and an ex-Canaan cavalry man, the other is an infantry officer *en retraite*, both Englishmen. They report the artillery fair—horse light, batteries rather a mixture, long and short, rifled and smooth bores; carriages heavy, harness not well kept up clean, but strong and serviceable; men strong and serviceable, but not well set up, head-dress condemned. Report on cavalry not so favorable. Men don't ride, no seats, no setting up—nothing clean; horses rather mixed, saddlery and equipments including swords, sabres, spurs, bits, and metal work, generally very dirty. As to tone and snuff, the men are good as snuff; the impression is, however, that they could not be relied on to stand or to make a charge in their present condition, and that they would do more harm than good if any attempt were made to handle them in the field.

Mr. Light, the engineer of the E. and N. A. Railway in New Brunswick, embarked for England, in the Arabia, on Friday morning. We are informed that he has spent three months of last summer examining the country through which the New Brunswick portion of the Halifax and Quebec Railway is to pass. We also learn that Mr. Wightman has traversed a large portion of the route, in his various surveying expeditions during the last twenty years. Messrs. Light and Wightman have been busy, during the last fortnight, in arranging their information into a form for use. This will be a great advantage to the parties concerned in the selection of route, and in the estimate of cost.—Halifax Chronicle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DARNESTOWN, Nov. 3.—About 9 o'clock Friday night, a furious gale set in, accompanied by rain in torrents, which steadily continued until last night. The roads were flooded, and Muddy Branch, which divides the encampments, rose to an unprecedented height, rendering it impassable to light wagons, several of which were carried away. So heavy was the storm that all unnecessary out-door military operations were suspended, and drills and parades were dispensed with. During the night the storm abated, and a pleasant, sailing Sabbath now dawns upon us.

The typhoid fever prevails to a great extent in some of the regiments, and frequent deaths are the result. The measles have nearly had their run in this division.

Yong correspondent recently observed in an unenclosed and unprotected graveyard near the grounds of the Connecticut Fifth Regiment, a rustic but elegant inclosure including three new made and well turfed graves, probably the last resting place of members of that regiment erected and adorned by their living comrades.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, a political prisoner, has been transferred to the charge of the Provost Marshal of Baltimore, and started thither yesterday.

Many of the regiments appear to be making preparations for cold weather, building stable digging cellars, erecting California fireplaces and the like, indicating a general impression of a stay of some length in this locality, or at least a desire for comfort while they do stay.

Tuesday, Nov. 5.

A drenching rain storm commenced on Friday night at Washington, and continued until Sunday morning, almost without intermission, accompanied by heavy gusts of wind. Trees, and chimneys were blown down, and so heavy was the rain, and so violent the wind, that the tents afforded no protection to our troops, and all of sorts to keep comfortable were unavailing. The rain caused a tremendous rise in the Potomac; at the Navy Yard the rise about seven feet. Long Bridge was submerged, and the roads rendered nearly impassable. From Western Virginia, we hear that Gen. Floyd has come down from his intrenchments in the Shenandoah mountains, and attacked Gen. Rosecrans' camp on Gauley River. His accounts represent Floyd's force to be about 7000, that he had cut a road around the hill where Gen. Rosecrans was encamped, and began shelling his camp; that Gen. Rosecrans returned his fire and had silenced his batteries, are not satisfied with this, had sent a force up a new made road to attack Floyd in the rear, and would have him completely surrounded, from all which if true, it would seem the rebel general was not likely to achieve a very brilliant success. From Missouri, we are told there is great excitement in Gen. Fremont's camp, in regard to his rumored removal; many of his officers declare that they will resign in that event, bitterly denouncing the Administration for its vacillating and injudicious policy respecting that Department, and a number, even, insist upon creating him Dictator of the Southwest, independent of the Government, and cry "our army swore terribly" in a place other than Flanders.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Washington despatches state that General Wool has tendered his resignation. Military movements in Washington indicate approach of great battle. Government is determined to open Potomac and dislodge rebels from batteries. Reported that Beauregard's army is stationed between Fairfax and Centreville, 100,000 strong. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7th. The removal of Gen. Fremont is almost unanimously approved throughout California. NEW YORK, Nov. 8. Despatches from Fortress Monroe say that Port Royal is in a critical condition; having been bombarded by the Federal Fleet, and would soon surrender. The reported loss of Ship "Great Republic" is incorrect. CHICAGO, Nov. 8. The Federal troops suffered severely in the fight at Belmont yesterday. After taking possession of the Confederate camp the Confederates were largely reinforced and renewed the battle. Two Federal regiments lost 300 men. Federalists took 250 prisoners. Confederate lost 300 killed. BOSTON, Nov. 8. Thomas Sparks, of Washington, has been appointed Consul at St. John. There is a report that the privateer Sumter has been captured. The rebels claim that over 500 vessels have run the blockade. A battle occurred yesterday near Cairo between 3,500 Federals under Gen. Grant, and 7,000 Rebels. The latter were driven from their entrenchments, their camp burnt, all their horses, munitions, provisions, and 100 prisoners captured. The fight was desperate, the Federal loss being from three to five hundred killed and wounded. Rebel loss unknown. Rebel reinforcements arriving from Columbus, THE FEDERAL ARMS RETIRED. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

LATEST

The steamer *Bienville* arrived bringing an official report from Fort Walker. The entrance to Port Royal was closed by the arrival of 26 gunboats of 19 guns. The attack on day lasted 4 hours, when the fort, leaving everything, deserted. The Federal loss killed and 21 wounded. The fort Walker. Despatches from Paris, K were defeated there after two days. The rebels lost 400 killed. The Federal loss is incalculable.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. E. Boyd, of the Parish of White Bishop, youngest daughter of the Parish of Andover, Victoria.

THE SILVER T... which introduces into the of gentlemen from wearing wh and yet in ten minute Christa... under every fire as Da kas... ty years from the apparent age... to be as white one for the ha... its beautiful properties, m... materially depends upon the co... "will find this an article t... Sold every where, and applie... Christodoro, 6 Astor House, No...

EFFECTS OF IRREGU

Too much eating and drink... life often produce irregularities... health of the system. But B... care, the stomach will regain i... fulness to the Brandreth's Pill... and Alcock's Purgative... Fire Zouaves had a box of B... Universal Salve and an Alcock... attributed the absence of any... hospital. Every other should... Pills, a box of Salve, and a... They are sure to be useful, oft...

PROPOSALS FOR A

WOODS... The Subscriber propos... Ferry Boat at the Ferry... River at Woodstock, o... tions: He will have the Boat... day of June, 1862, and... throughout the year, as t... to at present. By the L... at present fixed at Ry-L... cill. The Council to gi... the Ferry, for say ten... put across the St. John... He intends to make the... rincipal Council at its next... it now that it may be m... merits may be discussed.

Woodstock, Nov. 13.

New Adve

No... SUCH Revisors as hav... are requested to do... JAM

Woodstock, Nov 8th

Carleton Co. Ag

THE Annual Meetin... Election of officer... the year, will be held... Room Woodstock on... 2 P. M. By order of the Com... JAM

Woodstock, Nov. 12

WOODSTO

THIS Institute, under... will be opened MOND... o'clock, on, where all th... tion will be taught, incl... tic, Natural and Moral Ph... Agricultural Chemistry, &c... An English school in a... ordinary branches of Ed... French and Physical Gog... The Classical Departm... tendence of the Rev. G... in the meantime under th... deen University, so a m... student who in for a m... a large Institution in Brit... the English school, till...

A limited number of B... Invitation, at the rate... board and Education, and... For further particulars... A. M., Molestor of Syr... Gordon Glass, A. M., W... Nov. 1, 1861.