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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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Correspondence.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

MR. EDITOR.—Having but recently seen a few remarks on Woman's Rights, by J. S. Mackenzie, and supposing the address to be delivered by me at the Bay Side, St. Andrews, the fourth of July last, to the Cold Water Army, I have been advised by my friends to send the address to you for insertion, and let the public judge how far I had voiced Woman's Rights. J. S. M. has stated, "that the grounds the fair exponent took for her remarks were these, viz: 'Woman was neither morally, intellectually nor physically inferior to man.' I deny the assertion as my grounds were: 'Temperance and Influence.' And if my remarks were such as he says, they were not intentionally, as I intended (by your permission) to be heard from me again shortly, through the medium of the 'Standard.' I do not approve of Newspaper conventions; but cannot allow J. S. M.'s remarks to pass unnoticed. When a person is hospitably invited to a social gathering, and there libellously entertained; not only while there, but by his remarks, any of his entertainers, and that one a female; but also brings her before the notice of the public; we can only infer that such a person is no gentleman, and therefore cannot attach proceedings to his signature. By publishing this, with the accompanying address, you establish a fair estimate of truth and temperance. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, LYDIA EASTMAN.

St. Andrews, Aug. 24, 1855.

COPY OF AN ADDRESS.
Delivered by Miss L. E. to the Cold Water Army, Bay Side, St. Andrews:—

COLD WATER ARMY, GENTLEMEN AND LADIES:—

I stand here before you, regardless of the opinion of the world as to how far I am out of my sphere; and when the one great work at hand—Temperance and its Progress—

We have congregated here to-day for the first time to celebrate, in this magnificent hall, our first anniversary. Men—not in the crowded hall, but under Heaven's broad blue arch; beneath canopy of nature's own handwork, which the artist cannot rival; a carpet of living green, beneath our feet; Mountains to pledge ourselves in the sparkling wine cup; but as pure cold water; God's own free gift to man!

How sacred will be the vows made here to-day; when God has surrounded us with every thing that Nature has so lovingly. And will not the Recording Angel have many to record? Vows that you will never wet your lips with the poisonous draught again; vows that you will engage anew, in this great work, and use your influence for its promotion, wherever you may be.

Children! have you not realized that you will be more attentive at your meetings than formerly, if God would spare your lives; and to love your brother more fondly; that you may meet, on your next anniversary, united in love and admiration, if possible more firmly than ever?

Is not this the happiest day in your short lives? Happiest, because it is the first time that many of you have ever met to celebrate Temperance. You are surrounded by your officers and parents with approving smiles. You are adorned with bangles, emblematical of 'Love, Purity, and Fidelity'; that Love which has thrown its golden chain around your hearts, binding you in one fraternal band! Purity, Virtue's own crown! Fidelity, which should ever guide you aright towards your brother and the world. May you win laurels by retaining many drunkards; and spend many such happy days as the present.

Young men and old! Have you not likewise vowed that you will use your influence in forwarding the cause? that you will advocate for it wherever you may be, independent of the decision of the drunkard?

Perhaps you have often met with those who drink, and have never reproved them. Had you used your influence, you might have saved some from a drunkard's grave. The world has claims on you, and your influence, to engage in this glorious work of reform, this great experiment—the Maine League Law, which so many are trying to get in progress. And the eyes of the philanthropist, and the Patriot, the eye of the ennobled and the oppressed, are turned towards you and fixed intensely fixed upon the young especially. The world thus has claims, important claims upon the young; claims recognized by love and humanity; the voices of ennobled thousands come up on a sigh, beseeching the young, who are soon to become the pillars of our Government, to cherish and feed that flame of Temperance whose light is spreading slowly, but surely over the whole world. Will you not

listen to those cries? Will you not recognize those claims, and be admonished by the importance of those appeals to your influence? I would like to say much more to you, but have no time.

Ladies! Has the world any claims on our influence, besides the part we have taken to-day in preparing these tables, and attending to the happiness of all? Yes, I think it has. Woman could do much, as far as would the only exert her influence. How often you meet the drunkard, and turn away your head in contempt from the loathsome sight, thinking him beneath your notice; and shortly after you will meet the moderate drinker, take him by the hand and welcome him with a smile, and while the perfume of his breath resembling most (most I say it) the horrible stench of the bottomless pit. And that drunkard you saw reeling through the street, was once a moderate drinker. Had some one spoken kindly to him, he might have been reclaimed. Here is where the world has claims upon all male and female; to use their influence upon the moderate drinker, to persuade him to amend his evil ways. How many might you save from a drunkard's grave by a kind word. Is it the way to reclaim the drunkard by turning your backs upon him? Let him plunge deeper and deeper into the toxicating cups drawn his thoughts, till he has no one care for him. Ladies, if you wish to do the work, speak kindly to the wrong; remember, 'to err is human; to long to be wiser' is woman's privilege. Is not woman a creature with a heart in advance of the kingdom of God upon earth? She is to be a mother, by her love, her appeals for goodness and truth, with her deeds of benevolence and peace. Why not a co-worker with man in Temperance, the next thing to religion? She can go where he cannot, and exert a power he does not possess. She may revive the life of virtue in many a blighted spirit, so that it will depart in peace, if not in peace. Her words of mercy may cause tears of penitence, which have long been dry in the money heart. What will our women suffer for the object of her love? There are no hardships so hard but she will endure, even death itself. If we should be doing out of our sphere, we have examples of women doing man's work in love and courage. What is that stood fast around our Saviour's cross—first at his sepulchre? And what woman when Judas betrayed, and Peter denied; when the weary sleep, and the fearful fell; could thus summon a courage to linger round the harrowing scene, to mingle the tears of pity, with the blood of suffering; who but woman, when man turned coward, and his trust grew faint, could thus stand, till the last, by the Saviour, and then go to the lamp of devotion, at the door of his sepulchre! What influence the numberless lives over the young and tender mind of the offspring, more than is known or recognized; does the maternal relation exert its influence; and oh! what a motive is this, even when all others shall fail, why woman should use her influence. How thrilling the thought, that the young spirit, which clings to her so confidently, shall receive from her so many elements of its weal, of woe. Mother, push back the hair from the brow of your bright-faced boy. His countenance, as yet, undisturbed by guilt or care, is as serene as Heaven. How do the fibres of your heart yearn with love as you breathe a petition for his welfare. Can you think that ever those lips, now wreathed with smiles, shall breathe the fumes of inebriety? that his playful voice shall break out in oaths and blasphemies? It may be so, and now is the time to influence their minds in a contrary direction. They have embarked upon the placid waters of Temperance. With them of the shells that lie concealed beneath many a pleasing surface, I will now conclude my remarks by saying, that if I am acting out of my sphere to-day, I hope I am not alone.

CANADIAN REPEALERS.—It appears that we are to have a 'repeal' agitation in Canada as fierce as ever was in 'ould Ireland.' William Lyon Mackenzie is to take the place of O'Connell, and the cry of 'Repeal of the Union' is about to be carried to Parliament and to the hustings! Doubtless a very essential point in this movement will be the prompt payment of the 'rent.' Come then, all you poor, down-trodden Canadians, who can see how the Union is grinding you down—'hereditary bondsmen, etc.'—come forward, down with the 'dust,' and join the Repealers' Association! If this agitation does no one else any good, it will doubtless be of some service to Mackenzie who has now nothing else to live on. The Committee of the Central Association for the dissolution of the political Union between the 'Canadas' has issued a circular which closes with the following moving appeal:—'To the rescue then! Place the means of doing good in our hands; organize every where, send on without delay your contributions to the fund

for a Repeal of the Union.' This is the main-point in every agitation. 'Place the means of doing good in our hands.' This is it! Send on your 'contributions,' and Mr. Mackenzie and Bishop Leslie will doubtless take better care of them than you would.—[Perth British Standard.]

MR. CORDEN'S PROPHECIES.

Nearly all men have some special weakness or other. That of Mr. Corden, is to predict what will happen in the political foreground, which makes him a very bad statesman. One of his latest prophecies was with regard to the anticipated unpopularity of the war.—In 1853 he said he would not give twelve months' purchase for the seat of any member who voted for this nation to go to war with Russia. It is now nearly two years since that prophecy was uttered, and what signs are there of its fulfilment? If there is one member of the House of Commons more certain than another of being unseated at the next general election for his conduct with reference to the war, it is the Honourable member for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Independent of the perverse and mischievous course he has taken on that question, the chances of his re-election were not great; but he must now have given up all hope of sustaining the support of the West Riding democracy, or he would never have agreed, as he has been doing lately, at the 'pothouse orators' who are in favour of the War.—[Pope's Times.]

SHIP CANAL FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

The Washington Star announces, on the authority of a 'reliable source' that some enterprising citizens of the United States and New Granada have discovered, and upon the long sought route for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of a ship canal. The plan is to go up the Atrato river, fifty miles from its mouth, with a depth of from six to ten fathoms, and from thence to the Pacific, a distance of sixty miles more without a single lock or other obstruction in the contemplated canal. A liberal grant has been made by the government of New Granada, to the persons engaged in this grand undertaking, and the whole route, from one ocean to the other, has been accurately surveyed, and the facts developed are beyond doubt or question, so far as the feasibility of the work is concerned.

In connection with this subject, we see that the Panama Star announces that Col. Totten, after a series of careful local observations taken at Panama, and in Aspinwall, (Navy Bay,) and connected by accurate levels along the line of railroad, that the mean height of the two oceans were exactly the same, although, owing to the difference in the rise of tide at both places, there are of course times when one of the oceans is higher or lower than the other, but their mean level, put to say, their height at half tide, is now proven to be exactly the same. From observations made in 1827, it has been very generally believed that there existed a difference of mean level between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and many ingenious theories have been devised to account for this supposed fact, and elaborate deductions in favor and against the practicability of a ship canal have been drawn therefrom.

It is now discovered that the author of the celebrated war pamphlet attributed to Prince Napoleon, is really no other than M. Mirowski, who figured in the Polish, Baden and Sicilian insurrections.

WOMAN'S DEVOTION.

A case of woman's devotion has recently been brought to our knowledge, which certainly equals anything we have ever met with in the realms of romance. The circumstances occurred in this city, and are perfectly well authenticated. While the small-pox was raging here a few weeks ago, a young man employed in a store on Lake St. was seized with the disease. It was of course improper for him to remain there, and the people with whom he lived, who were distant relatives of his, refused to permit him to stay in their house.

The result was that he was taken to the pest house. It so happened that he was engaged to be married to a most estimable and amiable young lady. No sooner did she hear of his condition than she determined at once that she would nurse him. She underwent vaccination, and then went where they had taken her betrothed. To the pest house—there she found him alone, sick, wretched, deserted by all the world. And here she remained, like a ministering angel, beside his bed of pain, soothing his distresses, and attending to his wants. He died. But how consoling must have been his last moment! Though all the world had forsaken him, she whom he loved better than all the world, remained faithful to the last. His hand it was that smoothed his pillow, her eyes still

beamed upon him with mournful but unabated affection; into her ear he poured his last words of love, of sorrow, and of hopes that in this world might never be fulfilled.

It recurred to our mind, when we heard it, the words that Bulwer puts in the mouth of one of his characters.—To be watched and tended by the one we love, who would not walk blind and barefoot over the whole world!—Chicago Tribune.

I shall prevent the use of ardent spirits, as the innkeeper said when he watered his liquors. He who learns, and makes no use of his learning, is a beast of burden with a load of books hitched to him.

DESTRUCTION OF PETROPAULOWSKI.

It is reported that Petropaulowski, the Russian settlement in the Pacific, has been destroyed by the Allied fleets.

When the allied fleet arrived at Petropaulowski, they found the town deserted, and the fortifications dismantled, the Russian ships Aurora and Dwina having sailed some time previously for the Amoor river, taking with them all the guns and stores.

The allied fleet had sailed for Sitka, from which port it was to proceed to San Francisco to refit.

The visit of the allied fleet to Sitka, was of a peaceful nature, a compact existing between the Russian and British Governments exempting that place from molestation, it being the depot of the Russian, American and Hudson Bay Companies.

The allies at Petropaulowski blew up all the fortifications, arsenals, storehouses, and public buildings.

Amoor, whether the Russians had proceeded or not, is said to be a very strongly fortified place. A dispatch from the French Admiral, says a French and English fleet had already proceeded thither from China.

The Pacific fleet after refitting at San Francisco, would also proceed there, where there was severe fighting expected.

The report that Admiral Bruce had entered the Harbour of Archangel in the British steamer Brisk is confirmed. Whilst there he succeeded in effecting with the Russians an exchange of a few prisoners. Three Russians had been exchanged for one Englishman and one Frenchman—the latter being so severely wounded that he was not expected to recover.

The President, captured at Awotska the Russian white barque Anna, stripped her, took from her a quantity of oil, and then burned her.

MEXICO.

Intelligence from Acapulco states that Alvarez was making his way fast to the city of Mexico, with constantly increasing forces. Dates to the 22d, state that Santa Anna left Mexico on the 9th of August, under an escort of 2500 men. On reaching Perote he signed his abdication, and embarked on the 17th at Vera Cruz for Havana.

Two days after leaving Mexico, 7 or 800 of his escort revolted, killing one or two officers, and joined the insurgents. The Alvarez platform was adopted and General Carr appointed provisional President, and Gen. Le Vega Commander in Chief.

All the State prisoners were liberated. The mob had gained several houses, including that of Santa Anna's mother in law.

Ma said an inquisitive little girl, will the rich and poor people live together when they go to heaven?

Yes my dear, they will all be alike when they go there.

Then ma, why don't rich and poor Christians associate here?

A witness in court being asked if he had ever heard that Mrs. Wilkins was a naturalist, said he understood she had ten children!

If that doesn't constitute her a naturalist, explained the witness, then I should like to know what does?

CIRCASSIANS IN THE ALLED CAMP.—A camp letter writer thus describes the visit of a Circassian Chief to the camp of the allies:—

'A Circassian chief apparently of very high rank, with a staff of five or six attendants, was escorted over the works on the Mamelon Vert by a French general officer to-day. The novelty of his costume, equally with that of his followers who all carried the cartridges for their pistols slung in a row like a necklace, and dependent upon their highly embroidered vests attracted general attention as they rode through the camp. They were powerfully framed men, and of a spicited and soldier like bearing.

The officers of engineers, in the field, are much reduced in number. The arrival of others is said to be daily expected.'

'Punch' teaches book-keeping in colloquialism of three words, 'never lead them.

Arrival of the 'Canada.'

IMPORTANT NEWS.

SWEABORG DESTROYED BY THE ALLIES.

The English steamer arrived at Halifax on the 20th ult., and the following interesting and highly important despatch, detailing the successes of the allies, both in the Baltic and Black Seas, has been received.

The Canada arrived at Halifax at four o'clock on the morning of the 29th ult. Heretmann from Southampton, 15th.

French Admiral telegraphs, per Hermann, namely, 'On board the Louisville, Aug. 11th, bombardment of Sweaborg by the allied squadron has been attended with complete success; immense conflagration for forty-five hours has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of arsenal, which are a complete ruin. Various magazines and stores of projectiles blew up, and suffered an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men, and nothing whatever in material. The crews are enthusiastic.'

(Signed) Penand.

Admiral Dandess' despatch is less highly colored, namely, 'On Sweaborg, August 11, Sweaborg was attacked by the Russian and gun boats of allied squadron on the morning of the 9th; the firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions, and very destructive fires were produced; in a few hours nearly all the principal buildings, including the magazine, and many more in the vicinity, were destroyed. The dockyard and arsenal were burned. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost in the allied fleet.'

(Signed) Dundas.

It will be observed that there is no mention respecting the Russian ships. Russian despatch, St. Petersburg, 11th, says, 'Allied fleet repulsed, bombardment against Sweaborg, 9th, and have kept it up with energy till noon.'

Latest, Danzig, 16th. Allied squadron returned to Narva from Sweaborg, on the 13th. No allied ships damaged seriously. British casualties were killed, none wounded, 2 officers and 30 men. French losses equally trifling.

Advices from Konigsberg state, that when the attack on Sweaborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine asked permission from the Emperor to attack the diminished fleet before Cronstadt; but the Emperor, who was at the time at the front, refused to allow Sweaborg to be taken, as it is not a key to an important position; its destruction would be regarded as a detached enterprise, not a part of any comprehensive operation. The Russian Government has however revived the spirit of the fleet, and sustained expectation at home. The Russian Government has however revived the spirit of the fleet, and sustained expectation at home.

CRIMEA.—Important news from the Crimea. Great battle fought on Tchernaya, British Government received the following despatch:—Varna, Aug. 16. The Russians attacked the position of Tchernaya, this morning, in day break in great force. The British lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians.

Second despatch (1 o'clock). The Russian attack of this morning was under the command of Gen. Leprandi, with 100,000 men; 50,000 men; their loss is estimated at 4,000 to 5,000—about 4,000 prisoners are taken. Loss on side of allies very small. Pelissier telegraphs, 16th. Some days past, reports of intended attack on part of Russians had excited our attention, and this morning at daybreak they realized their intentions against our lines on the Tchernaya, but in spite of the movement of impossible progress which had been collected during the night, the enemy was repulsed with great vigour by the troops forming division of Gen. Herbillon, Canava, Fauchoux and Morris. The Sardinians on our right fought bravely. Russians left large numbers of dead on the field, and we made many prisoners. Russians were in complete retreat on M. Kaniz's Hill when our reserve came up, and with that of our brave allies, particularly the English cavalry. Enemy received a severe blow. Our losses, although much less numerous than those of the enemy, are not yet known.

Pelissier.

SEBASTOPOL.

Affairs unchanged. Omar Pacha received hasty orders to return to the Crimea, instead of Asia. General Simpson telegraphs, 16th. General Pelissier, I have decided to open fire from the English and French batteries tomorrow morning at daybreak. St. Petersburg letters say, Gortschakoff has orders to sink the Russian fleet, if the Allied fleet, London Morning Post, ministerial paper, says editorially, 'We have reason to believe that stirring and hitherto unexpected intelligence may be looked for the Crimea within the next few days;—it is supposed to refer to the secret expedition or field movements. Azoff Inland Russ publishes, that on July the 23d, a British gun boat with a shore boat Teganoff, and burned by the Goosacks.