

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

8 VARIIS BENEDICIMUS EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[12] 64. PER ANN. IN ADVAN.

No 61

SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1862

Vol 29

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Jan 28th.
Further confirmation received from distinguished sources from Mexico of the union of all parties to make common cause against European invasion.

A proposition has been introduced into Western Virginia Convention relative to slavery in the New State—that children of slave parents born after 1865 shall be free, subject to apprenticeship during minority. No slaves shall be brought into the State for permanent residence after the adoption of the new Constitution.

The Naval committee's report concerning Secretary Wells in the business of purchasing vessels; recommending Mr. Morgan's paying over the \$70,000 received for commissions, and taking a reasonable compensation from Government.

BANGOR, 28th.
Authentic news has been received from Burnside's Expedition. It consisted in all of 125 vessels and arrived at Hatteras Inlet between the 12th and 17th, experiencing a series of terrific storms. The Steamer "City of New York" struck outside the bar and was totally lost. The gunboat "Zouave" and steamer "Pocahontas" went ashore and were lost; "Grasshopper" grounded; the steamer "Louisiana," Eastern Queen, Voltaire are ashore. There was much suffering in the fleet. A number of lives and much war material were lost; there was less water on the bar than was reported.

Burnside succeeded in getting half his fleet over—all the gunboats and 7000 troops.—The weather had become favorable, and Burnside was confident of ultimate success.

A Richmond paper states that General Beauregard will assume the command at Columbus Kentucky.

BANGOR, 28th.
Gen. Burnside says in his dispatches that he has commenced building wharves at Hatteras; and that his men were cheerful and patient.

It is reported that the chief Confederate efforts will be directed to the protection of Norfolk.

Despatches from Newburn to Richmond represent the people there in great ferment in expectation of an attack. The town is under Martial Law.

The Federal victory in Kentucky produced great consternation in the vicinity. The people of Paris were preparing to move with negroes and property further South.

Confederate bridge-burners have been convicted and sentenced to be shot in Missouri.

Port Royal letters indicate an early attack on Savannah by Sherman and Dismont.

BANGOR, 28th.
Skirmishing on the Potomac continues. The steam frigate Merrimac has been taken out of the dry dock at Norfolk. She is armed with ten-inch rifled cannon. It is expected she will do great execution.

It is rumored that Mobile will soon be attacked.

Foster's brigade of Burnside's expedition is to advance on Roanoke Island or Newburn.

The clothing sent to Federal prisoners at Richmond was appropriated by Confederates.

Fifty men of a New York Regiment surrounded a house near Oceanon Bay, containing thirty Texas Rangers, and killed 23.—Federal loss one killed and four wounded.

Effects of the Blockade.

The correspondent of the "Boston Journal" at this Island, Miss., makes the following statement in regard to the effects of the Blockade:—

"I am told by a secession prisoner that in some respects the blockade of Southern ports is producing a beneficial effect among those whom it is designed to injure, by developing the industrial skill and enterprise of the people. Land which grows sugar, cotton and rice is well adapted to the culture of grain, enough of which has, in the opinion of my informant, been raised in the Confederate States the past season to feed the people two years. If the war continues the plantations which have heretofore produced cotton and sugar will be devoted to cereals. Tanneries have been built, and a large establishment for making pegged shoes is in successful operation in New Orleans. Necessity being the mother of invention, the war is stimulating the ingenuity of Southerners; and implements of agriculture and the mechanic arts are now thought of where the people depended upon the North to supply their demand."

Manufacture of Lies at Washington.

A writer at Washington who corresponds with a Boston Evening paper, says:—
"The policy of manufacturing and forward-

ing lies by order of some one in power, who wants the truth concealed, may be wise but I do not see it.

This sort of thing is by no means uncommon,—indeed for six weeks, half of the Government's dispatches have contained mis-statements, known to be such when they were forwarded, and sent on purpose to mislead and blind the public. The question of the propriety of this imposition is before a committee of Congress, who will endeavor to find a way not to publish matters which ought to be concealed, but at least to stop the government agents from disseminating lies.

ANOTHER FEDERAL REVERSE.—We copy as follows from the New York Herald of the 20th inst.—

"From Kentucky we have no reliable news, except so far as that contained in a despatch to the St. Louis 'Democrat' of the 17th can be so considered, which is to the effect that a large body of rebels, under Jeff. Thompson, numbering 6000, advanced upon a Federal detachment of eight hundred troops under Colonel Mills, at a distance of about twenty-three miles from Ironton, and gave them battle. A desperate conflict is said to have ensued, resulting in the loss of many killed and wounded on both sides.—The Union troops, overpowered by numbers had at latest accounts, fallen back a distance of eight miles, leaving a quantity of baggage in hands of the Confederates, and were still retreating towards Pilot Knob, where some alarm existed, and Colonel Carlin was making every preparation for the impending struggle at that point.

Later from California.

MILLIONS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE FLOOD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.
The State Legislature has adjourned to the 21st inst., to allow the water to subside from Sacramento. That city has been under water, from two to eleven feet deep, driving the people to the second stories of their houses, and preventing them from building fires or cooking.

Cooked provisions in large quantities were sent from this city to the people there, by two steamers on Sunday last.

The water has materially subsided since then, but the weather is still unfavorable.

The whole valley portions of the state have suffered most severely from this unprecedented inundation.

Many millions of dollars worth of property have been destroyed.

Arrived to-day, Steamer "Golden Gate," from Panama.

We have had, if possible, the hardest run-storm of the season, melting the snow upon the mountains and almost all the water, causing an immense flow of water from the foot of the hills into the valley, which the main rivers cannot carry off until after most of the agricultural parts of the state are more or less flooded. The prospects are that Sacramento will be inundated deeper than ever, though the people are prepared and the loss cannot be heavy. The farmers and miners have already been immense losers by freshets this winter. The gold products will be reduced millions from this cause.—The placer and river mines sustain this loss the various dam canals, aqueducts, &c. being swept away or damaged.

CLASS IN GEOGRAPHY.

"Joseph, what is Africa?"
"On the map."

"I mean Joseph, in what Continent, Eastern or Western-Continent?"

"Well, the land of Africa is in the Eastern Continent, but the people, sir, all of 'em down South."

"What are the products?"

"Of Africa, sir, or down South?"

"Of Africa, you blockhead."

"Well, sir, it hasn't got any, it never had any."

"How to the African people live?"

"By drawing."

"By drawing what—water?"

"No, sir, by drawing their breath."

"Well, sir, in North Africa, the Arabs are very rich, and they have a great many negroes and old geographers."

"Go to your seat, Thomas."

"William, what do you mean by an eclipse?"

"An old racehorse, sir."

"Silence. Next, Jack, what is an eclipse?"

"An eclipse is a thing as appears when the moon goes off on a bust agin the sun; consequently, the sun blackens the moon's face."

Class is dismissed.

Poetry.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE NATION'S PRAYER.

Lord God, on bended knee

The Kingdoms cry to Thee,

God save the Queen!

God of all tenderness,

Lighten her load, and bless,

Deep in her first distress—

God save the Queen!

Hold Thou our Lady's hand,

Bid her arise and stand—

God save the Queen!

Grant her Thy comfort, Lord;

Husband! Thy arm afford;

Fight! fulfil Thy word—

God save the Queen!

Thou hast given gladness long,

Make her in sorrows strong—

God save the Queen!

Dry our dear Lady's tears,

Succour her lonely years,

Save her through all woes and fears—

God keep the Queen!

Sweat from this sudden gloom,

Bring Thou life's perfect gloom—

God save the Queen!

Thou who hast sent the snow,

Wisdom and grace bestow,

Out of this cloud of woe—

God save the Queen!

THE FLAG OF ENGLAND.

Most England's proud and glorious flag,

The emblem of the free,

That for a thousand years hath served

As bulwark on land and sea.

Be short of might her sturdy sons,

In faithfulness would hold,

For keppeth such the empire's laws,

That history hath told.

Nay, 'tis a treasure, dear old flag,

We hold it in our youth;

And still it points in manhood's time

To honour and to truth;

And like a steady beacon light,

It tells the world around,

Mid-grumbling nations' jarring strife,

Where safety may be found.

It is the flag our fathers bore

In fierce and deadly fight,

When thro' their legions rang the cry,

'May God defend the right!'

It is the flag that ever yet

Mild tyranny and wrong,

Hath given shelter to the weak,

When crushed beneath the strong.

It hath been spotted, bright and pure,

As the more the patriot's gleam,

And that he shall be kept the same,

Though foes as wildly dream;

Though boasting men may jeer and scoff,

At this our sea-girt home,

Yet England shall be England still

For ages yet to come.

We seek no quarrel, with no strife,

But rather would agree

With men who, like ourselves, must own

Some common right.

They quarrel not with us, once with ours

And grudge not their ally's right.

As we are all one people, they

Quarrel not their fatherland.

Yet o'er the broad Atlantic comes

To play the fearful world,

That shall decide if hands like these

Must fall beneath the sword;

Still, be the issue as it may,

Old England knows her path,

The flag she honours still must float

As freely as it hath.

A Fearful Scene.—The Manner of Lord Boscawen's Death.

At Scarborough (during a terrific storm on the 2nd ult.) the stranding of a vessel named the *Coupland*, was attended with shocking fatalities. She drifted rapidly among the foaming billows, that chased each other like huge mad cats, until she struck immediately opposite the Spa promenade. In the meantime the lifeboat was manned and sent out on the relief of the schooner's crew, whose danger was now so imminent. The sea broke upon the vessel with such terrific violence that the massive stones on the parapet were dislodged. The rebound of the waves caused such a sea as no small craft but the lifeboat could have borne. Arrived at this point she was watched, and her crew was spoken to by the people on the Spa. The crew of the lifeboat appeared to be quite terror-stricken at their awful position. Suddenly, a fearful lurch of the boat pitched out the veteran boatman, Thomas Clayborn, the leading man in her, and of great experience

and good judgment. He (Clayborn) was quickly washed up to the Spa wall, and was saved by a life buoy. James Banks was ejected a few minutes after, and was saved by the same means, after a fearful struggle. The crew were now dashed out of the land of the vessel, and they were at once rendered powerless. The boat was washed heavily up against the wall, and cutting but her great strength and excellent qualities preserved her from being at once dashed to pieces. Ropes were thrown from the boat to the promenade, and she was drawn through the surf to a landing place at the southern end of the wall. It was here the fatal occurrence took place. Having touched the ground, the men jumped out before the water receded, and, seeing the danger they were in, a rush down the incline was made to assist them. In the momentary confusion that ensued, another rush of the sea came, and nearly all the party were thrown from their feet, and were now scrambling to save their lives. Many succeeded in getting up, but another wave washed off those who were carried out and back again. Among these were Lord Charles Boscawen, T. Cox, Brewster, and John Burton, (captain of the boat's crew). Mr. Sarony, Mr. Rutter, Mr. S. Rawling, and several others. A large wave was seen to lift the lifeboat with fearful force against the wall, and on her release it was found that the man Brewster, having been between the boat and the wall, was killed with the collision. He instantly fell forward as the boat was washed out to sea. Lord Charles Boscawen was similarly treated, but he was not killed on the spot. He was washed to the foot of the cliff where Mr. Sarony and Mr. Rutter went to his assistance. A rope was previously thrown to him, but he seemed powerless to grasp it. The gentleman above named succeeded in fastening a rope round him, and he was drawn up the incline, the life just ebbing out of him. He was conveyed to the Muschaf adjutant, where he was attended by Dr. Tyeart, who pronounced him dead. Two or three others were seen under the boat when she lifted with the waves. One of these was said to be Mr. W. Tindall, son of the late Mr. John Tindall, banker, of Scarborough. He had not been seen since. John Burton, another of the boat's crew, was also washed out to sea and lost. Mr. Sarony and Mr. Rutter were swept away, and were recovered with great difficulty. Attention was now turned to the shipwrecked crew, and they were hauled off safely by the rocket apparatus. — Liverpool Albion.

THE DELTA.—This steamer which has visited our port several times, conveying mail stores, arrived again from Halifax on Sunday morning, bringing two batteries of Artillery, and detachments of the 62d Regt.—in all about 600 men, who were immediately landed. The Delta made the trip from Halifax to St. John in 26 hours. A street rumor says that these troops would have gone to St. Andrews, if the Railway to Canterbury had not been blocked up with snow. — (Morn. News.)

So it appears—the E. & N. A. Road was likewise "blocked up" and the trains could not get through for three or four days. But even if they were open the Armstrong guns and stores would not be sent by that line, as it would not advance them to Canada. The freight-cars on the line from St. Andrews to Canterbury have been loaded, and ere this meets the public eye, it is probable they will be at Woodstock.

The Volunteer Movement in Canada.
CHASSEURS CANADIENS.—Mr. Cursol in tendering his services to the Executive for the purpose of raising a regiment of French Canadian riflemen, offered to make it one thousand strong. He has nobly redeemed his promise. At the parade of his men held in the Rescoe building last night, 10 companies averaging 100 each, fell in for drill under their respective captains, and so crowded the room that it was utterly impossible to move, much less drill. Some steps were therefore taken towards the further organization of the corps. Mr. Cursol addressed the men, briefly explaining the provisions of the Militia Act, and calling upon them to pay attention to their future drill and instructions; then, as it was impossible to do anything in the way of drill—seeing that the room was so small and crowded, the regiment adjourned to the street, and marched through some of the principal streets of the city with a brass band at their head. We noticed the Hon. Louis Renand in the ranks in the position of a private, and many other French Canadian gentlemen of high standing in the community. We trust that the authorities will do everything in their power towards providing this fine body of men with suitable drill-rooms.

A CURL CUT WITH AN AXE.—"Do you see this lock of hair?" said an old man to me. "Yes, but what of it? It is I suppose the curl from the head of a dear child long since gone to God!" "It is not. It is a lock of my own hair; and it is now nearly seventy years since it was cut from my head." "But why do you prize a lock of your hair so much?" "It has a story belonging to it, and a strange one. I keep it thus with care, because it appears to me more of God and of his special care than anything else I possess."

"I was a little child of four years old, with long curly locks, which, in sun, rain, or wind, hung down my cheeks uncovered. One day my father went into the woods to cut up a log, and I went with him. I was standing a little way behind him, or rather at his side watching with interest the strokes of his heavy axe, as it went up, and came down upon the wood, sending off splinters with every stroke, in all directions. Some of the splinters fell at my feet, and I eagerly stooped to pick them up. In doing so, I stumbled forward, and in a moment my curly hair lay upon the log. I had fallen just at the moment when the axe was coming down with all its force. It was too late to stop the blow. Down came the axe. I screamed, and my father fell down in terror. He could not stay the stroke; and in the blindness which the sudden horror caused, he thought he had killed his boy. We soon recovered; I from my fright, and he from his terror. He caught me in his arms and looked at me from head to foot, to find out the deadly wound which he was sure he had inflicted. 'Not a drop of blood nor a stain to be seen.' He knelt upon the grass and gave thanks to a gracious God. Having done so, he took up his axe and log he had been splitting, and there was a single curl of his boy's hair, sharply cut through and laid upon the wood. How great the escape! It was as if an angel had turned aside the edge of the axe when it was descending on my head. With renewed thanks upon his lips, he took up the curl, and went home with me in his arms. That lock he kept all his days, as a memorial of God's care and love. That lock he left to me on his death-bed."

THE MAILS AND THE RAILWAY.—It appears that the snow storm has affected the running of the cars very seriously; it has formed on the rails to such an extent as to make it almost impossible to pass over them. The train which left the St. John Station on Monday morning, got as far as Otter's station, some 15 miles but; was then obliged to put back to Kothsay; and was from Monday afternoon until yesterday reaching here from the latter place. Similar difficulties have been experienced between Moncton and Shediac. It will probably be two or three days yet, before the track in good order again. — (M. News.)

How Pat got his Boor.—An anecdote is told of Col. Goddard of the Cavalry regiment. During one of his winter operations on the Anrostock waters, he chanced that one of his workmen was suddenly taken with a desire to leave before rendering an equivalent for a stout pair of "cow hides" with which the Colonel had furnished him. A few days afterwards Col. G. chanced to fall in with Pat at the public house in "Puffin", and at once demanded an unconditional surrender of said boots. Pat seemed in no hurry to yield up so necessary an article of winter clothing, whereupon the Col. seized one foot and with a sudden jerk pulled off the boot. "Hold up the other foot," says the Colonel. With a twinkle of his eye, and a sly glance into the Colonel's face, says Pat, "I never thought to have the honor of using Col. Goddard for a boot-jack!" The next moment the other boot was heard whizzing past Pat's ears, and not long after was seen walking off with one of Pat's feet in it. — (Anrostock Pioneer.)

The other day, a flashy young fellow who had for some time been staying with the family of a rector of a parish near Woodbridge, in Essex, (England), suddenly disappeared with one of the young ladies of the family. The lady's brother, not to be behind in gallantry, persuaded the governor to accompany him on Cupid's errand at the same time. The parents were at a watering place some few miles distant. Neither of the gentlemen had reached their twenty-first year, whilst one of the ladies is not yet "sweet seventeen."

In what part of the Times can we find broken English?—The Bankrupt List.

What part of a fish is like the end of a book?—The Finis.

Which of our English monarchs had most reason to complain of his laudress?—John when us bagga goes lost in Wash.

FROM THE STATES.

Bygone, Feb. 1st.

Thirteen Federal vessels reported got in rear of Fort Pulaski; Tatnall's Confederate flotilla escaped to Savannah. Fort Pulaski is said to be provisioned for six months. Savannah comparatively quiet. No immediate attack anticipated and people confident they can defend the city.

A Richmond dispatch thinks its capture unimportant.

From 25 to 30 gunboats are reported in Pamlico Sound.

The people of Elizabeth City, Edisto, &c., are sending away women and children.

15,000 Federal troops crossed Green River, Ky, 26th.

14 Stone vessels are reported sunk in Matanzas Channel, Charleston, last Saturday.

Another Southern Expedition is reported on foot. Gen. Hentzeiman is to be in command.

Important News from New Orleans.

Carthage, Jan. 20th.

A gentleman connected with a well known leather firm of Boston, arrived here last Friday evening, direct from New Orleans. He went down last October, and has, since that time, till within the last ten days, been in Savannah and New Orleans, endeavoring to sell or in some way realize upon some Southern property. He is a shrewd, intelligent business man, and his accounts of matters in the South differ so essentially in some particulars, from the most pleasing stories we have hitherto had, that it may be well to give them.

NO UNION SENTIMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Perhaps the most important of Mr. C.'s statements is his positive denial of the existence of any Union feeling in New Orleans. He says there was a suppressed Union sentiment there until the issue of that astounding proclamation by Gen. Phelps. This was immediately caught up and republished by every Southern journal, and its effect upon the Union cause he represents as most disastrous. Business, excepting in sugars, is utterly prostrated, but the military enthusiasm is unabated. There are many fanatic regiments, composed exclusively of the wealthier classes, which drill regularly, and keep up a great rivalry among themselves; and all classes seem, if possible, more determined to fight on, and possessed of an immense hatred to the Union and to the North, than when he went down two months and a half ago.

THE BLOCKADE.

Mr. C. represents the blockade as only effective enough to be provoking. During one week that he spent in Savannah, Gen. Vicksburg the blockade and entered that harbor heavily laden with English rifles, army stores and the more important necessities. They have purchased large quantities of arms in Europe, and have got to a considerable portion of them safely in. Many articles are of course very scarce, such as the heavier classes of foreign imports, but the want of actual want, more than is usual in large cities.

The vessels which ran the blockade are mostly small light draught steamers, built solely with a view to speed, which clear the ports of the West Indies with British papers, for some neutral port, and under British colors, and with the aid of the best pilots, run in under cover of the night. If they see the blockading vessels in the way at one port, they stand off shore, run down to another and try again, and so on until they get in. The enormous profits of course pay for the delay and risk.

DEFENSES AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans is represented as having been made almost impenetrable. The shell road and every avenue of approach to the city are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side fall led tress from an impenetrable abatis out into the swamp. And to men the fortifications and aid in the defence they have a force of no less than 50,000 men, under Major General Lovell.

THE PORT ROYAL AFFAIR.

Mr. C. was in Savannah at the time of the naval bombardment of Port Royal. A single regiment, in his opinion, could have taken Savannah, or the fleet could have run past Port Pulaski and taken the city with more ease than they reduced Hilton Head. The whole country side at once rushed down with miscellaneous weapons and no organization; and even after fifteen or twenty thousand had collected, they would only have swelled the slaughter on their own side, if an attack had been promptly made. But now everything has been lost, the fortifications have been greatly strengthened, and the most efficient preparations have been made for a desperate defence.

At New Orleans the people were much depressed over the loss of Port Royal Island. Subsequently, however, they consoled themselves with the reflection that it was foolish for them to have thought of holding the island against our powerful navy, but when we attempted to leave the cover of our men of war attack them on the main land, they would be ready for us.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The news of the capture of Mason and Slidell at once brought gold down from thirty five to fifteen per cent premium. Confidence in their Government increased as the prospects of war between the United States and England appeared, and they were jubilant accordingly. The subsequent release was a crushing disappointment, and under the depression gold mounted rapidly again to an exorbitant premium.

THEIR SPIRIT—ABOUT OUR FIGHTING.

They have made up their minds that the North must be well convinced by this time, as they are, of the impossibility of reconstructing the Union, and must, therefore, be waging the war as one of subjugation. A genuine feeling of the name will fight the original Secessionists, and it is this conviction which has, of late, produced much unanimity.

They regard McClellan as a great general, but say it is such a pity he should be compelled to deal with troops he is afraid to trust. The fighting at Belmont, they say, was about the only good fighting done in the war, on our side, and they are amazed that we did not make it a complete success. [Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.]

From Blackwood's Magazine.

CONVULSIONS OF AMERICA.

"Everybody who has thought, talked, and read much about America of late, must feel that English opinions on the subject, as rendered by the tone of our press, have been equalled by the medium that transmits them. Nobody in private life talks about 'our Transatlantic kinsmen,' nobody desires to claim peculiarities with the performers in the absurd and barbarous dances which the American nation executes round its idols of hour, any more than with the worshippers of Mumbo Jumbo. Our conversations on the topic are not silly or sentimental. We do not speak of the least sanguinary of civil wars as the 'terrible and fratricidal struggle which is drenching America with blood.' It is not a fact, as is sometimes asserted in print and public speeches, that every Englishman worthy of the name deplores the separation between North and South. The view commonly taken by Englishmen, who do not on that account consider themselves unworthy of the name, is, that every day tends to justify the judgement and policy of the South in withdrawing from the system, the results of which are what we contemptuously witness. We do not desire above all things that the struggle should be at once concluded, no matter how; because a conclusion which would leave the South at the mercy of a vindictive, unfair, and ungenerous enemy, would gratify nobody. We do not lament over the unexampled display of weakness made by the great Republic, because we know that such weakness existed, and it was not for the interest of truth nor of the world that we should any longer be disguised, or allowed to vaunt itself as matchless force. Nor do we as a people, desire to accept any slight, shifty pretence of preparation for the recent, or any future, outrage, which may be held by some among us, to whom honour is but a fantastic name, to absolve us from the necessity of war; for previous insults from the same quarter still remain unatoned for; and now that we have at enormous cost, and with patient and self-denying efforts, amassed an armament which adequately represents the power of England, we should have no objection to employ it in administering a sharp chastisement to the vainglorious people who have so often cheaply defied us.

Sentiments, conciliatory even to politeness, and pacific even to disgrace, are frequently sacrificed to us; yet they have no real origin in the heart of the nation. It would be impossible for the national unity of America, hungry as it is, to extract any nourishment from what is expressed on the subject in the conversation of intelligent Englishmen. When they read the speeches of American public men, and the articles of American newspapers, they feel only scorn for the blind followers to whom such blind guides are possible. They are unable to see anything peculiarly tragical in the fact that half a million of men have been brought together to make themselves ridiculous 2,000 miles across a river. Nor do we see anything in the circumstance that America was first colonized from our own shore, to induce us to treat with extraordinary indulgence the composite population with whose manners, customs, and character, we have so little in common. What truth can there be in the plea of relationship as an inducement to conceal our real sentiments, when we so loudly divided our own fellow-subjects of the Irish Brigade, who went forth from among us to make themselves ridiculous 2,000 miles across a river. And why should we conceal our contempt when absurdities far more mischievous, and on an immensely extended scale, are committed by those whom twaddling sentimentalists term 'our American cousins'?

STATE OF FEELING IN FRANCE ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia (U. S.) Gazette says, 'the fact is, that the French people and government are feeling so keenly the effect of the internal dissensions of America, that they are prepared to seize eagerly upon any prospect, however desperate, which promises to put an end to the existing state of things. Here in Paris the pressure of the times is severely felt by the retail trade, at this season of the year usually so brilliant and profitable; and in the provinces and manufacturing districts this state of things is still worse. I am given to understand on good authority, that M. Persigny has been informed, by the reports of the Prefects of the Haut Rhin and the Nord, that in another month 600,000 hands now employed in the cotton trade in those busy districts, will be out of work in the depth of winter, and these are prospects from which a French Minister and Government are anxious to escape at almost any other risk.'

"It is generally admitted that the French Government has all along endeavored to induce England to assist them in breaking the blockade."

Alleged Cure for Diphtheria.

Under this head a late number of the London Examiner contains a short paragraph, which furnishes a very simple cure for this most virulent disease, which we are extremely sorry to hear, has been committing sad havoc among the children on two of the rivers in Kent. The remedy is a very simple one, and the ingredients can be procured for a few pence at the shop of any Druggist. The character of the Journal from which it is taken, stands high, we therefore with confidence recommend it to the attention of our readers.

"As the newspapers are full of remedies for this dangerous affection of the throat—some of them very good, and some of them very silly—we give one used by some of our eminent physicians, and we have never known it to fail, if applied early. Diphtheria, in early stages may be recognized by any person of ordinary capacity by two marked symptoms—the sensation of a bone or hard substance in the throat, rendering swallowing difficult and painful, and marked fever or unpleasant smell of the breath, the result of its putrefaction tendency. On the appearance of these symptoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give a piece of gum camphor, of the size of a marrow-fat pea, and let it be retained in the mouth, swallowing slowly the saliva charged with it, until it is all gone. In an hour or so give another, and at the end of another hour a third. A fourth will not usually be required; but, if the pain and unpleasant breath are not relieved, it may be used two or three times more at a little longer interval, say two hours. If the child is young, powder the camphor, which can easily be done by adding a drop or two of spirits of alcohol to it, and mix it with an equal quantity of loaf sugar or better, powdered rock candy, and bow it through a quill. Two or three applications will relieve. Some recommend powdered aloes or pelly, with camphor; but observation and experience have satisfied us that the camphor is sufficient alone. It acts probably by its virtue as a diffusible stimulant and by its antiseptic qualities."

Advices from Turks Island of the 12th inst. state: "Business here is very dull, and although the last year's crop of salt is nearly sold, it has barely paid the expenses of gathering it. An early gathering this year is anticipated, as there has been but little rain; indeed, if the present weather continues, there is likely to be some taken in during the present week. The general health of the island is good."

The military authorities continue their task of perfecting the defenses of Quebec, C. E., with unabated vigor. Scarcely a day passes, says the Quebec Chronicle, but guns of heavy calibre are conveyed to the bastions for the purpose of being placed in position.

Wassail: A Christmas Story—Part II, J. M. W. Turner, R. A., Captain Gutterbuck's Champagne—A West Indian Reminiscence—Part IV., Chronicles of Carlingford—The Doctor's Family—Conclusion.

The Poor and their Public Schools: The New Minute.

The Prince Consort.

The Nation's Prayer.

The Carlton Sentinel must be aware that we understand his remarks; he has surely heard some time since, of the impracticability of bringing a Railway into the town of Woodstock unless at an enormous cost to the Company, which they we suppose, are not willing to incur. Then again, in the extension beyond the town similar difficulties present themselves; besides, the line is already laid. Most sincerely do we wish that the Railway could have been brought into that growing and important place, but 'the fate, have willed it otherwise, six miles we believe is the nearest point of the Railway to Town and formerly its present location was in Woodstock proper.

Fire.—On Friday night last, about 12 o'clock the large two story building, known as the "Western Inn," corner of Water and Adolphus streets, took fire, from a defect in the chimney it is said. Mr. McGee was asleep, and was aroused by persons who gave the alarm. The night was very cold and the Engine would not work; the flames had made such progress, that it was impossible to save the building. We learn that the house was partially insured.

FREDERICTON STAGE.—We beg leave to direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Hardy & Bridges' Express Line. Mr. Hardy is favorably known here as most attentive and obliging. Mr. Bridges' is also said to be a good driver. Their horses, sleighs and equipments, are of the best description, and we cheerfully recommend their Stage to those travelling to Fredericton, and trust they will be well patronized.

ALE.—"Encourage domestic manufactures," is not only wise but politic, and it is satisfactory to know that our young friends "Campbell & Julian's" Ale commands success. Some of the officers recently among us could hardly credit that "such excellent beer" was brewed in the country. Their ale takes precedence of either American or Provincial. Success to trade.

The Legislature is to meet on Wednesday next 12th inst. The Government is to be presumed have been busy preparing for its meeting; the difficulties in the States have considerably diminished our trade with that country, and probably reduced our resources below the estimates, but we safely affirm that with the Provincial Secretary's usual precaution and prudence, he will make things straight. No human foresight could have guarded against our loss of trade with the States.

The Delta arrived at St. John on Sunday night from Halifax with the rightwing of the 63rd Regiment, which is on its way to Canada. The Delta left again on Monday.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—St. John's, N. F., Jan. 20.—The House opened quietly yesterday. The Governor's speech was lengthy and alluded in flattering terms to the Cape Race telegraph station, and the probability that the British Government, by placing a steam wharf at Cape Race, may make an alteration in the postal arrangement.

It is stated in Paris that the Free-Masons of France will not be allowed to elect their Grand Master, and that the post will be filled by Marshall Magnan.

The Iron Works at Clementsport, N. S., after a stoppage of thirty-three days, are again in full blast. For the five days, says the Bridgetown Register of the 22nd ult., they have produced about five tons per day.

DESERTERS.—The Montreal Commercial Advertiser says:—"Three deserters from the Federal army on the Potomac belonging to the Maccabean Regiment, arrived at Ilexton yesterday morning. They tell a sad story of the treatment of the men by the government, many of the regiments having received no pay for three months. All their means consisted of a sutler's bond for ten cents, which is now in our possession."

Bulls.—Specimens and varieties of this famous animal are numerous. There are the Scriptural bulls of Bashan; the astronomical bulls of zodiac; the mythological Greek bull slaughtered by Hercules; the agricultural bull of the Pope; the historical bull Apis, of Egypt; the sacrificial bull of China; the military bull on the old Roman shield; the menagerie bulls of France; the musical Ox Bull; the imperial John Bull; the national Irish Bull; and the American Bull Run.

When was Napoleon most shabbily dressed?—When he was out at Elba. (follows.) What fish is most valued by a happy wife?—Herring.

DEED.—At Bay Shore, on the 19th ult., after a short illness, Elias (hereunder) youngest child of Elias and Ruth Greenlaw, aged 8 years and 7 months.

Issue paper please copy.

EXPRESS LINE.

Between Fredericton, Saint Stephen and Calais.

THE Subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage they have received on this line, and beg leave to state that they will continue to run.

A STAGE.

TWICE A WEEK, as follows: Leave St. Stephen and Calais every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 A. M. Return, leave Fredericton every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M.

Every attention paid to the comfort of those who travel on this line.

Stage Book will be found at Commercial Hotel and Barker House, Fredericton; and at the Proprietors Stage office, St. Stephen; and at the Calais House and Frontier House, Calais.

HARDY & BRIDGES, St. Stephen, Jan. 9, 1862. Proprietors.

REMOVAL!

The proprietors have removed their office to the rear of Hiram Thompson and W. W. Greenlaw's Stores, where they are willing to accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

H. & B.

LETTERS.

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, St. Andrews, Jan. 20, 1861.

Bukot Adelaide J. McDonald's Mrs Sarah Francis John (Indian) McLeone's John Glen Patrick McCreck John Gillchrist R. McMillan James Greenlaw Adelaide McLeone Fergus McLeod Rebecca Her the R. Island, Cummings Patrick McGilvray William Devines William Norton James Hennessey Patrick Naughton Owen Hawkins William Pender Anthony Hughes Mrs Vincy George J King, William

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertised."

G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

London Exhibition.

All persons intending to be Present Exhibitors at the next London Exhibition, will please send a list of their respective articles for transmission to the undersigned, as have same laid at the Railway Office, St. John, on or before the 12th January next, and have their articles stored in the Custom House, St. John, before the 30th January next.

All information will be furnished by R. F. Jarvis, Esq., at the Railway Office, St. John, or by the undersigned.

JAS. CAMPBELL, Esq., One of the Commissioners and Secretary, St. Stephen, Dec. 19 1861—2m.

TO LET.

FOR one or more years, the House of Mr. Williamson as a Good House. Apply to Low, 8 St. Andrews, Jan. 22, 1862.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid all parties of any way, upon a certain tract Parish of Saint George, known as Farm, or any part thereof. Part passing will be prosecuted forthwith.

J. O'BRIEN, Esq. St. George, Dec. 23, 1861.

NEW GROC.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his customers that he has opened a GENERAL GROCERY in the building formerly known as a Dispensary, where he has opened—consisting of—

FLOUR, PORK, TEA—Oolong and Crushed and Brown COFFEY, Molasses, Soap, Can Pepper, Mustard, Tobacco, Saleratus, with numerous other goods in Store.

For Christmas and New Year's, I have a choice lot of Fruits and Spices, Raisins, Currants, figs, Nuts, Ginger, Almonds, &c. He trusts by keeping good a store to receive a share of patronage.

Dec. 18. ALEX. CAMBELL, Proprietor.

BARLEY WA.

And CASH will be paid for the same by the 1st of January, 1862.

CAMPBELL NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal claim against the Estate of the Rev. J. A. M. late of the Parish of Saint George, deceased, are requested to send the same duly attested, with a copy of the original, to the undersigned, as soon as possible, to make in due time.

ROBERT CAMBELL, St. George, Dec. 6th, 1861.

Brandy Whiskey.

At the "Volunteer" for 1861.

THE Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 3, 1862.

It is to be regretted that a large portion of the American press still continues to misrepresent the straightforward and manly conduct of the British Government in the "Trent" outrage which has been amicably settled. The subject should be dropped, they have enough on hand at their own door, to attend to, without travelling out of their way to keep up a tirade of abuse against Great Britain and her noble institutions; such articles may suit the taste of the mob, but intelligent Americans we know, heartily despise them and their authors. The English Government desires to maintain friendly relations with the States; this is very evident from the tone of the official despatches. There is therefore no truth in the statement again and again fluniminated by many of the American papers—that "England had taken advantage of their War with the South, to enforce her unjust demands for the rendition of Mason and Slidell, by menace." The following extract from a private letter from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated, Dec. 1, 1861, proves how careful the British Government was to abstain from anything like menace.—

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 11.

My Lord: Your conduct in the important matter of the Trent is entirely approved of by Her Majesty. The discretion and good temper you have shown have contributed greatly to the success of our operations.

In order to give your lordship, by a public document, a proof that you have acted strictly according to the instructions you have received, I enclose an extract, annexed to this dispatch, of a private letter I addressed to you on the 1st of December last. I am, &c. (Signed) RUSSELL.

(Enclosure.)

Extract from a private letter from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, Dec. 1, 1861.

"The despatches that were agreed to at the Cabinet of yesterday morning, and which I have signed this morning, impose upon you a disagreeable task. My wish would be that, at your first interview with Mr. Seward, you should not take my dispatch with you, but should prepare him for it, and ask him to settle with the President and the cabinet what course they would propose. The next time you should bring my dispatch, and read it to him fully.

If he asks what will be the consequence of his refusing compliance, I think you should say that you wish to leave him and the President quite free to take their own course, and that you desire to abstain from anything like menace."

ENCOURAGING SOLDIERS TO DESERT.

In the Police Report of the St. John Globe, of the 1st inst., is the following report, which should serve as a warning to those who encourage soldiers to desert. Notwithstanding our close proximity to the States none of the troops landed here, attempted to desert, and we are I apply to add,—they had no encouragement from the inhabitants to do so:—

"The examination of Moore and Kerrigan took place to-day. It appears that Moore was suspected of encouraging men to desert, and these two soldiers were sent to him professing their intentions to run away; he it is alleged took them in, took some of their clothes and sent them over to Kerrigan, in Carleton, and it was agreed that Kerrigan should take the men to Eastport in his boat. In the meantime the Police were communicated with, and they came to Kerrigan's late hour on Thursday night and arrested him, finding, of course, the men in his house. The desertion of the men was only a ruse.

The prisoners were fined £20 each for assisting the men to desert. At the request of Colonel Dalrymple, the charge of having in their possession military clothing was not pressed against the men, as he thought, the law sufficiently vindicated by the fine.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for January has been received from the American publishers L. Scott & Co., of New York. The number before us is unusually interesting. On our first page, and in another column, extracts from the article "Convulsions in America," the sixth part, is entitled "Canada—Our Frozen Frontier" and advocates the building of our Intercolonial Line of Railway, taking a rapid view of the various efforts made by the Government of the Provinces to bring the subject before the Imperial Government. The article contains many erroneous views as recent events have satisfactory demonstrated. However we are pleased to observe the necessity of uniting Canada with New Brunswick by "iron bands" is forcing itself upon the attention of Great Britain. The other articles are:—

Wassail: A Christmas Story—Part II, J. M. W. Turner, R. A., Captain Gutterbuck's Champagne—A West Indian Reminiscence—Part IV., Chronicles of Carlingford—The Doctor's Family—Conclusion.

The Poor and their Public Schools: The New Minute.

The Prince Consort.

The Nation's Prayer.

The Carlton Sentinel must be aware that we understand his remarks; he has surely heard some time since, of the impracticability of bringing a Railway into the town of Woodstock unless at an enormous cost to the Company, which they we suppose, are not willing to incur. Then again, in the extension beyond the town similar difficulties present themselves; besides, the line is already laid. Most sincerely do we wish that the Railway could have been brought into that growing and important place, but 'the fate, have willed it otherwise, six miles we believe is the nearest point of the Railway to Town and formerly its present location was in Woodstock proper.

Fire.—On Friday night last, about 12 o'clock the large two story building, known as the "Western Inn," corner of Water and Adolphus streets, took fire, from a defect in the chimney it is said. Mr. McGee was asleep, and was aroused by persons who gave the alarm. The night was very cold and the Engine would not work; the flames had made such progress, that it was impossible to save the building. We learn that the house was partially insured.

FREDERICTON STAGE.—We beg leave to direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Hardy & Bridges' Express Line. Mr. Hardy is favorably known here as most attentive and obliging. Mr. Bridges' is also said to be a good driver. Their horses, sleighs and equipments, are of the best description, and we cheerfully recommend their Stage to those travelling to Fredericton, and trust they will be well patronized.

ALE.—"Encourage domestic manufactures," is not only wise but politic, and it is satisfactory to know that our young friends "Campbell & Julian's" Ale commands success. Some of the officers recently among us could hardly credit that "such excellent beer" was brewed in the country. Their ale takes precedence of either American or Provincial. Success to trade.

The Legislature is to meet on Wednesday next 12th inst. The Government is to be presumed have been busy preparing for its meeting; the difficulties in the States have considerably diminished our trade with that country, and probably reduced our resources below the estimates, but we safely affirm that with the Provincial Secretary's usual precaution and prudence, he will make things straight. No human foresight could have guarded against our loss of trade with the States.

The Delta arrived at St. John on Sunday night from Halifax with the rightwing of the 63rd Regiment, which is on its way to Canada. The Delta left again on Monday.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—St. John's, N. F., Jan. 20.—The House opened quietly yesterday. The Governor's speech was lengthy and alluded in flattering terms to the Cape Race telegraph station, and the probability that the British Government, by placing a steam wharf at Cape Race, may make an alteration in the postal arrangement.

It is stated in Paris that the Free-Masons of France will not be allowed to elect their Grand Master, and that the post will be filled by Marshall Magnan.

The Iron Works at Clementsport, N. S., after a stoppage of thirty-three days, are again in full blast. For the five days, says the Bridgetown Register of the 22nd ult., they have produced about five tons per day.

DESERTERS.—The Montreal Commercial Advertiser says:—"Three deserters from the Federal army on the Potomac belonging to the Maccabean Regiment, arrived at Ilexton yesterday morning. They tell a sad story of the treatment of the men by the government, many of the regiments having received no pay for three months. All their means consisted of a sutler's bond for ten cents, which is now in our possession."

Bulls.—Specimens and varieties of this famous animal are numerous. There are the Scriptural bulls of Bashan; the astronomical bulls of zodiac; the mythological Greek bull slaughtered by Hercules; the agricultural bull of the Pope; the historical bull Apis, of Egypt; the sacrificial bull of China; the military bull on the old Roman shield; the menagerie bulls of France; the musical Ox Bull; the imperial John Bull; the national Irish Bull; and the American Bull Run.

When was Napoleon most shabbily dressed?—When he was out at Elba. (follows.) What fish is most valued by a happy wife?—Herring.

DEED.—At Bay Shore, on the 19th ult., after a short illness, Elias (hereunder) youngest child of Elias and Ruth Greenlaw, aged 8 years and 7 months.

Issue paper please copy.

EXPRESS LINE.

Between Fredericton, Saint Stephen and Calais.

THE Subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage they have received on this line, and beg leave to state that they will continue to run.

A STAGE.

TWICE A WEEK, as follows: Leave St. Stephen and Calais every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 A. M. Return, leave Fredericton every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M.

Every attention paid to the comfort of those who travel on this line.

Stage Book will be found at Commercial Hotel and Barker House, Fredericton; and at the Proprietors Stage office, St. Stephen; and at the Calais House and Frontier House, Calais.

HARDY & BRIDGES, St. Stephen, Jan. 9, 1862. Proprietors.

REMOVAL!

The proprietors have removed their office to the rear of Hiram Thompson and W. W. Greenlaw's Stores, where they are willing to accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

H. & B.

LETTERS.

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, St. Andrews, Jan. 20, 1861.

Bukot Adelaide J. McDonald's Mrs Sarah Francis John (Indian) McLeone's John Glen Patrick McCreck John Gillchrist R. McMillan James Greenlaw Adelaide McLeone Fergus McLeod Rebecca Her the R. Island, Cummings Patrick McGilvray William Devines William Norton James Hennessey Patrick Naughton Owen Hawkins William Pender Anthony Hughes Mrs Vincy George J King, William

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertised."

