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## 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, recommends 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" foundered; the steamer "Louisiana," Eastern Queen, Voltaire, are ashore. There was much suffering in the fleet. A number of lives and much 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.

Dispatches from Newburn to Richmond papers 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.

Skirmishing on the Potomac continues. The steam frigate Merrimack 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 Oceanic Bay, containing thirty Texas Rangers, and killed 29. Federal loss one killed and four wounded.

### Effects of the Blockade.

The correspondent of the "Boston Journal" at Ship 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 dispatches have contained misstatements, 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 REVERBER.

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 of the subsiding 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 summit, 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."

"What, sir, in North Africa, the Arabs are perpetually through the imaginations of anatomists 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;

Exalt! 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,

Safe through all woes and fears—

God keep the Queen!

Sweet from this sudden gloom,

Bring Thou life's perfect gloom—

God save the Queen!

Thou who hast sent the blow,

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,

For a thousand years hath waved

Resolute on land and sea.

Be thou of aught her sturdy sons,

In faithfulness would hold,

Be kept from the mighty deeds

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 morning's gleam,

And must be, 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

God common ancestry;

They guard the right, and once with ours

And ground the flag duly in life;

And keep the faith, and in the days

Of olden times, their fathers' days.

Yet o'er the broad Atlantic comes

To play the fearful word,

That shall decide if bonds like these

Must fall beneath the sword!

Still, be the issue as it may,

Old England knows her path,

The flag she honours will must float

As freely as it hath.

A Fearful Scene.—The Manner of

Lord Bonclerc'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 giants, until she struck

immediately opposite the Spa promenade.

The vessel was so damaged that she was

soon and completely wrecked, and the

crew were all killed or maimed. The

sea broke upon the vessel with such

terrible violence that the massive stones of

the pier 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. Sudden-

ly, 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 pier, and they were at once rendered

powerless. The boat was washed heavily

up against the wall, and ending but her

great strength and excellent qualities pre-

served 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 oc-

currence 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 as-

sist 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

yet below. Two or three times they were

carried out and back again. Among these

were Lord Chas. Bonclerc, T. Cox, Brewster,

and John Burton. Caught the boat's crew,

Mr. Sarony, Mr. Rutter, Mr. S. Rowling,

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 one

dead, and was washed out to sea. Lord

Chas. Bonclerc was similarly treated, but

he was not killed on the spot. He was wash-

ed 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 gentle

men above, having 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's

where he was attended by Dr. Tye, 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

stores, arrived again from Halifax on Sun-

day morning, bringing two batteries of Ar-

tillery, and detachments of the 62d Regt.,

—in all about 600 men, who were immed-

iately 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. —(Morning News.)

So it appears—the E. & N. A. Road was

blocked up, and the trains could

not get through for three or four days. But

even if it 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 com-

panies averaging 100 each, fell in for drill

under their respective captains, and so crowd-

ed the room that it was utterly impossible

to move, much less drill. Some steps were

therefore taken towards the further organiza-

tion 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 instruc-

tions; then, as it was impossible to do any

thing in





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