

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E VARIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[12d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.]

No 481

SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1861.

Vol 18

European Intelligence.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND!

Cape Race, Nov. 17, 1861.
The steamship City of Manchester, with dates to the 9th inst., from Liverpool was intercepted at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday.
The treaty between England, France, and Spain, for intervention in Mexican affairs was duly signed at London on the 31st October. Active preparations are making for despatches of combined Fleet of three decked ships to Mexico, leads to surmise of ulterior demonstrations.
The Times, editorially, condemns Secretary Seward's despatch to Lord Lyons, and maintains the right of Foreign Governments to call attention to the provisions of the American constitution. Times also ridicules Mr. Seward's manifesto to Governors of American States, relative to fortifications, &c.
In another article, the Times exposes Lord Lyons' bad grammar, and says, the English side of correspondence was argued exceedingly ill; while American side was argued with much ability. But that the only result is, the entire conviction that, by their own citizens, and a violation of the rights of nations, as regards foreigners.
The London Herald says:—That Lord Lyons has exposed England to a rebuff, without the right to resent it, and has compelled her to listen to a proclamation which means defiance to England. The Herald then attacks Earl Russell for impertinence in lecturing on American constitution, and quietly ending railway and outrage on the part of the United States; it adds, that that Lord Russell will find that he has mistaken two wars.
The Post says:—Seward has wantonly added another to the offences which he wishes to perpetrate between the two countries.
The Daily News thinks, that the course pursued by the Government is premature, indiscreet.
It is reported that American Bankers are holding out liberal commissions to induce English financiers to place a portion of the Federal loan, on the London money market. Writers in the London Journals point out the danger of touching it, and think the chances of its success are very remote.
The remains of Terence Bellew McManus, brought from America, were honored with a public funeral.
The demonstration of French troops upon Swiss territory has attracted considerable attention. Switzerland has protested, and demanded their evacuation. France proposes negotiation.
The belief gains ground that a large loan is urgently required by the French Government.
It is also reported that some Negro children have been publicly sold as Slaves in the Establishment at Gaboon. Bourne quiet firm, 63.35.

Arrival of the Norwegian.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

PORTLAND, ME., Nov. 18.—Steamship Norwegian from Liverpool 7th and London 8th arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening.
The U. S. steamer "James Alder" was at Southampton.
The British Government have ordered a large shipment of ball cartridges to Canada but the shipment of Armstrong guns has been countermanded.
LATER.
The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to the Chancellor of Hungary in which he says the disloyalty of the Hungarian municipalities menace public order in such a dangerous manner that public duty requires the raising of strong barriers against such excesses, and that as the convocation of the Hungarian Diet in a constitutional manner appears impracticable until order is re-established, all existing authorities in the districts and communes are abolished, and the Chancellor is ordered to elect persons to replace them, and take care that the administration of public affairs suffers no interruption. All persons charged with crimes against the public safety shall be tried by military tribunals. In conclusion, the Emperor expresses an earnest wish for the re-establishment of public order and its future maintenance.
Monsieur Solours has been appointed Minister of Belgium to the Court of Turin, which is considered as a recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

LIVERPOOL NEWS.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

The Paris papers give the particulars of the Convention between France, England and Spain.
The Patrie says the three powers are to have the right to send the same naval

strength, while the strength of the force to be landed to be in proportion to the number of subjects which belong to each power in Mexico, and Spain therefore claims precedence. The Cabinet at Washington is to be invited to join, and it will be left optional with them to send such a number of ships and troops as may be deemed advisable.
The Defats says the powers are at the commencement to endeavor to impose a suspension of arms on the belligerent parties in Mexico. They undertake not to occupy permanently any part of the territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage from Mexico. They engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose its own form of government. England gave up the conditions which she wished to be inserted in the treaty, namely that the three powers should pledge themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico for any prince of their reigning families, if a monarchical form prevails, the powers having pledged themselves not to use intervention to the profit of any prince in particular.
The Patrie says the contingent of France will number 3000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political News unimportant.
The iron frigate Warrior arrived at Queens town after a sea trial trip, in which she realized the highest expectations formed of her. It was reported that she had reached seventeen knots an hour under steam and canvas.

The London Daily News commences a leader by stating that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and that in the North of Ireland the failure of the potato crop is more general and complete than in any year since 1846.

The Times has an editorial on the ill feeling of the Northern States of America toward England argues upon its groundlessness. It says it shall nevertheless continue to express its conviction that secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and that to which ever side victory inclines its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible. The Times also reports its convictions on other points, &c.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur, alluding to the Valley Daptes affair, affirms that the French Government never entertained the idea of determining by force or military occupation the territorial question, pending between France and England. It does not doubt that frank explanations with the Swiss Federal Council will lead to a solution of the difficulty.

The Paris Presse asserts that the occupation of the Valley of the Dappes by the French troops still continued.
M. Rattazzi continued in Paris, and will have a second interview with the Emperor. The Pays editorially eulogizes Rattazzi as a proper man to head the Italian Ministry, and denounces the policy of Riccio.

The Paris Bourse was higher; Rentes 68f. 60c.
Several heavy commercial failures had occurred in Paris.

It is stated that the arrivals of grain in France lately had been so excessive, that some wheat was about to be re-exported from Marseilles to England.

The Constitutional has been recommended by the Ministry of Interior to be less positive and less peremptory in its articles against the temporal power of the Pope.

ITALY.

The finances of Italy are reported to be in a very bad state, and speedy economy is necessary to prevent serious disaster.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortez was opened on the 6th. The King's message is unimportant. The Cortez has adjourned until January. The Infanta Don Ferdinand died on the 9th.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that ninety-two Martello towers are to be erected around Vienna, at a cost of half a million sterling.

POLAND.

Numerous arrests with out any cause continue to be reported from Warsaw, while in the Polish province the violence of the soldiers is represented as more terrible than ever. The Protestant churches in Warsaw have been re-opened.

TURKEY.

The European Commissioners on the union of the Danubian Principalities had received fresh instructions from their governments. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Funds on the 6th were dull but steady. On the 7th they opened at a slight improvement. Money was very easy at 2½ a 2½ in the open market.

The Montreal Advertiser remarks, that the Nova Scotian, brought out a quantity of military stores for the garrisons among were 400 bales of great coats, a pretty liberal allowance for the small number of troops in Canada; and thereby hangs a tale.

FROM THE STATES.

WASHINGTON, 20th.—Within the last few days all avenues leading to Long Bridge and in the direction of Georgetown, have been filled with immense trains of loaded army wagons, ambulance, and artillery.

There was a large movement of Rebels in direction of Vienna, the purpose of which was to seize all the forage beyond Federal lines in the vicinity.

New York, 20th.—Washington despatches state that Lord Lyons has assumed menacing tone, and declared that Mason and Sidel must be given up or ample reparation made for offence offered to the dignity of British Crown.

Nothing of this kind officially intended.

One of the Foreign Ministers declared that if Mason and Sidel had been taken from a Spanish vessel, he would have immediately demanded his passport.

Port Royal despatches state that the fleet is to be divided, and a portion of the fleet despatched to open another port.

Transports have taken in water for 15 days.

New York, Nov. 18.

Great excitement in consequence of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Sidel, nothing else talked about, reported that old Gen. Wool condemned the act. The Government in high glee; suppose that they can bring precedents to bear in their favor on the subject.

Rumors in Wall street that our forces in Missouri are retreating—rebels in great force.

A strictly private meeting of the President Seward and Cameron with General McClellan on the subject of traitors in Camp. Beaumont is in possession of our forces.

Weather in Western Virginia cold and wet; great complaints of commissariat department.

Spanish Minister almost insulted Seward this morning.

Rebels in great force on lower Potomac. Hay and oats in short supply.

French and Spanish Ambassadors support Lord Lyons in opposition to American Government.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The following paragraph gives a good idea of the rapid growth of this young but large city:—

CITY GROWTH.

Langley's City Directory for the current year gives some valuable and interesting statistics concerning the growth and population of that city during the year past. As these are matters of more than ordinary importance, we make bold to draw freely on the pages of the Directory. In the first place there are nearly 30,000 names in the Directory, which of course only comprises those who have a fixed residence and business, and does not include females or children. The population is calculated as follows:—White males, 40,321, of which 5,919 are between the ages of 5 and 21 years, and 6,803 under 5 years of age. White females, 38,962, of which 4,821 are between the ages of 5 and 18 years of age, and 5,136 under 5 years of age. The total number of Chinese is 3,130, of which 520 are females over 18 years of age. The colored population is 1,800—1,850 males and 750 females. All of which, fixes total population of the city at 83,223. The national census of 1860 made the population of the city only 59,835, while Langley's census of the same year made it 78,083. We have the best reason for believing Langley's account to be most reliable. According to the circulation of the latter it will be noticed that the population of the city has increased near 5000 during the last year. There are now in the city 11,265 buildings, as follows: wood, one-story 4,084; two-stories, 5,090; three-stories, 189; four-stories, 4; brick: one-story, 272; two-stories, 1,129; three-stories, 438; four-stories, 1,129; three-stories, 6; four-stories, 3; adobe: one-story, 1; two-stories, 3; three-stories, 0. The number of buildings, of all kinds erected during the year is as follows. Wood, 1,013; of which 428 are one story, 557 two stories and 28 three stories; brick 442, of which ending June 30, 1861, the expenses of the city, exclusive of the sums paid in liquidation of the principal and interest of the bonded debts, were \$792,125; during the same period the receipts from taxes and licenses amounted to \$765,422. The assessed value of property for the current year is about \$40,000,000. The amount of City Bonds in circulation is \$3,136,400. The annual expense of the city, it will be seen, amount to about \$3.43 for each man, woman child in the city; while each's proportion of the city 34 are one story, 201 two stories, 185 three stories and 22 four stories. On the north of Market street 723 buildings were erected,

and on the south 732. On the 1st July, 1860 there were 10,123 buildings in the city; during the ensuing year 313 old buildings were demolished and 1455 new ones erected, making the net increase 1,142. We cannot refer to a table of the valuable statistics contained in Directory, and will therefore close our article by referring to the finances of the city. During the fiscal year ended is a fraction over \$37.72. The short abstracts we have above given from the Directory statistics will serve to give the public some idea of the growth and condition of the city as well as of the value of the work from which we compile them.

Thought she might be Induced.

A MATRIMONIAL SKETCH.

The fatality of widows have been largely drafted upon for materials to point morals and adorn tales and stories. The story I am about to relate was a standing joke with a famous wag, so many years ago that it can do no harm now to relate it in print, as he often did in the social circle, somewhat in this wise:—

A relative of Daniel Webster, whom we will call Col. Webster, had the misfortune to lose his wife to whom he was tenderly attached. He was a man characterized by much of the coolness, wit and shrewdness of the family. Time gradually soothed his grief, and finally he felt sufficiently lonely to desire the companionship of a wife once more. In the course of a conversation on the subject, Daniel suggested that a widow of a near friend of the Col. would suit his case very satisfactorily, and advised him to make a move in that direction.

The Colonel pondered over the matter, and came to conclusion. He was not acquainted with the lady, and, indeed, had never seen her, but the choice of so excellent a man as his friend, he felt persuaded, must be a worthy one for him.

Accordingly, urged by Daniel, he made an early start to visit the widow and propose his suite. Arriving at her house, which was in a New England village, he apologized for any freedom on his part, in calling, and pleaded, in excuse, his intimacy, with her deceased lord. He was graciously received and invited to remain. A view of the dame and an evening spent with her did not prove as propitious as his hopes had led him to expect.

The good lady was full of her admiration and tender memories of her deceased husband, in whom her heart seemed still wrapped up. In her praise of the dead the Col. cordially joined, but he felt an awkward distinction to take to his bosom a wife whose love was so ardently and warmly devoted to the memory of a predecessor.

However, the Colonel was a matter-of-fact man, and having come upon special business he concluded to accomplish it, and take the hazards.

Accordingly, about the time for retiring he opened the subject, and stated the purpose of his visit, and his belief that they would increase their mutual happiness by filling for each other the places of their deceased partners.

Hereupon the widow burst into a violent weeping—was surprised he had dared to do such a thing—could never love another man—would never wed again, never would consecrate all her life to the dear loved one, so cruelly torn from her arms, and now in the cold, cold grave—and so on, in—shall I say it—widow fashion.

The Colonel, grieved, and astonished—thor not altogether dissatisfied, apologized earnestly. He was lonely and felt the need of a companion—had cherished the friendship of her husband, who was an intimate friend but thought their union might be mutually desirable and beneficial, and made quite a lengthy speech in self-justification and to soothe the disturbed feelings of the unhappy lady and finally she dried her tears and ceased her lamentations and the scene was closed by the Colonel retiring to bed.

In the morning the widow had recovered her peace of mind, and was all attention, graciousness, and smiles to the good Colonel. He bore himself with the amenity of a courtly gentleman, and as soon as breakfast was ended, prepared to start. The widow was in a mighty flurry, and urged a stay for dinner, but the Col. felt obliged to be on the road homeward. At last he was at the door, and offered his hand, for a parting pressure. The widow clasped it, held it for a moment, trembled, blushed, turned aside her head, and gently murmured:—

"Well, Colonel, I have been thinking of—of—of what you said, and I—I—I—I— I THINK I MIGHT BE INDUCED."

A Cheap Barometer.

It is said by a scientific journalist that a very cheap barometer is made by dissolving some camphor in alcohol, and then throwing into the solution some soda. The camphor

precipitates into snowy flakes, which are collected by passing the mixture through a filter, when they are to be put in a vial containing clear alcohol, in which there has been already dissolved as much camphor as it will take. The vial is then tightly corked and put where it will not be disturbed, when it will be found to be an unerring index of the weather. In fine weather the precipitate will rest on the bottom, but on the approach of a storm it will rise to the surface, with a tendency to the quarter opposite to that from which the storm is coming—the flakes being affected electrically.

Railways of Great Britain.

From two Parliamentary returns just issued, it appears that aggregate number of miles of railway open for traffic in the United Kingdom at the end of 1860, was 10,483, against 10,002 miles at the end of 1859.—The total number of passengers conveyed on those railways in the year 1860 was 165,135,678, against 146,757,294 in the year 1859, showing an increase of 13,678,384. The total traffic receipts for the year 1860 amounted to £27,766,622, against £26,740,502 in the year 1859, showing an increase of £2,023,120.

The total working expenditure amounted to £13,187,368, or 47 per cent of the receipts. There were £14,576,254 for the applicable to the purpose of interest and dividend on the loan and share capital of the various Railway Companies of the United Kingdom. Of the total working expenditure 18.48 per cent was for the maintenance of the permanent way; 28.83 per cent for locomotive power; 8.82 per cent, for repairs and renewals of carriages and wagons; 22.05 per cent for traffic charges; 3.63 per cent for rates and taxes; 2.75 per cent for government duty; 1.37 per cent for compensation for accidents and losses; 8.10 per cent for miscellaneous expenses; making the total working expenditure as above stated. The total income was about \$128,833,000.

Be Your own Right Hand Man.

People who have been bolstered up and levered along all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes they look around for somebody to cling or lean upon. If the prop is not there down they go. Once down they are as helpless as capsize turtles, or unhorsed men in armor, and cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such sicken fellows no more resemble self made men, who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping stones, and deriving determination from defeat, than vines resemble oaks, or sputtering rash lights the stars of heaven. Effort persisted to achievements trains a man to self-reliance, and when he has proved to the world that he can trust himself, the world will trust him. We say, therefore, that it is unwise to deprive young men of the advantages which result from energetic action, by "boosting" them over obstacles which they ought to be able to surmount alone. No one ever swam well who placed his whole confidence in a cork jacket; and if when breasting the sea of life, we cannot buoy ourselves up and try to force ourselves ahead by dint of our own energies, we are not worth salvage and it is of little consequence whether we "sink or swim survive or perish."

One of the best lessons a father can give to a son is this:—"Work, strengthen your muscles, by vigorous exercise. Learn to conquer circumstances, you are then independent of fortune." The men of athletic minds who have left their marks on the era in which they lived, where all trained in a rough school. They did not mount their high positions by the help of leverage; they leaped into chasms, grappled with the opposing racks, avoided avalanches, and when the goal was reached, felt that but for the toil that had strengthened them as they strove, it could never have been attained.

BULL RUN PLUCK.—"Now, then, my hearties," said a gallant captain in the Federal army to his company at the Battle of Bull's Run, "you have a tough battle before you. Fight like heroes till your powder's gone, then—run! I'm a little lame, and I'll start now."

SEIZURE.—A dispatch from San Francisco, 12th says the privateer Scher, "Neve," from China, has been seized here by Capt. Pease of the revenue cutter Mary.

LET.—The Prince of Wales has been formally called to the bar, and elected a Benchers of the Middle Temple.

USES.
of St. Andrews Standard
for the purpose of
the following
uses:
1. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
2. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
3. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
4. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
5. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
6. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
7. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
8. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
9. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
10. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
11. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
12. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
13. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
14. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
15. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
16. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
17. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
18. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
19. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
20. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
21. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
22. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
23. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
24. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
25. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
26. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
27. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
28. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
29. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
30. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
31. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
32. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
33. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
34. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
35. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
36. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
37. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
38. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
39. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
40. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
41. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
42. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
43. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
44. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
45. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
46. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
47. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
48. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
49. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
50. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
51. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
52. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
53. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
54. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
55. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
56. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
57. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
58. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
59. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
60. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
61. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
62. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
63. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
64. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
65. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
66. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
67. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
68. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
69. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
70. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
71. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
72. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
73. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
74. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
75. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
76. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
77. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
78. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
79. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
80. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
81. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
82. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
83. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
84. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
85. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
86. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
87. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
88. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
89. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
90. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
91. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
92. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
93. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
94. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
95. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
96. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
97. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
98. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
99. For the purpose of
the following
uses:
100. For the purpose of
the following
uses:

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the "Asia."

The Cotton Market after retrograding, has again advanced to the old figure, with every prospect of a further rise. Speculators have been busy; one firm alone is reported to have realized some £120,000.

Imports of Wood goods lighter and prices rather looking up, particularly for Deals. News from America anxiously looked for; a strong feeling both here and in Manchester for our Government to acknowledge the Southerners.

CORN MARKET.—Flour dull in consequence of the harvest being better in France than reported. Shipments have been made to this port.

Wheat higher; Indian Corn rather higher. 6, P. M.—There is a rumor that the Government intend to give the necessary notice to the different Mail Companies for the arm of their steamers. The Times in a third edition is exceedingly belligerent.

Mills closing in Manchester and neighborhood.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.—The London Daily News says:—

"It is stated in good quarters that the principle upon which the terms of the intervention in Mexico have been arranged is that of a strict recognition of prior rights and claims. There is, it appears, a pressing French claim of old date for \$200,000.—This and the British bondholders' claim for the restitution of the \$660,000 of which they were scandalously robbed, will, we understand, be met out of the first funds that come out of the chest of the allies. Other claims by French and Spanish subjects are to be liquidated in due course, but it is said that the hypothecation of the 25 per cent. of customs duties to the English bondholders shall be rigidly respected. This point is of much importance, seeing that the arrears of interest amount now to 23 per cent."

Boston, Nov. 25. The *Etna* has arrived from Queenstown bringing dates to the 14th inst.

The King of Portugal is dead; he died of typhoid fever.

Three British Ships of War, with a considerable force of Marines, sailed for Mexico on the 13th inst., they are to act with the French and Spanish Expedition.

The speech of the United States Minister, Mr. Adams, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, is favorably commented upon by the English press. It is said to have been very pacific. The reply of Lord Palmerston was also pacific.

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged: Consols 93 3/4.

FROM THE STATES.

NOTES ON THE WAR.—A letter from Louisville 11th in the Chicago Tribune says:—

"Gen. Sherman is engaged at this time in fitting out a 'great naval expedition,' whose destination is as secret as was that under command of the namesake. The fleet will consist of several of our largest Southern trade steamboats, of sufficient capacity to carry comfortably 1000 men each. The Commissary Department, is now engaged in supplying the boats with a sufficiency of food. What force will be sent on them, or in what direction, is not known. None of the boats employed in this movement can be floated in any of the inland waters of Kentucky, with the exception of Lower Cumberland and Tennessee. I suspect—I have no definite information—that the purpose is to send men and supplies up the Tennessee river."

WASHINGTON, 25th.

Congress meets on Monday next. Report of Secretary of War will contain a review of policy of recommending the placing of arms in the hands of slaves willing to use them in the cause of the Union.

Report will also recommend abolition of distinction between Regulars and Volunteers in the army.

Report of Secretary of Treasury will necessarily recommend large increase in revenue duties.

New York, 25th.

North Star arrived from Aspinwall with \$29,000.

New York, 25th.

A dispatch from Washington says it is generally admitted among foreign diplomatic corps that Wilkes is justifiable according to International law in arresting Mason and Slidell from a British vessel. Some despatch says no other nation has done more than England to establish the principle upon which Wilkes acted.

WASHINGTON, 25th.

Gen. Havelock has been appointed inspector of cavalry, an office which he filled in the British army.

A quarrel between the rebel leaders as to the mode of conducting the war, has resulted in the triumph of Beauregard who favors offensive operations.

From information it is believed that Rebels will soon attack the Federal lines.

New York, Nov. 22.

John Jacob Astor has joined General McClellan's Staff as Lieutenant Colonel.

The Naval Expedition, understood to be for New Orleans, is nearly ready and will rendezvous at Hampton Roads.

On the 11th inst., the British schr. *Edward Bernard* ran the blockade at 4 30 P. M. and succeeded in getting 25 miles from the coast, when the steamer *South Carolina* fell

in with her and took her as a prize. The sailing master says that two vessels left Mobile the day before he did.

THE REASON WHY.—We clip the following from an exchange paper, and give it for what it is worth:—

We have at last found out the reason why Seward's published despatches and letters have been such stupid trash. "A reliable gentleman," says the Richmond Dispatch, "who has just arrived in Richmond, made a visit to the Federal Metropolis very recently, and had good opportunities of hearing private discussions of popular topics. He reports that William H. Seward has been almost constantly drunk since the battle of the 21st July, and that his son, Assistant Secretary of State, has to attend to all matters of public business, even of the most ordinary kind." In this case it was Seward's son who wrote that imprudent letter to Lord Lyons.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH BRIG.—The British brig *William R. Kirby* has been seized for running the blockade, and the captain committed to Fort Lafayette.

THE ARREST.—A dispatch, dated Fort Monroe, Nov. 19th, says that the intelligence of the arrest of Mason and Slidell caused great excitement among the people of the South, who rejoiced in the probability of England retaliating.

LORD LYONS.—The New York Tribune

dispatch says:—

Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomatist since the news that Mason and Slidell were on the way to Fort Warren. Although necessarily silent in his official capacity, unofficially he is almost impertinent in his conversation. He assumes that there can be no question between his government and ours, for the reason that the United States must yield the point in controversy. He says we must disavow the act of Captain Wilkes and return Mason and Slidell to the bosom of the only power which seems heartily to desire the dismemberment of this great republic.

We are informed that Capt. Clarke, of the 62nd Regt. at present serving with his company in New Brunswick, has been appointed Aide-camp to Gen. Doyle, Commander of the Forces in this province. [Halifax Express.]

A correspondent in China of the N. York Journal of Commerce, confirms the previous statement that Prince Kung repudiates the treaty with the United States, negotiated by Mr. Ward, and adds:—"We regard war with this country as inevitable and the prevailing impression here is—LET IT COME."

NAVAL.—The Halifax (N. S.) Chronicle says that H. M. S. *Nile*, 90, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Milne; St. George, 86; Diadem, 32; Nimble, 5, sailed out of the harbor on Tuesday afternoon. The *Nile* goes to Bermuda, the St. George to Nassau, and the Nimble to New York.—The Diadem has gone in search of the Ensign, 50, which has been out forty days from England for this port.

London papers contain accounts of a late trial in the British metropolis with a new steam fire engine. The fire was lighted under a perfectly cold boiler, and the steam was up at 90 lbs pressure in sixteen and a half minutes. A jet of water was thrown out of a 1 1/2 inch nozzle to a height of 154 feet, out of a 1 1/2 inch nozzle 178 feet, and horizontally 225 feet. This is very good throwing, but they do not get up steam quite so fast in London as is done in the New York steam fire engines.

American patent revolving clothes driers and folding clothes horses have been introduced into England, and a manufactory of the useful articles has been established at Holburn. Our contemporary, the *Mechanics' Magazine*, illustrates these inventions, gives due credit for their American origin, and justly commends them for convenience.

Emigration from the Northern States.

The number of Americans arriving in Canada to escape from political persecution in the Northern States, or because of inability to pass from their pursuit in the North to friends in the South is daily augmented. It is larger, relatively, in Quebec and Montreal than in Toronto; but even here it is considerable, and with a certainty of increase.

Already since the commencement of the war, large additions have been made to the provincial population from the ranks of British-born subjects, long resident in the Northern and Western states who now return to their allegiance to seek new homes in Canada. An improved value of city property is one of the earliest results of the altered state of things; and it is understood that in many of the rural districts the demand for wild land, and for partially cleared farms is greater than it has been for some time past.—*We kly Leader*.

DRIFTED ASHORE.—The Borderer says that a trunk, containing two coats, two pairs of pants, two vests, all made of felled cloth, with other wearing apparel; also a part of a letter dated at Richibucto and addressed to George Sturges, has drifted ashore at Cadman's Point, Botsford, Westmorland, N. B.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ALLEY ACT.—The Act passed at the last sitting of the Legislature, entitled "An Act relating to the Naturalization of Aliens," has received Her Majesty's special confirmation, and is therefore ratified and enacted, and is the law of

the land. Under this Act, foreigners, after one year's residence, may become Naturalized by taking the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty. The other fifty-one Acts past last Session, were, as usual, left to their operation. None were denied the royal assent. [Globe.]

Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

The following sketches of these two distinguished gentlemen (the Southern Commissioners to England and France) who were lately arrested by the Federal Government, will not prove uninteresting at the present time:—

SKETCH OF JAMES M. MASON.

James M. Mason is a native of Virginia, and was born near Washington, November 3 1798. He graduated in 1818 at the University of Pennsylvania, and soon after commenced the study of the law at William and Mary College. He was admitted to practice in 1820, after a short probation in the office of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, at Richmond. In 1826 his political career commenced with his election to the House of Delegates. Declining a re-election to this position he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives from the district composed of Frederick and Shenandoah counties, and in 1847 was elected by the Virginia Legislature to the United States Senate—a position to which he was successfully elected every term since, and was to hold until next year. On the breaking out of the present difficulties he took a prominent part in their development, and was chosen to the Confederate Congress from the Eighth district of Virginia. During his term of Office in the United States Senate he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and was thoroughly posted on all matters connected with our foreign relations.

SKETCH OF JOHN SLIDELL.

John Slidell is a native of New York State, where he was born about the year 1793. Going to New Orleans to seek his fortune, he was enabled with the education which he had previously received to rise rapidly in his legal studies, and was admitted soon after his first public position was that of United States District Attorney at New Orleans, to which position he was appointed by President (General) Jackson. He was elected frequently to the State Legislature, and while a member of Congress was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico, as a last means of advertising the war which was on the point of breaking with that country. His mission it is almost needless to state was fruitless. Senator Slidell was an ardent partisan of the American-Union project for the absorption of the Spanish, Mexican and Indian races by the Anglo-Saxon, and partially for this reason was appointed by President Pierce United States minister to Central America. He subsequently succeeded Soule in the Senate when the latter was appointed by President Pierce Minister to Madrid, and held that position when Louisiana seceded. He was offered the Minister ship to Paris by Buchanan, but declined unceremoniously because he had plenty to do at home. He is now a member from Louisiana.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 27, 1861.

The latest Boston and New York papers justify Capt. Wilkes, and are not only praising but insulting in their tone to the British Government, asserting that, "England dare not go to war with the States, she had tried that twice before to her cost." It surely cannot be, that the intelligent and temperate portion of our Republican neighbors, countenance such gasconade. The "New York World" says—"We dare say Her Majesty's Ministers would be glad if the case admitted of a protracted diplomatic fence," and the "Boston Post" asserts that "the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners, was done with as much good judgement as spirit." In fact there is a general glorification over Capt. Wilkes' outrageous act. But as sure as the day dawns, so sure will the arrogant pride of the Federal Government be humbled. The glorious old flag of England has been, and will continue to be, a protection to all honest men; and unless an apology for the insult to the flag, and the Commissioners are released with payment of damages: it is not improbable that the blockading squadron of the Federalists, will themselves be effectually blockaded, and every port from Maine to Florida closed, by British Ships.

The Federal papers indulge in vituperation against the Provincial Press, and term it "rebel sheets." This is to say the least arrant nonsense. The Provincial Press is loyal to the Government of Great Britain; and we quietly suggest to our contemporaries in the States to look in history about 80 years ago and there they will find which were the *rebel sheets*. They also call the people of the Province "secessionists"—thank Providence, they have not seceded from the Parent Country, and it is not probable that they will ever become a part or parcel of the "States," so that they will not require to "secede." The term is misnomer—the citizens of a Foreign Power cannot be secession-

ists to the Federal Government. They may or may not sympathize with either belligerent, but of this we feel assured that there are more secessionists in Boston or New York, than sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy in the British Colonies. The Colonists take no part in the war between the North and South; it is true however that some of them have copied closely the Americans, and followed their example so nicely, as to run the blockade both ways and make good voyages.

We await anxiously the English mail due the first of next month for stirring news.

Messrs. Mason & Slidell.—The Evening Globe thus interprets International Law with reference to the capture of the above-named Confederate Commissioners. The view taken by the Globe we conceive to be, both just and honest. The domineering and aggressive policy of any government officer acting as it is reported Com. Wilkes has done, should meet with a speedy action of the Government in a prompt dismissal from service.

Neutrals are bound to respect blockades, and to abstain from any aiding, either belligerent in any hostile act. The nature of "contraband" of war varies. To carry provisions to one of the belligerents might be lawful in certain cases; yet if his opponent was trying to reduce a city by siege, to do so would be to violate the laws of neutrality. To carry military persons, officers or despatches, from one part of the enemy's country to another, is to violate neutrality. But it is lawful to carry despatches from a neutral country to one of the belligerents, and from one of them to his Consul or Ambassador in a neutral country. The presumption in this case is, that this is done in order to enable the neutral to keep and cultivate friendly relations with the belligerent. It is also in accordance with the principle of law that the citizens of either belligerent nation can do nothing against the will of the sovereign in whose country they reside. It is also undoubtedly lawful for a neutral to carry the envoys of either belligerent to the neutral nation! This is stated in all authorities on International law. If, as Dr. Wheaton alleges, truly, the Ambassador of an enemy may be stopped, this does not apply to his mission to a neutral country, not in a neutral vessel. It is here that the authorities quoted by the New York and Boston journals are utterly at fault. They do not apply to the case in hand.

It thus appears that the arrest of the Confederate envoys was a gross outrage committed upon the British flag, and one which, if justified, may lead to the most serious consequences. We trust that the error will be acknowledged, and the amendments made ere it be too late. The Federalists refer to the Queen's proclamation, but it only forbids all acts which neutrals may not perform, and the Federalists have violated the British flag when engaged in an act which the law of nations declares is perfectly legitimate in a neutral! No wonder Richmond rejoices, and that Washington is somewhat perplexed.

A frightful accident occurred at Toronto last week. An invalid lady Miss Gibbard, and Dr. Campbell, proceeded in a cab to the wharf of Brown & Co., to take passage in the steamer *Zimmerman* for Niagara, where the lady was going on a visit to the family of Major Grange, of the Royal Canadian Rifles. When the driver of the cab was half way down the Wharf he could proceed no further as the Wharf was filled with merchandise, and the steamer had left. The cabman backed the horses and while in the act, a cry was raised "they'll be over;" Dr. Campbell jumped out of the cab and turned to try and save Miss Gibbard but failed as the cab and horses went over the wharf, in a depth of twelve feet of water. The Dr. jumped into the tide and endeavored in vain to extricate and save Miss Gibbard. The cab was heavy and sunk. About an hour and a half elapsed before the cab was drawn on shore, and the body of Miss Gibbard recovered; it was then too late to restore animation. A coroner's jury was summoned and a verdict of "deceased had been accidentally drowned" was returned. Miss Gibbard was sister of Wm. Gibbard Esq., Provincial Land Surveyor.

MARSHALL HOUSE.—Boston We beg leave, again, to direct attention of travellers to Boston, the card in our columns of Messrs J. & G. Wardsworth, proprietors of the Marshall House. This Hotel is conducted on the European plan; and is in the centre of the business part of the City. One of our citizens who recently stopped there says that it is comfortable, commodious, and well kept. That its proprietors are unremitting in their attention to their guests, the tables are amply supplied, the sleeping apartments well ventilated; and that no efforts are spared to make the traveler "feel at home."

During the past week large flocks of Wild Geese, passed over this place toward the South.

SHOE SOLING MACHINES.—A great improvement has lately been made in the mode of fastening the soles of boots and shoes.—The following account will give some idea of the new method:—

The method of uniting the upper leather or rump with the inner and outer soles of boots and shoes by machinery instead of the usual thread or wooden pegs, is not new, it having been in use in Paris, France, ever since 1847. Within a few months, however, the shoe-pegging machines have been considerably improved and rendered practicable for hand work, M. Lemerier, a leather dealer in Paris, and a number of his machines have been sold which are successful use all over France and Germany.

We have received the prospectus of a new Temperance paper to be published in Fredericton in December by Mr. G. W. C. Lugin, to be called the "Philanthropist" devoted to Temperance, Prohibition, Agriculture, and News. Price 82 per annum.

COALS.

Just arrived from Glasgow, per Bge. "Dromo": 180 tons best House Coals, 50 tons Blacksmiths do. a superior article.

For sale low while landing. J. D. WILSON, St. Andrews, Nov. 26, 1861.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY, and Land Company, (limited).

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, 11th Nov. 1861, and until further Notice, A Mixed Passenger and Freight Train will leave St. Andrews for Canterbury every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9.30 A. M. arriving at Canterbury at 1.55 P. M.

RETURNING.—Will leave Canterbury for St. Andrews every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9.30 A. M., arriving at St. Andrews at 1.55 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN Will leave St. Andrews for Canterbury every Friday (after the Arrival of the steamer New Brunswick from Boston), and returning will leave Canterbury for St. Andrews every Monday, at 8 A. M., arriving in time to take the boat same day for Boston.

Through Tickets. From Canterbury every Monday, via St. Andrews and Eastport to Boston, \$8.00 From Boston every Thursday via Eastport to St. Andrews to Canterbury, \$5.00 Conveyances run in connection with all the above Trains, from Canterbury to Woodstock and Houlton. Express Parcels or Freight will be carefully attended to, and promptly forwarded by this route.

HENRY JONES, General Manager, Company's Office, St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1861.

MARSHALL HOUSE,

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN)

No. 10 Marshall Street, BOSTON.

J. & G. WARDSWORTH, PROPRIETORS. Single Rooms 37 1/2 Cents.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that APPLICATION will be made at the ensuing session of the Legislature for an Act to Incorporate "the Maguadavie Lumber Driving Company"

November 13, 1861.

DR. PARKER

Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street, adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank, and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's.

St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS Will be received at this Office, until

TUESDAY, The 10th of December, next, at noon, for the

Conveyance of her Majesty's

MAILS

BETWEEN SAINT ANDREWS

CAMPO BELLO

Twice per week each way, during the Summer season, and once per week each way in Winter, commencing on the 16th December next.

The mails are to be conveyed in a Sailing Vessel, on such days and at such hours as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General.

Tenders must be made on the proper Printed Forms, which can be obtained from any Postmaster: must state the sum per annum for which the service will be performed, and be addressed to the Postmaster General.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, Fredericton, 16th Nov., 1861.—31.

House for Sale at Auction.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., on the Premises:

That neat, comfortable and eligibly situated Cottage, adjoining Kennedy's Hotel in Water Street owned and occupied by Mr. Patrick Quinn.

Terms of sale: 10 per cent at time of sale, 15 per cent on delivery of the Deed, the remainder in three equal payments of 9, 12 and 18 months, with interest and satisfactory security.

ALSO—At same time, a quantity of Groceries, &c.

J. H. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer, St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office.

Andrews, Nov. 1, 1861.

Avery Wm. James Mrs E.

Jones, A. R. Jones Flora A.

Brickson Miss H. McElroy John

Crowley John McCandless R. B. H.

Cogswell Dudley Meen John

Cowles John P. jr. Peacock Martha

Corneer Mrs D. Porter James

Cameron James Richardson T.

Douglas Philip Speirs John

Doran Michael Smith L. A. D.

Devlin Wm. Sands George E.

Hurly Thomas Valentine James

Hinds John Williams James D.

Johnston, Benj. Railroad.

For the Railroad.

Carroll Peter McGilivray Wm.

Commins Patrick McKenon Michael

Flaherty Thomas Pearce Edward 2

Hawkins Wm. Sullivan John

Hennessey Patrick Viney George

Kerry W. Whyman John

McDermott Patrick

Persons calling for any of the ab

will please say "advertised."

G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that he is authorized to collect and receive all debts due and demands, owing to the late firm of Slaso Hainsford, (dealers in St. Andrews.)

And, immediate payment is requested of unsettled accounts, to the undersigned.

J. W. SLASON

St. Andrews, Nov. 13 1861.

Woodstock Journal—3m

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against

the late firm of George Trank, late of the Pa

of St. George, deceased, are requested to pre

the same duly attested within three months; a

all those indebted to said estate are required

make immediate payment to

CLAUDE MESSENETT,

Attorney for James Trank, Administrator.

St. George, Nov. 12, 1861.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to anno

to the inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he

has opened the School, known as the "Ho

Catholic School," of said Town, where all p

who may be placed under his tuition, with

distinction of class or creed, will receive his

and most assiduous attention. Besides the u

branches required of a First Class Teacher

enumerated in the "Act," the subscriber will

Lessons in the elements of Astronomy, Rhet

and Agricultural Chemistry, if required.

Oct. 29, 1861.—J. JAMES DALRYMPLE

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. R. B. Patterson, Dentist,

Will visit St. Andrews Monday Nov.

and remain one week. Rooms at H

ford's Hotel. Where he will hold himself in

ness to attend to all who may favor him wit

call.

Teeth filled, cleaned and extracted, also Ins

whole or parts of sets of Gold or Silver. All o

operations pertaining to the profession, carefully

tended to and warranted. Entire satisfaction

Charges moderate.

NEW EXPRESS ROUTE

Boston, New Brunswick & Aroost

TOBIN'S

EXPRESS

WILL LEAVE Houlton, and Woodstock

St. Andrews, Eastport, Portland and Boston,

New Brunswick & Canada Railway, every S

day. Connecting with all

Eastern and Western Expresses.

Return.

WILL leave Boston, per steamer New Brunswick

every Thursday morning at 7 o'clock

Poor Condition
Best copy available