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Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 12.
Soon after 2 o'clock to-day, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down, attended by a large staff of the officers of troops in Garrison, Engineers, Military Train, &c. His Excellency was arrayed in the suit of Lincoln Green of Lieut Governor and wore the star of the order of St. Michael and St. George, and opened the Session with the following Speech:—
Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

You are already aware of the great calamity which has befallen the loyal Family and the Nation. I feel confident that all hearts in this loyal Province have shared the grief which has been so deeply felt and so loudly expressed throughout the empire on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and whilst in common with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects you deplore the irreparable loss with the Queen has sustained, a sentiment of a yet more personal nature will lead you to mourn the bereavement of the young Prince who have so lately visited the Province.

You will have learnt with satisfaction that the Government of the United States has acquiesced in the just demands of Great Britain for the extradition of certain individuals formerly taken from under the protection of the British flag.

You will gratefully appreciate the promptitude and energy with which troops were despatched from England for the defence of this Province, at a time when it appeared likely to become the scene of active hostilities.

It is a great pleasure that I have witnessed the manner in which Her Majesty's troops have been welcomed by all classes of the population, the readiness which has been shown to contribute to their comfort and convenience, and the warmest acknowledgments. Nor can I omit to notice in a special manner the loyal and generous spirit manifested by the Corporation and Citizens of Fredericton, in providing accommodation for the troops in their families, although I entertain no doubt that similar exertions and sacrifices would have been cheerfully made in other parts of the Province had a similar opportunity been afforded.

The services thus willingly rendered, and so fully appreciated by the Major General commanding Her Majesty's forces in this Province, and by the troops under his orders, are a source of great satisfaction to me. I deem it my duty to call your attention to the prompt recognition of the Provincial Militia—some of whom have passed since that force has been organized or enrolled, and a confident belief has prevailed that the peace of this Province would not again be disturbed by foreign aggression. The recent events have shown that such expectations cannot easily be indulged with security, and whilst large bodies of men are under arms in the neighboring States, it is inexpedient to permit this Province to remain in a wholly defenceless condition. Two distinguished officers have been despatched from England to assist in the reorganization of the militia force. I have directed the report which, in conformity with my desire, they have prepared, to be communicated to you, and I entertain no doubt that its recommendations will receive your most attentive consideration.

The condition of the Province is on the whole satisfactory. The harvest was abundant, the fisheries have been productive, and the export of lumber has exceeded that of the previous year.

I must, however, add that the Civil War in the United States has most injuriously affected the general commercial interests of the Province, nor can I venture to entertain a hope that the depression under which they now labour, can be materially alleviated, whilst the causes which have produced it continue to exist.

You will learn with satisfaction that the Imperial Government has agreed to sanction any well-considered arrangement for facilitating the commercial intercourse between the different Provinces of British North America. I have no doubt this liberal concession will be thankfully received, and that the measures which may be found necessary to secure to New Brunswick the full advantages to be derived therefrom will accordingly be adopted by you.

I am of opinion that both measures, if wisely framed and judiciously carried into execution, will be attended with great and lasting benefit to the Province. I have directed the correspondence which has passed on this subject to be laid before you. It was deemed expedient after conference with the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia, to dispatch a member of my Executive Council to England to co-operate with Delegates from these Provinces in urging upon the Imperial Government the consideration of proposals for the completion of an Intercolonial Railway.

I regard the proposal made as one of the adoption of which is likely to be attended with the utmost advantage to British America, and to prove of no small utility to the Empire at large. When the correspondence still pending on the subject is terminated, the whole of the papers will immediately be laid before you.

I have directed papers to be laid before you from which you will perceive that the new copper coinage for this Province has been completed, and will shortly be put in circulation. The silver coinage is also in a forward state, and will, I hope, be available for use at a very early period.

The returns of the Census taken in the last year are now almost completed. You will be gratified to learn that the increase in the population of the Province considerably exceeds previous anticipations.

During the past year there has been a considerable increase in the number of immigrants. The disturbed condition of the United States has induced a very large number of persons from that country alone to settle in this Province.

A Commissioner was appointed last summer to proceed to Great Britain for the purpose of pointing out the many advantages offered by this Province to those intending to immigrate. The accounts which reach me lead me to hope that this mission will be attended with successful results.

I recommend to your consideration the existing state of the law with respect to Joint Stock Banks. If you should be of opinion that the defects by which they are at present regulated fail to afford a sufficient security for that due amount of public inspection and control over those institutions which has in all countries been deemed essential, you will doubtless proceed to apply a fitting remedy for an evil calculated so seriously to endanger the interests of the community at large.

During the past year extensive discoveries of Gold have been made in Nova Scotia. The geological formation of the country, not unreasonably, induces a belief that similar discoveries may, at no distant date, be made in New Brunswick. I recommend you to consider, what amendment may be needed in the existing laws relative to Mining operations, in order to meet the requirements of such a contingency.

Since the close of the last Session, several extensive tracts of Land have been surveyed through which roads have been partially opened, and portions of which have in many cases been purchased and occupied. The particulars of these transactions will be found in the Report of the Surveyor General, which will be immediately laid before you. I regret to inform you that the receipts of the Provincial Railway fall short of their estimated amount, and the calamitous condition in the United States may be said to have deranged all financial calculations throughout North America.

I am informed that the Exhibition of the Natural Products and Industrial Manufactures of New Brunswick, which took place at Sussex, Vale previous to my arrival in this Province was one of a highly gratifying character. Four thousand dollars have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners appointed to procure articles illustrative of the industry and capabilities of this Province for transmission to the International Exhibition, to be held in London during the approaching summer. The articles so procured, together with others furnished by numerous private contributors, are now being forwarded.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the last year will be laid before you. The depression under which the commerce of this Province has laboured, has caused the Revenue to fall considerably short of the sum originally estimated. I am happy, however, to state that all demands upon the Treasury have been promptly met. The causes which led to the diminution of the anticipated income of the past year unhappily still continue in active operation. The Estimates which will be laid before you have accordingly been framed with as rigid an attention to economy as is consistent with a due regard to the exigencies of the public service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am grateful for the cordiality with which I have been received on arriving to assume the Government, nor can I, for the first time meet you, be imbued without the expression of my earnest desire to promote the welfare and prosperity of this noble Province. With great natural resources, peopled by a hardy and industrious race, in the enjoyment of good laws, ably administered, I rejoice to believe that New Brunswick is happy and contented.

An ample measure of Self-Government has wisely been conceded to her people by the Sovereign and Imperial Parliament. Into your hands the destinies of the Province have been committed, and on the wisdom and prudence of your deliberations depends its future welfare or decay.

Secure in the strength of that Empire of which New Brunswick forms a part, you can look with pity and regret, but without alarm upon the convulsions which distract and desolate the neighboring Republic.

The future is full of cause for grave anxiety, but if laying aside all party animosities all selfish views, all personal jealousies, you apply yourselves in the spirit which I doubt not will animate your councils to the consideration of the public good, I rest assured that with the support of patriotic and united Legislature and a loyal and gallant people whatever trials may be yet impending will under God's blessing, unflinchingly be met and successfully be overcome.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Feb. 11.

Roskoe Island reported captured by Burnside after three days fighting. Three Rebel gunboats sunk, two captured remainder dispersed.

It is probable the Confederate force under Gov. Wise, defending position are taken prisoners.

The reported destruction of the Confederate steamer, "Calhoun" is incorrect; after being fired and abandoned the Federal gunboat "Yankee" boarded her and extinguished the fire. She had a valuable cargo of munitions of war.

Preparations for a decided blow in Missouri nearly completed.

Place reported as largely reinforced, and will fight.

Norfolk and Portsmouth reported panic stricken.

Preparation for further movement from Fort Henry progressing.

The fugitive Confederate army has taken refuge at Fort Donaldson, on Cumberland River.

Detachment of Illinois Regiment destroyed portion of the Railroad Bridge.

Allies occupy Vicksburg—fifteen days each alternately—fifteen thousand allies there and fifteen thousand at Vicksburg.

U. S. SOLDIERS ATTACKED BY BALTIMORE REBELS.—The Baltimore "Globe" tells this story of a new outrage by the ruffians of that city:

"Shortly after seven o'clock on Saturday night a street fight was indulged in on Lewis street, an equal to which has not disgraced our city in a long time. From the many reports concerning the affair we give the following as the most reliable:

On the night in question several soldiers belonging to the New York Fifth (Zouave) regiment, while passing along Central Avenue, near Fayette street, were suddenly attacked with bricks by a crowd of about twenty persons. The soldiers not caring to be injured, drew their revolvers and fired several volleys at their assailants. The latter fled and were pursued by the soldiers into several houses on Lewis street, where the attack was renewed from the houses, bricks flying thick and fast, and revolvers popping from all directions. By this time fight had assumed a serious form, a number of females of bad assisting in the attack by throwing bricks at the soldiers, and the attacking party shooting at them from behind corners and windows. After a desperate struggle the police arrested several parties and succeeded in quelling the riot. One of the soldiers received a pistol shot in the left hand, whilst another was shot in the left leg. Several others were badly cut and bruised from bricks and other missiles. A female named Lucy Miller, was shot in the muscles of the right hand, while another female had her head badly cut up with a brick. The screams of the females and imprecations of the combatants mingled with the rapid discharge of pistols, threw the neighborhood into the wildest state of excitement. A rigid examination by the military and civil authorities will be had and the guilty parties punished severely."

American Consuls in Canada.

"The federal spies who have been located in Quebec and Gaspe, under the title of American consuls, will very soon be permitted to return whence they came. It is reported, that the matter stated in Mr. Seward's communication to Congress, will form the subject of a diplomatic note between Lord Lyons and the American government. The latter will be requested to recall the *mouchards* from Canada, and if the request be not complied with, as a distinct assurance given that the appointees at Quebec and Gaspe will not transcend the duties and privileges of consuls as commercial agents, the

consular privileges will be denied to these gentry by our government, and they will be sent home. Secretary Seward has brought the Washington Cabinet into an awkward position. Mr. Seward cannot cut his own words, and deny the accuracy of the report he transmitted to Congress, and thus he stands convicted out of his own mouth. His reputation for honesty has been destroyed, by his own awkward admission of the spy system he employs. At one stroke, the 'rebels' in Canada have been placed on their guard, and the British Government has been furnished with a ready-made cause for complaint."—*Kingston News*.

Cements for Porcelain, Marble, Albaster, Glass, &c.

Take of isinglass two drachms, wet it with water, and allow it to stand until softened, then add as much proof spirit as will rather more than cover it, and dissolve with a moderate heat. Take of gum mastic one drachm, dissolve it in two or three drachms of rectified spirit. Mix the two solutions, and stir in one drachm of gum ammoniacum in a fine powder, and rubbed down with a little water. Keep the cement in a bottle. When required for use place the bottle in warm water, and apply the cement with a stick or small hard brush to the china previously warmed. Compress the pieces firmly together until cold take care to make the contact perfect, and using a very thin layer of oil.

The white of eggs thickened with powdered quick lime is also used as a cement for broken china, marble and glass.

White resin and white beeswax melted and mixed with plaster of Paris make a good cement for mending alabaster and marble ornaments.

A transparent cement for glass is made by dissolving one part of india rubber in chloroform, and adding sixteen parts, by measure of gum mastic in powder. Digest for two days, and frequently shake the vessel in which these substances are contained. The cement is applied with a fine camel's hair brush.

The silicate of soda is about the best cement that can be used for mending broken crystal.

The Comparative Economy of Steam and Water Power.

A correspondent writes from Wisconsin asking our opinion on the comparative cost of steam and water power.

A few years ago the proprietors of whale ships in New Bedford, seeing that their business was likely to be ruined by the manufacture of land oil, sent about them for some other investment by which they might keep up the prosperity of their town. Among the plans suggested was the erection of cotton manufacturing to be driven by steam; but the very obvious objection occurred that it would be impossible to run steam-mills in competition with those driven by water in which there was no current expense for power. At that time General James was receiving large pay for superintending the erection of cotton manufacturing, and on being consulted by some of the New Bedford capitalists, he wrote a plausible pamphlet to prove that steam was cheaper than water.

This pamphlet was loaned by one of the schemers to Mr. Rhodes, a very clear headed business man of large wealth, who had not heard much of the discussion, having been absent on a tour through the West. When Mr. Rhodes returned the pamphlet, the lender asked him what he thought of it. He replied: "Oh! it is conclusive. He makes out his case. By the way, did I tell you my experience in Cincinnati when I was there?" "No, Sir."

"When I landed in Cincinnati the shops were all closed and I suppose at first that it must be on account of the funeral of some prominent citizen. But the days were going on, and the streets were going on, and everything seemed to be in activity, so that I was quite puzzled. Finally, I went into a large store, and found it brilliantly lighted with a great number of lamps, and ladies busy as possible buying goods. I asked the proprietor what it meant. He looked up and asked me what I referred to."

"Why," says I, "this closing your shops and lighting up your stores with lamps?" He straightened up, and staring me in the face with the greatest astonishment, replied: "My friend, is it possible that you have lived in this age, and don't know that lamp oil is cheaper than daylight?"

A pickpocket was recently arrested at a well known place of amusement in London, and on his person were found watches, purses, snuff boxes, and—queerest of all—a box of bugs. What possible disposition could be made of such an entomological possession was a question that puzzled everyone.

body. Subsequent developments show that this criminal prestidigitator would, unperceived, place one of his insect treasures upon the shawl or coat of a lady or gentleman, and then request permission to remove the disagreeable customer. While thus diverting their attention he would relieve them of their superfluous jewelry.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Observer quotes the article of the treaty for the mediation for Greece, signed July, 1824, by England, France and Russia, and traces the successive steps taken by the three powers with a view of re-establishing peace between Greece and Turkey—first offering the mediation of the three powers and the refusal of Turkey, which led to the battle of Navarino. The Observer suggests the expediency of a similar intervention by France and England, between the Federals and Confederates of North America. Such an act would be approved by the whole world. No Navarino would be necessary. The intervention would be gladly accepted by the Confederates and would give satisfaction to every man of the Northern States who has anything to lose. Our Government and that of France will be called upon therefore, to repeat what was done in the case of Greece. No one can doubt our power, or the beneficial effect of such an intervention.

The Composition of Steel—French Chemist.

It was formerly supposed that steel was a combination of iron and carbon, in the proportion of about 1 lb. of carbon to 100 lbs. of iron. But the fact that certain substances containing nitrogen facilitated the conversion of iron into steel led to the supposition that nitrogen was also an essential ingredient of steel; and some time since ago an English chemist, Mr. C. Binks, made a series of experiments to determine this point. He enclosed iron in porcelain tubes so that it could not receive nitrogen from the air, and kept it red hot in contact with carbon alone, a sufficient length of time to convert it into steel; but it remained soft iron. He then introduced various other substances into the tube with the iron, and found that when the carbon and nitrogen were both present steel was produced, and not otherwise.

A full account of Mr. Binks' experiments was published, and was received by chemists everywhere as a demonstration that steel is a combination of iron, carbon and nitrogen. This fact is now published in books on chemistry and is a portion of recorded chemical science. On another page will be found a statement of Binks' experiments as given by Muspratt in his great work on chemistry.

After all this publicity, a French chemist, M. Fremy, has recently been reading papers before societies, and otherwise proclaiming that he has made the important discovery that nitrogen is an essential element in the constitution of steel. The French scientific journals generally publish accounts of M. Fremy's discovery, and we have got noticed in one of them a single allusion to Mr. Binks. Scientific American.

CANADA.

The total importations of Toronto, Canada, for the year 1861, was \$1,679,149. The duty levied was \$175,342. This shows an increase of over half a million dollars over the importations of 1860.

Dr. Russell.—This gentleman does not go to England, as was expected. We learn from the *Toronto Globe*, that he left there on the 1st for Quebec, and that he would return to Washington by the same route.

A private of the 106th regiment stationed at Old Fort, committed suicide by shooting, on receiving a letter from his father, intimating that he was going to "purchase his release."

All the Canadian papers contain accounts of the arrival of the troops there. The Rifle Brigade, as it deserves, is loudly lauded. On their banners are inscribed the names of twenty-one battles, including Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol.

Sir Allan McNab, apprehending war between the mother country and the United States, hastened from his English home to head the "loyal men of Gore," and arrived at New York in the Africa. He was happily disappointed. His friends contemplate giving him a right hearty welcome.

AN IMPERIAL APPOINTMENT FOR A COLONIST.—The *Montreal Chronicle* of the 1st inst. says:—"We understand that Alex. Light Esq., one of Woodstock, C. W. and late of Fredericton, New Brunswick, who went to England in connection with Imperial colonial matters has been appointed by the Imperial Government to be a port engineer in matters relating to the transport of troops in British North America. Mr. Light passed up through Lewis a few days ago."

Communication.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—From the commencement of the present civil war now existing in the neighboring Republic to this time, the friends of the United States residing in these Provinces have expressed their regret that the North and South did not amicably settle their differences by a peaceful dissolution of the Union.

An inspection of the Map of the United States, will reveal the chief obstacles to such consummation, and demonstrate the reason which more than any other unites the people of the Great North West as one man in the expenditure of millions of dollars, and the loss of thousands of lives, to preserve the Union in its integrity.

From the mouth of the Ohio at Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi washes the soil of Slave States upon both sides.—The people of the North West will never consent, without a most desperate struggle to become dependent upon the caprice of a foreign Nation, for the means of reaching the Gulf of Mexico, with their vast surplus of produce for foreign exportation; nor are they without a precedent for this. A little more than a century since France attempted to establish herself upon these waters to the exclusion of the English Colonies, and the result was the War of 1755, and the conquest of Canada by British arms.

Subsequently the United States have asserted war with France and Spain, by purchasing from those powers all the land claimed by them; in fact the greater portion of the now ceding States.

Indeed on the West of possessing the exclusive control of the means of communicating with the sea, that there is no public act of Henry Clay more highly commended, than his refusal of the Treaty of Ghent to allow Great Britain the free navigation of the Mississippi; provided she would grant the freedom of her fisheries upon the Banks of Newfoundland. Such being the value in which our neighbors hold their privileges, let us see what estimation the people of these Colonies and the rulers practically attach to their own. What means of communication have we among ourselves, or of access to the seaboard from the interior?

The Lower Provinces are practically isolated from the Upper, and so far as means of reaching the seaboard, the St. Lawrence river is open about half of the year. The navies of all Europe could not more effectively blockade the Southern States, than we suffer ourselves to be during half of the year by our own miserable impotence.

What means of convenient access to the Atlantic have we during the winter, except that through a part of the State of Maine, up to the Portland, and of the Grand Trunk Railway?

This Railway is also extended Eastward to the Rivers du Loup. We have a Railway from St. Andrews to Cornbury, 65 miles which will soon be opened to a point a few miles from Woodstock. Less than 100 miles more of Railway would open the seaboard at St. Andrews to the entire railway system of Canada, passing all the way through British territory, involving an expenditure of not more than half of what is sustained by the Federal Government during one week, to hold the key to their own door.

Is it of any importance that these Colonies be isolated in bonds of iron, independent of a foreign nation or not, when so comparatively small a sum of money will effectually accomplish the object? In sporting phrase are we worth the powder, or are we not.

Yours,
K.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 16th.
Asia arrived. It is said that the proposition of Mr. Gregory for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy will be discussed soon after the meeting of Parliament.

Karl Russell has written a letter to the Earl of Russell prohibiting belligerent war vessels from entering British ports, except from states of war, and to receive only supplies enough to carry them to the nearest home port.

It is presumed that this order will compel the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville* to leave Southampton.

Exports of Saltpetre, from India except to British ports, prohibited. Broadstuffs and Provisions Markets quiet and steady.

Canada, 22 Feb. 93.
Privateer Sumter remained at Gibraltar.

Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 12.
John M. Johnson, Esq., was re-elected Speaker.

Messrs. Fisher, Kerr, and Gillmor, were appointed a committee to unite with a Committee from the Legislative Council respecting the Legislative Library.

Messrs. Waters, Fisher, Allen, and Stevens, were appointed a Privilege Committee.

Messrs. Williston, Poyd, Young, McLellan, and Jordan, were appointed a Fishery Committee.

Four hundred copies of the Speech were ordered to be printed.

Messrs. McLellan, Lauder, Dow, and Gillmor, were appointed a committee on Mining matters.

The same Deputy Clerk, and Chaplain were elected.

Messrs. Waters, Kerr, and Gillmor, a Committee to review rules and regulations by the government of the House.

Messrs. Kerr, Gillmor, Stevens, Skinner and Anglin, were appointed a Committee on the Public Accounts of the Province, with power to bring before them persons and papers.

Mr. Skinner moved the appointment of a Committee to whom may be referred all matters affecting the trade of the Province.—Messrs. Skinner, Cudlip, Crocker, Munro and Boyd, were appointed.

Messrs. Ryan, Allen and McLellan, were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the publishing of the Debates of the House.

The House as usual met at 10 o'clock, but there was very little business done.

Mr. Glazier was added to the Lumber Committee.

Mr. Munro introduced a Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining licenses to cut and carry away Lumber from Crown Lands.

Mr. Grimmer's Bill to authorize the Judges of Peace of Charlotte County to sell certain Lands in Saint Stephens; also a petition from some inhabitants of Charlotte County for the protection of the Herring Spawning Grounds in Grand Manan; also a petition for an amendment to the Law relating to Fishery weirs—which petitions were referred to the Fishery Committee.

Mr. Stevens from the Contingent Committee reported that each member be allowed \$8 worth of stationery and no more; the Clerk to have what amount he may require for himself and his assistants and no more; and that each reporter be paid \$20 in lieu of stationery.

Mr. Grimmer's Bill to alter the time of holding the Circuit Court in the County of Charlotte.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Feb. 16th.

Special dispatches to Chicago and St. Louis papers report that a severe fight is going on for the capture of Fort Donelson, which commenced on the 13th. Confederates in the Fort and entrenchments, 15,000, with General Pillow, Floyd, and Buckner. The Fort is completely invested, and Federal forces concentrating from Fort Henry and Paducah, will number 60,000.

Federals had driven the enemy at various points, and several times advanced, near Paducah.

Gambuts were arising to go on shore, and it was deemed to attack it with the whole force, and storm it if not surrendered.

Federal loss, so far, 50 killed and 350 wounded.

Capture of Roanoke Island comprises, 6 Forts, 49 guns, 2000 stand of Arms, &c. The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the trading of some portions of the Bible in the public schools daily, leaving the various school committees to decide upon the common English or the Douay version.

Boston, Feb. 14.

Federal forces gathering near Fort Henry. Thirty thousand there on Sunday. More on the way.

Federals also encamped at Green River; thirty thousand already being over.

The Nashville Union of the 6th says: Beauregard, Pillow, and Chestnut were there.

Gen. Sigel's division said to be near Springfield, and Price left there and encamped near Wilson Creek.

The 1st Brigade of Hunter's Expedition had gone from Leavenworth to Fort Scott, he will accompany the second movements on the Fort from Fort Royal against Fort Pulaski and Savannah. Advances are made daily.

It is thought that Fort Jackson and Savannah would be captured.

It is also reported that movement is to be made to take possession of the Railroad and move on Charleston.

Official dispatches from Burnside's expedition fully confirm previous accounts. The loss on each side did not exceed 200.

Gov. Wise's son was killed.

Commodore Lynch's supposed drowned while attempting to escape by swimming. Edenton was also taken possession of without opposition.

The Richmond papers attribute the disaster to the blundering and inefficiency of the Confederate forces.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, ordered the formation of Home Guards for the protection of Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond.

Southern papers speak discouragingly of the attachment of the people of Tennessee for the old Union.

A despatch from Gen. Halleck announces a Federal victory at Springfield. Gen. Curtis routed the Confederates, who abandoned their stores, &c., &c.

Flour—Super State advanced 5 cents.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The American brought no definite news concerning the intercolonial Railway. The Chronicle says that there is no ground for disappointment for the final decision of the Home Government was not expected within a month from the time of the Provincial Secretary leaving England.

While, however, there is nothing of an official character to record, there is intelligence of a private nature, from gentlemen of position and influence in London, giving the most hopeful indications of a final success of the negotiations. The Hon. Mr. Ashurst, the Canadian delegate, is said to be in London, where he will probably remain to watch over the interests of the Colonies in this important matter, until the decision of the Government respecting it is given. A memorial from the leading merchants and bankers of London, in favor of

the scheme, would be presented among other petitions at the meeting of Parliament.—Among the names signed to this petition are those of the Rothschilds, the Harringtons, Messrs. Glynn & Co., and every banker and banking firm in London. The Edinburgh Review, the Saturday Review, London Review, Spectator, Times, Morning Advertiser and Morning Chronicle, have all, since the beginning of the year, given their verdict in favor of the work. It is to be hoped that the British Government will not refuse to yield to the popular feeling in England and the Colonies which is so clearly in favor of the construction of the road.

The Canadian News, a paper especially devoted to Canadian and Colonial interests, says that there is little doubt that Mr. Van-Koughnet, who was to leave on the first, would take with him the official acceptance of the offer made by the Provincial delegates (Halifax Reporter).

NEW STEAMERS.—The Scotia, a new paddle steamer larger than the *Peria* and over 8000 tons, built by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, for the Cunard Company, will start on her first Atlantic voyage this month, the new steamer, "China" will arrive in a few days at Liverpool, from the Clyde, and will commence her first voyage across the Atlantic on the 5th February. The "China" will be the first screw steamer employed regularly by the Cunard Company in the passenger business.—*ib.*

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 19, 1863.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In our columns will be given the Lieut. Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, and a summary of each day's proceedings. The House appears to have gone to work in earnest, and it is to be hoped, the business of the country, will not be retarded by long winded harangues, for the purpose of outwitting the men in power, while they are endeavoring to govern the Country to the best of their ability. The conclusion of the admirable Speech of His Excellency will we trust, meet with as hearty a response from the members as it does from the people.

Fire.—On Friday morning last about 3 o'clock, the Cottage on the corner of Queen and Frederick street, occupied by Mr. Walker, (of the firm of Walker, Johnson, & Co., Railway contractors), took fire.

The populace and Fire Companies used every exertion to save the building, but the flames had made such rapid progress in the attic, that the roof and upper chambers were burnt, and the L part much damaged; the lower flat was saved but is considerably injured—in fact it is but a mere shell. The house was owned by Capt. D. Green, and was insured in the "State Insurance Company."

Mr. Walker's furniture and &c., was saved. The fire companies worked with a will, and were ably supported by the inhabitants.

Mr. Light's Report.

Almost every one at some time or another must have made use of the old saying, "save me from my friends," and we must not imagine ourselves more unfortunate than others if we are reduced to put up the same petition. We had hoped that Mr. Alex. L. Light, whose first faint glimpse appeared on the St. Andrews Railway, would have had some respect for the origin of his fortunes, and that when he went to England with a view to forward the commencement of the Intercolonial Railway, we, (for we must all feel how we are identified with our Road)—would at least have been fairly represented by him, to whomsoever he might obtain access at home. All such hopes are however dissipated by the Report which Mr. Light put forward when in England, and not only so, but it is evident that he has taken advantage of the little acquaintance with the subject, and the want of interest usually felt in dry statistics and figures, deliberately to warp the truth to the disadvantage of the Road which gave him opportunity of emerging from obscurity, if not from penury.

Putting aside the feelings we could not help showing on entering upon this subject, we will endeavor to show how false a view Mr. Light has, under the pretence of impartiality, taken of the comparison between the advantages of building the Intercolonial Railway in conjunction with this line or by other routes.

The North Shore or Major Robinson's line is even by Mr. Light's report put *hors de combat* and the only contest can be between the road from St. John to join the St. Andrews Line, and the central route. The latter is in Mr. Light's report shown to be the cheapest, by a skill in the manipulation of figures and statistics indicative of considerable acquaintance with that reputable pursuit.

Mr. Light bases all his calculations on the estimate that all the new lines will cost £8,300 sterling per mile, and after calculating the total length by each route, and deducting therefrom a certain quantity for line already built, he takes the remaining distance at this price irrespective of whether the country is an easy or a difficult one; a plan which tells very much against our road; yet even this shows that the route by St. John and St. Andrews would be £115,000 sterling the cheaper. To get rid of this balance in our favour, Mr. Light adds to the estimate of this route £225,000 stg., which he says is requisite for repairs of our line, being £3,000 per mile on 75 from about Rois Road to Scotch Corner—but he only deducts from his total distance 60 miles of this road as built, and reckons the other 15 as still to be built, at a cost of £8,300 per mile. If we add to this £3,000 which he has reckoned for repairs over the whole 75 miles, we have for this last 15 miles £11,300 sterling per mile, as the cost according to Mr. Light's estimation. The fact is, that £1500 per mile are ample to complete this portion, so that here Mr. Light has estimated at least £147,000 Sterling more than the real value of the work.

Now with regard to the repairs on the part new built, it is true that the first 25 miles built under Mr. Light's superintendence, (not 40 as he says in his report) will require considerable repairs, but the first 16 are not a part now reckoned on by him for the Intercolonial; the remaining 9 miles would require new rails, say £1,000 per mile. The structures erected by Mr. Light on this length, (luckily few in number) are worse than worthless. Yet £500 per mile would be a large estimate to cover their renewal, as well as the additional earthwork and ballast which might be wanted. On the other 31 miles £500 per mile would do all that was necessary or even expedient.—

say 9 miles at £1,500	£13,500
51	£ 500
Total required for repairs	£29,300

Deducting this from the amount estimated by Mr. Light for repairs on these 60 miles we have Mr. Light's estimate £180,000, true estimate 28,390

overcharged by [Mr. Light] £151,700 adding this to the former overcharge of £147,000, we have within a trifle of £300,000 sterling, charged by Mr. Light against this line in such a manner as to show that he was quite aware of the untruth of his statements.

It is painful to have thus to attack a person with whom we are all acquainted, and who we have nearly all wished well; but if we had no interests at stake, it would be none the less our duty to expose any false statements laid before the public, and in the present instance, the instinct of self-preservation, enforces to do all we can to remove the very unfavorable, and false impression which the perusal of Mr. Light's report would have on the minds of any not acquainted with the true state of the case.

In conclusion, we wish to point out that correcting Mr. Light's figures as we have done, they show that the Line from Halifax to Quebec can be constructed by St. John and a junction with the St. Andrews line, £290,000 sterling cheaper than by any other route.—*Com.*

The untruthful and infamous letter of a Halifax correspondent of the London "Morning Star & Dial," will be met in the proper quarter, not only by overwhelming testimony as to its utter untruthfulness, but by something more scorching. The writer would not be safe here even among the youth of the Town.

The following notice was handed us for insertion. We understand that Mr. Buck and Mr. Jack were mainly instrumental in organizing the corps; and that Mr. Buck declined to be nominated Captain, on account of official duties:—

ST. ANDREWS VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS.—According to notice a meeting was convened on Saturday evening 15th inst., in the large hall over the unoccupied Store of Mr. Dennis Bradley, who readily placed it at the disposal of the new Corps.

The meeting having been called to order it was moved and seconded unanimously, that W. M. Buck to take the chair.

The Chairman briefly declared the object of the meeting and invited those who wished to become members to enrol their names in the book. There appeared forty names on the counting up.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and the voting was taken by ballot the officers to be elected being Captain and first and second Lieutenants.

After the votes had been taken the Chairman declared the following gentlemen to be duly and truly elected viz:—Henry Osburn Captain; Neville G. D. Parker 1st Lieutenant; John McD. Oddy 2nd Lieutenant. The announcement of each election was received with applause.

Mr. Augustus Morrison was elected permanent Secretary to the Corps, by acclamation. A special Committee of six members was appointed to act for the general arrangement and with the above three officers as a Council when necessary.

Tuesday evening was appointed for the next meeting, at which the Committee will present their Report and submit rules and regulations.

WALTER M. BUCK, Chairman.
R. MELVILLE J. K. Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Feb. 15th, 1862.

THE RETORT COURTES.—A Britisher, hiding from Canadian soil, was accosted the other day in Detroit, by one of its "influential citizens," with expressions of profound surprise, not unmingled with irritation, at the Military demonstration of our people in the volunteer movement, and the extraordinary exertions made in England to place our country in state of defence. "What are you afraid of," said the Detroitier, "we are of one blood, you know, we claim your Philanthropy, your Poets, &c., &c." "We have heard of all this many times," said the Britisher, "but, nevertheless, we are afraid of you men." "The mob," replied the American gentlemen, "who do you call the mob?" "The mob," said the Britisher, "are not only the editors of your newspapers, but those who read them. The Detroitier eloped.—[Hamilton Spectator.]

The Halifax "Express" says that Captain Jenkins, of the Cunard steamship *Peria*, has been presented with the sum of £5000, by the British Government, for his altogether unprecedented exploit of landing troops; conveyed in that magnificent ship from England, at Rivers du Loup in midwinter.—*ib.*

SALES.—On the 13th inst. by Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, M. A. Mr. Henry Whippley, of Campo Bello, to Martha P. Lank of the same place.

DIED.—At Grand Manan of diphtheria, Dec. 20th, Mary Ellen aged 10. Dec. 28th, David aged 13. Feb. 2 Grace, aged 6 years, children of Cyrus and Mary A. Benson.

CARD.

MR. ROBERT WALKER, desires to return his grateful thanks to the Fire Department, and also to his friends and neighbors, who so ably rendered their assistance in removing the furniture during the fire which occurred at his Son's House on Friday last, Feb. 18, 1862.

CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER tenders his thanks to the Engine Company, Military and Inhabitants, for their great exertions in endeavoring save his House from destruction by fire, on Friday morning last.

Feb. 17, 1862. D. GREEN.

FLOUR & CORN

Ex "Anvik" from New York, 60 Bbls S fine State Flour, 60 Bags mixed Corn, Feb. 14, 1862. J. W. STREET & SON.

TO LET.

FOR one or more years, the House occupied by Mr. Williamson as a General Boarding House Apply to EDW STENTIFORD, St. Andrews, Jan. 22, 1862.

NOTICE

Hereby forbid all parties from Trespassing in any way, upon a certain tract of Land, in the Parish of Saint George, known as the "Baldwin Farm," or any part thereof. Parties found trespassing will be prosecuted forthwith.

J. J. PHILLIPS, SHAW, M. D.
St. George, Dec. 25, 1861.

EXPRESS
Between Fredericton, Saint John, and Calais.
THE Subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal share they have received on this line, and to state that they still continue to run.

ASTAG

TWICE A WEEK, as follows:
Leave St. Stephen, and Calais every FRIDAY at 6 A. M.
Returning, leave Fredericton every SATURDAY at 7 A. M.
Every attention paid to the comfort of the travellers on this line. Stage Book will be found at Conn and Barker House, Fredericton; at a House Stage office, St. Stephen; and at Messrs. and Frontier House, Calais.

HARRY & J.
St. Stephen, Jan. 9, 1862.

REMOVED

The proprietors have removed the rear of Hiram Thompson's and Mrs. Store, where they are willing to date all who may favor them with

LETTERS

REMAINDING in the Post
A. draws, Jan. 20, 1862

Bulet Adelaide J.	McDonald
Francis John (Indian)	McKenney
Yan Patrick	McKay
Gilbert R.	McMillan
Greenlaw Adelaide	
McLennan Flora	
McLeod Rebecca	Rask Tho
McNess Patrick	For the Railroad
Devine William	McGillivray
McNess Patrick	Norton J
Hawkins William	Naughton
Hughes Mm	Power An
King William	Viney Geo

Perkins calling for any will please say advertised.
G. F. CAMPB

London Exhibit

ALL Persons intending to be at the next London Exhibition, please send a list of their respective names, to the undersigned, at the Railway Office, St. John the 12th January next, and have stored in the Custom House, St. 30th January next.

All information will be furnished by the Railway Office, St. J. under signed
JA. G.
One of the Commissioners
St. Stephen, Dec. 19 1861-2

NEW GOODS

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

FLOUR, CORN, TEA, Coffee, and Crushed and Brown COFFEE, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard, &c., &c., &c.

Salad, with numerous other articles in a Grocery.

For Christmas and New Year's, a choice lot of Fruit and Spices, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Nuts, Ginger, Almonds, &c.

He trusts by keeping good and a low rate to receive a share of patronage.
Dec. 18. ALEX. C.

Brandy Whisker, &c.

Ex the "Volunteer" from
8 Hds. & q. casks "Henri Colored Brandy."
8 q. casks "Seban's" best 10 Cases "Hennay's" fine old Brandy.

10 Do fine old Cambleton Whisky
10 Do old Tom.
1 Hhd fine old Port Wine.
18 Cases old Jamaica Rum—
Dec. 24, 1861. J. W.

PATENT STEAM ENGINE

THE Subscribers have now a lot of ALE of a very superior quality wanted immediately. CAMBIE
Dec. 2, 1861—*nm.*

NOTICE

THE Subscriber gives notice, and to collect and receive demands, owing to the late Raisford, (deceased) in St. And. And, immediate payment in unsettled accounts, to the undersigned.

St. Andrews, Nov. 15 1861. Woodstock

DR. PARK

Has removed to the Cottage adjoining the Agency of the St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861

River Herrings,

42 Half Bbls } River Herrin
10 Bbls }
50 Ql. Codfish, 40 sacks Li
For sale by
Dec. 2. J. W.

