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SAINT ANDREWS, N. S. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863.

Vol 30

FROM THE STATES.

PANAMA, March 3.
Commodore Porter officially announces the capture of the gunboat *Indiviso* by Confederates, below Vicksburg, being attacked by rams *Queen* of the West and *Webb*, result owing to non-compliance with instructions.

Cargo of the ship *Jacob Bell* chiefly on English account, valued at \$600,000. Insured in England and New York.

Special Despatches say Gen. Sigel has resigned.

The President has completed 30 Major Generals and 75 Brigadiers to send to extra session of the Senate.

Vicksburg correspondent of the *Memphis Appeal* says that enormous Federal fleet appeared there on the 23rd and everything looked in readiness for forward movement.

Harriet Lane undoubtedly at Galveston, up one of the rivers, being converted into an iron clad.

Gunboat *Essex* picked up four torpedoes near Port Hudson.

Conscription of all between 16 and 60 being enforced vigorously down South.

An expedition of 2,600 from Rosecrans' army encountered a portion of Morgan's Division at Bradyville, driving them from the town after a skirmish; about 100 captured.

Petersburg Express of Saturday says that a great battle was fought at Vicksburg, Henry losses on both sides, without decisive result.

Memphis bulletin of Saturday mentions reports believed there that Confederates evacuated Vicksburg.

Gunboat *Carondelet* and others reported reached Yazoo River via Yazoo pass.

Reports still favorable from Lake Providence.

Late Southern advices state that Rosecrans advanced to Middleboro, half way between Murfreesboro and Shelbyville.

Owego, Troy, Rochester, Utica, and Lockport (N. Y.) City elections carried by Democrats.

Richmond Examiner denounces Confederate Congress for dilatoriness in providing ways and means.

Resolutions against foreign intervention passed both House of Congress.

March 5.
Congress adjourned sine die yesterday.

Bills to admit States of Colorado and Nevada failed in House.

All the Appropriation Bills amount to a billion of dollars.

Washington Star says detachment of 1st Vermont cavalry were surprised at Aldie and 17 captured.

Rumor about in New York yesterday of capture of private Alabama.

Charleston dates to lat received. Steamer *Huby* and *Douglas* ran blockade with Nassau dates to 26th ult.

A Mass Democratic Convention from different portions of the State held at Trenton, New Jersey, yesterday.

Resolutions strongly denounced Executive and Congressional usurpations, taking strong State Rights as the ground for calling on the people to show franchise in present emergency.

Conscription considered an aggression on State Rights.

SPEECH OF CAPT. SEMMES AT KINGSTON.

We print the following report of Captain Semmes' speech on the occasion of his reception by the British merchants of Kingston, Jamaica:—

Captain Semmes thanked the assemblage and the public for the cordial reception he had received, and expressed his delight at the sympathy which he had detected in the community for the cause he represented.

When approaching our beautiful island his first impressions were that feelings of prejudice might exist against him, but with great pleasure he found true sympathy, and could add, with truth, much friendship.

(Cheers.)—But why, after all, should he anticipate any other reception? Had he not come to a British colony, and was he not received by Englishmen, and to whom more dear than to them were freedom and liberty?

And for what else were the Confederate States fighting? (Loud cheers.) They had been called "rebels," but were they? In England he had met the same cordial reception which he received here, nine tenths of the people of country being sympathizers with the South; but he had found a few, only a few, who asked whether he could sustain Ireland? (Loud cheers.)

Wages were they to give up in rebellion against England? whether in such cases, they like the South, would not sell the name which she had adopted in her rebellion. He replied "No." The condition of the compact under which the States were united, from the first day the thirteen were banded together, was that each State had within herself her own free sovereignty, and when the Southern States desired to

sever themselves from the North, what more did they do than follow the original example, when, as a colonial possession of England America fought for and gained her liberty? (Hear.) No, they were not rebels; they were fighting for the great cause nearest the heart of every man, and especially an Englishman's (cheers), for the same liberty for which Englishmen themselves fought till the glorious event of Magna Charta. (Hear.) But again, they had been called pirates, and been accused of interrupting commerce, and further, of destroying English property. This he pronounced a falsehood; for, in his whole career, he had never touched one dollar's worth of British property (Hear, hear.) True, he had seen through the blui misrepresentations that would, under the pretence of its being British, protect property fairly his prize, and he had been such attempts at deception; but, he repeated, never in his life had he destroyed one dollar of British property.

(Cheers.) As far as otherwise affecting the commerce of the North, he admitted it, and in doing so, could do no more than say that he followed the example in this respect of Great Britain herself, who never failed vigorously to pursue the same course when she had a war on hand. (Hear, hear.) But ultimately might he not hope that, apart from national considerations, even commercially, the world would benefit by a severance of the South from the North? For while the South now fought to be relieved of one hundred per cent on goods from the North, the Southern ports should be open to the world. From Lyons, in France, would they get silks for their wives and daughters? From England, broadcloth for the coats of their sons and themselves—and who would say, that in the course of time, they might not, as the advocates of free trade, get even from the Yankees themselves their onions and their pails? (Hear, hear, and a voice, "and wooden nutmegs," laughter.) Captain Semmes again acknowledged the kindness he had received in most cordial and effective terms.

Rules of Health.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the back-bone compresses it, and arrests the flow of blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and hearty the arrest is more decided; and the various sensibilities, such as falling or a precipitate, or the pursuit of a wild beast or other impending danger, and the desperate efforts to get rid of it, arouses us, and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or perspiration, or feeling of nausea, according to the degree of congestion, and the length and strength of the effort made to escape the danger. But when we are unable to escape the danger—when we do fall over the precipice—when the tumbling building crushes us—what then? That is death! The death of those whom it is said, when found lifeless in the morning—that they were as well as they ever were the day before; and often it is added, and as hearty as common! This last as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal, this we do know with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhea, or cholera, or bilious colic, ending in death in a very short time, is very properly traceable to a late large meal. The truly wise will take the safe side. For persons who eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it, while a perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort.

(Hear.)

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—In the town of Lakeville an estimable lady was deprived of her husband by death, and on opening the will it was found that the wife had been placed in possession of certain property, which she was to hold as long as she retained the name which she had adopted in her rebellion. The advent of a second dawned upon the lady after a proper interval of time had elapsed between that and the death of the husband, but the letter of the will was strictly complied with in the new union. The

happy bridegroom whose affection was rewarded with the hand of the widow, enabled the lady to retain her fortune, in the fact that he possessed the same family name which belonged to the first husband.—[*Abington Standard*.]

Arrival of the Hibernian.

PORTLAND, March 4.
"Hibernian" arrived 6.30 evening.

Numerous meetings in England in favor of Lincoln's Emancipation Policy. Parliament unimportant.

Steamer *St. George* left Naples 18th for Malta with Prince Alfred sick of fever.

Preparations to welcome Princess Alexandra indicate that the event will be one of the most spontaneous and magnificent ever given.

Prussian Minister declined to answer Chamber of Deputies whether Prussia had concluded a convention with Russia in favor of the suppression of Polish insurrection, but asserted that Prussia follows Prussian not Russian policy.

Insurrection spreading through all parts of Poland. Insurgents repulsed from Minsk with severe loss. Minsk afterwards set fire. Rumored another body defeated, Russians capturing cannon.

Sudden change has come over Paris papers on the subject of Poland.

Earl Christenham and Lord Raby dead.

Breadstuffs dull, tending downward. Cotton dull. Consols 92½ a 92½. Bank lowered discount to four per cent.

The Legislature.

FREDERICTON, March 4.

Mr Boyd brought in a Bill to impose a tax on unimproved ground, and to open roads and bridges in the districts in which the land lies. Dr. Dow one to place a road in the Parish of Kingsclear of the Great Road Establishment.

Hon. Mr. Tilley brought in a Bill to amend the Act for raising a revenue. The only change proposed in the tariff is in duties on wines which are to be wines costing \$2 and upward, ninety cents per gallon; wines costing \$1 and less than two dollars eighty cents; wine costing less than one dollar, thirty cents, and on all twelve and a half per cent ad valorem additional. Packages in which goods are imported; bales, casks, crates, &c., to be free of duty.

Mr. Lindsay one to provide for the more efficient discharge of the duties of certain Parish Officers mentioned therein; Mr. Beveridge one providing for the erection of a Lock-up in the town of Edmundston, Victoria County.

The House, on motion of Mr. Cudlip, went into consideration of a Bill to empower the Corporation of Trinity Church, St. John.

Hon. Mr. Tilley presented a petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of St. John, praying that a Bill now before the House empowering the Justices of the Peace of the County of St. John to raise money for enlarging the Jail of that County, may not become law.

Mr. Williston obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chap. 10, Title 3, of the Revised Statutes of Buys and Rescues.

FREDERICTON, March 5.

Some Bills introduced: By Ryan to authorize Justices of King's County to procure site for Shire Town and erect Public Buildings; one to amend Act relating to lands for Railway purposes; Tilley one relating to Buys and Rescues; one in addition to Cap. 1, Title 107 R. S. of Church of England; Kerr one to amend Chap. 49, Title 4 R. S. of Post Office.

Progress made in Munro's Bill in amendment of Wild Land Tax Act.

W. J. Gilbert presented petition of Bishop of Fredericton against passage of Trinity Church Bill; laid on Table.

FIRE IN FREDERICTON.—A house on Queen Street owned by Mr. James Macfarlane, of this City, and occupied by a man named Cotter, boot and shoe maker, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. The wooden building adjoining, owned by Mrs. Ketchum, narrowly escaped the same fate.

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning the barn of Mrs. Ketchum, whose property was so near being destroyed on the above occasion, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, the wood-house also caught, and this, with the barn contained therein, was destroyed.

A considerable quantity of hay was destroyed in the barn. Yesterday afternoon, again, another fire took place at the upper end of town, a barn being destroyed.—[*Globe*.]

The London *Lancet* takes notice of an account of a woman with three hands, communicated to the Royal Medical-Chirurgical Society at a recent meeting. The patient,

aged 38, was a well-developed, healthy, active, and intelligent woman. She was married, and has had one child, in all respects normal. None of her relations had been or is subject of malformation. The left upper extremity is the only abnormal part. The limb was muscular, and shoulder muscular, and the external condyle of the humerus was prominent. Flexion of the elbow joint was imperfect. The supernumerary hand was somewhat smaller than that which it so strangely accompanied. The thumb was rudimentary. In working as a chambermaid the patient leans on the back of the flexed carpus. The double hand could grasp firmly, tho' the maximum of power was not equal to that of the woman's right hand. Sensation was equally acute in all three hands.

THE "MAINE" CHANGE.—The good people "away down east," are determined to profit by the present occasion, and to have their frontier line well fortified. In addition they ask a railroad up into the Madawaska region, by which troops can be sent thither.

It is stated that some thirty years ago the National Government built a military road from Mattawamkeag to Houlton, which the State now owns. Now it is suggested that a railroad be constructed from Bangor to Houlton, then to be continued on to Fort Keat on the St. John. The project certainly merits consideration.—[*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Post*.]

A FRENCH MISER.—A French paper published at Nantes, records the suicide of M. B., a postmaster, residing at Chateaubriant and possessing a fortune of at least 150,000 francs, but extremely avaricious. He had to pay 18,000 francs to one of his relatives, but he was so averse to parting with the money that, on learning the person's arrival, he retired to his chamber and blew out his brains with a fowling piece.

LOSS AT THE BATTLE OF ALMA.—The French had 600 men killed and 300 wounded. The English had 81 officers, 102 sergeants, and of rank and file 418 killed and 1,438 wounded. The Russian loss in killed and wounded was 3,708.

LARGE quantities of cotton goods have been received at San Francisco direct from China, and it now seems likely that the California market may be entirely supplied with drills and shirting manufactured by the Celestials.

RIVERS OF BLOOD.—The circulation in the system is not unlike the flow of rivers to the sea, which moved smoothly until they are clogged or obstructed. But when drift wood or alluvial deposit dams them up, then comes the devastation that follows the obstruction of a force which cannot be stayed. So the blood circulates incessantly through the system until it becomes clogged by disease, then burst out the ulcers, sores and disorders which follow that condition.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and purify your blood to save yourself from the floods, freshets and deluges that sweep unnumbered multitudes out upon that shoreless sea which swallows up mankind.—[*Lancaster (Pa.) Register*.]

The fibrous material obtained from the hulls of the eyeglass tree have been tried for making paper, and answer well. Unlimited quantities can be obtained in the Western States.

In Lowell, Massachusetts, the cotton mills are mostly stopped. Out of more than 12,000 looms there are little more than 100 running.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Eastport on the night of the 20th ult.

An English paper states that 13,000,000 pounds of gunpowder had been shipped, directly or indirectly, from Great Britain to the South in three months.

Dysentery still continues to carry off its victims at Baie de Verte and in that vicinity. Emma, daughter of John Read, Esq., (being the second) died last week and Mr. Wm. Copp buried two on Saturday last, in one grave, (one a young man) by this relentless foe.—[*Borderer*.]

The Hon. W. B. Phipps, son of Lord Mulgrave, has passed examination as a Naval Cadet, and been appointed to H. M. "Raccoon," 27, screw, Prince Alfred, after passing for a commission, will serve in this ship as a Lieutenant. Raccoon is fitted for a cruise in the Eastern Seas, and will leave England for Australia at an early day.—[*Halifax Express*.]

The Standard.

THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE.

[continued.]

We are next informed that in consequence of the "error" of this letter, (Duke of Newcastle's April 12, 1862) a conference was held at Quebec in September, at which, in the first place, a large amount of regret predominated, and in the second place, for important reasons, it was deemed expedient to assume the liability for the construction of the great work under the Imperial guarantee.

This much was agreed to by the Canadian delegates, who were influenced in arriving at such a conclusion by certain conscientious convictions respecting "an essential link in the chain of an unbroken highway extending through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the completion of which every imperial interest in North America is most deeply involved." But then, on the other hand, they consider that the proposal is not an actual loan to the Colonies, for Colonial benefits only, but that it will also serve to construct a work of great national importance "in the interest of the Empire as well as of the Colonies." On the question of the payment of Principal and Interest, the Imperial Government, "pre-supposes adequate proof of the sufficiency of the Colonial Revenues to meet the charges intended to be imposed upon them." To this the Delegates very naively reply that if the Imp. Govt. have any doubts of the ability of the Colonies to refund the amount with interest in the time stipulated, it is only a greater proof that the Imp. Govt. should undertake the work of construction alone; but there is no necessity for any such doubtings or misgivings, for we are assured by figures, of the ampleness of the Revenue; therefore the assumption that the Imp. Govt. should alone establish this "necessary work of military defence" is unnecessary and superfluous.

The Sinking Fund becomes the next great wickler, and is entirely disapproved of by the Delegates, who are of opinion that the conditions are not of a nature calculated to render the Imperial guarantee of any advantage, and for sundry other assigned reasons they state, "that the Colonies could not accept it as an assistance towards an undertaking and a measure to provide facilities essential to the public defence of the Provinces as integral parts of the Empire," and again, "In any arrangement, the Colonies ought not to be fettered by conditions of payment through any form of Sinking Fund which would make this Imperial guarantee an impediment to future internal improvement, &c.—finally,—"the experience of Canada is strongly adverse to a "Sinking Fund,"—or in other words Canada from her experience is strongly opposed to the construction of the proposed railway. Now, in reference to Mr. Tilley's explanatory report of Feb 10th to the Lieut. Governor, it appears that Messrs. Howland and Tilley, at an interview with Messrs. Hamilton and Anderson, stated their objection to a Sinking Fund, and the Under-Secretaries promised to submit the views of the two Delegates to Mr. Gladstone. Shortly afterwards the four Delegates met his Grace, on which occasion Messrs. Howe and Sicotte presented the same arguments that were previously advanced by Messrs. Howland and Tilley, and against the Sinking Fund, all of which were submitted by his Grace to Mr. Gladstone. At a subsequent meeting with Sir Frederic Roger at the Colonial Office, a proposal of the mode and period of repayment was submitted, providing also that the sinking fund should be sufficient to meet the payments as they fell due. Mr. Tilley says the Delegates expressed themselves satisfied with the periods named for the repayment of the loan. The Sinking Fund appearing to be the only obstacle to the final and satisfactory arrangements of the object of our mission." Mr. Howe next writes to Mr. Gladstone requesting an interview, which is

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J. G. STEVENSON

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