HAMILTON.—One battery of Royal Artillery one battalion of the Rifle Brigade. LONDON.—One held battery of Royal Artillery the 63rd Regiment (head quarters); Royal Can-adian Rifles (head quarters); one battation of

the Military Train. GUELPH. Four companies of the 63rd Regi-Sr. John, L. C .- Three companies Royal Can-

CHAMBLY.—One Company Royal Canadian ISLE-AUX-Noix.—One battery of the Royal Artillery . one company of the 47th Regiment. VICTORIA BRIDGE, NORTH SIDE .- Detachment

of 47th Regiment. NLAGARA -- One company of the Royal Cana-PORT DALHOUSIE. Fifty men of the Royal

Canadian Kifles. PORT COLBORNE.—Fifty men of the Royal Can-DANVILLE. -Forty men of the Royal Canadian St. CATHERINES.—One company of the 30th

Progress of the British Troops from Hali fax to Canada. [From the Special Correspondent of Chronicle.]

Regiment.

RIVER DU LOUP, Jan. 23, 1862. This usually quiet village, at the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk, is, as you may suppose, all agog. For the past week the 62nd Regiment of Foot, which had first possession of the route from Halifax, have been arriving every day at the rate of one hundred nine officers and the band, arrived here yester-day afternoon, at 4 P. M., and started by the

train for Montreal this morning. The route of the troops is not exactly that published in your issue of the 10th instant, as travelled by Mr. Kerr. They embark at Halifax and are taken round by the steamer across the Bay of Fundy to St. Andrew's, N. B .-Here they are taken up by the rail to the village of Canterbury, twenty-three miles from Woodstock. At Canterbury, the sleigh riding commences and is continued as follows:

80

Canterbury to Woodstock Woodstock to Tobique Tobique to Grand Falls Grand Falls to Little Falls Little Falls to River du Loup

So that the hardships of travelling by this dreaded and much misrepresented route sinks into insignificance when reduced to practice. The teams accomplish about forty miles per day, and it has taken the whole regiment about a week to get through. When we consider the distances travelled by our Members of Parliament to Quebec, and others, before the days of railroads, and the poor accommodation to be met with then; and compare it with the comforts provided for our army on their sleigh ride of two hundred and twelve miles, the latter appear to be absolutely cod-

CLOTHIFG, &C.

The men turn out on this journey in heavy marching order, each man carrying in addition two blankets. They are also provided with woollen comforters, mits, boots, moccassins. and a few snow-shoes for each company in case of necessity.

RATIONS. The rations for each man per day consist of

14 ib of bread, 14 ib fresh beef; rice, coffee, tea and sugar, and a gill of rum. Each morning, after a breakfast of hot coffee, they are mustered in their sleighs by eights

at 7 o'clock. Halting at mid-day for dinner, and usually accomplising their afternoon's stage by four or five in the evening.

THE STAFF AND THEIR ABRANGEMENTS AT RIVIERE DU LOUP.

The officers of the Staff stationed here are Lt. Col. Wolseley, commanding, Assist. Com. Gen. Gardiner, and Dr. D. A. Home. These gentlemen, though comparatively young, have seen much service in India, China and the Crimea, showing the activity of our army during the last decade. I am deeply indebted to them for the kind manner in which they tendered me every information in their power THE BARRACKS.

If the accommodations throughout the route come anything near those made in this place, and I am told they do as near as circumstances will permit, then it is impossible to speak too highly of them. Here, a large Hotel, known as the 'Royal,' has been rented during the passage of the troops and converted into barracks, capable of holding about 200 men.—
This is in charge of a Sergeant and six men of the Commissariat Corps- butchers, bakers, cooks, &c. On the arriva. of the men here they tumble out of their sleight to a hot supper and good bed. At 8 o'clock the following morning, after breakfast, they 're mustered and marched off to that comforts 'e but much abused and now very useful institution, the Grand Trunk Railroad, and you may imagine the blessings that will be bestowed upon it by the thousands of poor fellows, who, probably for the next two months, will find themselves conveyed over 126 miles, protected from the weather in a large caravan and a

OBSERVATIONS ON THE 62ND REGIMENT.

The 62nd Regt., have been stationed at Ha lifav for six years, and are therefore well aclimatized ; but the Staff Surgeon states, as the result of his experience, that whether in hot or cold climates, fresh imported troops can bear the change best. The 62nd lost one man by death at Fort Ingall, a military station erected on Lake Temiscouata by the father of the pre-sent Colonel of the 62nd. The unfortunate man had been indulging too freely in the fiery high wines sold on the route, and fell into the frozen sleep which knows no waking.

They had also, I was going to say, the mis They had also, I was going to say, the mis-fortune, but on consideration I think I had better say the good luck, to get rid of three black sheep who strayed from the fold. The leading spirit who is said to have tempted the other two, was an American who had joined the Regiment in a late draft from England.— The point where they made their escape is near the border of the State of Maine; doubtless the whole scheme had been long arranged, and that the Yankee's friends had teams on hand to put them out of reach as quickly as possible, It speaks volumes for the loyally of our troops that more have not failen into the tempations h ld out by these army pimps, who, no doubt, assure their victims of double pay and speedy

The 62nd are a fine body of men: they look ed a little seedy, compared with the two splen-did regiments you have in Quebec, but there was the bone and muscle which constitutes the "Ugly Customer" behind the bayonet. I think if some of our farmers' sons were to see think if some of our farmers' sons were to see the comforts with which they are provided they would come to the conclusion that a soldier's life is not so slow after all, and beats the California and Fraser River speculations hollow. I was struck with the appearance of a young sergeant of this regiment left behind with half-a-dozen men, to see the whole of his corps through. He had the manners, education and intelligence of a gentleman. His age tion and intelligence of a gentleman. His age I should judge, about twenty, and if there is any truth in the existence of that reform in the army, which is said to encourage this class to join the ranks, my lad will, I hope, some

day sport the epaniette.

After all it is a masterly coup, this bringing a British army from the extremity of the British American possessions into the heart of them. It brings home to the senses of the

New Brunswick prices threatened to rule low. us alongside, Colonel Greathed and the com-The demand for these now is brisk, and this | manding officer went on board, and inspected added to the employment of so many trains along the road is enriching the farmer, and perhaps he may be forgiven if he sometime finds himself on the point of saying "Wilkes, ould boy yer a darlin."

Entertainment of the Troops. We have pleasure in copying the following complimentary article from the Halifax Even-

ing Express of last Friday :-HOSPITALITY OF ST. JOHN, N. B. "We know nothing more grateful to the feelings-nothing more calculated to make an abiding impression on the heart, than attention and kindness from strangers in a strange land. It has been made the theme for praise, and expressions of the warmest gratitude, by travellers from time immemorial. It is one of those things which are never forgotten, but treasured in the warmest corner of our bosoms, and looked back upon with unalloyed pleasure ever after by the recipient; we think, therefore, that the delicate attentions of the people of St. John, to the troops, on landing in their city, is worthy of something more than a mere newspaper paragraph. The act was graceful, and gracefully performed. It had in it all the elements of real kindness; it exhibited not only feelings of regard for their gallant visitors, but was in the highest degree considerate, both as regards the time and manner of its performance. These men had been cooped up in a ship for a considerable timethey had been knocked about on a stormy sea and upwards. The last party consisting of during the coldest and most uncomfortable one hundred and sixty, including their Colonel, portion of the winter season: they were cold and weary, and out of sorts; they had left behind them nearly all that was dear to them, and they landed at what they thought a mere provincial town, expecting to see nothing but strange faces gazing upon them only with curiosity. But what must have been the feelings of these brave fellows to find themselves marched into a spacious hall, to see before them tables spread out in what they considered the wilderness, loaded with the richest fare, and long rows of empty seats which they were invited to fill, in order that they might be served by hands as delicate and fair as any in the world, and in company with the highest and most honorable in the land? How entirely would all their previous sufferings be forgotten, and how warm and sincere must have been the feelings of every officer and soldier in these distinguished corps towards the good people of St. John! We would venture to prophesy one thing, that should ever that city be exposed to the attack of an enemy, and any of the regiments who experienced their kindness within reach of it, it will tare but poorly with the assaulting party. How many hundreds of letters will go home to Old England, brimful of gratitude and delight in telling of this everto-be-remembered feast! And with what pleasure will these letters be read by distant friends, bringing, we doubt not, tears of joy and gratitude down many a fair and anxious face! It must have been a great success, and the greatness of the success was owing to no clap-trap or mere desire for display, but we verily believe, was a sincere expression of afction and regard for these noble men. The people of Halifax have never been wanting in hospitality to the military, but it has almost exclusively been extended to the officers. Had our neighbors merely got up a grand ball with the money they expended to so much better purpose, and invited to it the scions of nobility eaten their turkey and drunk their champagne, and whirled about their daughters, and laughed at them the next day at mess; but we will of that entertainment, or since. These officers are proud of their men-proud of their regiments and every one connected with them. The manuer of the attention, then, would be strike a chord which would reciprocate, warmly and enduringly, such attentions. It was compliment not paid to rank and epaulets. but o the British Army, of which they were among the choicest representatives, and could not fail to be appreciated. We doubt not the enjoyment of the scene was as deep and heartelt on the part of the good people of St. John | dubious in its character, and which I hardly

> Embarkation of Troops for North America. From the Army and Navy Gazette.

as on that of their guests, and in saying this

we say a good deal. It was an act reflecting honor on all parties, and of which we frankly

confess we rather envy them, but not the less

on that account are they entitled to our ap-

The following extract of a letter from an offi cer, relative to the embarkation of troops for Canada, has been placed at our disposal, and will probably be read with some interest by the numerous friends and relatives of men now embarking for North America: "We left the parade at Woolwich at six o'clock on Friday evening, the men as full of beer as they could hold and all the raw, wild Irish recruits shouting and screaming at the top of their voices. Those men who did not answer to their names were at once supplied from an attending party, and we marched off with our full strength down to the Thames, when a small steamer carried us across the river and deposited us at the North Woolich station. Here we met with a company of Engineers, and in a few minutes we were all seated in the train, the baggage having been sent previously in the afternoon and placed in the luggage vans. The Eastern Counties Railway Company had of course provided the smallest and most uncomfortable carriages in England, very different to the roomy structures of the North Kent line; however there luckily was plenty of them, and the officers divided themselves, so that each had an posite place on which to stretch his legs, with the chance of a wink or two of sleep during the long night journey down to Liverpool. At eight o'clock, off we went, with another volley of screams and shoutings from the men; at first our progress was slow enough on account of the numberless trains, which continually crossed our line, looking like long skeletons of sea serpents, each vertebra represented by a lamp. Once past Comden Town (and it was wonderful that we did not arrive without accident) the steam was put on, and at eleven o'clock we pulled up on a side shunting at Wolverton, on the London and Northwestern line, for refreshment. Here the carriages were unlocked, and the men rushed into the refreshment room, where great rounds of bread and cheese, flagons of beer, tea and coffee, awaited their tumultuous attack. Such men as were without money were fallen into line by the pay sergeants, and 6d or 3d doled out, according to the state of their accounts. Of these refreshments, which had been ordered in advance of the suggestion of a circular from the Horse Guards, it will only be necessary to say that the cheese was bad, the tea indifferent, the coffee execarable, and the beer three parts the barrack cante as are allowed. For the officers an inner room had been spread with

day sport the epaniette.

After all it is a masterly comp, this bringing a British army from the extremity of the Bertish American possessions into the heart of them. It brings home to the senses of the autient of the nature of the protection afforded them. It insures them with a feeding of nationality, nor can they be without some feeding of gratitude when they reflect that they are not called upon to contribute one-penny of taxation towards the great outley which they witness. I hear there was an abundant har-

the arrangements made for the men. Although she had only been home five days from Ameriica yet everything had been arranged with admirable forethought. The Engineers were on the main deck; and the Artillery on the orlon lower deck. The space allotted was not large, but the most had been made of it. There was a hammock for every man, a tin spoon, plate, and a cup laid out on the mess table, blankets in abundance, racks for the arms, pens for the knapsacks, and casks of superb biscuits, with the heads off, lashed down to the decks that the men might eat all day long as much as they pleased. It is a generous policy, but true economy in the end. Everything being pronounced ready, the men were marched on board in detatchments of twelve to each mess; and depositing themselves at once, in a quarter of an hour after the cook served up hot tea and coffee for breakfast, just as if they had been on board for a month. The baggage was handed in and stowed away with perfect order in about half-an-hour; the officers were shown to their cabins, and by nine o'clock there was nothing left to do but to stow away the ammunition from the men's pouches and examine the bales of warm winter clothing which had been forwarded from the store at Pimlico for Canadian use. The gunners gave up their ball catridge to the ships magazine, but the engineers had left theirs behind at Chatham, by order, and Colonel Greathed found that there was nothin in his power with which to replace it. It appears to be a custom to empty the pouches, though why, it is hard to say. On board some men of war, when soldiers take ball catridge with them on emburkation, it is at once nitched overboard. The instructions in the Queen' Regulations are not very definite on this head, and do not meet all cases. At 12 o'clock the men dined off an excellent soup, baked fresh meat and vegetables. The purser informed them that they would have fresh meat, now safely packed in ice, the whole way out, which news was received with every mark of satisfaction. Each sergeant has been provided with a bunk or berth, and the second class given up for their mess at stated hours; they have steak, or ham and eggs for breakfost, two courses and soup for dinner, a bottle of ale all round, milk in their tea, and cold meat or cheese for supper. Fine times for the non-commissioned officers with a vengeance!—and as you may imagine, they are all in high feather on the subject. As to the officers, fare, the Cunard line maintains its high reputation, and that is to say quite enough. Francatelli himself could not beat the soup, and, an ensign may have grouse for supper, or anything else he likes to call for ad libitum. More need not be said, yet there are but few of us but what think that a crust of bread and cheese on shore is preferable to all the fleshpots of Egypt and Falernian wine, where home, sweet | ture time, be brought into question. that I should not enjoyable at all.

"At two o'clock the tug steamer came along-side, with a motly party of officers, purveyors, commissaries, doctors, civil engineers, cum multis alias, 60 in number, from all arms of the service. As they stepped over the gangway each had the ticket of his cabin handed to him, according to his rank, Colonel Greathed having been engaged all the morning with the ship's agent in making these preparations from the Horse Guards' Minute, and the portmanteaus are at once and in the quietest manner taken below by the ship's crew. The steward of the ship then pointed out to each passencommanding in Her Majesty's Gnards, it is ger his place at the table, by the captain's very likely the guests would have looked upon special orders, he having so directed in order it as an act of mere Colonial to dying, and to prevent the ordinary travellers and the military sitting together, for fear of a Yankee shindy which occurred in a previous voyage between some fiery Northerners and indiscreet subalbe bound to say that no such feeling animated terms before they had been together half an a single man, high or low, either at the time hour, We have very few Yankees on hoard, who all are very quiet and sing very small .-One of them, a Pennsylvanian merchant, told me that they had not determined to talk politics on board; and he paid the compliment to sure to come home to the higher feelings, and our officers, in observing that he could well see the difference between English and American officers in the matter of cursing, swearing, and spitting, and general conduct immeasurably in tavor of the former, 'Indeed,' continued he, ' seeing they are all in plain clothes, I should not have known they were officers at all had I not been told'-a compliment very

> There are many sad hearts and some long faces among us; not the least of whom are four young officers just married within the week, and ordered by telegram to embark at once. One, indeed, was only married the day before yesterday, and will enjoy an ice instead of a honeymoon. But two of the others have brought their brides, the young ladies being determined not to quit their liege lords through weal or woe; and in spite of official orders and protests of 'no room' from the stewardess, the ladies have refused to on shore. and will no doubt carry their point. They are both young and pretty, only three days married, and therefore no small objects of attraction to all on board. It requires some confidence to face all this; but the march of education, with crinoline and pork-pie hats, is g adually effecting wonders in minds originally feeble and delicately constituted. At three o'clock Colonel Greathead summons the officers and calls a final roll, when all but two answer to their names. A gun is fired, the American ensign runs up to the fore truck, and the gallant Colonel, who has managed all the business so quietly and so well, waves his hand from the tug in adieu. We steam ahead, the men cheer a farewell to old England, and we are off in the march for glory to the land o codfish, sleighs, large waters, and virgin for-ests. We are heading out towards Holyhead, and the fragrant steam of an excellent dinner comes in whiffs from the galley.

appreciated at its proper value.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The further correspondence relative to the Trent" affair, have been published in England, and we re-produce the two last of the series. It will be remembered that the "Colonial Empire" was the first to publish the preceding portion of this correspondence, which was received by special telegram from Washington.

The last letter from Earl Russell shows how utterly untrue were the statements relative to Lord Lyons, telegraphed from Washington to the 'sensation press" of New York.

[No. 4.] EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 11, 1862. FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 11, 1862.

My Lord:—In my dispatch to you of the 30th of November, after informing you of the circumstances which had occurred in relation to the capture of the four persons taken from on board the Trent, I stated to you that it thus appeared that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and unnocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violetion of international law. I concluded by that the cheese was bad, the tea indifferent, the coffee execarable, and the beer three parts water. The prices charged were double what the barrack cante as are allowed. For the officers an inner room had been spread with cold turkey, ham, tongue, chicken, &c., &c., for which they were each charged five shiltings; but it was the general opinion that the coldness of the night, and other financial considerations, would have made a rump steak, not and well served, at half a crown, far more suitable. After a halt of two hours we started apology for the aggression which had been committed.

Which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law. I concluded by directing you in case the reparation which her Majesty a government expected to receive should not be offered by Mr, Seward, to propose to that minister to make such redress as alone would strikly the British nation, namely, first, the liberation of the four gentlemen taken from on board the Trent, and their delivery to your Berdship, in order that they might again be placed under British protection; and, secondly, a suitable apology for the aggression which had been committed.

Treceived, yesterday, your dispatch of the 27th ult., inclosing a note to you from Mr. Se-

vest of hay and oats between this place and | ready for a start. So soon as the tug brought | will be cheerfully liberated, and by calling upon | your lordship to indicate a time and place for ecciving them. No condition of any kind is coupled with the

iberation of the prisoners.

With regard to the suitable apology which the British government had a right to expect, I find that the government of the United States disinctly and unequivocally declares that no di ections had been given to Captain Wilkes, or o any other naval officer, to arrest the four perons named, or any of them, on the Trent, or on any other British vessel, or any other neutral ressel, at the place where it occurred or else-

I find further, that the Secretary of State expressly forhears to justify the particular act of which her majesty's government complained. If the United States government had alleged that, although Captain Wilkes had no previous instruction for that purpose, he was right in capturing the persons of the four prisoners, and in removing them from the Trent on board his own vessel, to be afterward carried into a port of the United States, the government which had thus sanctioned the proceeding of Captain Wilkes would have become responsible for the original violence and insult of the act. But Mr. Seward contents himself with stating that what has hap pened has been simply an inadvertancy, consising in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly esablished, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or enirely unknown. The Secretary of State goes on o affirm that for this error the British government has a right to expect the same reparation which the United States, as an independent state, should expect from Great Britain, or from my other friendly nation in a similar case.

Her majesty's government having carefully aken into their consideration the liberation of the prisoners, the delivery of them into your hands, and the explanations to which I have just referred, have arrived at the conclusion that they constitute the reparation which her majesty and the British nation had a right to expect. It gives her Majesty's government great satisfaction to be enabled to arrive at a conclusion favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations between the two nations, I need ot discuss the modifications in my statement of facts wich Mr. Seward says he has derived from the reports of officers of his government. I cannot conclude, however, without adverting shortly to the discussions which Mr. Seward has raised upon points not prominently brought into question in my despatch of the 30th of November. I there obected, on the part of her Majesty's government, to that which Capt. Wilkes had ione. Mr. Seward, in his answer, points out what he conceives Capt. Wilkes might have done

without violating the law of nations. It is not necessary that I should here discuss n detail the five questions ably argued by the Secretary of State; but it is necessary that I should say that her Majesty's government differ from Mr. Seward in some of the conclusions at which he has arrived. And it may lead to a better understanding between the two nations on several points of international law, which may, during the present contest, or at some fuhome is not, without which these luxeries are state to you, for communication to the Secretary of State, wherein these differences consist.

hope to do so in a few days.

In the meantime it will be desirable that the commanders of the United States cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British government will have to ask for redress, and which the United States government cannot undertake to justify.

You will read and give a copy of this dispatch to the Secretary of State. I am, &c., RUSSELL. (Signed)

(No. 5.)

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 21, 1862. majesty. The discretion and good temper you

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

have shown have contributed greatly

(Signed)

INCLOSURE IN No. 5. Extract of a private letter from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, December 1, 1861. "The dispatches which were agreed to at th

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

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

Messrs, Mason and Slidell at Bermuda. The Bermuda Royal Gazette of Jan. 15th, has the following,—relative to Mesers. Mason and Slidell, beginning with their departure from Fort

Warren :--"The commissioners were brought down in miserable tug-steamer, guarded by a tip-staff and a party of soldiers. They had but half an hour's notice of their intended removal, and no time to make any personal arrangements. It is said that had the boisterous weather which soon afterward prevailed, commenced before the crazy tug reached the ship, the chances were that all would have been drowned. The person in charge of the tug, on coming alongside the Rinaldo, addressed Captain Hewett in the following truly down-east slang style: 'I say, man, are you the skipper of this ere craft?" The whole manner in placing the commissioners under the protection of the British flag, we are assured, was quite in keeping with the tenor of the Seward

The Rinaldo was to have taken the commis sioners to Halifax, to enable them to take passage in the Cunard steamer which left that port for England on Friday last. She, however, having met with such exceedingly bitter weather, ice having formed in thick masses around her hull, on her deck, and some distance up her rigging, and having had several of her crew frost-bitten the captain, though at one time within fifty miles of Halifax, was reluctantly compelled to bear up

for Bermuda. "On the day the Rinaldo arrived here the naval commander-in-chief, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, entertained a party at dinner, and Commander Hewett and the four southern gentlemen, his guests, were, we understand, invited to Clarence Hill, where they spent the evening.

"The Rinaldo left again on Friday, hoping to reach St. Thomas in time to place the commis-sioners on board the Royal West India mail steamer which was to leave that island for Eng-

AMERICAN ITEMS.

The New York Express says, that Secretary ameron was removed at the instance of Gen. McClellan, who had no confidence in him, either as statesman, politician, or man.

A Cleaveland paper says, that Mr. Cameron's successor has more of the old Napoleon n him than any other man in America, and that the army will move on now, even it goes

THE DEATH OF ZOLLICOFFER .- There are various accounts of the death of Gen. Zol'icoffer, at the battle of Mill Creek, Kentucky, but all agree that he was killed by Col. Fry, of the 4th Kentucky regiment, an old schoolmate and friend of the rebel general. The account, which seems most authentic, says : "Col. Fry was lying in ambush, with a squad of his regiment, when Zollicoffer appeared at the head of a detachment of troops, which detachment was marching rapidly in

the General had arrived within twenty feet of the General had arrived within twenty feet of the ambush where Fry and his men were concealed, the Colonel sprang forward and drew his navy revolver and presented it at the Confederate General. Upon discovering Fry across his path, Gen. Zollicoffer threw up both his hands, and exclaimed, 'Hold, Fry.—you would not shoot your old friend, would you?" Then placing his right hand on his pistol, and pointing back to his command, continued: 'Lock, there are all your friends,' which re-

mark was evidently intended to draw Fry's attention away from him, while he would improve the occasion by shooting Fry. The brave Colonel did not heed the remark, but said, 'I will attend to you first,' and pulling the trigger, Zollicoffer fell with a ball in his breast. His last words were, 'I am killedall's well,' and with a groan expired. The detachment then turned on their heels, and retreated to the main body of the army. Here, too, fell young Bailie Peyton, son of a venerable man, well known to the nation. Young Peyton, like his father, struggled long against disunion. He was hissed and insulted last May for telling his love for the old Union."

[Is this called civilized warfare? It cannot be! An officer under the circumstances above described, should have been called on to surrender, before being killed outright. It is really shocking.

American Timber for the British Navv The National Intelligencer makes the statement that Donald McKay, the famous shipbuilder, is under contract with the British Government to supply a large quantity of white oak and hard pine ship timber, and that he is now gathering the best timber in our country and shipping it to England. As our supply now, and of late years, comes mainly from Virginia for oak, and Georgia for pine, it is now quite short, and from that limited quantity Mr. McKay is selecting and sending off so much as to render it difficult to increase rapidly our mercantile marine. Owing to the rebelhon, he is now gathering oak timber from New Hampshire, this state, and some from the

Our most intelligent shipbuilders state that for several years to come our own demand for navy timber will be large, and require all the timber we can cut. If this is the case, Congress should see to it that we spare none to our rival on the seas .- N. Y. World.

News from Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World furnishes the following information on the 23rd :- SMALL-Pox.-" There seems to be no diminution in this disease here. A debate in the city councils elicits the statement that there are some eight hundred cases among civilians, and a communication in one of the city journals presents the evidence that small-pox convalescents are permitted to roam about the streets, spreading this oathsome and contagious disease everywhere. Most of these are soldiers, who, under the imbecile management of the surgeon-general, are allowed to leave the hospitals before the disease has fairly ended. All of the regiments on this. side of the Potomac have been vaccinated though, it must be admitted, at a late day."

THE ROADS AND AN ADVANCE .- " At no time since the army of the Potomac has been organized have the roads in Virginia been in such a condition. The rain and snow have fallen daily for nearly two weeks, and the regular roads is very sensible to the least moisture. It is with difficulty that army waggons can move over the regular roads."

What is Insanity?

A monster legal case has for weeks been dragging its slow length along, in London, and was not concluded at the last advices. It has reference to the insanity, or otherwise, of Mr. Windham, a young gentleman of enormous fortune and very eccentric habits. Commenting upon this case, the London Times of the 7th says :-

"THE man's mad!" We have all said it a My Lord: Your conduct in the important matter of the Trent is entirely approved by her majesty. The discretion and gradient and the important hundred times. We have all been predicating it of the whole Federal Republic, if they should be the conduction and gradient and the conduction and the conduction are also as a second conduction and the conduction are also as a second conduction and the conduction are also as a second conduction and the conduction are also as a second conduction and the conduction are also as a second conduction and the conduction are also as a second conduction and the conduction are also as a second conduction and the conduction are also as a second conduction and the conduction are also as a second conduction and the conduction are also as a second conduction and the conduction are also as a second conduction and the conduction are also as a second conducti happen to choose war with England; we have were going astray after wild caprices, building uncouth buildings, buying equivocal pictures, or taking to dog-fancying, or old book-buying.—
"The man is mad." No doubt, every man whose judgment vibrates from the even balance. is to the extent of that vibration mad. Your mad-doctor holds that every man is mad; and in his sense of the word, he is right, he himself being, probably, the maddest of the company. What Mr. James Stuart Mill, in his " Essay on Liberty," delights in as "character," or "individuality," but which the world commonly calls eccentricity, is clearly madness. The habit of drawing different conclusions from the common premises subjected to his mind, to that which the crowd draw is pro tanto madness. Madness begins, when the operations of the single mind begin to vary from the operations of the great mass of minds. Genius is always mad. Great criminals are always mad. Heroes are always mad. But these are great madnesses. The world is full of small madnesses. No one car look around his own circle without being able to name the madness of each one of his friends and, perphaps, he may even go so far as to be able to distrust his own judgment upon some particular topic. "Know thou thyself" means only "Discover thy own particular madness. Call it, if you please, weakness, prejudice, inta tuation; they are only words for different shades

Natural History Society.

A meeting took place in the Director's Room at the Mechanics' Institute, last Wednesday vening, of an unusually interesting character. The names of the gentlemen present were taken down, and they amounted to forty three in all. Among them were clergymen, barristers, medi cal men, merchants, several intelligent mechanics, and a number of young men who have of late turned their attention to the study of the natural ciences. Dr. Botsford was called to the chair and Mr. Matthews' was requested to act as Se

The meeting was first addressed by the talent ed and worthy Chairman, who stated that it had been called together for the purpose of forming a Society of Natural History, as well to pro-mote that particular branch of science, as other of the Natural Sciences. He pointed out clearly the necessity for such an institution in various points of view, and in what manner it would tend o advance the general interests of the Province. The meeting was subsequently addressed by he movers and seconders of the several resolu-

tions, which are as follows :-Moved by William Jack, Esq.; seconded by J. W. Lawrence, Esq.-

1. Whereas: In the opinion of this meeting it highly desirable that greater efforts should be nade for the promotion of Science in the Provnce, and for the development of our Natural resources—and that for the furtherance of these bjects, as well as to provide a medium of communication with scientific associations in other places, and to derive greater benefit from the labours of individuals in the Province, it is important that a Scientific Association should be organized in this City— Resolved—That such an Association be formed.

and that it be called "The Natural History Society of New Brunswick." Moved by W. P. Dole, Esq.; seconded by W

R. M. Burtis, Esq.-2. Whereus: There is not in this City any Pub ic Library of standard Scientific works, and to carry out the object in view, such a Library is requisite—It is further

Resolved That it shall be one of the efforts of this Society to form a collection of Books of a sci entific character for the use of the members. Moved by M. H. Perley, Esq.; seconded by R

8. Resolved-That it is in the opinion of this meeting desirable to afford to residents, and also to strangers visiting the Province, facilities for seeing and studying its natural objects and productions. It should be another special aim of the S ciefy to form in connection with it, such a collection of specimens in the different branches of scientific research as shall fully illustrate the Natural History of our Province, and, as far as possible, of other countries.

Moved by H. W. Frith, Esq.; seconded by Ed-

4. Resolved-That in order to carry these views into effect, a committee be now appointed to pre-pare a Constitution for the Society on the model of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadel-phia, and of the Natural History Society of Mon-treal, and that this meeting do then adjourn to the 5th day of February, when the committe will report, and a constitution be formally adopted.

A committee was then formed consisting of the Chairman and Secretary, Messra. Jack, Lawrence, Dole, Burtis, Perley, Starr and Frith.

The property of the April 1845 to

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting broke up, and then the committee had a preliminary meeting, and put their business in

The cordiality which prevailed, and the excellent manner in which the business was managed warrant the sanguine hope that the proposed So ciety will be a success.

We have hardly ever seen more of the learn ing, talent, and mechanical ability of this City collected together in one room at the same time



Arrival of the "Nova Scotian."

PORTLAND, Jan. 5, 1862. "Nova Scotian" arrived at 4 o'clock this

Funds & lower. On 22d discount was easy. Consols 921 Breadstuffs higher.

Times editorially opposed England's interfering in American affairs. Brig West Indian had arrived at Liverpool with a cargo of Spirits of Turpentine, from

Charleston. Two hundred and fifteen colliers buried alive in Hartley Mine, near Newcastle. An entrance was gained, and one hundred discovered dead. It is feared that the other hundred and fifteen are dead in other portions of

the mine. Princees Clotilda is encience. Austria is about requesting great powers for the disarmament of Piedmont.

Marriage is proposed between Prince Oscar of Sweden and the second daughter of King of Italy.

Queen of Spain is enciente. Russia increasing sources. Privateer Sumter had reaahed Gibralter on the 19th, burning American Barque Neapolitan on passage, and capturing brig Investigator, which was allowed to proceed

Tuscarora and Nashville remain in statu que at Southampton. Lord Elgin is about to leave for India.



American Despatches

(To the St. John Associated Press.)

BANGOR, Feb. 1st. Thirteen Federal vessels reported got in rear of Fort Pulaski. Tatnall's Confederate flotilla escaped to Savannah. Fort Pulaski is said to be provisioned for six months. Federals removing obstructions in River. Savannah comparatively quiet.

ple confident they can defend the city. A Richmond dispatch thinks its capture quite unimportant.

From 25 to 30 Gunboats are reported in Pamlico Sound.

The people of Elizabeth City, Edisto, &c. re sending away women and children. 15,000 Federal troops crossed Green River, Kentucky, 25th.

14 Stone vessels are reported sunk Maffit's Channel, Charleston, last Satur-

Another Southern Expedition is reportd on foot. Gen. Hentzelman is to com-

BANGOR, Feb. 1, 1862 Private letters received at Washington from ersons abroad, intimate that England, France d Spain meditate an early recognition of the outhern Confederacy in the pretended cause of

Deserters represent enlistment 80,000 Con federates at Manasses expires at the end of Jan uary, that few will re-enlist, and coercive mea-

sures will be resiste 1. Richmond dispatch admits that 250,000 Confederates are in the field. It is said that President Davis will take command at Manasses in Beauregard's absence.

Burnside's Troops are in good health. the fleet had started for Roanoke Island, which was first to be attacked. Flour advanced 5c. Superfine State \$5.55 a \$5.60 ; Extra \$5.80 a \$5.85

BANGOR, Feb. 3.

New York has been thrown into a panic by eports of a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy. These reports are said to be the inventions of Secessionists in London Dispatches received at the State Department

Washington, are regarded as conclusive of complete restoration of entente cordiale between Great Britain and the United States, and the best possible understanding with France and other continental powers.

On Saturday, Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward exchanged congratulations on the adjustment of Trent affair in most friendly spirit. Government has determined to put captured Confederate privateersmen on footing of prisoners of war About 300 Confederate prisoners of war will

e sent South immediately from Fort Warren, Fort Pulaski is thoroughly invested. Savannah despatch to Norfalk Day Book re

ports 17 vessels in Warsaw Sound, and heavy fring in that direction. This is confirmed by A Savannah paper publishes a letter claiming Confederate victory near Apalachicola. Gen. Lanc, who it was thought was to com-Federal report.

mand the Expedition southward from Leavenworth, is to be subordinate to Gen. Hunter. Official foreign correspondence makes no reference to the Stone Blockade. Report from Confederate source of heavy firing for two days in the direction of Norfolk.

Report from Federal source of firing heard in the direction of Roanoke Island. Rumored that Gen Butler will make a demonstration at a Southern point. Flour advanced 5 cts. : Superfine State, \$5,55 \$5,65 ; Extra, \$5,85 a \$5,95.

BANGOR, Feb. 4. Twelve Steamers laden with Troops left Cairo yesterday to join larger force at another point, indicating genuine active movement.

General Curus is concentrating his forces at

Rolla, Missouri.

It is rumored that General Price has been reinforced by 12,000 Arkansas tr ops, and is preparing to make a hard fight. If he remains in his present position, there must be a bloody

Gen. Halleck, in command of the Missour department, issues order for Railroad President Directors, Employees, all Contractors, Clerks and Agents, in the service of the United States, to take the oath of allegiance, and recommends all in favour of the Government to

Secretary Chase urges haste in supplying Financial aid, as the Treasury is empty.

The New York Times Washington despatch says, that General Scott goes to Mexico in the Frigate " Richmond," accredited with powers of a delicate and responsible nature in relation to foreign interference with the affairs of the Continent, and will endeavour to extri-

cate Mexican Government from its peril. It is reported that large bodies of troops have been transfered from Manasses by Railroad, relying upon the impassable condition

of the roads as security from attack. The Tribune's despatch mentions that all unnecessary army baggage is ordered to be

stored in Washington. Also that Hospital accommodations are to be increased. Steamer Columbus has been lost at Point Remedios with a cargo valued at one-a-half millions of Dollars—mostly British goods, Flour Market unchanged.

By Telegraph from Newfoundland.

MEETING OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND LEGIS-LATURE.-ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan 29.-The House opened quietly yesterday. The Governor's speech was lengthy, and alluded in flattering terms to the Cape Race Telegraph Station, and the probability that the Britsh Government, by placing a steam whistle at Cape Race, may make an alteration in the postal arrangements.

TROOP SHIP " CALCUTTA" IN NEWFOUND-LAND.—St. John's, N. F., Jan. 31.—The steamship " Calcutta," with troops from England, put into the Bay of Bulls last night short of coals, and with loss of spars and boats. The "Calcutta" will come here for coals as soon as the ice clears away.

A further despatch from St. John's, N. F., says: "No water can be seen from here. Nothing but ice to seaward. It is nearly as bad as Cape Race. There is no prospect of boarding any steamer there until the wind changes.'

BANGOR, Feb. 5.

A despatch under Flag of Truce has been received from the Confederate army, and it is reported that the Cabinet at Washington had had a special session on its consideration.

Military movements continue in Missouri. All the Federal Troops on the line of the Pacific railroad, West of Jefferson City, are under marching orders.

A gang of Freebooters is in possession of exington. News by California steamer has been reeived. Business is dull at Panama owing to troubles in the interior. Heavy rains had damaged Coffee Crop in

Costa Rica. Chili quiet. Large shipments of flour to Europe. Treachery and fraud suspected in fitting out Burnside Expedition, in regard to draught of

No news from Burnside or Kentucky.

Received from Jacob Corey, Sec'y. Treasurer, the following sums for the Union Society, viz: Jacob Corey \$1.00; Gehiel Humprehys \$1.00; Julia E. Humpreys 20 cents; Mrs. Hannah Vin-cent 20 cents: Miss Harriet Akerly 25 cents; Mrs. Margaret Parker 50 cents. The following sums were previously received and accounted for, but not personally named :-Julia E. Humphreys 80 cents; Miss Harriet Akerly 25 cents; Mr. Geo. Parker 50 cents. E. C. Cady, Sec'y. Union Board.

Deaths.

On Tuesday evening, after a tedious illness, Lucinda, aged 5 years and 9 months, fourth daugh-ter of Richard and Margaret Thomas. Funeral to-No immediate attack anticipated and peo-

morrow, (Thursday) at 2 o'clock, from her father's residence Prince William Street.

On Monday evening, the 3d iust., after a short but severe illness. Matilda, wife of Mr. James J. Longmuir, aged 57 years.

At her residence, in Elgin, A. C., on the 8rd of Dec., Lucinde, beloved wife of Mr. Charles Graves, in the 48th year of her age, leaving a husband and

seven children to mourn their loss. She died in At Elgin, A. C., on the 12th of Nov., John M. Leman, in the 37th year of his age, leaving a wife and 7 children to mourn their loss. His end was

At Prosser Creek, Elgin, A. C., Mrs. Elizabeth Geldart, in the 80th year of her age. She lived a Godly live, and died in hope of a blissfull immor-

OBITUARY. At Fredericton, January, 26th, Mrs. Deborah J. Huestis, departed this life in the 58th year of her age. Mrs. Huestis was a valued member of the Fredericton Church. Her native place was New York, and she made a profession of religion in 1813, before she came to this Province. About 30 years ago she united with the Church

which then existed at Bear Island, on the St. John River, where she had come to reside. In 1843 she removed with her family to Fredericton, and joined the Church there, of which she continued ber till her death. Her course was an onward and uniformly consistant one; her delight was in the service of the Lord, and in communion with his service of the Lord, and in communion with his people; this was particularly shown in her love for the female prayer meeting which she constantly attended, and latterly accomodated at her own house, nor did she omit, whenever opportunity offered, to testify her love to the Saviour, and her attachment to His cause. Though firmly holding her own views, she did not allow differences of opinion to alienate her from those

who love the same Lord.

The death of her husband, twelve years ago, and other trials, had been productive of spiritual benefit. Her own death was sudden and unexpected, being preceded by scarcely a week's illness. On previous occasions she had seemed much nearer her end, but had recovered. In one of these illness's when visited by the writer, she was scarcely able to speak from the painful nature of her malady, but pointed out the chapter she desired to hear read, in which occurs the passage; "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for ane a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.

This has now been realized in her experience.

Married.

On the 16th January, a; the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Trimble, Mr. Ben-jamin Blakeny, to Miss Jerusha A. Bishop, both of

jamin Blakeny, to Miss Jerusha A. Bishop, both of Elgin, A. C.
On the 20th Jan., by the same, Mr. William Garland, to Miss Elizabeth Carl, both of Elgin, A. C. On Wednesday, 4th Feb., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William Burns, to Miss Tamar Colwell, both of the Parish of Cambridge.
On the 30th Jan., by the same, Mr. Henry Williams, to Miss Maria Jones, both of the Parish of Simonds.
On the 24th Jan., by Elder John E. Fillmore, Mr.

On the 24th Jan., by Elder John E. Fillmore, Mr. Simon S. Steves, to Miss Margaret Duffy, both of Hillsboro, A. C. Also, by the same, Mr. William S. Crossman, to

Monday, Feb. 3.
Schr. Express, Belyea, Boston, J. F. Marsters gen. cargo. Schr. N. Noyes, Holmes, Boston, W. M. Mesean, gen. cargo. Schr. Ocean Wave, Flewelling, New York, gen. CLEARED.

Schooner Clifton, Belyea, New York, Jas. Richardson, hackmatac knees. MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Bristol, 17th Jan., ship Salem, from New York.

Arrived at Plymonth, 11th Jan., brig Minnehaha, Cleared at Havre, 11th Jan., ship William Lord Jr., Brown, for this port.

MEETING of the King's County Teachers
A Institute will be held at Sussex Corner, on
the first Friday in February. Commencing at 10
o'cl ck, P. M. Teachers of the County are respect
fully invited to attend.
A Public Educational Meeting will be held in
the Evening at 7 o'clock.
C. R. PALMER, See'y.
Unper Sussey, Jan 16, via with.

Upper Sussex, Jan 16, vis, wkly.