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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1863.

Vol 50

THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Gilman commenced by reminding that people were sometimes very easily led astray by oratory. He made some amusing observations in reference to the similar of previous speakers, and proceeded to say that we ought to let well enough alone; that our resources would permit, and we ought to look well to our population, resources and power to meet the liability before entering into such an important work as that contemplated by the bill. He thought that the British Government had shown that they had no interest in the work, as she had not contributed one cent toward it. It was to be a military road the British Government ought to contribute toward it, and Canada ought to contribute in accordance with her population. His opinion was that we ought to be benefited politically or commercially by it, and that we were in a position to undertake it.

At 11 15 o'clock the debate on the Rail-way Bill was resumed by Mr. Gilman, who commenced by reading some correspondence in reference to the North Shore route. He read other correspondence, of which, with due deference to Mr. Gilman, the people are now thoroughly weary. He thought that we had not been so anxious the British Government would have furnished money and would also have been stockholders in the undertaking. Supposing that there was danger of an invasion, he would ask the Secretary of War to be the man to charge the British Government for transporting troops over the line from Halifax to Quebec. The Secretary—"Certainly I would." H. (Mr. G.) did not say whether he would or not. He did not think that he could expect the road to pay for itself directly or indirectly. He thought that it was of much more importance commercially to Canada than us. In 1855 the whole of our imports from all the North American Colonies amounted to \$14,592 and exports \$23,837, and he could not see what use or benefit there was in paying to undertake this line. [Mr. Gray here read from the custom House returns a statement that our imports from Nova Scotia in 1851 amounted to \$796,370.] Mr. Gilman continued from what he said to him by Mr. Adams, stating that all our imports from Canada in 1851 amounted to, in round numbers, \$140,000 and our exports, \$51,000. From this he did not think that there was any prospect of large trade with Canada by the proposed road. He did not fear that we would have war with the United States, and he took occasion to express his sympathy with the North and denounce the thought of hostilities in the Province. He thought it ought to be clearly defined in the bill who was to determine the route. He reminded him of the old play, "Shut your eyes, and open your mouth, and I'll give you some something that'll make you wise." He would ask if there was anything in the bill to limit the expenditure to \$3,000,000. He proceeded to argue that there was no such limit. It is constituents were to ask him what he would think of the road if it passed right through the County of Charlotte, his advice would be: "Wait a little longer; wait until your are in a position to pay for them." Considering our ability to pay, we are only kept to pay taxes enough. He then proceeded lengthily to argue that the present Railway has not come up to our expectations, but the arguments in favor of the preparation are already exhausted. He could not see the probability of an increase of population through the route of the Rail-way and took up the figures of the Secretary, contending that if it had not been commenced for at least ten or fifteen years, he had listened to the speeches attentively and was most anxious to form correct conclusions in reference to the matter, and had made up his mind deliberately that legislation at the present time was premature. He spoke until one o'clock, principally, he said, to accommodate the Hon. Attorney-General, who he knew would prefer to speak in the afternoon when there would be ladies in the gallery.

Frederickton, April 15.
Bill to limit operation of English Bank-rupt certificates thrown out.
The mileage report on motion of McPhelin's was recommitted. Motion to postpone three months lost, as also amendment to compute distance by shortest good highway to each member's residence to be certified to by Speaker.

Coddip moved a resolution to give mileage for whatever distance members may certify they have travelled. This was carried.
A bill to provide for the sale of liquor at Pic-Nic, etc. passed.
Skinner introduced copyright bill for books, prints, photographs, etc.

Progress made in bill to amend law for the extension of King-Street, Charlottton.
April 15
Mr. Stevens brought forward the petition of certain parties in Charlotte County, for the exclusive right to cut and carry away timber and lumber from the Crown Lands of this Province for a period of ten years, in consideration of the payment of \$100,000 annually. The hon. gentleman urged upon the committee the serious consideration of the prayer of the petition, as by compliance therewith an additional sum of \$38,000 would be realized to the revenues of the Province over and above the income of the Crown Land Department at the present time. Mr. McPhelin said that the House, he thought would never agree to such a monopoly as this asked for, but it was such a bill as he thought the Government and the Crown Land Department should profit by. A resolution that the prayer of the petition be complied with was lost.

Frederickton, April 16
Bill to extend Jail limits postponed three months.
Bill to restrain operations of Act relating to the Boundary Line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick committed.
Smith moved that despatches between himself and Governor and Luke of Newcastle relative to his conduct in connection with passage through House of Act now sought to be restrained, be read, to place him right with country. Attempts had been made to ruin his character. This he would resent whether made by Duke or Governor. Despatches read. Governor charges Smith with taking advantage of his position as Attorney General to assist his private interests. Smith denies in sharp language. Still under discussion.

FROM THE STATES.
Bangor, April 14.
Arago, from Port Royal, 11th, via Charlotte bar, arrived at New York.
Landside and six iron clads remained off the bar, on the 11th.
Nothing new since the bombardment of the 7th.
Gen. Hunter, with army, would leave for Port Royal next day.
Confederates destroyed gunboat "Washington" which went around to Broad-River near Port Royal Ferry on the 8th.
New York Times' New Orleans letter says that Banks is strongly fortifying all approaches to the City. Believed Confederates can concentrate 75,000 men near the City in 12 hours.
Apprehensions of raid from Mobile on Ship Island entertained.
London letter in Herald says probably direct orders been sent to Admiral Milne, to capture Commodore Wilkes and Vanderbilt; also that ten new vessels for Confederates sailed and two more ready.

April 16th.
None of the iron clads except the Keokuk seriously damaged.
Design of attack on Charleston not abandoned. Confidence of Naval officers unshaken.
Several small blockade runners captured in Gulf.
Barrade orders domestic traitors in his department to be sent beyond Federal lines.
Richmond despatch of 11th admits bad defeat of Pogram in Kentucky.
Reported surrender of Gen Foster is discredited.
Reported U. S. Attorney General doubts validity of Peterhoff's capture.
Tubane's despatch says Longstreet attacked Federals under Keyes near Yorktown Saturday. Former repulsed and driven to Williamsburg.
An attack on Suffolk by Pryor considered probable. Supposed these movements are to prevent reinforcing Gen Foster.

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that that of a go-between—by which we mean that creature who carries to the ears of one neighbor every injurious observation that happens to drop from another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself. By his vile officiousness he makes that poison effective which else were inert; for three-fourths of the slanders in the world would never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, who under the mask of double friendship, act the part of double traitors.

BIRDS AND INSECTS.
(From the London Examiner.)
France is swarming with and devoured by insects because she gluttonously eaten up small birds; which were her natural allies against destructive insects. Our neighbors have called that one bird on the spit is worth two in the bush, and the consequence is now a scarcity of birds and noxious superabundance of insect life, constituting a serious national evil. A report has been made on the subject, which contains some highly curious information. After specifying the enemies of trees, cereals, and plants, and the enormous damage done by them, the reporter makes these interesting reflections:—"However considerable these ravages are, it is surprising that they are not even greater when the prodigious fecundity of these evil species are considered; and if God in his wisdom had not provided a remedy, vegetation would have disappeared from the face of the earth. In fact, against such enemies man is powerless. His genius may enable him to follow the course of the planets, to penetrate mountains, or steer a ship against a storm; he can kill or bend to his will the monsters of the forest; but in the presence these myriads of insects which, from every point of the horizon, settle upon his fields, cultivated with so much care, his strength is sheer weakness. His eye is not sharp enough to discern many of them, his hand too slow to catch them. And even were he to annihilate them by millions, they would reappear by millions. From above, from below, from right to left they come in legions innumerable, without relapse. In this invincible army which advances to the conquest of the labor of man, each member has its month, its day, its season, its tree, its plant: each knows its own battle ground, and never mistakes its post. At the beginning of the world man would have succumbed in this unequal struggle if God had not given him in the bird a powerful auxiliary, a faithful ally, who wonderfully accomplishes the task which man is incapable of performing." Providence to provide a benign and every injurious excess had been daily appreciated and trusted to by man, he would have been more circumspect in the word of destruction, and would have taken good heed not to wage war against creatures really his natural allies. And everywhere in the scheme of nature the balance of bene and antidote will be found, as Chaucer teaches us in these finely cadenced lines:—"For whilke ground that beareth the weeds wick, Search also those wholesome herbs as oft, And next to the foul nettle rough and chick, The rose yerlith sweet and smooth and mild, And next the yarrowe is the hill aloft, And next the darlike night the glad morrow, And joy also is next the fine of sorrow."

Nature has done much to obtain for birds the forbearance at least, if not the tenderness and love of man. They are beautiful because they must be so much seen, just as, on the contrary, the reptiles, which from their habits are so much out of sight, are ugly and repugnant. And besides their elegant forms and pretty or rich plumage, they give cheerful or sweet voice to the country. It should have been divined that creatures with such pleasing gifts to cause them to be spared and liked by man had offices to perform for his welfare. A large general humanity is indeed for the interests both unknown and known of mankind.—But even in this country it is but lately that a systematic persecution of the rocks was commenced, and only happily stopped by the timely discovery, through Waterson, we remember rightly, that the rook is the appointed enemy of the destructive wireworm.

The farmer now knows, when he sees the rook strutting and waddling about his fields as if they were their own, that they are his friends and allies, rendering good service for all they take from him, which may be considered as their wages for their duties in the rural constabulary force against the wireworm and vermin. Owls have always been persecuted, and everything is, indeed, against them. As they are birds of night, nature has not given them any of the gaudy and lavishness of other birds; but now, standing this owl, proper to the night, deserves the praise of the old madrigal:—"Of all the brave birds that ever I see,

The owl is the fairest in her degree." The owl preys on field mice and other vermin and insects obnoxious to the farmer; but this useful ally would have been extirpated long ago, had not its nocturnal habits happily withdrawn it from the eyes and opportunities of its stupid enemies. The rook is nearly extinct. They may be counted now and the places specified rejoicing in their goodly presence. He is a bird of prey, and we cannot precisely tell the good he does, but we have faith in his mission and admiration of his handsomeness and darts. He is a great thief when he gets among men, and makes acquaintance with all-courting gold and silver; and then he has all the virtues of a rogue, full of conversation and comical ways. In a state of nature, he is a solitary, serious bird, but domesticated, all familiarity and fun. Why he is represented as the prophet of evil, we see not, and Ralph may have suggested the thought to Goldsmith's Good-natured Man; that croaker rhymes with joker. In other respects our bird establishments stand pretty well. Abroad the case is dimly different. The rook is about as scarce France and Southern Germany at iron thoughtfulness, we may be allowed to observe that, by destroying 500 insects during the day, that swallow had rendered a greater service to humanity than if ten chassecours had returned home with full bags.

THE YEAR OF NINES.—The present 1863, presents some curious combinations in regard to the figure 9.
If you add the first two figures together, their sum is 18.
If you add the last two, 63—their equal 9.
If you set the first two figures 18, under 63—and add them together the result is 81, the figures of which added together, 8+1—equal 9.
If you subtract the first two from 63—the remainder is 45 the figures of which if added together 4+5—9.
If you divide the 63 by the 18, the quotient is 3, with 9 remainder.
If you multiply all figures together, thus 18x63, the result is 1134, the figures of which, 1+1+3+4—9.
If you add all the figures of the year together, the sum is 18, and the sum 1x—8 equal 9.
If you divide 1863 by 9, the quotient is 207, 2+0+7—9.
If you divide 1863 by 3 the quotient is 621, 6+2+1—9.
If you divide 1863 by 23, the quotient is 81, 8+1—9.
There are other similar results. The year 1881 will provide a large variety of similar combinations.

THE MANUAL EXERCISE.—The following was published in the Boston "Daily Advertiser" more than forty years ago:
"My lady! the first thing you have to do is to answer to your name; when you hear the word 'Attention,' you must bring both the starboard and larboard heels to bear together, keeping your girth stays taut, bowed up, and square your shoulders by the lifts & braces, clapping both your fists against your bonds, one and all the same moment, till the words 'Stand at ease,' when the hollow of your starboard foot must be smartly back eastern of the heel of the larboard one—you must also clap an over hand knot upon your fist athwart your bread bag; after coming to attention, at the word 'Shoulder arms,' rouse Brown Bess by the middle, and bow her up from the lower tier of the starboard side, to the larboard bow. Keeping a good look out that she does not take a lee lurch, and capsizes, otherwise you will be apt to knock out your shipmate's top lights.—At the word 'Secure arms,' the starboard board arm, which is now fast to the starboard bands, must go athwart your bread bag, in order to receive Brown Bess by the breech, clapping your larboard fist to her midships—be sure to have her muzzle ahead, so that her breech will come right under your larboard wing, so as to secure fireworks from squalls, no tarpaulin being allowed. After shouldering at the word 'Present arms,' you slow Bess halt round and seize her with the starboard fist, then fetch her up betwixt your top lights, so that your flying gib boom will be two inches from her midships; be sure to back the hollow of the starboard foot astern of the heel of the larboard one, during this motion; after bringing Bess from the larboard bow, the next is 'Advance arms,' both of the two first motions of which are the same as 'Present arms,' but at the third, you have her along side of the starboard bands, so as to secure her along side, so much for one lesson."

THE BRITISH "BERRY BOOK" ON THE OWL.—The London Morning Post states that three series of patches on the affairs of North America have just been published. The first includes correspondence between Earl Russell, Lord Lyons, and Mr. Sturgis, chiefly on the subject of Cotton. Towards the end, however, there are some despatches bearing on the politics of the United States and the progress of the war. The following despatch addressed to Lord Lyons is Mr. Russell's criticism on President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation:
FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 17, 1863.
My Lord.—The proclamation of the President of the United States, enclosed in your lordship's despatch of the 2nd inst., appears to be of a very strange nature.
It professes to emancipate a reality, but it does not decree emancipation of slaves in any States or parts of States occupied by Federal troops, and subject to United States jurisdiction, and therefore, emancipation, decreed, might have been carried into effect.
It would seem to follow that in the Border States, and also in New-Orleans, a slave owner may recover his fugitive slave by the ordinary process of law, but that the ten States in which the proclamation decrees emancipation, a fugitive slave may resist, and this resistance, if successful, is to be upheld and aided by the United States armed forces.
The proclamation, therefore, makes slavery at once legal and illegal, and makes slaves, either punishable for running away from their masters, or entitled to be supported and encouraged in so doing, according to the locality of the plantation to which they belong, and the loyalty of the State in which they may happen to be.
There seems to be no declaration of principle addressed to slavery in this proclamation. It is a measure of war, and a measure of war of a very questionable kind.
As President Lincoln has twice appealed to the judgment of mankind in his proclamation, I venture to say I do not think it can or ought to satisfy the friends of abolition, who look for total and impartial freedom for the state, and not for vengeance on the slave owner. I am &c., RUSSELL.

A correspondent in Charlotte informs of a mining engineer, and about a dozen practical miners, will shortly be at work in that County on a rich copper mine. We believe that it is situated in the neighborhood of New River or Letetee. These are not the only localities in Charlotte in which copper may be found. We published some time ago an account of the copper ores found on Simpson's Island, as described by Mr. Mathew. We have also heard of very rich lead ores being found near St. Andrews. The mining operations to which we refer are undertaken by a wealthy English Company. We believe also that Messrs. Chipman and Bolton of St. Stephen are interested in the matter, and have been the means of directing the attention of the English capitalists to the enterprise. If we are not mistaken, a gentleman in this city now somewhat prominently before the public, will be the loser by the success of the Charlotte mining operations, as he is an interested party.—St. John Globe.

American silver is refused by the merchant of St. John, at the face; it passes at a discount of twenty per cent, the American cents will not pass at all. The Banks will only receive British silver for deposit. This will have the effect of checking the drain of gold from the banks. There is a considerable amount of American silver and cents now afloat in town we are informed, which is being turned into current funds.

St. Andrews Railway.—Large Train.
One of the largest trains that has yet passed over the road this season, arrived yesterday evening, consisting of 31 cars heavily freighted with tananoe ship-frames, knees, futtocks, shingles and sleepers, also several head of cattle from the Aroostook for St. Stephen. The passenger car seemed to be well filled and in this respect we take pleasure in recording the great increase of passenger travel.

A FEMALE HUNTER.—The Bangor Weekly relates the exploit of Mr. H. L. Leonard, a Bangor lady, now with her husband on the Restigouche River, N. B. Having an ambition to kill a moose, she travelled with her husband fourteen miles on snow-shoes, camping at night in a snow bank with the mercury at 25 degrees below zero. A day or two subsequently, following closely in her husband tracks four miles, she suddenly encountered a bull moose, weighing between eight and nine hundred pounds. Throwing aside her gloves she seized her gun, and although under considerable excitement, brought the animal down in his tracks. The skinning and dressing of the carcass being attended to, she returned to camp, and next day snow-shoed it back, fourteen miles to Hunter's Lodge.

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