

18 and ST. JOHN STAGE.

three times each week, on Monday, Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, and on Thursday, and Saturday, and go through in way twenty five Shill-

FARES. To Magogadavie, 7s. 6d. To New River, 6 s To Musquash, 6 s Carleton, 6 s

kept in St. Andrews at in St. John at the Horse need drivers have been Carriages provided. Paid to the comfort and gers.

L. E. COPELAND. For the Proprietors. 16, 1837. 48an

LEGAL. Any legal demands against Mr. Turner Brown of St. Patrick in the deceased, are requested to the subscriber for addebted to the said Estate immediate payment to Y. BROWN, Esq. Sole Executor. 1. 1837. 57td.

NOTICE. That stand indebted to I. & E. Jarvis and la- a subscriber, come for- different accounts be put in the hands of or collection. ELIZA JARVIS. 1. 1838. 111

LEGAL NOTICE. Any legal demands against Mr. Jones, late of St. John, are requested to the subscriber for addebted to the said Estate immediate payment to WREN, Administrator. 1. 1837. 44ra

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ST. ANDREWS STANDARD. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY GEO. N. SMITH.

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ADVERTISEMENTS. Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid if no written directions. First insertion of 12 lines and under, 2/6 Each repetition of do 1/6 First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

UNITED STATES. Report of the Committee on State Lands in relation to the Madawaska Road.

The Joint Standing Committee on State Lands, to which was referred the return of the Surveyor General of the survey of the Aroostook to the St. John's River, near the mouth of the Madawaska River, have had the same under consideration and ask leave to

REPORT: That by an act of the Legislature of this State, passed March 23, 1831, the land Agent of this State was authorized to cause to be surveyed and laid out a road from some eligible point on the Military Road to some point on the River St. John near the mouth of the Fish River, not varying more to the East than to some point near the mouth of the Madawaska River, or so much thereof as might be considered for the interest of the State, and was further authorized to expend from time to time such sums of money as might be necessary to make said Road safe and convenient for travellers, not exceeding however, ten per cent. of the value of timber and land provided the State of Massachusetts should authorize the Agent of that State to expend equal sums on her part for the same purpose—provided further that the said Agent should bridge, causeway, and make said road by contract, if proposals were offered which in the opinion of said Agents were reasonable and sufficient security given for the performance of the same.

That the Legislature of Massachusetts so far as to authorize her agent to make said road in conjunction with the Agent of this State from the Madawaska to the Aroostook rivers, a distance of seventy four miles, two hundred and sixty two rods; provided that the expense of the same and of the other improvements she might make in opening roads, restoring obstructions in streams, &c. should not exceed the amount of ten per cent. of the money received by that State on the sales of timber and land. That in pursuance of said authority the land Agent of said States proceeded to lay out and open a winter road from the Military road to the Aroostook river; the above named distance of seventy four miles two hundred and sixty two rods, and that, on the 1st of November and one half mile of said road, commencing on the Military road, were turned out during the last season.

That the ten per cent. on the sales of land appropriated to the object by the law of 1831 amounts at this time to the sum of sixty thousand one hundred and forty nine dollars and forty cents, of which sum fourteen thousand three hundred seventy one dollars and twenty five cents have been expended in opening and making the road to the Aroostook, leaving an unexpended balance in the Land Office and the Treasury of forty five thousand seven hundred and sixty eight dollars and fifty cents to be applied to the completing the road to the Aroostook, which the State of Massachusetts has united with us, and in extending it to the St. John, which by the survey is forty six miles one hundred twenty six rods further, when Massachusetts shall authorize her agent to contribute her proportion in making the same.

The committee are satisfied from the best information that can be obtained on the subject that this road will open to the inhabitants of this and the neighboring States, a tract of land of greater productive power and better adapted to all the wants of agriculture than any other in New England, and they believe that they are but expressing the almost universal sense and feeling of the citizens of this State on the subject, when they recommend that this Road may be continued and completed as speedily as may be, in accordance with the provisions of the law of 1831, and that a quantity of land equal to one 1/2 of townships on each side of the whole length of said road be laid out and lotted out, and of the lands belonging to said road and sold to such persons only as intend and will engage to settle and improve the same, and they recommend that the commonwealth of Massachusetts be invited in accordance with the liberal policy heretofore pursued by that State in relation to her lands in Maine, to unite with this State in preparing and offering to settlers an equal quantity of her lands bordering upon said Road upon the same conditions established by us.

Your committee have looked in vain for any other portion of the public domain which offers equal facilities and inducements to settlements, with the fertile region which will be opened to the public by this road, and at the same time that they believe the measure peculiarly calculated to promote the agricultural interests of the State, they consider it a measure of vast importance to the great and leading interests of all its citizens, in its tendency to arrest and turn back upon this beautiful region the tide of emigration now flowing from this and the other New England States to the south and the west, in opening a channel of communication with the settlers on the territory of this State, on the river St. John, and in demonstrating to the people and the governments of this State

The Standard. NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1838. Number 9.

and of the Union, the necessity that the settlement of our still unadjusted boundary should be no longer procrastinated.

M. P. NORTON, per order. In the House of Representatives. Mr. Fillmore submitted the following resolution, which, by the rule, lies over one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House any information possessed by him respecting the capture and destruction of the steamboat Caroline, at Schlosser, during the night of the 29th December last, and the murder of citizens of the United States on board, and all the particulars thereof, not heretofore communicated; and especially to inform the House whether said capture was authorized, commended, or sanctioned, or has been avowed, by the British authorities or officers, or any of them; and also whether steps have been taken by him to obtain satisfaction from the Government of Great Britain on account of said outrage; and to communicate to the House all correspondence or communications relative thereto, which have passed between the Government of the United States, or any of the public authorities of either.

GENERAL JESUP'S GOOD FAITH and honorable conduct towards the Seminoles.—While the Senate's Appropriation Bill was under consideration in the House, Mr. Everett, in repelling the charge of the want of good faith upon the part of the Cherokee mediation, made in substance the following statement.

The reason why so treaty was effected, was one who'dly disconnected with the Cherokees. General Jesup demanded, as a preliminary to any negotiation, that the Seminoles should deliver up their women and children, and that the warriors should come in and surrender their arms! To which proposition Sam Jones sensibly replied, who ever heard of such preliminaries! The negotiations were in consequence ended, and the poor Seminoles that had been persuaded to attend this mediation, were taken prisoners, thereby adding fresh laurels to the military fame of an American General.

This is the affair of the white flag, to which we alluded in some remarks a few days since. That our reader may know how destitute of foundation the charge implicating the conduct of the Cherokees in this transaction, is, and learn with what utter detestation they viewed the perfidy of Jesup's conduct, we subjoin an extract of a letter from one of the delegates, (N. H.) Sentinel.

Washington City, Dec. 31, 1837. We could not succeed in our mission to make peace with our brethren the Seminoles and it was not our fault nor theirs, but that of the commanding officer of the army, Major, the principal of the Seminoles, and several Chiefs who came in with us under the protection of my little white handkerchief as a flag of peace, were after it was ascertained that peace could not be established, sent to St. Augustine and thrown into prison. So much for the honor of the United States.

This is the second violation of the flag of peace. We remonstrated against the measure, but it availed nothing, and the poor Indians had to go to prison through our instrumentality. Under the strongest appearance of friendship and peace, we were made the instrument of having them sent to a dungeon. But enough. I have not patience to write upon so painful a fact.

With whom, then, rests the charge of treachery? Not with the Cherokees, nor with the Seminoles, in this instance, but with the whites!—with Gen. Jesup! Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon! The Boston Atlas, after quoting the above letter, exclaims— "What a spectacle is here presented! An Indian—a Cherokee, compelled to feel himself humiliated in our own degradation! Remonstrating against being made the innocent instrument of treachery by our government! We cannot find terms to express our abhorrence of the conduct of Jesup.

"Oh it has caught a tith of infamy, Which like Icarus' thro' all time shall last, Reeking and fresh forever!" If the poor Indian had power to chronicle his wrongs, what a black page would he furnish for the history of America. If we can judge of General Jesup's character, military and moral, from what has transpired of late, we do not believe he will ever succeed in bringing the Seminoles to terms excepting by long stratagem or base treachery. A man who manifests an utter detestation of a sense of honor, who hesitates not to offer pledges and to break them, if thereby he may possibly compass his ends, who evidently views the Indian as a mere brute, and treats him as such, is not fit to have command in a campaign like that of Florida.—[Prov. Journal.]

judgement is matured and the individual fully experienced in all the minutiae of his business. When this is the case, there will be plenty who will know it—and a good business connexion will be easily formed.— industry, capacity and ready intelligence will always find those anxious to form an alliance. But when a young man, so soon as he is of age, becomes eager to get into business for himself, and seizes the opportunity to open his store here, or more probably in the south or west, on a borrowed capital, and in the course of twelve months or more has to break up, he will find there will be a suspicion entertained of his business capacity, and it will be almost impossible to form a good business connexion afterwards.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BOWERY THEATRE. The fire occurred a little after two o'clock on Sunday morning, and the building was entirely destroyed. The whole wardrobe estimated at 7000 or \$8000, fell a prey to the flames. The scenery, machinery and stage property, were soon consumed. The iron safe, containing some money and all the books and papers of the establishment, was saved; but, except this, nothing of any value was rescued.

The wardrobe, scenery, and other properties were valued at about \$60,000 upon which there was no insurance.— Insurance to the amount of \$35,000 had been effected upon the building, which it is supposed will not cover one half of the whole actual loss. Very few of the actors had any effects in the theatre, and they have thus escaped the general ruin. Of the origin of the fire, there is but one opinion, that it was the work of an incendiary. This is the third building that has been burned within ten years. The first edifice was burned in May, 1828, the second in September, 1829, and the third on Sunday morning.

It is not probable that it will be rebuilt, as a strong effort will now be made to extend Canal street through to the Bowery—an improvement greatly desired, and in the way of which the theatre has long stood.

We insert to-day the Toronto Address of Sir Francis Head, which was numerously signed. It draws a humiliating, but true picture of the incapacity of the Colonial Office. Lord Glenelg is a man who abandons the officers of his territories, even of the highest rank, to the malice and persecution of the enemies of the country. The meanest and most worthless of every colony are almost encouraged to bring charges against the Governors. Every facility is granted to them to annoy and persecute their victims, and when they have by dint of great exertions, expense and laceration of feelings, retorted the charges, and put their enemies to flight—when in fact they do not require the countenance and support of his Lordship or the Colonial Office, then and not till then, does he come forward with exonerations, congratulations, and praises. The case of Sir George Arthur was one of this sort. This officer suffered every persecution that malignity could invent and was for years the subject of the basest scoundrelism of a convict colony during which my Lord Glenelg's despatches were as cold as an icicle; and when Sir George had retorted all the charges, his lordship wrote him the warm and friendly letter which has been so extensively published in the Colonial papers. Of a similar character was his treatment of Sir John Colborne, the officer who by his sagacity, foresight, and military talents, recently saved Canada, and preserved to the Crown one of the brightest jewels. This brave and excellent man, while Governor of Upper Canada, was the victim of Home, Koebeuck, and a knot of worthless of that kind who had the ear of Lord Glenelg, and actually made that silly personage believe that Sir John was highly unpopular, and must be removed, or the Province would be lost. In consequence of this his Lordship's despatches assumed a tone so unfriendly, that Sir John felt it his duty to resign, and accordingly did so; but this was no sooner known, than the whole colony resounded with one general and spontaneous regret; addresses poured in as they do now to Sir Francis Head, expressing the warmest attachment to his person, acknowledging the vast services he had rendered to the province, and calling him, as he in fact almost was—the father of the colony. As he took his departure from Toronto, the entire population assembled to bid him farewell; the same manifestations appeared in every town and village he passed through inasmuch that his march was a triumph. For a moment cleared away the mist of publicity at the Colonial Office, and before Sir John reached New York, he was met, we have been told, by counter orders and letters, begging him to return, and assuring him that it was "all a mistake," and that justice should be straightway done him. This farce has been acted with Sir Francis Head, and he is now about to leave the province; but ere this the truth has once more found admission to Downing Street, and we should not be surprised if similar letters to those sent to Sir John Colborne, were now on their way to Sir Francis Head!

In the change that must soon take place in the British Cabinet, we trust the services

of the present Colonial Minister will be dispensed with. Lord John Russell, who has really behaved manfully in the Canada business, must be sensible of the necessity, in times like the present, of consigning that department to competent hands.—New York Albion.

AGRICULTURE. THE FRUITS OF GOOD TILLAGE.—We remember to have read somewhere of an old gentleman who owned a large vineyard.— Besides this farm, he was blessed with two daughters. On the marriage of the eldest, he partitioned her off with one third of his term, and beheld the remaining acres produced quite as much fruit and wine as before. Soon after his youngest daughter was married, and he gave her an equal dowry with the first, and still the remaining third of his soil yielded as much as his entire original plantation. Good farmers will see no mystery in this. The moral of the story is, that as his farms became smaller, he cultivated it more, and the same amount of labor upon a few acres, will make it produce the fruit of many.

There is a great difference between bad tillage and good tillage. Some farmers—no some earth scrapers, merely scratch up the soil, and after dropping the seed haphazard, trust to the chance of the season. It is not wonderful that such farmers have to scratch hard for a living. We have heard many complain that large farms did not pay the expense of their cultivation—that manure is too expensive to use. The earth was therefore largely scratched up sufficient to destroy the face of the soil, and the seed thrown away upon it. We need not say that such farmers have but little grain to sell, and not much money in these hard times, to put out at interest.

Take another case, however; that of the farmer who makes his farm his pride—who means to show his labor and his skill upon every acre—and mark the difference. The land pays treble value upon its surface for all that has been bestowed upon it. The owner enriches the soil, and the soil in its turn, enriches the owner.

Every farmer, to make his farm a source of profit, should make it a source of pride.— Whatever portion of the soil is cultivated, should be well cultivated. The point should be, not to have too many rich acres. The means whereby husbandry is improved and facilitated should be studied and employed. By such careful attention a continual pleasure will be found in agricultural pursuits which will heighten the rewards of good tillage.

HOW TO IMPROVE A POOR FARM.—Richard A. Leonard of Middletown, N. J. has furnished us an interesting account of his manner of improving a worn-out farm, and of the sale of its products the last year. Mr. Leonard came into possession of 80 acres of cultivated but exhausted land, in May 1833. In that year the sale of its products amounted to \$350.83; in 1834 the sales amounted to 718.05; in 1835, to 1125.04; and in 1836, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, and the failure in most of its staple crops, \$1165.13; thus more than doubling its products, by judicious management in three years. His expense during the last year, for labor, manure, and freight, amounted to 224.72, thus leaving him a net profit on his farm of 912.41, or more than ten dollars per acre, per annum.—We quote Mr. Leonard's statement of the means he adopted to thus double the fertility of the soil.

"My farm," says he, "was in so low a condition that it would not produce more than ten bushels of rye or twenty of corn per acre, and as I had no other income than what I could make on my poor farm, I set about farming in earnest. I found it was vain to attempt improvement without manure, so I contrived to get about 400 loads a year, three hundred of which I made in the following manner. I have marle, though of a very inferior quality. I cart about 100 loads of this, into my barn-yard, and yarded my cattle upon it through the season. I carted about fifty loads to my hog-pen, on which I kept my hogs the year round. In this way I got 100 loads more, which is excellent for potatoes, corn, &c., and as my farm is situated near the bay, I obtained from New York annually, from 50 to 75 loads of the best stable dung, at one dollar per load, on delivery, and by mixing it with the earth, &c. I made up the 400 loads. By this treatment I find my land improves rapidly, and my income in a like proportion. But I am sorry to say there are many farmers among us who are still pursuing the old land-killing system scarcely making both ends meet. I might say something concerning the beneficial results of underdraining, and of lime as a manure, but I conclude for the present."

This communication affords a worthy example of prudent industry and good management, and shows that even a poor farm, well managed, may be rendered more productive than many a good one now in under bad management.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. James W. Street, James Douglas and Wm. Scott, to be Appraisers of dutiable Goods in the County of Charlotte, under the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

IN COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 10, 1838. The undermentioned Petitions for land for immediate settlement, are complied with on the following terms: Ulrich Christy, Charlotte County, 2s. 6d. per acre, paid down. Alexander Rose, Charlotte, 2s. 6d. down, or 3s. by instalments, on the necessary State very being made. The lands applied for by the undermentioned applicants are ordered to be sold at Public Auction. William Patterson, Charlotte. Hugh Irvine, Charlotte, not complied with. The following applicants for timber or lumber are complied with, agreeably to the regulations heretofore published. John Stein, Saint George. Robert Dunn, Cape Ann Grant.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY. Sylvanus L. Blake, Megagadavie. James Murchie, Charlotte Couny Little Digdegush; complied with, but to be confined to the first tract described in his petition, the second not being vacant. Thomas Black, Charlotte County, Tower Hill Grant, not complied with. By the regulations heretofore published, the payments due on the above are required to be made, within 60 days after the date of this Notice. Conditions of sale.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale and the remainder, within fourteen days after.

MONTHLY ALMANAC

Table with 6 columns: Day, First week, Second week, Third week, Fourth week, Days. Rows: Feb., March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

USEFUL MEMORANDA. Average time of Sun rises this week, 41m. after 6. Sun sets 15m. before 6. Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 55m. after 6. Day Full 10th—24m. before 9. Day Last Quarter 18th—10m. before 3. Day New 25th—7m. after 1. High Water at Full Moon—5m. after 11.

NEW BRUNSWICK. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL. Saturday Feb. 17. An Act for regulating Jurors, has been postponed until the next Session of the General Assembly. Messrs. Weyer in Hill for the postponement. Messrs. Brown and Thomson absent.

In Committee of Supply Resolved, That there be granted To the Commissioners of the Poor for the Town of Saint Andrews, the sum of £299 1/2, being the balance due them in their expenditure of last year, towards the support and relief of sick and distressed Emigrants; to be taken from the Emigrant fund.

To the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint George, County of Charlotte, the sum of £39 2, to reimburse them for expenses incurred in 1837, in the support and relief of indigent and distressed Emigrants; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, the sum of £1731 11 3 to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor for the City of Saint John, the balance due them for their expenditure in 1837, in support and relief of sick, indigent and distressed Emigrants; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To the Saint Andrews and Saint John Stage Coach Company, the sum of £150, in aid of that establishment, and for the public benefit derived from having a regular communication by means thereof between Saint Andrews and Saint John, provided that three Mails per week be carried and brought by the said Company respectively to Saint Andrews and Saint John.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Lieut. Officers of the Crown to lay before this House their respective opinions as to the legal construction of the Marriage Act, 4 Will. 4th, and whether the Licences now in use are conformable to the provisions of the said Act, especially in that part restricting certain Ministers and Teachers to the solemnization of Marriage between their respective denominations only.

WIT FOR THE WINTER.—What is the most perfect specimen of cool impudence? Throwing a snowball at a man. What situation is remarkably awkward at all seasons? Breaking the ice. Which is best, to be over-head and extra in love?—or in water? In winter, in love—in summer, in water.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.—An interesting tender of murders, &c. has been going round the country hawking a Radical effusion, which he announces in the following terms: "Here's Her Majesty's most wonderful and astonishing speech delivered into parliament on Wednesday last, which spoke so much of liberty, that when the Duke of Wellington heard it he went into fits."—Hull Packet.

STICK TO IT.—"Depend upon it," said one to another, "if you make that assertion again I'll cudgel you!" "You'd better not," replied the other. "Why not?" "Because, if you do, you'll compel me to stick to it," was the reply.

Winter, one would think in March should be under Marching orders.

ENGLISH NEWS.

A matrimonial alliance is on the tapis between Lord Dufferin, eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, and Miss Angela Carter, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.

From the John Bull. Sir Francis Head comes home because he does not find, we understand the means of his situation equal to sustain the dignity of his office.

So says the Courier. Now for the facts. Sir Francis Head neither fails nor succeeds in his mission, the climate unhealthily, or his position unpleasant, and so far from coming home on private grounds, Sir Francis Head, up to this moment, is not aware of his recall.

As to Sir George Arthur's appointment, although we have an extremely high opinion of him as an officer, and that he is entirely unimpaired by the attacks of the Radicals, it does seem a most unaccountable selection to select to him, to give him the rank of Major General, and to give him, also, in preference to all the senior Colonists and all the Major Generals in the army the government of a Colony, the only fault of the present Governor of which is his anti-Radicalism.

GENERAL EDUCATION.—Mr. Wyse is certainly working this great principle with a detestable zeal. His talents—his ready eloquence—his profound and extensive knowledge to the circumstances in which he finds the population of the empire—the earnestness of his appeals to the intelligence and feelings of the superior ranks of society—these have been completely acknowledged, and have, in enlightened and honest England produced their results.

Mr. Wyse has been everywhere welcomed. We have given already the proceedings of the Chesham Meeting. On looking through the Sheffield Chronicle, we find in that journal a report of the Meeting held there, for which we regret we cannot find room.

"The Dissenters, ever foremost in active exertions to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of their fellow countrymen and of mankind generally, have called several public meetings for the purpose of petitioning parliaments in favor of a National System of Education, in the blessings of which all classes and sects may freely participate. We regret to find that the clergy of the established church are prepared to throw every obstacle in the way of the Dissenters; unless the latter consent to place the new system of education, together with the funds voted to support it, under their exclusive management. This is a concession which the Dissenting body in England never will, and never ought to make."

The Dissenters have had too much experience of the presence of the hierarchy of the clergy of the Established Church: have paid too dearly for past confidence in the good faith of that body; are too conscious of their own strength, and have too much confidence in themselves, and the purity of their motives to divest themselves of the direction of the education of their children. The Dissenters are not the party to make concessions. They have no richly endowed universities, no rich benefices, no bishoprics, denaries, pluralities, and cathedral stalls, for titled drones: no such worldly morsels as tithes and Easter offerings. When the established clergy strip themselves of those exclusive pastoral comforts the Dissenters will start even with them; but until then it is natural that those who suffer from their enjoyment of so much could not concede them more.

Fair enough. We shall only say that the Dissenters in Ireland, with the exception of a small section, would have acted a very different part. Daddy Cooke would have told them to follow in the wake of the Establishment: to bend the knee and worship that President Prelacy, the abomination of all true Presbyterians: Daddy would drag the body through the dirt; but the English Dissenters are made of honest and sterner stuff. But to return: We find by letters from Manchester that the grand Dinner which was given to Mr. Wyse on Thursday last, and the report of which we shall have the pleasure of inserting in our next, was such, notwithstanding the intrigues and opposition of the Established Clergy, as fully to gratify the pure and honest ambition of the Hon. Member for Waterford: and spend the great cause with which his name has become identified.—Dublin Ex. Post.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the Court of Common Pleas on the 26th November last, Judgment was given in a case of much importance to the Trade of these Colonies. The following report of the decision we extract from the London Observer.

GOVERNMENT.—In this action the Plaintiff had obtained a verdict with damages for contribution upon a ship and cargo, for the value of a quantity of timber, consigned on board the said ship

from Quebec, on account of the Plaintiff, and thrown overboard on the passage to London, for the safety of the ship and cargo. A rule to set aside the verdict was obtained this Term, on the ground that the timber had been stowed on the deck with the knowledge and consent of the Plaintiff, and that it had been in such cases always held by English Judges to be the timber being himself a party to the improper stowage, was not entitled to any compensation, should it be found necessary, for the safety of his ship, to throw his property overboard. The Court gave judgment, today in favour of the Plaintiff, and discharged the rule.—The Court had given the subject much consideration on account of its great commercial importance. It appeared that all the foreign and English authorities were agreed that where goods were thrown overboard for the safety of the ship and cargo, the owner of such goods was entitled to a contribution upon the ship and cargo; but where goods were impermissibly stowed upon deck, and it was found necessary for the safety of the ship and cargo to throw them overboard, the owner of such goods had his remedy against the captain and owners, and against them only, for the improper stowage. It was also laid down as a condition for the defendant, that if the owner of goods stowed away, caused or consented to the improper stowage, he had no remedy at all. But it was not in all cases an improper stowage to stow goods upon deck—at least the law had been laid down in the English Courts—and the present was a case in which a safe and proper stowage warranted the stowage of the timber upon deck, and therefore, when it became necessary to throw the goods overboard, the Plaintiff was entitled to contribution on the ship and cargo, which were saved by the sacrifice of his property.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. Comstock, the professor of anatomy, gave an exhibition on Saturday evening, at the Free Press Hall, N. Y., for the purpose of exhibiting a practical explanation of his system of instruction, and showing its success in the cure of stammering and other defects of speech. A large audience, many ladies being among the number, was present, and the exhibition evidently gave general satisfaction. It was surprising to hear the firmness and smoothness with which the pupils spoke, many of whom until recently were considered stammerers, and it was well worth watching to learn in how short a time the evil habit had been eradicated, the consciousness of a complete cure being strongly manifested in the modest confidence with which the Doctor's pupils conversed. The pupils were young ladies, and through their recitations before so large an audience. It must not, however, be supposed that their system of instruction is intended solely for the stammerer. Founded upon the sound philosophical principle of "catching down" Dr. Rush, it is important in many respects. It has a wonderful effect in developing the voice and in giving it volume, flexibility, and compass, while the practice of the elements strengthens the chest, and is very beneficial to the general health, fortifying it in a measure against the approach of disease of the lungs. The advantage of vocal gymnastics judiciously conducted is not yet generally appreciated, but it is more than probable that the time will come when they will form a part of every liberal course of instruction.

The testimony which has been taken respecting the burning of the steamboat Caroline, was received at Washington on Thursday. We learn that it appears that the burning was an unpremeditated act, and that the explosion of a pocket pistol, and that not the least preparation or precaution against an attack had been made. All the fighting that took place on the deck arose from the British soldiers encountering each other in the dark. The boat was plundered of the mattresses and other furniture before it was fired.

We regret very much to learn that Lady Head was treated with rudeness at Rochester, on her way to Albany, and that the civility to which she was exposed was carried to such a length as to cause serious alarm to herself and family.

Sir Francis Head, whose purpose was to come to New York from Canada via Lexington, has been advised that arrangements have been made on the frontier to annoy him by arrest, on an indictment! This Baronet will of course save those officious people an opportunity of any such public exhibition of their folly. [N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Since our paper went to press we have been informed that an Express has arrived at Detroit, bringing the information that the Patriotes, to the number of about 800, are assembled in the neighborhood of Black Swamp, Toledo and Monroe.

They are under the command of the self-styled Ad. Gen. M'Leod, Sutherland, and others, and are well supplied with arms, munitions, &c.

The soldiers here are to leave this evening for Detroit, where it is expected they will arrive in 96 hours.

Gen. Brady who is in command at that point, is an active efficient officer, and will undoubtedly disarm the Patriotes as soon as they come within his reach.

A rumour has been current here this evening, that the British near Detroit have fired upon our side and killed several men. This we are authorised to say by Col. Worth, is wholly without foundation.

CANADA.

A meeting of the Canada Merchants now in Liverpool, (several of whom arrived on Monday by the Independence) was held at the Queen's Arms Hotel, on Tuesday. It was numerously attended, and a resolution was unanimously agreed to, that the state of affairs in Canada demanded the most energetic and prompt measures, and that a deputation consisting of those merchants at present in the country, direct from Canada, should wait upon Lord Glenelg, and explain to him, in the fullest manner, the deplorable condition of the British residents in Canada, in consequence of a struggle which a vigilant government should have prevented. Among the merchants present were the following: Allan Gilmore, Esq. of the house Allan Gilmore & Co. Quebec; Alexander Rankin, Esq. of the firm Gilmore, Rankin, & Co. Miramichi; Jas. Roger, Esq., of the firm Roger, Deane, & Co. Quebec; Charles E. Levy, Esq. of the firm C. E. Levy & Co. Quebec; Jas. Moore, Esq., of the firm Moore Brothers & Co. Montreal; Gen. W. O'Brien, Esq. of the firm Atkinson, Osborne, & Co. Quebec, &c. —Liverpool Mail, 25th Dec.

Private letters from Kingston, received by yesterday's mail, from a quarter which entitles the information they furnish, to full confidence, state that the United States Marshall had just come over from Watertown, in New York State, bringing information that Mackenzie, VAN KENSSELER, LOUAT, and others, were in that vicinity, with a body of about 1000 men, whom he stated to be well armed, and about to make an attack upon Kingston, with a view to drive the steam

boats and plunder the place. He added that the authorities of the United States in that quarter were wholly unable to disperse them.—Kingston, is garrisoned by about 600 British Volunteers, besides an abundance of arms for all, and could therefore possibly be dislodged by any force the patriots can bring against them. At the same time, the expedition may do mischief, if this sort of business is to go on, unless the United States authorities manage very soon indeed to arrest and punish, or else give up to us for punishment, the getters up of these frothing parties, (be they citizens or refugees,) they will soon find the two countries at war. They had better take one course or other promptly. The longer they wait, the more difficult and expensive they will find the experiment.

Mackenzie has been at Plattsburgh, and has since returned westward, and report says that Cole, and we believe some others, have been arrested in that neighborhood by the authorities, for violation of the laws of the United States.

We have the Toronto Patriot of the 9th but it contains little or no news of interest.—A letter by M'Kenzie dated Nary Island, to the celebrated Robert Gourlay, who was banished from Upper Canada under Sir P. Maitland's administration, and Mr. G's answer strongly condemning M'Kenzie's movements, are published in it; but we have not room for them to-day.—Addresses continue to be presented to Sir Francis from different quarters.

How they do talk—those New Yorkers. Who could have thought that two papers, so unlike except in the smart way in which they sometimes say smart things, as the Commercial Advertiser and Morning Herald, could have indulged such compliments as the following, to a Montreal journal, and that journal the Herald!—"What's the use of the one dealing us news about Canada like that which the 'impatient strain'—journalist gives them and us about the States and Canada too? And why, too, should the other impute how heartily he laughed over any part and parcel of the same?—'Our neighbours' must 'have their eyes on us' to better purpose than this—or—"

Only read, and judge. TRY FOR FAT.—The Montreal Herald quotes from a speech of Senator Buchanan, describing him 'as the United States Secretary for Foreign Affairs.' As a fitting return for this piece of information, he beg leave to inform our friends in Canada, that Lord Gosford is Mayor of Montreal.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

BLA M.—The Montreal Herald defines us in the following magnificent strain: Oh, dear! oh, dear! that boy will be the death of us!—The Herald's paper we inserted a letter extracted from the Toronto Patriot, on the probable results which would ensue from a war between Great Britain and the United States. That such a war would hasten the downfall of the American republic is beyond a doubt, and is equally certain that it would ensure for England the absolute dominion over the whole of this continent.—N. Y. Morning Herald.

The execution of the prisoners in goal is still going on. Four, whose names we have of hand, were discharged on Saturday.—The number discharged is now very considerable, and gives striking evidence of the continued merciful disposition of the authorities.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—On the 6th ultimo, the House of Representatives of the State of Maine voted, 95 to 54, not to interfere in the business of GREENE's second imprisonment in New Brunswick. The last Commercial Advertiser has the following notice of the debate:—

The subject came up in the Maine Legislature, on taking up the resolution authorizing the Governor to send a special agent for the purpose of demanding the release of Mr. Greeley, from the Governor of New Brunswick.

Mr. Delesdernier made a terrible speech about the wrongs of his fellow citizen, whom he described as incarcerated in a loathsome dungeon, &c. &c. but other members, who had taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the facts—a little ceremony which Mr. Delesdernier thought quite superfluous—informed the House that, so far from being in a dungeon, Mr. Greeley was not even nominally a prisoner, but remaining at Fredericton of his own accord, perfectly free to come away whenever he should think proper! One of the gentlemen stated his opinion to be that Mr. Greeley "could not be whipped away"—being determined, if possible, to make himself the great man of the hour, by getting up as an exponent on the subject of his pretended wrongs.

It was stated, moreover, in the progress of the debate, that Mr. Greeley had no authority to make the census, in the performance of which act he was originally arrested, but that it was altogether a piece of his own "patriotism."

Now we are by no means disposed to surrender a particle of the national rights, or to oppose the just and proper maintenance of them, or at occasions and under all circumstances; but really we cannot help wishing that individual citizens would not be in quite so great a hurry to take upon themselves the functions of the national and state authorities.

The report relative to the appointment of Sir Henry Hardinge as Governor in Chief, or Commander of the Forces, which is furnished by our latest Halifax papers, is one, to which it is not easy to determine what meaning or what credit to attach. In the first place, Sir Henry is not of that political party from which the present Ministry might be expected to select a Governor of so important a Colony, and so important a juncture.—In the next place, he is Sir John Colborne's junior, and could not therefore rank above

him in a Civil or Military capacity, nor could he even rank as Commander of the Forces, with a senior Military Officer as Administrator of the Province; and yet the report positively asserts that he is to be one or other; and indeed, his high standing political and Military, seems to place the supposition of his appointment to any subordinate command, out of the question. If he is to come out at all, we do not see in what capacity he can serve here, unless Sir John be at the same time recalled. Again, the report comes to us in two forms, the Halifax Times saying that he is to be Commander; and the Nova-Scotian, Governor; and neither of them name any authority for the report. Their latest news is to the effect, from Cook; our latest news via New York, is to the effect from Portsmouth; and by this latter channel we hear nothing of it, in either shape.—Till we hear farther, we must continue uncertain.—Montreal M. Courier.

We have received the first number of "the Scotsman," a paper to be published at Toronto, and designed, we presume, especially to advocate the claims of the Scotch Kirk to a share in the Clergy Reserves. The following is its introductory article. The moderation of its tone leads us to expect in our new contemporary a valuable ally, on most of those questions of general policy which are common to the two colonies.

On presenting to the public the first number of the Scotsman, of which the Prospectus has been for some time before them, it may be expected that we should fairly state what our political feelings are; and we would candidly premise, that while we disown all party extremes, which carry differences and dissensions into the intercourse of social life, yet we by no means think it unnecessary or inexpedient that as a member of society every individual should possess some leading opinions with reference to the conduct of public affairs,—having and feeling an interest in the laws which connect him with his fellow men, and the government under which he lives. What we mean then to declare, is not an indifference or disregard to the rights, privileges and duties of men, as subjects living in civilized communities, but that we believe all these to be best secured and performed when there exists a firm reliance on the justice of the laws, and a persuasion of their impartial administration, under the mild sway of a limited monarchy, giving equal rights and privileges to all classes of the people. We are neither Tory on the one hand, nor Radical on the other, but wish to love and honor our Queen,—obey the laws of our country,—give respect to those placed in authority, and above all to fear God, and adhere to the faith and worship of our fathers,—of which we claim not only the celebration of the paper in a new country, by a person familiar with the mechanical part of the business, has discontinued the Acadian Telegraph. We regret his own account, and we are persuaded that the public will regret the loss of a well conducted and interesting newspaper, that had far to have taken a firm stand, and become an ornament to the country. Mr. Thompson's services will not however, be entirely lost to the public; a desire to render the Nova-Scotian more worthy of the extensive patronage it enjoys, induced us, on learning Mr. Thompson's determination to offer him an engagement, as general Reporter to our establishment which he has accepted,—and we doubt not, that by the aid of his talents and industry, we shall be enabled materially to add to the interest of our weekly sheet.—Nova-Scotian.

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To the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of St. Stephen, County of Charlotte, the sum of £74 12 to refund them expenses incurred in the support and relief of sick and indigent Emigrants, to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To Tristram Moore and Joel Scott, Trustees of Schools, the sum of £15 to remunerate Hannah Rogers, for teaching a school in the Parish of St. James, County of Charlotte for one year.

Resolved, That the petition of Hugh M'Gowan cannot be complied with.

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and without remuneration from between this City and Fredericton suitable arrangement, by which a direct communication with Head-ject of much importance at the furnished three times a week, we continued, unless some provision Legislature, as at the average of Mail are at present carried, (at per mile,) with no less than this route, it will be impossible to great loss to those concerned.—

THE SPAIN.

Charlotte Count Harris Hatch, Esq. Director next week, J. W. St. Discourt Day. Bank opens from 1 1/2 Bills and Notes for Dis with the Cashier on or before they must lie over until it

St. Stephens William Porter, Esq. Director next week G. D. I. Discourt Day. Bank opens from 1 1/2 Bills and Notes for Dis with the Cashier on or before they must remain in his hands discount day.

LATEST D London Liverpool Quebec Montreal Halifax New York

Our New York and other perceived, are older than state of the roads is no d. The debates in the Houses of a bill to preserve of nations friendly to have been carried to an u are interesting and import extraordinary embarrass sent course pursued by th ends, and that which it the civil war in Texas. the subject was negative some decision will be co

Paper of the quality for the Standard did to this suppression, and rat on the regular day, w very inferior article, for v our Subscribers is re

The troubles of Pr are far from being on the ful predicament into w British people settled in drawn by partial and c cannot fail to be conte its one sentiment rema vourable to honour, ell of liberty. What a coe ascription of those uni principles which Engla tain throughout all her to find one little corner ricks inhabited by vasa birds who never set a f John Harvey was luck y away from a scene his successor will have it he do not get embro spite of "those princ straight forwardness w rule of his conduct t

The House is now three refractory mem ber put under arres County Members, Mr. a letter to Mr. Le La intimating that the G compromise with the occupants from all ba lease rent to be taken vernor has sent a Me Assembly in which b any such offer, and c cannot help remarki style in which all the a matter much to be colony where the bes should be shown.

It has become the fa political partisans of the flows of the Novasco which they dared to of vantage juncture arriv portably and call to who fear that the pain the irresponsible from be removed. A pack in the Halifax Times; but ere the game is u they will prove mough to understand this poli ber the XYZ confu ZYZ assembly of the ZYZ assembly. No wo CAN ARRANGE



SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Monday the 25th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 24th July next between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 6th day of June next between the hours of noon and four o'clock at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock.

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Taken on an Execution in favour of Seth Heald against Samuel MUIR, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, and will be sold at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen, between the hours of noon and four o'clock on the first Saturday in June next.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on the last Friday in April 1858, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on the last Friday in April 1858, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the sixth day of January next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock p. m. at the Court House in St. Andrews.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews on Monday the twenty fifth day of June next between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

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RUNS both ways, three times each week, leaving St. Andrews on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and Carleton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, and go through in one day.—Rate each way twenty five Shillings.

WAY FARES. From St. Andrews to Magdalen, 7s. 6d. From Magdalen to New River, 6 s From New River to Musquash, 6 s From Musquash to Carleton, 6 s

STAGE COACHES. Stage Coaches will be kept in St. Andrews at Mrs. M'LEAVY'S, and in St. John at the Hotels. Careful and experienced drivers have been engaged, and first rate Carriages provided.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

L. L. COPELAND. Agent for the Proprietors. St. Andrews, Dec. 16, 1857. 45an

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Mr. Turner Brown, gent, late of the parish of St. Patrick in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within six months from this date, to the Subscriber for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to Betsy Brownrigg.

TAKE NOTICE. That unless those that stand indebted to the late Mr. H. E. Jarvis and his late wife, do so immediately, they will be in the hands of the Professional persons for collection.

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AGRICULTURE. A series of Articles from the mer is circulating through all the principal parts of the State, and in the columns of Dr. Holmes; we give the first issue in per and intend to follow up the same numbers.

AGRICULTURE AS A PI A sure road to competence, in comfort—No. 1

Accustomed from early childhood, to pursue connected with a lover of the science, those (ession an agriculturist—and its importance to the prosper and to the well being and he kind, it has ever been my wish to advance its interests privilege, from much exper in its various branches, to c to its improvement; to abler long devoted their time and the theory and the practice u to bear upon it the resources riched with various useful science, I leave this—to the scientific farmer, who have greatly to advance its improv munitating the results of t And happily, many such me country; who are thus enga the best interests of socie and noble disinterested in then all pretensions of a others in the details of far permitted nevertheless to p ments and suggestions, the observation and reflection, a pursuit.

In the present number, I to show the truth of the p riculture is a sure road to p endence and comfort—sure most any other profession.

This is forced upon my long attentive observation, of the different branches a different professions of life; Kingly verified by the events and the present situation of Who are they that have suffe their fortunes, or extreme distress, in the disastrous mercial world, and the Ger general business of the cou cultivators of the soil? N nant, the speculator, the m whom does the pressure of hardest? On the farmer? I tills generously repays his l him the necessaries and coo has enough to eat and drink ready market, at a good p food he has to spare whic are starting others in the f on their present suffering a these, too, not solely the r improvident and the idle, b and prudent, the mechanic who are dependent upon fithood, while the farmer, to to the ground he tills. A

Some, with others, feel t times, in the scarcity of m turrption of the market fo ducts of his labor, yet, if I (and I assume that he prod be, he, if any one, can w his own hands can supply l production of the soil; his in himself; he enjoys an o others may envy.—T) anness and trade—the fluc ney market, affect him bu he pursues his tranquil amid the scenes of rural qu on the beneficent Providen on his toil, who causes t forth its fruit, and has pr time and harvest shall nev dent of others, while all dent on him. Yes, so true high and low rich and po upon the farmer for the b them.

That the cultivation of r road to competence, inde fort, is demonstrated from is no class of men in our a as a body, more thrifty and every appearance of wor our farmers. Look aroun it is not so. Generally sp he said to be well off, abo harassment, and many of dependent and easy in the Their progress in the road and wealth, it is true, has I They have been content t the fruits of their own ind branches of business i may be accumulated more ever changing vicissitudes