

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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

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## 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 he had not contributed one cent towards it. It was to be a military road the British Government ought to contribute towards it, and Canada ought to contribute in accordance with her population. His opinion was that we ought not to be benefited politically or commercially by it, and that we were not 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 aware. He thought that we had not been so successful in the British Government would have furnished money and would also have been stockholders in the undertaking. Supposing that there was danger of invasion, he would ask the Secretary if he would 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 1850 the value of our imports from all the North American Colonies amounted to £14,592 and our exports £23,837, and he could not see what the argument there was in not to undertake this line. [Mr. G.] here read from the House returns a statement that our imports from Nova Scotia in 1851 amounted to £796,370. Mr. GILMAN continued from what he had said, stating that all our imports from Canada in 1851 amounted to, in round numbers, £146,000 and our exports, \$51,000. From this he did not think that there was any prospect of a 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 secession and the rebellion in the South. He thought it ought to be clearly defined in the bill who was to determine the route. He reminded him of the old play, "What you see, 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 £25,000,000. He proceeded to argue that there was no such limit. "It is constituents 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 you are in a position to pay for them.' Considering our ability to pay, we only have to pay taxes enough. He then proceeded lengthily to argue that the present Railway bill has not come up to our expectations, but the arguments in favor of this preparation are already exhausted. He could not see the probability of an increase of population through means of the Railway, and took up the figures of the Secretary, and extended that they were on a false basis. He argued that at least ten or fifteen years. He had listened to all 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.

Fredericton, April 15.

Bill to limit operation of English Bankrupt certificates thrown out.  
The mileage report on motion of McPhelim'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.

Cudlip moved a resolution to give mileage for whatever distance members may certify they have travelled. This was carried.  
A bill to prevent the erecting of Boathouses on Highways for the sale of liquors at Pic Nier, etc. passed.

Skinner introduced copyright bill for books, prints, photographs, etc.

Progress made in bill to amend law for the extension of King Street, Charlott.

April 13

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 \$88,000 would be realized to the revenues of the Province over and above the income of the Crown Land Department at the present time. Mr. McPhelim said that the House, he thought would never agree to such a monopoly as this asked for, but it was such a point 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.

Fredericton, 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 Newcas be 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 clients. Smith denies in sharp language. Still under discussion.

## FROM THE STATES.

Bangor, April 14.

Arrigo, from Port Royal, 11th, via Charlotte bar, arrived at New York.  
Lionsides 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.

Confederate destroyed gunboat "Washington" 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 Milner, to capture Commodore Wilkes and Vanderbilt; also that ten new vessels for Confederates sailed, and two more ready.

April 15th.

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 Pegram in Kentucky.

Reported surrender of Gen Foster is discredited.

Reported U. S. Attorney General doubts validity of Peterhoff's capture.

Tribune's despatch says Longstreet attacked Federals under Keyes near Yorktown on Saturday. Former repulsed and driven to Williamsburg.

An attack on Suffolk by Pryor considered probable. Supposed these movements are to prevent reinforcing Gen Foster.

April 16th.

Charleston despatch mentions destruction of steamer Stonewall Jackson, formerly Leopard, while attempting to run into Charleston. Being closely pursued she was run aground and burnt.

Among cargo were 40,000 army shoes.

Jackson, Miss. despatch says Federals on Black Bayou retreated towards River, laying waste the Country.

Federals reinforcing all Depots on Memphis and Ohio railroad.

Large number of boats gone from Memphis to operate on Cumberland River.

Officers of British ship of war off Mobile, reported French captured City of Mexico.

Reported Gen. Foster could hold out three weeks.

Confederate prisoners say there was to be a simultaneous attack on Washington, N. C., Suffolk, Gloucester Point and Williamsburg.

Four 5 cent power. Gold 151.

THE GO-BETWEEN.—There is perhaps, not a more odious character in the world

than 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 her small birds; which were her natural allies against destructive insects. Our neighbors have concluded 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 forests; 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 the bird a powerful auxiliary, a faithful ally, who wonderfully accomplishes the task which man is incapable of performing."

If this beautiful and benign creature of Providence to provide a guard against 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 while the ground that beareth the weeds  
wicks,  
Beareth also those wholesome herbs as oft,  
And next to the foul nettle rough and chick,  
The rose yeweth sweet and smooth and rich."

And next the daisy white is the hill aloft,  
And next the daisy white is the hill aloft,  
And next the daisy white is the hill aloft,  
And next the daisy white is the hill aloft,

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 repulsive. And besides their elegant forms and pretty or rich plumage, they give cheerful or sweet voice to the country. It should have been 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 rooks was commenced, and only happily stopped by the timely discovery, through Waterton, we remember rightly, that the rook is the appointed enemy of the destructive wireworm.

The farmer now knows, when he sees the rooks 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 wireworms 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 graces she lavishes on other birds; but now, standing this owl, properly considered, 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-corrupting 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 must 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 differently different. The rook is about as scarce France and Southern Germany at from 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 we chasers 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, thus 18+6, they equal 9.

If you add the last two, 6+3—they 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 18x6x3, the result is 144, the figures of which, 1+4+4=9.

If you add all the figures of the year together, the sum is 18, and the sum 1+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 gait steady, 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 ed astern of the heel of the larboard one—you must also clap an over hand knot upon your fist atwart your bread bag; after coming to attention, at the word "Shoulder arms," rouse Brown Bess by the middle, and bowse 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 bonds, must go arthwart your bread bag, in order to receive Brown Bess by the breech, clapping your larboard fist to her mitchips—be sure to have her muzzle ahead, so that her breech will come right under your larboard wing, so as to secure fire-works 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 mitchips: 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 to knock out your shipmate's top lights.

At the word "Advance arms," both of the two first motions are the same as "Present arms," but at the third, you have her along side of the starboard bonds, seizing the guard with the starboard fist, so as to secure her along side. So much for one lesson.

## THE BARRISH "BARRISH" ON THE

—The London Morning Post states that three series of d. patches on the affairs of North America have just been published. Hunter's Lodge.

The first includes correspondence between Earl Russell, Lord Lyons, and Mr. Stuart, 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 Earl 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, 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, make 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 us that 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. Matthews. 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 misinformed 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 merchants 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 tannery ship-frames, knees, futtocks, shingles and sleepers, also several head of cattle from the Annots-oke 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 W. L. 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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## Arrival of the "Arabia" at Halifax.

HALIFAX, April 16th, 1863.  
The Arabia left Liverpool at 9 A. M., 4th, Queenstown, afternoon of 5th, and arrived at Halifax at 6 30 P. M., has 184 passengers for Halifax, 135 emigrants, sent out by Miss Cogges; 53 for Boston. No specie.

On the 4th, outside of Liverpool, passed Australasian East.  
Further particulars of destruction of Star of Peace and schooner Aldebaran by Florida, are furnished by the Runeyneuse, which brought 11 of their crews to Greece.

Star of Peace was bound from Calcutta to Boston with general cargo, was encountered lat. 15, long. 52 and burnt; Aldebaran from New York for Matruh, was burnt on 18th ult. in lat. 33 20, long. 39 44. Heavy collapse in Confederate loan occurred in London owing to suspension of J. B. Spence of Liverpool, in grain trade.

Spence was supposed to be Confederate financial agent, but he proved not to be the same person, nor connected with him, except by family ties—nevertheless loan closed on 2nd at two-half and one-half discount.

New York correspondents of Times and Daily News, both expatiate on increasing irritation against England on account of fitting out Confederate vessels and possible adoption of retaliatory measures.

Times sees something to hope for in America from the inauguration of Union leagues in the North and the Republicans for the restoration of the Union at any price. Says European sympathy has been withheld simply because it was perceived whole Southern people were in earnest about independence, while it was not apparent that any considerable part of Northern people were in earnest about emancipation.

British man of war Orpheus was wrecked at New Zealand; one hundred and eighty officers and men drowned; seventy saved.

## FRANCE.

Politics nil.

Bourse on 3rd, very dull, 69.70.

## POLAND.

Affairs again threatening. Insurrection increasing. It had broken out in Departments of Pomerania and Silesia. Peasants, nobility and middle classes joined in masses.

Russian troops sent to Memel and Riga.

The news that Warsaw Committee had ordered insurgents to lay down arms is pronounced unfounded.

Langiewicz conveyed from Cracow into Moravia.

Daily News publishes manifesto of Polish insurgents. It occupies several columns.

Lapinske, late a chief among the Circassians, landed in Courland with a well-offered band. Russia was buying transports at Danzig for Visula.

Swedish Government laid embargo on an English steamer at Malmo, which was carrying Polish detachment from England for Poland.

South America mails reached Lisbon.

Rio, March 11.—Coffee 7200 a 7300 for good firsts. Stock, 115,000. Exchange, 27 a 27 1/8. Baltic Cotton, 15,000 reis.

Sugar, 1650 a 1700. Pernambuco White Sugar, 3100 a 3400; Brown, 1700 a 1750 Cotton 18,000 a 19,000.

MONEY.—Funds on 2nd without variation. Good Friday was holiday. Money market unchanged.

Times has editorial on seizure of steamer Peterhoff, contending that it was unjustified. Says it is as mere act of judgement, right or wrong, that capture of Peterhoff is to be regarded but as an expression of policy pursued by a particular Government. If Spanish or Austrian officers had made mistake with British merchantman, nobody would ever dream of anticipating mischief from occurrence, but Federal Government is now advancing extraordinary pretensions by select agency of an officer whose conduct has already been condemned. The seizure of Peterhoff, whatever it may be, it is not a natural error of a person inexperienced in public law; it is deliberate attempt to extend and magnify powers of blockade, nor is it indeed the first step of the Federals in this direction. They have already almost blockaded certain ports of our own in their eagerness to interrupt traffic between these ports and others, and at last they have gone the length of spying inchoate adventures in this country; putting their own constructions on mercantile speculations, proscripting ships beforehand by name, and seizing them without reference to destination or cargo when ever they can be pounced upon at sea. We have no doubt, in short, V. like carried precise instructions to capture Peterhoff. We believe, also, she may be released after more or less detention and compensation, perhaps paid on demand. The Federals will find their own recompense in the command acquired over the commerce of seas, and alarm communicated to traders, but it can hardly be denied that such proceedings call for serious attention on part of our Government.

Times has characteristic review of Diplomatic Correspondence for last year published by U. S. Government. It eulogizes Adams, says his despatches are best in whole collection, being straightforward and business-like, and raise himself materially festination of Times. Dayton shows ability, but is rude and rough compared with Adams, while Motley, Cassin Clay and Cameron display most amusing egotism. Seward is tainted with his false prophecies and assertions and his coarse manner of putting them.

Palmerston proceeded from Glasgow to Edinburgh in which latter place he was formally presented with the freedom of City

and honored with the Degree of L. L. D. University. He made several speeches, but as regards America merely reiterated his defence of England's policy and continued neutrality; spoke warmly in support of Rome, capital of Italy; sympathized with poles, but said England could not forcibly interfere on their behalf; hoped United European Powers would exert beneficial influence on Russian policy.

## FRANCE.

Mr. Magne will not be replaced in Cabinet. Flood tendered his resignation because Persigny exaggerated amount of credits drawn by Government without consent of Chambers. Rents declined April 1st to 60 15.

## POLAND.

Reported Warsaw Revolutionary Committee ordered recruiting agents to cease making enlistment and resolved upon everywhere ordering in surges to lay down arms, and that two insurgent leaders had already disbanded their forces. Insurgents under Lelewel were reported dispersed and obliged to seek refuge in Galicia by Russians. Another authority asserts this force had repulsed Russians.

The Danziger Zeitung asserts Emperor of Russia intends granting authority to Poland, but will not grant Polish national army.

## GREECE.

National Assembly after proclaiming Prince William of Denmark King, appointed a committee to go to Copenhagen and offer him crown in name of Greek nation.

## VIENNA.

Vienna, 4th.—The rumor current a few days ago that Count Appony had tendered his resignation till yesterday, and it is very questionable whether it will be accepted by the Emperor. Under no circumstances, however, is any change to be expected in the policy of the Government towards Hungary.

## THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Cracow, 4th.—The insurrection in the Government of Kovu is increasing. Rouvriez has been taken by the insurgents; they have also captured Radon (which was evacuated by Gen. Alexokows) and seized the public treasury of that town.

Liverpool Advertiser publishes a letter from Foreign Office to the owners of the "Magisienne," which was seized by a Federal cruiser, liberated by Prince Court, stating that English Minister at Washington will be instructed to apply to Government of United States for full compensation to parties interested.

Breadstuffs active—steady. Provisions very dull. Consols 92 1/2 a 92 3/4.

Bullion in Bank of England increased £216,500.

Confederate loan further declined to 2 1/2 a 2 3/4 premium.

## FROM THE STATES.

Bangor, April 17.

Gen. Foster has been relieved.

It is intimated President Lincoln is disappointed with the culmination of six months preparation for reducing Charleston, in two hours fighting.

Believed a bona fide attack will be made and continued as long as iron clads can work a gun.

Also reported diplomats received unofficial intimation that the President intends to have Charleston occupied by United States authorities. (1111)

Richmond papers report that Wheeler's command destroyed two Federal gunboats and three transports on Cumberland River.

British war ship "Cygnus" reported fired into by two Federal cruisers while entering a Cuban port on suspicion of being the Alabama or Florida.

French reported making considerable progress in Mexico, occupying two important hills near Puebla. In a skirmish French were compelled to retire. Mexicans in good spirits.

April 18.

Tribune's Washington despatch says Federal forces, under Stoneman, by a ruse successfully crossed Rappahannock and pushed on to Culpepper and Gordonsville, occupying latter place.

Charleston papers report nobody killed in Fort Sumter and Moultrie but little damage.

Longstreet reported in command at Suffolk; also greatest portion Confederates withdrawn from Rappahannock and concentrating in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina.

April 20.

Report of Federal occupation of Gordonsville, premature.

Advices from Port Royal say movement is on foot for removal of Admiral Dupont, feeling of land forces very strong against him and sailors lost confidence in him.

Report that Monitors are going to New Orleans not credited.

Suffolk letters report Federal hold Nansemond River for 16 miles, defeating every Confederate attempt to get into rear.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Frederickton, April 17.

Williston's Arbitration bill and King Street extension bill postponed three months.

Motion carried requiring Government to investigate claims of Crosby and others with view to final settlement.

Bill establishing additional circuit Courts in Westmorland and Kent agreed to.

Also agreed to bill relating to Insolvent Debtor. Provides that debtor can receive discharge, on making oath to any Judge, six months after imprisonment.

Skinner's bill relating to copyright of books, maps, &c., agreed to.

Irregular discussion relative to Governor's salary. Governor now receives the dollar at four and four pence. Ought to be four and two pence. Governor claims £190 per year more on this account. Duke of Newcastle sides with Governor. Smith denounced the interference of Duke. Contends present rate correct according to agreement. Tilley thought the Governor correct. Despatches will be discussed next Session.

Some unimportant bills disposed of.

A Journal at a quarter to three.

Frederickton, April 18.

Bill amending Act incorporating St. John Rural Cemetery Company was agreed to. This Bill came from Upper House.

Contingent Committee report was adopted in Committee of whole. Some little discussion.

McPhelim's resolution for enlargement of Legislative Hall was committed and discussed and rejected.

DesBrisay submitted a report from Crown Land Committee.

The Halifax Chronicle, referring to the vote in our Assembly on the Railway Bill, says:

"This, we take it, is one of the most important and triumphant divisions ever had on this important question. If New Brunswick—lying between Nova Scotia and Canada—thinks that it, although sadly distracted about the location of the line—if it regards the measure in this light—what view ought we here to take of it? Can there be two opinions upon the question in Nova Scotia?"

The Nova Scotians will be equally well pleased to learn that in our Legislative Council there were only two "non-concurrences," one supposed to be a Conservative, the other supposed to be a Liberal—the "class" of both parties in that body. Messrs. Hazen, Chandler and others of the Conservatives, and Messrs. Mitchell, Steeves, and others of the Government, speaking and voting in favor of the Bill. Here is an example for Nova Scotia to imitate. [Telegraph.]

## CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

A gentleman who has administered the following remedy for diphtheria says that it has always proved effectual in affording place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved the informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.

The Halifax papers contain glowing accounts of the celebration of the Prince of Wales Marriage. The festivities commenced with a Royal salute in the morning, fired by the Volunteer Artillery which turned out in full force. The various Volunteer Societies formed a procession, and after passing through the principal streets, proceeded to Government House and presented His Excellency with an address to the Prince of Wales. At 12 o'clock a Royal salute was fired from the Citadel by the Royal Artillery and in the afternoon a variety of sports took place on the parade. In the evening Firemen had a torch light procession, and the day's proceedings ended with a Ball which passed off very pleasantly.

## AMERICAN AND BRITISH SHIPPING.

Our Member, Mr. Ewart has procured from Government the production of a return the contents of which will surprise some of our readers. The designation of the paper is "Tonnage," in which title there is nothing very remarkable, but we find it is an account of the sale and transfer to British owners of United States shipping. It is a return of the tonnage built in the United States and registered in England in the years 1860-61-62 and in this year down to the 9th day of the present month. The amount of tonnage thus transferred by sale to British ownership in the three kingdoms in the year 1860 was no more than 11,716 tons in 1861 it increased to 66,757. This increase of the registered transfers of United States vessels did not progress in 1862. It amounted only to 59,183 tons but the two months and nine days embraced in the return for this year show a change of ownership from citizens of the United States to British subjects of no less than 24,745 tons. Supposing an equal amount of such transfers to continue during the whole of present year, this would be at the rate of about 128,800 tons to be deducted from the tonnage of the shipping of the United States and added to the tonnage of Great Britain. This of course is also exclusive of the diminution of the quantities of United States shipping tonnage which we may suppose has taken place in the American ships to other nations as well as to Great Britain. These facts are very significant, and the knowledge of them by the American public generally might be useful to them.—[Liverpool Mercury.]

## Dr. Pusey, who is now prosecuting Prof. Jewett, has been himself suspended for here and was saved from academical exile chiefly by the intervention of the very man he is now prosecuting.

The Prince of Wales has given permission for an exhibition of the bridal presents of the Princess of Wales at the South Kensington Museum, which will take place as soon as arrangements can be made.

The following is all the information received so far respecting the loss of the Orpheus:—

"Suez, April 2.

"Her Majesty's ship Orpheus was a total wreck on Manikoua Bar, New Zealand, on the 7th of February, 1863, with loss of Commodore Burnett, 22 officers and 62 men—Officers, C. Hill, lieutenant; Yonge (supposed to be D. D. Yonge), lieutenant; Amphlett, paymaster; Hunt (supposed to be C. G. Hunt), midshipman; Filding (supposed to be B. W. Filding), midshipman; H. M. Bailey, naval cadet; W. Mason, boatswain; J. Beer, Carpenter."

In Victoria, Vancouver's Island there was last spring an Indian population of 2500.—This number has been reduced to about 50 by the ravages of small pox.

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 22, 1863.

The great question which occupied the time and attention of the members, during the last three weeks of the Session just closed, was the Intercolonial Railway Bill, and with a view to furnish our readers with the arguments advanced by the members from this County we gave a synopsis of their speeches but have since received full reports which from a desire to render every justice in our power, we intend publishing. This we know for a fact, and the members from this County are aware of it, that the five vessels now building here, would not have been commenced, had it not been for the facilities afforded by the Railway, for the conveyance of ship timber which is brought directly to the yard without any extra expense—that many houses and wharves, would have been unoccupied and the trade of the port depressed, were the place without a Railway. Comparing small things with great, would not the advantages to be derived from a grand trunk connecting us with Canada, Nova Scotia and the States be incalculable? The bug-bear of "taxation," and the cry of "ruin and woe" are mere clap-traps, calculated to mislead. "Nothing risk, nothing gain," is an old truism; those who have studied the subject for years men of unbiassed judgement and large experience, who were not actuated by sectional jealousies and party feelings—such men as the late John Wilson and James Rait of this County, Alexander Rankin of Miramichi, and Hugh Johnston of St. John, with others whom we could name, advocated a line of Railway running through British territory to connect Canada with the seaboard. For many years, the Standard has advocated an Intercolonial Railway, and we have neither seen nor heard any arguments to lead us to change our views. The opposition to the Intercolonial was respectable and talented, but it failed. Like the York County members, the Charlotte representatives were divided, with this important difference that York had three in favor, while Charlotte had three opposed. To their constituents alone are they responsible, and when their arguments are read, the people of the County, will understand why they opposed the Bill, and why Mr. Stevens supported it. The vexed question of "route" appeared to be the great stumbling block, and it is probable, may more it is almost certain, that had the Provincial Secretary stated that the Southern line would be adopted, all the Charlotte members would have supported the Bill. But the Secretary thought proper as a statesman not to commit himself, indeed we cannot imagine how he could define the exact route, the Engineers will make their report, and we in common with a large majority, believe that they will select the shortest and cheapest. Men are so constituted that they will differ in opinion, and we rejoice in that liberty guaranteed by the Constitution to free speech and action.

The Military riot in Halifax was more serious than at first supposed. It appears a party of soldiers on Tuesday evening attacked some houses and broke the windows, and on Thursday evening a large body of the 16th and 17th Regts rushed through the streets breaking windows and doors, and knocking people down. They were armed with sticks and stones, and bid defiance to the authorities—the Lieut. Governor, the Commander in Chief and other dignitaries endeavored to quell the riot, but were hissed and their orders disregarded. At length the pikets and Artillery surrounded a third of the soldiers and took them to the citadel, when order was restored.

The Legislature was prorogued at 11 o'clock on Monday last. Our representatives have arrived at their homes.

The Box on Steamer due on Friday did not arrive at Esport until Sunday evening. She was detained by the heavy storm. The Steamer Queen came from Esport on Sunday night, through a dense fog—landed passengers and proceeded to Calais. The Forest City left again on Monday afternoon.

We regret to learn that our contemporary the "New Brunswick" has been discontinued; under its former editor (who by the way was an old school fellow of ours,) it did good service to the Province. The "Despatch" also has ceased to exist.

The heavy rain last week took the frost out of our streets, which are now dry and hard. The fields in the vicinity of the town are fast assuming a spring like appearance as the grass is beginning to "spring."

The Sessions closed on Saturday last; the Justices having pushed the County business through rapidly. There were but very few Magistrates present from the Parishes.

"A BACKWOODSMAN'S" letter was received only in time this week to be acknowledged, but it will appear in our next issue. As before stated, letters for insertion and advertisement, should be handed in, at the latest, by one o'clock on Tuesday, to insure publication.

According to a very ancient custom of the Kingdom of Prussia, every member of the Royal Family in that Country, has to learn a trade. The Crown Prince (the heir apparent to the throne and the husband of the Princess Royal of England) is a composit.

[Yes—]nd King George III has on more than one occasion, set his "thousand" in the Royal printing office, on which occasions the hands were handsomely remembered. His "stick" and "rule" are still extant.—E. I. Standard.]

It is reported that Prince William, brother to the Princess of Wales, will be recommended to the Greek nation by their King.

The letter of "Publicus" on Session matters received.

The steamer Gen. Banks will not return from Boston until alterations in the Saloon are finished. The owners are putting upper saloons on their steamers, and the vessels will be placed on the route as early as practicable. Persons holding tickets will be furnished with free passes by the International Line—so says the Agent.

Bangor, April 21.

Stoneman's advance from Army of the Potomac holds Kelt Ford and Rappahannock Bridge. Arrivals from Charleston reports all Monitors lying near bar—not left as reported.

Heavy firing all day Sunday from Federal gunboats, preventing Confederates planting batteries on Nansemond River.

Gunboats and two regiments captured battery of 6 pieces, and 200 of 44th Alabama Regt.

Great Union demonstration in Baltimore last evening, on anniversary of attack on Massachusetts 6th. Resolved that Maryland would never be taken from under Stars and Stripes, whatever else might befall. Union must be preserved; that traitors work to build oligarchy and aristocracy on ruins of Republic; liberty that Slavery should cease in Maryland.

Super Flour, \$6 10 a \$6 40; Extra, \$6 75 a \$6 95.

## Valuable Property AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the 27th inst, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises (without reserve).

That piece of land at the north-west end of the town plat fronting on the road to Joe's Point, (about 7 acres) formerly owned by the late Hon. Harris Hatch, eligible for building, Farming or Brick making.

TERMS AT SALE. J. H. WHITLOCK, Attorney.

St. Andrews, April 20, 1863.

## SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Ex "Julius" from Halifax Via St. John.

25 HDS prime Muscovado Molasses, 10 do bright Porto Rico Sugar.

For sale low. April 21st 1863. J. W. STREET & SON.

## MESS PORK.

100 BLS heavy Mess Pork.

For sale low. April 21st 1863. J. W. STREET & SON.

## Ex "Utica" from Boston.

10 BLS Illuminating Rock Oil.

For sale low. April 21st 1863. J. W. STREET & SON.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. MACKAY has arrived and is at Phelan's Hotel where he is to practice his profession in all its branches. His stay will be limited and those requiring professional services will please give him a call.

J. L. MA

## "THE FARMER"

PROVIDED a sufficient number of \$8 is obtained, the undersigned, on the 1st of June next, issue a Weekly Paper, to be called "The Farmer," a specimen number of which before the Public.

Subscription price \$1 per annum, in advance. The "Farmer" will depend solely upon the interest of the community. The columns of "The Farmer" will be by the contributions of some of the most writers in the Province.

CHAS. S. LUC

Publisher and Printer, Fredericton, April 1, 1863.

## Iron Steam Ship

Admiral Dup

WILL leave Boston Monday April 14, for St. John touching at Esport, leave St. John Thursday at 8 a. m. touching at East port and Esport.

## STEAMER QUEE

Will connect at Esport for freight a gers, all particulars of WARREN HATT Esport, April 9th, 1863.

## Amphotypes!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a room in PAUL'S HALL, in preparation to take Pictures in the most improved style.

Amphotypes and Melanotypes, Pictures from Daguerres, Melanotypes a types. Also Pictures taken of sick persons, and Landscapes residences, &c.

Pictures taken in cloudy weather, well as in fair. The public are requested to call and examine specimens, in in town but a few days. Perfect warren ed in all cases.

L. W. CUTLER

## Valuable Farm

FOR sale by the Subscriber his farm of 37 acres under tillage, with a barn and on the premises. The watered, with pastures and good trees, and contains a suitable place for the premises are situated on the Bay, a mile and a half of St. Andrews. See, apply to.

St. Andrews, April 14, 1863. M

## APRIL, 1863.

## Spring Camp

FIRST NEW GO

THIS SEASON.

NEW HATS, NEW BOXES, NEW II

AT THE ALBION H

JOHN S. J

## Surrogate Court, County of

In the matter of the Estate of John late of the parish of St. Andrews, 17 of Charlotte, deceased.

WHEREAS James Russell Junior ish of St. Andrews, in the County of St. Andrews, the said deceased, that letters of Administration of the may be granted to him.

Notice thereof is therefore hereby next of kin of the said deceased, a hereby cited to appear before me at Probate to be held at the office of t of Probates, in Saint Andrews, in t ty of Charlotte, on Tuesday the fifth next, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon, to show cause why the said letters of Administration should be granted to the said James Russell Junior, or to any other person as the said Surrogate may appoint.

Given under my hand of the said Court this 4th day of April, 1863.

JAMES W. CH

UO. D. STREET, Judg

Register of Probates, B. R. STEVENSON, J

## APRIL SESSIONS,

Ordered, that Applications for Tavern License shall be made previous to Friday at 9 o'clock in of the Court week. Such application the name of the applicant, the id place, and of the building in which to sell, and the applicant shall fur information which the Court may the Clerk shall publish the notice per of this County.

W. H

April, 1863.

## Valuable Property

draws for Sal

THE large and comm HOUSE on the cck and Montague Stree of St. Andrews, with and Garden attached, formerly on at Hard Dr. Alley. Also severn eligible situations, suitable for f The above Properties will be as and on accommodating terms. Ap

J. W. S

GEO. D.

Executors of the Estate of the Hon St. Andrew, March 25th 1863.







