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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863

Vol 30

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Forty-third Annual meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society was held at the Town Hall at St. Andrews on Tuesday the 13th day of January, 1863.

The President being unavoidably absent in consequence of a domestic bereavement James Russell Jr., Esq., V. P. occupied the chair.

The account for the past year, with the report of the Audit Committee thereon was read and adopted, showing a balance in hands of Treasurer of \$41.05

The Annual Report was read and adopted, and with the proceedings of this meeting and abstract of account ordered to be published in pamphlet form.

The President and Secretary were instructed to apply to the Provincial Board for authority to change the time of holding the Annual and Quarterly meetings of the Society.

The Secretary's usual allowance of \$40.00 was ordered to be paid.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year,

ROBERT STEVENSON, President.  
JAMES RUSSELL, Jr., Vice do  
H. HITCHINGS.  
F. W. BRADFORD Treasurer.  
ALEX. T. PAUL Secretary.  
Committee—John B. Hill, John Currie, Hugh Falcon, O. B. Ridout, R. Eastman, A. W. Smith, J. C. Bartlett, J. H. Meares, James McFarlan.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.  
ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.

## Forty-third Annual Report of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society.

The approach of the day which terminates the Forty-third year of the existence of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, calls to mind the Committee the members will expect from them some account of their stewardship during the past year; and they accordingly proceed to report briefly for the information of the Society, what has been done by them, in carrying forward and promoting the objects of the Institution. Your Committee are gratified in being able to state, that as far as they have learned, the labors of the Agriculturists during the past season, have been met by favorable and encouraging returns, with the exception of the grass crop, which was but little, if any, over one half of the yield of the previous year; a large portion of the grass roots having been winter killed, and the grass being also injuriously affected by the protracted spell of dry and cold weather, which we experienced in the early part of the season in this section of the Province.

The various grain crops were productive in their yield, and the grain of good quality generally, and some of the specimens which were submitted for competition to your Society were so heavy; as to lead the judges to doubt the correctness of their own examination until verified by a subsequent test as to the weight. Your Committee have much pleasure in noting the fact, that the potatoe crop of the past season is productive and freedom from rot, except in a few localities, to which the disease seems principally to have confined itself as such as to be very encouraging to the husbandman, and the hope seems to be strengthened by each succeeding year's experience that the potatoe will soon resume its former position among the vegetable productions of our Province.

As usual among the Farmers of this District, a large portion of the land cultivated was devoted the past season to the turnip crop which yielded fairly, and heavy shipments of turnips were made from Saint Andrews during the Fall to Saint John and elsewhere.

Your committee early in the past season, requested the building Committee appointed during the previous year, to proceed with the work entrusted to them, and placed at their disposal from time to time forty dollars, from the Society's funds in addition to the sum of one hundred dollars, previously granted. Your committee are gratified in being able to state in this Report, that owing to the energetic and determined efforts of the Building Committee, a Building forty feet in length, by twenty five feet in width, and fifteen feet high at the eaves, has been erected on the Society's ground, that the roof has been shingled and finished, the end of the building fronting the highway has been clap boarded, and the windows framed, glazed and completed in the building, and the whole so far advanced as to be in a fit condition for holding the Society's exhibition therein in October last. The expenditure of the money granted from the Society's funds will appear by the account, and vouchers the whole amount appropriated for the purpose and that but a very small portion of the money so spent, has been expended for labour, and no part of it for the frame of the building, the whole of the latter expenses and the principal part of the former being voluntary contributions from the inhabitants of the District, equal in amount to the Society's appropriation. Your Committee cannot leave this subject, without referring especially to the generosity of Mr. Robert C. Dimes, a resident of the District, who though not engaged in Agriculture, has been a warm supporter of the Society for several years past, and who in addition to a very liberal contribution towards the building in various ways, presented the committee with a valuable flag suitable to be displayed on occasions when the same might be required.

Your Committee trust that such efforts will be made during the ensuing season, as will enable the committee with the aid which the Society may be able to afford, to have the building entirely finished both externally and internally, before the next exhibition in May be held by the Society. Your Committee took steps early in the past season, to have the time of holding the Annual meeting of the Society changed, but but found that the passage of the necessary Bill through the Legislature, would involve an expense amounting in the whole to the sum of forty dollars or thereabouts as your Committee, did not feel justified in expending so large a sum from the funds for that purpose, they decided to leave the matter untouched. Your Committee have learned, that the Provincial Board of Agriculture may be empowered to authorize the decision of the Society with this view, a Resolution of which notice was given at the Quarterly meeting in October last, will be submitted for consideration at the Annual meeting.

It was thought by our Committee that a fair to be held monthly, on the Society's grounds during the fall months, might be generally acceptable to the interests of the farmers, and with this view an effort was attempted at the General Sessions of the Peace, in April last, establishing a Fair, for the sale, transfer and exchange of stock, etc. on the second Thursday of August, September and October, under the control of the Officers and Committee of your Society. A sub-Committee of management was appointed, but your Committee are not yet able to inform the Society whether their efforts in that direction are likely to be successful or not.

The Committee feeling convinced that it was desirable to continue the Society's ploughing matches in connection with the annual Annual Exhibition, took the necessary steps to forward that object and the match of the season, took place on the eighth October last as previously advertised on the Farms of Messrs. Luther Lawrence, & James McFarlan, the ploughing with horses being at the farm of the former, and that with ox teams at the farm of the latter; Four teams in the first class with horses were entered, three in the second, and four ox teams, being less in number than the entries of the previous year; the day was very fine, the number of visitors was larger than before and the competition was spirited, although no very marked improvement was visible, except in the ploughing with oxen. After a very careful and diligent examination of the ground, the premiums were awarded by the judges and their decisions and your Committee believe that all parties present were satisfied with the decisions arrived at by the judges.

On the day following, the Annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of Agricultural productions was held at the house and on the grounds belonging to the Society; the day was unusually well suited for the purpose, and the number of visitors was considerably larger than for the two previous years. A very large number of horses and neat cattle were collected in the field, and some very fair specimens were on exhibition. The collection of offsprings to the unusual weight of which reference has already been made was very fine, and the samples of vegetable growth particularly the potatoes were such as to satisfy all present of the entire adaptation of this District for the growth of roots; some really excellent specimens of squashes appeared in the room, and a large and varied collection of cloths and domestic manufactures. Your Committee feel fully satisfied that the experiment of locking the Society was a step in the right direction, and calculated to promote its permanent usefulness, and that no better selection of a locality in the District could have been made; and they feel assured, that in future by a little exertion being properly used, the Annual shows of the Society will attract a large number of visitors. The proceedings at the Exhibition were rendered more interesting than usual by the attendance of Jas. O. Stevens, Esquire, the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, who very kindly delivered an interesting and highly practical address to the assemblage, on this the first meeting held for Agricultural purposes in the Society's house. The thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to Mr. Stevens for the very able address delivered by him, after which the award of premiums were read, the money paid and the Assembly dispersed, very well pleased with the whole proceedings of the day.

Your Committee before closing this brief Report, would advert to the absence from the Annual Meeting this day of the President of the Society, and they feel assured that the Society will join them in expressing their heartfelt sympathy with him on the occasion of the domestic bereavement just experienced by him.

In conclusion your Committee can only again repeat, the urgent request before made by them, that the members will be at all times ready by their united efforts to strengthen the hands of those to whom may be entrusted the management of the Institution.

Which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee.  
ALEX. T. PAUL, Secy. JAMES RUSSELL, Jr. Vice President.

## Abstract of Audited Account up to November, 1862.

Income for year 1862.	
Balance from last year	\$100.49
Subscriptions paid	61.00
Provincial Grant	180.00
Other assets.	7.40
\$348.89	
Expenditure.	
Premiums	\$157.75
Charges of Management	51.50
Other charges including outlay on building and printing bills for 1861 and 1862.	95.59
Balance	41.05
\$348.87	

## FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, March 23.  
Eight or ten regiments of Morgan's and Breckenridge's Cavalry attacked Col. Hall's Brigade near Milton, Tenn.  
Hall fell back to commanding position and sent to Murfreesboro for reinforcements. Fight lasted four hours, enemy being whipped before reinforcements arrived.  
Confederate loss about 40 killed 140 wounded. Federal loss 7 killed, 31 wounded.  
Confederates captured Mt. Sterling, Ky., burning town.  
Port Royal paper reports negro brigade took Jacksonville, Florida. Negroes behaving properly.  
Havana advices report suppression of insurrection in San Domingo.  
Federal gunboats billicoths ineffectually bombarded Fort Pemberton on Mississippi.

March 24.  
Uncertain when attack would be made on Southern Atlantic Ports.

Preparations making for heavy demonstration somewhere, and Naval officers feel confident of success.

Admiral Porter received information that on the 7th the Yazoo Expedition arrived in Tallahassee River, giving control of heart of Mississippi.

All vessels got safely through except Petrel.  
Much distress represented at Vicksburg.

The signal station near Port Hudson was captured by 30 Federal picked men.

Reported that Stonewall Jackson is in Mississippi with a large force—generally believed.

Federal fleet started up river on the 13th, and Grover's Division.

Reported that evacuation of Vicksburg being advocated for strategic advantages by which a force can be massed against Rebels, obliging him to retreat.

Probable falling back of Confederates from Rappahannock indicated in Richmond Examiner.

## Arrival of the "Europa" at Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 22nd, 1863.

The "Europa" left Liverpool at ten o'clock on morning of 7th. Queenstown evening 8th, arrived at Halifax 11.30 Sunday A. M.

The "Etna" arrived at Liverpool at 8.30 on evening 5th.

The "North American" was at London-derry about 3 on Morning of 6th, Liverpool early on 7th.

The "City of Manchester" left Liverpool shortly after "Europa," for New York.

English news unimportant. All absorbing topic was entry of Princess Alexandra into London on day "Europa" sailed. Preparations were on unexampled scale and brilliant demonstration would take place.

Times asserts that during the whole history of London she has never seen such a day and cause of demonstration is the pride entertained by nation for moral eminence of Royal Family by virtues of its head.

It was reported the Confederate loan was to be issued at once as an eight per cent stock at seventy seven.

Comments on American affairs unimportant.

Washington letter in Herald asserts secret society been discovered, members of which were sworn to kill Lincoln.

In House of Commons on 5th another debate took place.

Cobden made vigorous attack on general policy of Admiralty in maintaining obsolete vessels after valuable experience furnished by America in favor of iron-plated ships.

He denounced idea of maintaining seamen to man vessels utterly useless for warlike purposes.

Lord C. Paget and Sir J. Packington defended their respective administration of Admiralty affairs, and finally all remainder of Navy votes were agreed to.

In House of Lords on 6th, Earl Hardevick asked if in restoring Galway contract it was intended to make any alteration in port of departure of destination of vessels.

Lord Stanley said there had been no proposals of kind whatever.

In the House of commons Bramley Moore moved resolution regretting disturbance of friendly relations with Brazil, hoping Government would take honorable means to restore amity. He denounced proceedings of British Minister at Brazil.

General debate followed. Layard vindicated diplomatic action of Government. Resolution finally withdrawn.

King of the Belgians accepted arbitration between Brazil and England.

Latest Malta dispatches say fever entirely left Prince Alfred and he steadily improved. He would not be able to attend his brother's wedding.

Bishop Colenso declines the suggestion of his brother Bishops that he should resign.

POLISH QUESTION.

It is stated that English and French Governments were quite agreed to tender of their notes to Russia regarding Poland. Regret is expressed for various partitions to which Poland has been victim, but they are regarded as things of past and not to be remedied. Both governments however, speak as earnestly as diplomacy allows, of their hopes for fulfilment of solemn promises made to Poles by granting liberal institutions.

Para Pays gives under reserve a rumor that ukase will shortly be issued by Czar re-constituting Kingdom of Poland as existed in 1831, with Grand Duke Bonestantine as sovereign.

Late advices from Cracow say Langiewicz at the head of five thousand men had pushed forward, but in what direction not known.

An engagement took place near Pryskowaskolo, insurgents who were under Inzianaski retreated on heights after an hour and a half fighting.

FRANCE.

Politics unimportant. Bourse 54½—lower—69 85.

SPAIN.

Ministry intend to submit budget to Cortes in modified form. Chambers will not be opened before 31st April.

ITALY.

Pope refused to accept Antepelli's resignation.

INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

Mails reached Suez 4th.

Steamer Nemesis struck rock on entering Point de Galle, but got into harbor safely, though leaking.

SHANGHAI, Jan 26.—Preparations making for reorganization of expedition against Nankin. Shirts quiet. Silk unchanged.

Exchange 6s. 24½. Freights higher.

CANTON Jan 31st.—Shirts higher. Tea firm but quiet. Exchange 4s. 8½.

French Contingent defeated at Chouwang near Nippo.

Treaty of commerce between China and Russia signed.

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## THE LEGISLATURE.

### FREDERICTON, March 26. THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY BILL.

After dinner, the Hon. Mr. Tilley resolved the House into committee of the Whole on a Bill to authorize a loan for the construction and management of the Inter-Colonial Railway. Mr. Cudlip rose and moved the following resolution:

Whereas, The Bill now before the Committee of the House pledges the scanty revenues of this Province, already encumbered, for the payment of interest on our large funded and unfunded debt, further to provide for the interest and sinking fund of a Railroad proposed to be built over a route in the selection of which it appears we are to have so small a voice.

And, Whereas, It should be the true policy of this country, that all public expenditures should be made only by those who can be brought within the reach of and made responsible to the people of this Province, and not as the scheme now before us proposes by an irresponsible joint commission.

And, Whereas, In legislating upon a question involving so large an outlay, it is desirable that some route should be defined.

And, Whereas, A Railroad located on the Western side of the River St. John, would be the most desirable, as thereby, a connection with both Canada and the United States would be obtained.

And, further, Whereas, No legislation has been promised or is likely to be undertaken with the scheme proposed in this Bill, and we have as yet no report of any legislation having been undertaken in Nova Scotia.

Therefore Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

He said he was bound to stand up for the rights of the people independently, no matter what the consequences. The Hon. Mr. Tilley said he never heard of such proceeding in the House before, that a Bill be postponed before it has been read. However the whole Bill can be discussed on the motion.

The Attorney General said this resolution for postponement might have been moved with the Speaker in the chair; but a resolution, with a preamble was never before moved in Committee of the House. A number of hon. members had their say on this unexpected turn in affairs, and the hon. Mr. Tilley moved that the Bill be read, after which he proceeded to the consideration of the whole subject; this, he said, was not a new subject, it had been considered and discussed at various times, but it had never come before the House in the same shape it does at present. The first legislation that was had upon the subject was in 1846, and next in 1848, and he read from the Journals of the House of that year minutes of Council, setting forth the advisability of the undertaking, and the sacrifices that New Brunswick was then willing to make in order to have the road built, the allowing of an impost duty on her staple of 1s. to 7s. 6d.

He also read a report of a meeting held in Westmorland County in the same year, which passed unanimously, and was laid before the House in favor of the Railway. Again, in 1850, an offer of £200,000 a year for ten years, was made by the Government of this Province to any Company which would build this railway, as well as land on each side of the line. The scheme of 1852 was also explained. In 1858 an address from both branches of the Legislature was passed to Her Majesty in favor of the same undertaking which they would consider no sacrifice too great to secure the accomplishment of the work. In the same year a memorandum was sent from the Governor to the Home authorities, on the suggestion of a Minute of Council, showing that he believed the construction of a road connecting these Provinces would be highly beneficial to the Colonies. In 1851 again another negotiation was opened up, and the subject was kept in a state of agitation. In 1861 the subject was again opened up. Coming down to 1863, he took up the correspondence through which this correspondence was brought into shape, all of which have been before the public. The first resolution adopted at the Quebec Conference renewed the proposition of 1858. He spoke of the various delegations, with the proceedings of which all were well acquainted, and which he need not go into in detail, and spoke of and read the memorandum of Mr. Smith, and the protest of Mr. Watters, that the cost of the railway do not exceed £3,000,000. In making the arrangement proposed by the Bill, he said he felt that New Brunswick was not undertaking any larger liability than she could bear, was little larger than the previous offer made by New Brunswick of £200,000 annually, without limit, with lands for right of way. How the amount of loan of £3,000,000 was to be paid, he showed, that a certain small surplus over working expenses would meet these amounts as they fell due at the expiration of 10, 20, 30, and 40 years. He said that these proposals made by the Home Government to the Colonies, too, would meet with a most determined opposition in the British Parliament, and the reasons for this are, that every advancement made by the Colonies in manufactures, &c., reduced the market for the sale of British manufactures, and the consequence is that the representatives of those manufacturing districts oppose the granting of those guarantees by the Home Government.

The delegates deserved no credit for the arrangement they had made, for the British Government had made the proposition voluntarily without any diplomacy. They asked no commission or brokerage for managing the loan, which, of itself, would amount to a saving of £30,000 on the whole loan. They only asked for the payment of the expense of printing and filling the debentures, besides the mode for payment of interest would save a sum of upwards of a thousand pounds a year. All they asked was such an arrangement as would enable the Government to carry the matter through Parliament, and that was the reason they required a Sinking Fund. These were the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Gladstone). He said that if this were not granted by the Colonies, it would be impossible for the Government to carry the matter through Parliament. When the British Government agreed to invest the sinking fund in Colonial Securities, he contended, the objection to that fund was overcome, as this money would then bring as high a rate of interest as that upon which it was obtained. He traced the whole question down to the latest period, the departure of the Canadian Delegates for France, when the final proposals were under the consideration of the Government, their return and departure for home without seeking any communication with the authorities here. Now, he said, it remained to be seen whether we are to have a Railway extension or not, and the House might decide whether such extensions were necessary. There can be no more advantageous terms upon which these extensions can be secured. The money can be obtained through the British guarantee at a so much cheaper rate of interest than we can get it any other way; we can build a great deal more road for the same cost than we could if we proceeded on our own responsibility. The great question to be considered is can we build the Road, or rather, can we pay for it? Much of the interest to be paid could, he contended, be met by the increased earnings on our present Railway, over which all the plant, &c., for the proposed Railway would have to be carried, and as the increase of population would be, at the end of the first seven years, 62,000, according to the ratio of the last increase of ten years, the revenue from which would, at \$2.25 per head, be very considerable; then our manufactures would increase, new markets would be opened up for these manufactures in Canada, the population of which would, when the road is completed, be 5,000,000. It had been said that Canada would manufacture herself, but it was well known that Canada has not, in the absence of coal and iron, the advantages for manufacturing that the lower Provinces had. Free trade has been extended to these Provinces; and, he argued, that with these advantages the whole interest and Sinking Fund could be paid off without any increase of taxes.

It was now after 5 o'clock and the hon. gentleman had been speaking about two hours and three quarters, and it was proposed that he defer making any further remarks until to-morrow, as it had been so dark in the Reporter's Gallery for some time, that the Reporters could not see to write; and the debate was adjourned until tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Skinner then got the House in Committee on a Bill to amend the law relating to the local government of the Parish of Portland, but progress was reported on it before any action had been taken on it, even before the mover had explained its provisions. House then adjourned.

March 27.  
At half-past two the House proceeded to the order of the day—the Railway Bill. The hon. Mr. Tilley resumed his speech, showing that the former offer of the Government of this Colony was greater than is now asked of us, or the people of the Province are called upon to give. The proposal at this time was £200,000 a year, with 2,000,000 acres of land, which line, on each side of the line, he calculated worth 50 cents an acre, which would be worth entirely \$1,000,000, the interest on which would amount to \$150,000 a year, thus making a total sum of \$350,000 per annum, as much, or even more, than we are now called upon to give. Then again, the proposal of 1858 under which a delegation proceeded to England, of which Mr. Smith was a member, was £200,000 annually, without limitation, besides the right of way through public as well as private lands, and the cost of these private lands, to be paid out of the Provincial Treasury, must have been considerable. In addition to all this, the Province offered to carry the mails and do various other work gratis, which would amount to £200,000 additional. This proposition, he also contended, was a much more expensive one for the Province than the present. He said that it was probable that the Grand Trunk Company of Canada would be found willing to take charge of the Railway when it is constructed, and run it for ten years by paying a certain sum, leaving it in as good order as when they got it. He said that, no doubt, the hon. and learned member from Westmorland would cry out about the lack of money for the roads, but he showed that since 1834 there had been expended on the by-roads of this Province upwards of \$4,600,000, and we would, under this proposition, be no worse off for our by-roads than we would have been under that which was attempted to be carried out by the hon. member himself. The scheme now before the House is certainly the most advantageous that would be an expenditure of \$1,000,000 annually for four years, and the fifth, in which it was hoped the road would be completed, the expenditure would be \$1,240,000, which would require an annual average interest of \$86,100. This, he held, could be paid without increase of taxation as he stated yesterday, by the increased revenue received by the pre-

sent tariff off an increased population, which he did not calculate at a higher rate than in former years, but which he might have done, as population will increase more rapidly after the railway is built than ever before. After the connection with Nova Scotia is established, trade will increase rapidly, and for other causes the increase of revenue would be such that no difficulty would be found in paying off all liabilities. Again the country would be opened up, which would afford us great benefits, apart from immediate income from the road. He did not believe that the balance would be against us in our exports and imports, as agricultural pursuits would be more vigorously prosecuted, and the importation of breadstuffs would cease to a great extent. Take any railroad, the St. Andrews and Woodstock, for instance, and he would ask any of the Charlotte County members whether there had not been large quantities of lumber, &c., brought to the seaboard by that road which never would have been were it not in existence. They answered yes. And he would also ask them if ships had not been built in St. Andrews which would not if railways had not been there to furnish timber? An affirmative answer was given. He then went on to show the value of British connection, the sacrifices that England was willing to make to preserve our existence. Canada, he said, would be influenced by the action of the Lower Provinces. It had been said that Nova Scotia would legislate upon the subject. This differs widely from information received by him yesterday. Canada had ordered a sum of money for a survey, and the action of the lower Provinces would strengthen her hands. He closed with a few glowing remarks on the bright future that awaited these Colonies and that in thirty years hence a line of railway would be running from Halifax to the Pacific, forming a grand connection link between British possessions in America, besides being a paying undertaking. He now moved that the Chairman read the Bill.

Young's resolution requiring steamer receiving Government subsidy, at the North, to call at least once a fortnight at Ports of Caraquez and Shippragan.

Resolution to allow Scoullar £240 agreed to in committee of whole House.

Desbriary moved resolution for information as to expenditure of £5000, in 1854, for improvement of Harbours of Province.

Stevens presented petitions from sundry inhabitants of Charlotte County, asking exclusive privilege of Timber on Crown Lands for ten years, for \$100,000.

Progress made in Bill relating to Local Government of Portland.

Summary Conviction Cost Bill postponed three months.

Bill relating to French paupers in Moncton agreed to.

Some other local matters disposed of.

Arrival of the "Bohemia."

PORTLAND, March 27, 1863.  
"Bohemia" arrived at 7 15 this morning. Bill in Commons substituting affirmations for oaths rejected.

Seven women were killed by suffocation, and a hundred persons had limbs broken in the crowds in London, during illumination.

Rioting at Cork, during illumination, by an organized mob. Streets several times cleared with the bayonet.

Bridal pair remain at Osborne for a fortnight; then give two grand evening parties at Palace of St. James by command of Queen.

Reported all independent members of Council of State of Poland resigned.

Cas's reply to Napoleon refuses any concession to Poland. He will accept nothing short of unconditional submission.

King of Dahomey thinks he will be poisoned if he ceases human sacrifices, but will try and comply with British requisitions in course of six months.

Cotton market strong. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat advanced. Sugars steady. Coffee firm.

Consols 92 1-8.

FROM THE STATES.

BAYON, March 26th.  
Official intelligence that Admiral Farragut passed Port Hudson with flag ship Hartford; rest of the fleet repulsed, one burnt.

Official also that Admiral Porter got through Stules and Black Bayou with five ironclads, making all haste for Yazoo. Sherman and troops following up.

Cincinnati despatch says Yazoo expedition has come to a stand still.

Federals at Greenwood acting on defensive.

Evacuation of Haines Bluff discredited. Confed. rates occupying Danville, Ky., believed to be the advance of Longstreet's Division.

Confederates reported in large force at Harrisburg, Ky., under Breckenridge, and Federals falling back on Frankfort; also rumored that Confederates are enforcing conscription in Kentucky.

Three hundred Federals cowardly surrendered in Tennessee.

March 27.  
Schooner Flying Cloud, bound to Dixie with munitions of war, captured.

Admiral Wilkes refused to dine with the Governor of Barbadoes, because the latter previously entertained the pirate Maifit.

Wilkes transferred his flag to "Vanderbilt."

British steam frigate "Phaeton" conveyed armaments out. Supposed blockade runners from St. Thomas. Federal steamer Wachusett did not follow.

Steel plated steamer reported sailed from Liverpool to run the blockade.

Federal steamer Victoria captured the neutral British steamer "Nicholas" off Wilmington with munitions of war.

Reported at Louisville Confederates retreated from Danville towards Somerset.

Confederate papers say Longstreet with a large army is pushing into Kentucky.

Unsuccessful efforts are made at Washington to obtain intelligent statement of military situation on Mississippi.

Confederates report the defeat of the Yazoo Pass expedition.

Death of Col. McCluskey.—We regret to learn the death of Col. John McCluskey, late of the 15th Maine Regiment, which occurred January 15th, on his passage to California.

ST. ANDREWS RAILROAD.—The transportation of shingles, ship knees and other lumber over this road to the tide waters at St. Andrews this winter has been immense, a large portion of which has gone from this side of the line. We learn that to deliver the quantity of this lumber now accumulated at the Houlton Road Station, will require six weeks working of at the present mode transportation. The great hindrance to the success of this road is in the want of shape of engines, passenger and freight cars, &c. (Arroostook Pioneer).

SHINGLES.—The export of shingles from this country over the St. Andrews Railroad has been very large this winter. Mr. Stewart of Princeton and S. S. Stevens Esq. of Bangor are among the largest buyers. We learn that Mr. Stevens within a few weeks has purchased over one and a half million of shingles for the Bangor market. [Ibid.]

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 1, 1863.

Intercolonial Railway Bill.

We commence to-day to copy the debate on the Railway Bill, which was introduced in the Assembly, by the Provincial Secretary, on Thursday last. Mr. Cudlip, before the Bill was read, moved a lengthy preamble and resolution to "postpone the Bill for three months;" for doing so, he is brought to book, by some journals. Now, although we, as well as many others, are in favor of the Railway, instead of condemning Mr. Cudlip, we are rather pleased with his action coming out manfully as an opponent to the Bill in its present form, let the discussion rest upon his resolution. Should the Bill be amended—the House will be dissolved, and the Country appealed to—if the resolution is carried the Government will resign, and others be appointed; but—there is no fear of the Government being placed on either horn of the dilemma. The proposition of the Imperial Government is too important to be rejected, and its abandonment would come with a very bad grace from a people, who had for so many years sought assistance from the parent State, for the prosecution of the work. The question is, do we require the Railway and are we able to pay for it? This has been answered in the affirmative; the hon. Mr. Tilley has shown that the road is required and that it can be constructed without extra taxation. Any one with half an eye and any brains, cannot help seeing that the Line will be a great benefit to the Province. The old foggy opposition, and we regret to say there is such existing even in these days of progress) and the miserable party feeling which has created discord, and been an incubus upon the energies of those men whose better years have been spent in raising the Province to its present position—are the means brought forward to thwart the efforts of those who are willing to devote their time, means and abilities to open up and develop the resources of the Country. Place hunting and the sweets of office have been the ruling idea of those who desire to possess the reins of power—away with them forever, and let us have in their stead men who as honest opponents have the interest of the Province at heart. One great bugbear to the Intercolonial is the fear of the Government having so much money under their control. Are they any less honest than their predecessors. Are they less competent? If not, why should this Railway question be made a "party" one, as it is by some;—are such men legislating for the benefit of the Country, or merely to get themselves into power and perhaps fat offices. It will be opposed no doubt by a few, who are sincere and honest in their opposition but we incline to the belief that the Bill will pass by a respectable majority.

Mr. Stevens has succeeded in getting his Bill passed to relieve the port of St. Stephen from Export duties; indeed all his Bills have passed, except the School Bill—this speaks well for him as a legislator.

We intend copying the Hon. Mr. Todd's admirable speech, delivered in the Legislative Council, on the management of the Crown Lands, and the manner of disposing of the timber berths. We are indebted to the enterprise of the "Morning Telegraph" for a copy of the Speech, which was reported for that journal.

THE FARMER.—We have received a specimen copy of a paper with the above title, published at Fredericton by Charles S. Lugin, at \$1 per annum. It is well got up, and will supply a want hitherto felt—of an Agricultural Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of our Province. The first regular number will be issued in June, and we trust will be liberally patronized.

DEATH.—At Fredericton on the 10th inst., of consumption, George Moody Rainsford, in the 26th year of his age, youngest son of Capt. Andrew Rainsford.

Suddenly at Oak Bay St. David on the 17th ult. Willard B. King, aged 12 years, youngest son of the late Capt. Hugh Murchie, of St. Stephen, N. B.

[Bangor papers please copy.]  
Feb. 28, at his residence, 191 Great Brunswick street, Henry Burns, Esq., aged 75 years, former High Sheriff of this city. [Dublin Times.]

On the 28th ult., Parish of Portland, Hugh Sharkey, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

At St. Stephen, on Friday, 20th, of Consumption, James Green, in the 27th year of his age.

On Monday, the 23d ult., Edward Leavitt, in his 41st year.

At Calais, Me., on the 20th ult., Mary, relict of Alexander Gilmore, of the County Antrim, deceased, aged 76 years.

APRIL SESSIONS, 1863.

ORDERED, that Applications for Wholesale and Tavern Licenses shall be made to the Clerk previous to Friday at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the Court week. Such application shall state the name of the applicant, the description, the place, and of the building in which it is intended to sell, and the applicant shall furnish any other information which the Court may require, and the Clerk shall publish the notice in a Newspaper of this County.

W. HATCH, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose accounts have been standing over one year, if not settled on or before the first of May, 1863 will require to be handed over for collection.

April 1st, 1863. CHARLES STEVENSON.

Valuable Property in St. Andrews for Sale.

A large and commodious BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Frederick and Monague Streets in the Town of St. Andrews, with Out-Buildings and Garden attached, formerly occupied by the late Rev. Dr. Alley. Also several Town Lots in eligible situations, suitable for Building Lots.

The above Properties will be sold reasonably and on accommodating terms. Apply to J. W. STREET, GEO. D. STREET, Executors of the Estate of the Rev. Dr. Alley. St. Andrews, March 25th 1863.

MEETING OF COURTS.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House on Tuesday the 14th of April next.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County and all persons required to be at these Courts and hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, March 25, 1863.

DRY HARDWOOD.

FOR sale at the Rolling Dam Station, a quantity of Dry Hardwood, piece \$8 per car, loaded.

Rolling Dam March 25, 1863. Apply to S. McFARLAN.

A CARD.

MISS Whitlock, purports opening a School on Thursday, the second day of April next, in the room formerly occupied by Miss Campbell, in the House on the corner of William and Queen Streets; and intends Teaching the usual branches, also French and Drawing.

St. Andrews, March 24, 1863.

TEA MEETING.

A TEA MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening 8th April. The proceeds to be devoted in aid of the Baptist Church. Tea on the table at 7 o'clock. Admission 37 1/2 cents.

Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the Union Store, D. Clark's and Wm. Ingram's.

NOTICE.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the request of the New County Court, H. City of Fredericton, Province of New Brunswick, on Friday the 1st day of May next.

That valuable Property situated in the County of Carleton and partly in of York, known as THE MILL RIVER, or RANKIN.

It comprises a splendid water power including the whole of the Ed River station of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway crosses the river just below the Mill; so that very great for the transportation of lumber. The country above is well wooded and SPRUCE being abundant, and the Mill.

Interested parties have endeavored this property; but the subscriber was desirous of running a Water Power for the cutting of Lumber, or the Lumber for the British or American market, and judge for themselves as to the value.

TERMS.—Fifty per cent. down; the balance in two years, with interest, to be paid by the purchaser. Deed will be given on the 1st day of May next.

Particulars apply to T. A. Barker, Barrister at Law, Fredericton, who is the Agent for the ALEXANDER.

March 14, 1863—Gm.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal claim against the Estate of John McGowan, of the County of Carleton, in the County of Carleton, are hereby required to present their claims, duly attested by a Justice of the Peace, to the undersigned, on or before the 1st day of May next.

At St. Stephen, on Friday, 20th, of Consumption, James Green, in the 27th year of his age.

On Monday, the 23d ult., Edward Leavitt, in his 41st year.

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