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## Poetry.

[From the New York Mercury.]  
TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Queen of the loveliest, richest isle,  
That e'er adorned the sea,  
Blest with kind heaven's approving smile,  
We hail and honor thee;  
Our sires and thine, in days of yore,  
Failed to adorn thy soil;  
St. George's cross together bore,  
Through danger and through toil.

And we—thy children's children—live,  
To bless thy realm and throne,  
May'st thou to pagan nations give  
That Faith which is thine own.  
O'er weak and unprotected lands,  
May'st thou extend thine aid,  
And cause corrupt, oppressive bands,  
To pause, and be afraid.

Still be defender of that Faith  
Which once to man was given;  
Still move in that celestial path,  
That leads a world to heaven.  
Should danger press against thy realm,  
And doubts and fears arise,  
Let not despair thy soul overwhelm,  
Let hope illumine thy skies.

The westward wave thy royal hand,  
And turn thy royal eye  
To fair Columbia's happy land,  
Where Freedom's banners fly.  
For here a powerful hand doth dwell  
In peace and unity,  
Who guard the liberties right well,  
And cannot fetter thee.

Accept their aid, and o'er the sea,  
Two hundred thousand strong,  
Brave men will move to succor thee,  
With joy, and shouts, and song.  
Columbia's sons will never stand  
With folded arms, and see  
Their own dear native fatherland  
By tyrants fettered be.

## Capital Story.

GEN. SAMUEL DALE.  
His Great Canoe Fight.

In 1784, when Samuel Dale was yet a boy, his father moved from Virginia, and made a settlement near the site of the present town of Greensboro, Ga. But a few days had elapsed, when the subject of our sketch—a youth of sixteen summers—found himself an orphan; and, in virtue of his seniority, guardian of seven brothers and sisters. Disposing of them in the best manner his limited resources would allow, he joined a company of volunteers, raised to repel the invasions of the Creeks; and here commenced that military career which only ceased when the difficulties of his country ceased. We do not intend to follow it up. We have been acquainted with the history of the Indian wars—with the bloody battle of Burn Corn and Holy Ground—the terrible massacre of Fort Mims—the hazardous expeditions of Claiborne, and the Seminole campaigns of Jackson—knows enough to appreciate the iron nerve and daring intrepidity of Gen. Dale. We will only notice a few of those remarkable adventures with which his life is so replete.

His celebrated "Canoe Fight," in the Alabama river, in which he and two of his company braved, with clubbed rifles, nine Indian warriors, in fair and open combat, is a kind of household word with our old settlers. Every old crone on the river could relate to you the incidents of the bloody conflict; while her aged partner, whose head had whitened with the growing impetuosity of his State, would huddle down to the bank and point out the very spot in the bright waters where the two canoes met; and if, perchance, the reader has ever made a trip down the river, on that elegant boat, which bears our hero's name (the Sam Dale), he has doubtless had designated to him, by the courteous captain, the time-honored old beach which marks the spot, as well as the high projecting bank which had previously sheltered the name-sake of his boat from the fire of the Indians.

Soon after the bloody tragedy of Fort Mims, many of his whites, urged by the defenseless condition, and the increasing hostilities of the Indians, took refuge in Fort Madison. As Gen. Claiborne was prevented from marching to their aid, by the hostile movements of the enemy about St. Stephens, Capt. Dale and Col. Carson, were left in command of the Fort. As soon as his wounds, received at Burn Corn, were sufficiently healed, Dale determined to change his line of conduct from defensive to offensive. With seventy men he proceeded southwardly to Brazier's landing on the Alabama. Here they found two canoes, belonging to a negro named Caesar, who informed them that there were Indians above there on each side of the river. He also tendered them the use of the canoes, and proffered to act as their pilot. Captain Dale

immediately placed the canoes in charge of Jeremiah Austill and six men, who were ordered to keep them parallel with the party on land. Arriving at the mouth of Randon's Creek, the canoe party discovered a boat filled with Indians, who, however, immediately paddled to the shore and fled.

The land party, finding it impossible to continue their route, on account of the thick cane and vines, were ordered to cross over, and proceed up the other side. While they were effecting a passage, Dale and several of his men kindled a fire a short distance from the river, to prepare their day's meal. Thus engaged, they were fired upon by a party of the Creeks, from an ambush. Retreating to the river, so as to gain the cover of the projecting bank, they discovered a large flat-bottomed canoe containing eleven armed and painted warriors. The party behind them now retired, leaving Dale to choose his own course towards those in the boat. As both of his canoes were on the opposite side, Dale ordered the larger one to be manned. Two of the warriors now left their boat and swam for shore; but a ball from the unerring rifle of James Smith perforated the skull of one, who immediately sunk; the other gained the shore and escaped. Eight men lived, in the meantime, rained the larger canoe, and were approaching the Indian boat; but coming near enough to see the number of rifle-muzzles over the edge of the boat, they hastily paddled back to the shore.

Dale, exasperated by this "clear back out," as he termed it, of his men, shouted to them in a scornful tone, "To look and see three brave men do what eight cowards had shrunk from;" and followed by Austill and Smith, into the smaller canoe, which the faithful Caesar had just brought over. Paddling their canoe directly towards enemies, they soon commenced the "Canoe Fight" proper—so celebrated in Alabama tradition.

When within twenty paces of the Indians, our heroes rose in their canoe, to give them an opening broadside; but unfortunately, the priming of their guns was wet, and they failed to fire. Had not the same accident befallen the enemy, the result of the canoe fight might have been very different. Dale now ordered Caesar to bring the boats along-side of the other, and hold them together. The warriors, confident of their strength, and eager to grapple with three men, whose guns would not fire, allowed their boat to move leisurely along with the current. As the two neared each other, the Chief arose, and with an ejaculation of defiance to "Big Sam,"—as, on account of his great size and strength, he was called by the Indians—leveled his gun at Smith's breast; but before he could draw the trigger, the latter aimed a blow at him, which would have proved fatal, had it not been adroitly avoided.

The canoes came together with a jar, which threw Austill slightly off his balance, and ere he could regain it, a well-directed blow from a war-club prostrated him across the boat. A half dozen powerful arms were raised to complete the work, when the heavy rifle of Dale came down upon the head of the Chief, with a force that sunk it deep into his skull. Smith had not been less active, and his trusty barrel had fallen with like effect upon the skull of another warrior, and the two now felt their death throes in the bottom of the canoe. Austill had in the meantime recovered, and added his strength to the work of destruction. The bold Caesar held the boats together with an iron grasp, and with one foot in each of the heroes' fights. Two successive blows from Austill's rifle dispatched two of the enemy, one of whom fell overboard, thinking to make sure of his foe by a second stroke. Austill leaned forward to strike, when he was again prostrated by an Indian war-club. The exulting savage, never forgetful of a scalp, raised the war-whoop—seized his victim by the hair—the scalp-knife glittered in the air, when another timely blow from Dale's clubbed rifle divided his skull.

Tradition says, that so great was the force of the blow, the skull was split from the crown to the vertebral column. In the meantime Smith, at the other end of the canoe, grappled with two lusty warriors. He was a powerful man; but the chances were now against him.

The iron clutches of one of his assailants were upon his throat—the tomahawk of the other above his head! He sees his danger; one foot is one canoe, one in the other; with a desperate effort he gets both feet in one canoe, and draws one Indian after him, while the sudden movement separates the end of the boats and leaves the others behind, to meet the fate of those who had already come within the range of Dale's and Austill's rifles.

Smith now had his enemy in his power, and soon dispatched him. The conflict now became equal—three to three. The savages reduced from nine to three, now fought with the energy of despair. Light and active, they avoided many of the blows of the whites; and dealt in return such well-directed ones

that they were beginning to tell in their favor, when Dale calling to Caesar to hold the boats firmly together, sprang on one of the seats and dealt a blow which shivered a club which had been directed to meet it, and leveled another warrior. The remaining two were left to have destruction meted out to them by the victorious Dale.

While Smith and Austill leaned upon their bloody and brain bespattered rifles, dispatched them at two successive blows. During the whole of this sanguinary conflict, the heroes were encouraged by the continued cheers of their comrades, on either bank. Of the nine warriors, Smith killed two; Austill, two, and Dale five. "Having laid them all low," says Mr. Pickett, these undaunted Americans began to cast them into the bright waters of the Alabama—their native stream now to be their grave. Every time a savage was raised up from the bottom of the canoe, and slung into the water, the Americans upon the banks set up shouts long and loud—as some slight revenge for the tragedy of Fort Mims. The Indian canoe presented a sight unusually revolting—several inches deep in savage blood—thickened with clods of brains and bunches of hair, etc.

A few years previous to the canoe fight, Gen. Dale was engaged in another hand-to-hand encounter, hardly less exciting. There is so much of the spirit of wild adventure and romance connected with the incident, we are surprised that it has not been this, been made the basis of one of our thrilling border tales. When the Indian hostilities first began to assume a threatening attitude, in consequence of the Galphin treaty, a white woman was seized by a party of Indians, and carried into captivity. All attempts towards recapturing her seemed fruitless; indeed, so many similar cases occurred, that they failed to excite that interest which we would naturally expect. Dale, however, having gained some information as to her whereabouts, determined—and with him determination was but another for name—accomplishment—to rescue her, setting out alone, his experience in trailing soon brought him upon the heels of the savages. Finding himself near them, with his characteristic coolness he stopped at a spring to drink and refresh himself previous to beginning his work. While stooping to drink, two of them who were nearer than he thought, sprang upon him. Without attempting to rise, he drew his hunting knife, and with an under stroke, killed one of his assailants; then rising suddenly, he threw the other from him, and ere he could regain his feet dispatched him.

Thus much accomplished he took the trail of the others—followed them many miles—came upon them asleep—knifed three of them—cut the throats of the captive woman and was about to commence a triumph march homeward when another warrior, whose position behind a log had screened him from view, sprang upon him. Weak from the loss of blood, and in the deadly grasp of the savage, Dale would now have fallen by the hands of a foe whom he had ever conquered, had not the liberated woman snatched up a tomahawk and split the Indian's skull. The mutual deliverers, exchanged congratulations upon their fortunate escape were soon in the midst of their rejoicing friends. General Dale, in after life often said he had given up all hope of life in this instance, and could hardly believe that the weak, emaciated female, whose captive throes he had just cut, could be his deliverer.

The biographer of Gen. Dale, John H. F. Claiborne, of Mississippi, cites the above incident and vouches for its truth. The tales of Knight-Eranny could hardly equal it in romance and wildness of adventure; and no Bois de Gilbert of the Middle Ages, in "panoply complete," could boast greater triumphs of his lance, than could Gen. Dale of his hunting knife!

After the treaty of peace with the Indians, Gen. Dale settled in Lauderdale county, in the northern part of Alabama, where his old log cabin was the seat of an extensive and generous hospitality. In 1836 he was elected to the State Legislature, in which he served with his characteristic openness and decision of character. An interesting anecdote of him is related by Claiborne, in his biographical memoir. We give it in the author's own language:

"Some time ago Gen. Dale was held in Mobile, as an endorser upon a note. The debt was in the hands of a stranger. Accompanied by an officer he sought the creditor, in the saloon of Cullum's far-famed hotel. 'Sir,' said the General, 'I have no money to pay this debt—The principal has property, make him pay it, or let me go home and work it out.' The Shylock hesitated. 'Very well,' said the veteran, in tones that rang indignantly through the apartment. 'Very well, sir! Look at my scars! I will march to jail, down Main street, and all Mobile shall witness the treatment of an old soldier! These simple words fell like electricity upon that lightened people. In

half an hour a dozen of the brightest names of the city were upon the bond; and before morning the debt was paid and a full discharge handed to the General."

Gen. Dale died in 1841, at his residence, with the fortitude of a soldier, and the resignation of a Christian.

We know not better how to close this article, than by quoting from the well-written biography, which we have already used.

"In many respects, physical and moral, he resembled his antagonists of the woods. He had the square forehead, the high cheek bones, the compressed lips, and, in fact, the physiognomy of an Indian, relieved, however, by a fine benevolent Saxon eye. Like the red man, too, his foot fell lightly upon the ground, and turned neither to the right nor left. He was habitually taciturn; his face grave; he spoke slowly and in low tones, and seldom laughed. I observed of him, what I have often noted as peculiar to border men of high attributes, that he entertained the strongest attachment for the Indians—extolled their courage, and also their love of country, and many of their domestic qualities; and I have often seen the wretched remnant of the Choctaws encamped around his plantation, and subsisting upon his crops. In peace, they felt for him the strongest veneration—he had been the friend both of Tecumseh and Weatherford—and in the war the name of "Big Sam" fell on the ear of the Seminole, like that of Marius on the hordes of the Cimbric!"—[Georgia University Magazine.]

## Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON March 28.

Progress was made in the Bill to divide the Parish of Hampton, and the Bill to incorporate the Dorchester Olive Freestone Company.

The Bill to amend the Chapter of the Revised Statutes of Warehousing goods was postponed three months.

The Bill to amend the Bear Bounty Law, providing that skins as well as noses should be required, passed.

The College Despatches, &c., were again taken up.

Mr. Gray was the first speaker. He contended broadly that the Executive were responsible for Despatches, emanating from His Excellency, whether seen by them or not—responsible Government entirely removing the Governor from all individual responsibility. He did not commit himself to vote for resolution, but against the amendment.

The Surveyor General came next; he traced the growth of free principles and the establishment of Responsible Government in Great Britain and its dependencies, characterized the doctrine advanced by the supporter of the resolution as without precedent, and ended in one of his happiest and most humorous strains.

Mr. Smith followed, defending the amendment, and pointing out the fallacies in the resolution, and in the speech of Mr. Gray. No new ground of principle was broken, nor is likely to be.

Progress reported, and the House adjourned at 6.

March 29.  
The forenoon was occupied with not very important matters. Bill relating to Copartnerships passed.

College discussion resumed at 2 o'clock. Lewis first speaker. Thought whole question resolved itself into this—have the Government right to see Governor's despatches or not? As constitutionally they had not right they could not be held responsible. Government culpable for not making stronger representations to Colonial Secretary in favor of College Bill, but vote of Want of Confidence, to which Resolution amounts [cries of no! no!] was not deserved; especially as if Government was turned out he could not see where they were to find successors. Would go for amendment.

Hannington eulogized Stradman as a consistent Liberal, believed that since introduction of Responsible Government Governor could not be reflected upon, as Government assumes entire responsibility; if not so his whole political life had been a delusion.

By implication of constitution the Government had seen Despatch. Government he contended not called upon to resign merely because a Resolution censuring particular policy passed.

Tapley considered neither Governor or Government censurable as both had done all they could. He would not vote for the Resolution, but support amendment, as likely to influence minds of Her Majesty's Ministry and induce the concessions sought for.

Mitchell commenced to speak against resolu-

tion, but did not finish. Progress was reported, and House adjourned 5.50.

March 30th.

The first business of importance this morning was the committee of Gray's Bill to make Railway Commissioners liable &c., being the second time the Bill has been altered and submitted. A lengthy, warm, and irrelevant discussion, which was continued after dinner, ensued; much personal reference was indulged in and confusion prevailed.

At 4.10 the Chairman, Mr. Wright, commenced to take question to report progress. McIntosh meantime had risen to speak and insisted upon being heard. Discord reigned when the Speaker took the Chair and the galleries were cleared. Peace was restored within doors closed, and progress reported. When the doors were opened the House had resumed discussion of order of the day.

Solicitor General replied, defending the Government as having acted constitutionally and consistently, quoting largely from authorities to prove position. He wished Steadman joy of the company he was now in. Progress report, and House adjourned at 6.10.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 27.

The steamer Niagara, Capt. Miller, from Liverpool, 2 P. M. of 12th, arrived at Halifax, 1 P. M. Sunday 27th.

BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons on the 9th the Government Bill, partially abolishing Church Rates by means of voluntary commutation, was debated and finally rejected by 254 to 171.

On the 10th in the House of Lords the subject of the future government of Singapore was debated. Ministers announced they should be guided by answer to a despatch they had addressed to the Governor General of India.

In the Commons sundry notices of amendments to the Government Reform Bill were announced, including one by Lord John Russell, to the following effect:—that it is neither just nor politic to interfere in the manner proposed by the Bill with freehold franchise in England and Wales, and that no adjustment of franchise will satisfy the House or country which does not provide for a greater extension of the suffrage in Cities or Boroughs than is provided in the Bill. Mr. Wilde said he should move an addition to this amendment to the effect that votes be taken by ballot.

Mr. D'Israeli said the Government was preparing certain modifications to its bill.

Lord Bury called attention to the Newfoundland fisheries, and moved for papers showing the construction placed by French authorities now regulating them, and present state of negotiations.

Sir E. B. Lytton said he could not enter into the subject because it involved some little danger, although he hoped it was susceptible of amicable arrangement. The French Government had intimated the intention of enforcing their full rights under Treaties, and Her Majesty's Government had given counter-notice that they intended to enforce their full rights at the same time they proposed the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the rights of the two countries.

That proposal had been accepted, and he had no fear that any collision would take place during the enquiry among the fishery vessels as steps had been taken on both sides to prevent it. He hoped Lord Bury would consent to wait for the Commissioners' report. Lord Bury withdrew his motion.

On the 11th the subject of piracy at Hong Kong and conduct of Government officials in the matter, was mooted in both Houses, and Ministers promised an investigation.

Lord Malmesbury said the Congress of Paris would probably meet the following week, on the question of the principalities.

The Navy estimates were debated and Indian Loan Bill passed through committee in the Commons. The Neapolitan Exiles landed at Cork, had formally presented an address to the Mayor of Cork, explanatory of their action. They say that while on board the Neapolitan frigate they protested in vain against being taken to America, and appealed to be landed in Spain, or transferred to the David Stewart, against their will. They drew up a declaration invoking the protection of the United States laws, praying the Captain to steer for the nearest English port, and threatening if he persisted in going to New York, they would accuse him before Law Courts for violation of their liberty, but in the meantime would respect the laws of the ship.

On presenting this to the Captain he at first said he had pledged his word to take them to America, and could not act against his interests; on the following day, however, the Captain reconsidered his determination, and announced his intention of steering for the United States.

[Continued to last Page.]



## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 30th.  
The steamships Persia and Kangaroo arrived.  
Parliamentary proceedings unimportant.  
The Jury on the Irish treason trials after being out 24 hours were unable to agree, and were discharged.  
Nothing authentic as to Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, but it is believed that little is to be hoped for.  
The Paris correspondence considers matters growing more critical. The Monitor complains of the hostile attitude of the German States. The Bourse was depressed.  
Consols 93 1/2 to 94.  
There was a panic in the Vienna Money Market.  
China dates are to Feb. 24th. Teas and Silks advanced.  
Liverpool Breadstuffs Market dull. Flour 10s per 100 lbs. Corn and Wheat inactive. Provisions dull.  
London Money Market buoyant.  
LATEST.  
London, March 30th.—War is more imminent. Consols closed at 93 1/2. Wheat, 10s 10d; Flour unchanged.

## Provincial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 31.  
The session of the House of Assembly opened at 1 p.m. and moved some distance.  
Medical Bill amended by Legislative Council passed.  
Mr. Gray's Bill providing against damage to person or property agreed to.  
Bill to enable Magistrates of St. John to loan 22,500 to enlarge Alms House agreed to.  
Bill to incorporate the Province of the Free-Trade Company agreed to.  
ORDER OF DAY.—Hon. Speaker commenced discussion on Steadman's resolution. He spoke two and a quarter hours; while not involved in consequences when the resolution was before the House, having been a member of the Government when the resolution was taken. He proceeded to an elaborate review of the speeches delivered and authorities quoted. The Governor had no power to show despatches, and only to reconcile difference between Governor and Council was by an appeal to the source of authority, from Philip to Philip's master the Imperial Government. The late Government never saw a despatch never asked to see one, and in case of Judges' remonstrance sent no reply; in case of inconsistency of members of the present Government with reference to the action on Prohibitory Law, and who now find fault with them for not opposing the Governor in the exercise of a constitutional right. Governor enjoyed a prerogative, for the exercise of which was responsible to the Queen alone. Contended that no such term known as Executive Despatch as claimed in Resolution.

Mr. Allan spoke, basing his remarks upon questions: 1st, Is the Executive responsible for principles enunciated in despatches of His Excellency? 2nd, Was it the duty of the Government to take steps to insure allowance of College Bill? He proceeded to argue the affirmative of those. The Government by remaining in power after having become acquainted with despatch assumed responsibility. He thought the Attorney General must have known contents of despatch before it was sent—on the same principle that the Government was condemned in 1854, applied to present Government would turn them out; the inference was that the reason no steps were taken to insure allowance of Bill was because members of Government could not agree, part being destructive part Conservative. Certainly proper efforts had not been made—the Government had not violated the principle laid down in 1854 by appointment to office in Gloucester, York, and St. John of gentlemen who had been unable to obtain the confidence of the country.

Mr. Allan spoke 1 1/2 hours.  
Progress reported, and House adjourned at 6.10.

April 1.  
C. Perley gave notice of motion for an address asking the Government to take necessary steps to have a survey taken for a bridge over the river St. John, at Woodstock, with estimates of expense, &c.

Progress was made in the following bills:—To extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates relating to granting of Mill reserves; to modify laws relating to interest and usury.

Mr. Harrington introduced a Bill relating to sick and disabled seamen, and Mr. Lawrence one relating to Sewerage, &c., in Portland.

The Postmaster General having been referred to several times, would say that his opinion so far as the College was concerned was unchanged; he still believed the Imperial Government had no disposition to interfere in local self government, the result of the present discussion and negotiations would be the acknowledgment of that principle to a greater extent; the Governor was appointed by indisputable right of the Queen, whose instructions on him were binding, and in following those instructions he should not be blamed by the Council or the Legislature; when he exceed them then none would be more ready than the present Government to remove him from office.

Mr. McIntosh followed; the Governor had a right to write despatches, but the Government by retaining their place, could not afford to do so.

med the responsibility: had a right to presume the Executive saw the despatch in question before it was transmitted. (Attorney General, they did not.) The same members who in 1851 were so strongly opposed to Imperial interference, now sought to shelter themselves under the authority of the Colonial office. Had the Government sent home a copy of the arguments used by Mr. Smith in 1853; it would have induced the allowance of the College Bill.

Mr. Lawrence said the resolution was no reflection on the Governor, whose conduct stood out in bold and stately relief to that of the Government; the Government took no steps to counteract the effects of remonstrance of the College or carrying out the wishes of the people. He thought the Government unworthy of support because they had kept back most important documents: the Attorney General's report when all documents were asked for (Mr. Smith asked that it was not usual for the Attorney General's report to be laid before the House, but as had already been stated if asked for it would have been given). The Government if not before, stood condemned now on account of their unconstitutional procedure in the matter under discussion.

When Mr. Lawrence had finished, Mr. Smith remarked "It has started the ice" and immediately a general stampede from the galleries and members' seats took place and many found themselves made April fools.

Steadman rose for general reply: referring to a statement reported by Mr. End, he, Mr. S. regretted he could not put his hand on his chest and say he respected His Excellency; it was constitutional for Government to have a Minister in the House to defend acts, but not a man could be found to defend the Despatch.—The right to see the Despatch was the foundation stone of Responsible Government and was incidental to the Responsibility of the Council. (While Mr. Steadman was speaking, some explanations were made by Messrs. Smith and Chandler; when on the remarks of the latter some trifling demonstrations were made in the gallery.—Mr. Odell insisted upon the standing order, and the galleries were cleared at ten minutes to 6. Progress reported at 6.30.

FREDERICTON, March 30th.  
The Committee appointed on the 12th ult. to take into consideration all matters relating to the Fisheries of the Province, having had before them several matters connected therewith, and having examined the same, beg to make the following Report:—  
1st. Your Committee have had before them "A Bill for the protection of the Fisheries, so far as relates to the County of Kent." Also, a Petition from J. P. Ford, Isaac Sowerby, William Doherty, Edward Walker, H. J. Smith, Terrance Curran, and 109 others, praying that the said Bill may not pass into a Law. Your Committee having carefully examined the provisions of the said bill, and the protection sought, and the arguments of the Petitioners in opposition thereto, have determined to report against the said Bill for the following reasons:—

"That the extensive Milling and Lumbering business carried on in the small fresh water Rivers of the Country are deemed of great importance to the inhabitants generally; that as your Committee have no evidence before them to show how the saw-dust can be prevented from escaping from Mills so situated into such Streams, and the Fisheries being very limited, compared with the vast amount of capital and labour employed in the prosecution of the Milling business, your Committee are not prepared to recommend the bill under consideration; and moreover, as the question only affects the inhabitants of the County, whose wishes and feelings can be better ascertained in the locality, your Committee would recommend the parties seeking the protection, to apply to the Sessions, now vested with sufficient power to regulate the whole subject, and protect the Fisheries without the intervention of the Legislature.

"2nd. Your Committee have had before them "A bill to afford further protection to the Fisheries." Also a Petition from William O. Smith, William Olive, and 100 others, praying that the said Bill may become Law. Your Committee on examining the bill, find that the object is to prevent the catch of Gaspareaux in the Washademoak Lake, the Grand Lake, or the French Lake in Sunbury, or in any other freshwater Lake in the Province, at a particular season of the year. Your Committee have examined witnesses from Saint John, (where this Bill originated) and find it is particularly intended to prevent the catch of Gaspareaux in the Lakes named during the spawning season and on the spawning grounds; whether the Fish resort at certain seasons for that purpose. Your Committee have also examined the Members of the respective Counties of subject, who are unanimously opposed to the bill, alleging that the injury complained does not exist, that the Bill is not required, is a direct invasion, by the inhabitants of Saint John, of the rights of the respective Counties, and that the mode of taking Gaspareaux by the Fishermen of Saint John in the Lakes, is destructive to the Fisheries, and not new to find their way into the Lakes. Your Committee are fully sensible of the importance of protecting the Spawning Grounds, but when such a difference of opinion exists, they are not prepared to press the bill against the wishes of the people.

"They would recommend the Local authorities to investigate the subject, and if the injury to the Fisheries really exists, to take the necessary steps to protect the same, and if the bill is found to be necessary, to amend it accordingly."

"As regards the Documents relative to the Fisheries in Canada, the Committee recognize in them many excellent provisions, and suggestions for the protection and improvement of this source of wealth, food, and industrial employment. Our Provincial enactments have been made with the same view.

"There can be little doubt that the Coast as well as the River Fisheries, under proper regulations, and in particular by a strict and energetic protection of the spawning grounds, and by a more careful regulation of the nets, both of which subjects appear to be attained in Great Britain and Ireland, under the efficient system adopted there."

Canada has taken measures to accomplish the same object; and whether the same means could be adopted in this Province is now presented for consideration.

"Whatever the existing regulations may be, there is much reason to doubt the efficiency of their enforcement; and this probability points to the necessity of strengthening the present system, or substituting another which shall afford greater promise of energy and usefulness.

"The Committee are deeply impressed with the necessity of greater attention being given to the protection of the Fisheries in general, as well as to the enforcement of a rigid inspection. The Fish in many places are wantonly destroyed. The existing arrangements are nearly inoperative; but the committee scarcely feel in a position as regards time and means to take the various governmental and local regulations, to make definite suggestions as to the principles which ought to be insisted on, for the promotion of the important branch of economy committed to their consideration. They entertain no doubt however that means ought to be devised for the creation of a fund to defray in part, at least, the necessary expenses of protection, to which those directly interested might reasonably be called on to contribute. For this purpose, among other regulations, the Committee are of opinion that Fishermen engaged in the Shore and River Fisheries, should be required to take out a Licence, for which a fee might be exacted as a contribution to the fund; the Licence, moreover, would serve the additional and valuable purpose of creating a difference between the honest and industrious fisherman, and the reckless poacher.

"Some of the communications from private sources which have been laid before the Committee, evince an intimate knowledge of the questions to be agitated; and it is hoped that those entrusted with them will lay the same before the proper authorities to aid in their deliberations.

"In conclusion, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the present state of the Fisheries demands the best exertion of the Government, and that a portion of the approaching recess could not be better employed than in collating the various regulations which have been made, acquiring definite information, and comparing results, so as to secure a sure foundation for a comprehensive enactment to be perfected at the next Session of the Legislature.

"The Legislature will close its labors it is reported on Saturday next. Several measures before the House must remain over until next Session.

"The debate on the College dispatches occupies more or less of the time daily of the Legislature. What the object of Mr. Steadman (a great liberal too) can be, we cannot conceive; and upon reference to the debates of 1856 we find that those members who supported the Governor are now indirectly censuring him—for what purpose—to upset the Government and obtain office and emolument. We have no sympathy with *Gerrill*, either in their shameless attempts to injure the College in fact to destroy it—or their efforts to displace the Government for not exceeding their duty. The people do not wish the College abolished, nor are they inclined for *ultraism* whether Conservative or Liberal.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

We have received from the American publishers "Blackwood" for March. The contents are:—

Chalons.—The Camp.—Clothes and Share-crops.—The Turks in Kalafat, 1854—Part I.—The Castles and Creeds of India.—The Luck of Lady Macbeth.—Italy: her Nationality or Dependence.—Dante's Tales from the North.—Napoleon III. and Europe.

New Volumes of the four Reviews and Blackwood commenced January, 1859.

TERMS.—For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 Per ann.

For Blackwood and the Four Reviews, \$10.00 Per ann.

A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$39; and so on.

The Bill to repeal the Insolvent Debtors' Law passed the Legislative Council on Friday last.

"We regret to say that on Friday night, 25th ult., two saw mills, one the property of John McAdam, Esq., M. P., the other of Samuel Hill, Jr., and a grist mill by Messrs. H. & W. Thompson were almost totally destroyed by fire, as also a Last Manufactory adjoining the mills. The property was situated at Milltown, St. Stephen. The entire loss probably amounts to \$5,000 or \$6,000. The loss of Mr. McAdam is to a large extent covered by insurance.—Presbyterian.

His Honor Judge Wilnot presided at the Meeting on behalf of Foreign Missions held at Fredericton on Monday evening. Speeches were delivered on the occasion by the Hon. Chairman and others.

The Montreal Gazette of the 14th says:—The great subject of discussion during last week was the tariff. Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister, has to get more money, and has therefore the unpleasant task of putting on the screws. He proposed a general change from specific to *ad valorem* duties, in a large class of articles now charged by the former kind of duties. The duties to be levied on the value at the place of purchase will give an incidental protection to the St. Lawrence route, as for instance in the article of tea it can be purchased much more cheaply in China than in New York. Upper Canada raises a howl at the proposal, and calls it an attempt to establish a differential duty.

There is, however, no differential duties proposed; the Upper Canadians may go to the places of growth or original markets as well as the Lower Canadians.

The total revenue of the Province last year was \$5,778,989; this year Mr. Galt expects to receive \$7,704,000. He estimates the expenditures at \$7,497,000.

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der the efficient system adopted there. Canada has taken measures to accomplish the same object; and whether the same means could be adopted in this Province is now presented for consideration.

"Whatever the existing regulations may be, there is much reason to doubt the efficiency of their enforcement; and this probability points to the necessity of strengthening the present system, or substituting another which shall afford greater promise of energy and usefulness.

"The Committee are deeply impressed with the necessity of greater attention being given to the protection of the Fisheries in general, as well as to the enforcement of a rigid inspection. The Fish in many places are wantonly destroyed. The existing arrangements are nearly inoperative; but the committee scarcely feel in a position as regards time and means to take the various governmental and local regulations, to make definite suggestions as to the principles which ought to be insisted on, for the promotion of the important branch of economy committed to their consideration. They entertain no doubt however that means ought to be devised for the creation of a fund to defray in part, at least, the necessary expenses of protection, to which those directly interested might reasonably be called on to contribute. For this purpose, among other regulations, the Committee are of opinion that Fishermen engaged in the Shore and River Fisheries, should be required to take out a Licence, for which a fee might be exacted as a contribution to the fund; the Licence, moreover, would serve the additional and valuable purpose of creating a difference between the honest and industrious fisherman, and the reckless poacher.

"Some of the communications from private sources which have been laid before the Committee, evince an intimate knowledge of the questions to be agitated; and it is hoped that those entrusted with them will lay the same before the proper authorities to aid in their deliberations.

"In conclusion, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the present state of the Fisheries demands the best exertion of the Government, and that a portion of the approaching recess could not be better employed than in collating the various regulations which have been made, acquiring definite information, and comparing results, so as to secure a sure foundation for a comprehensive enactment to be perfected at the next Session of the Legislature.

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## From California.

New York, March 29.—The steamship Granada arrived this afternoon from Havana, bringing the remainder of the California passengers landed by the Illinois at Havana, together with the treasure, amounting to upwards of one million of dollars.

The great ten-mile trot between Princess and Glencoe Chief was won by Princess in 29:10 3/4. An immense amount of money changed hands. The owners of the horses risked no less than \$26,000, all of which, in twenty-dollar gold pieces, was deposited on the judges stand during the race.

An immense amount of snow had fallen in some portions of the State. At La Porte, Sierra county, tunnels had to be constructed under the snow from the hotels to different sections of the town.

The miners of Hometown District, Shasta County, assembled on Tuesday to drive the Chinamen from the mines, and arrested about two hundred. They were resisted by the Sheriff and his deputies, with a large party of law and order men, and the Chinamen were liberated. On Tuesday night a fight took place between the rioters and the Sheriff's party, in which several persons were wounded. It is believed that there will be a very serious collision between the authorities and the rioters before the matter ends.

The eruption of the volcano, Mauna Loa, still continued in all its grandeur. The British war steamer Calypso had sailed for Hawaii with an excursion party, among whom was King Kamehameha and other distinguished guests. The officers of the steamer were provided with instruments for taking observations on the burning mountain, and would attempt to ascend to the crater. The lava was flowing over a barren country, and no damage had been done except the destruction of a village.

## Wreck of a British Man-of-War—Serious Loss of Life.

The New York Post of Saturday gives the following account of the loss of a British vessel of war:—

"Mr. Samuel Dunbar, a passenger from Havana on the steamship Karnak, which arrived at this port at 1 o'clock this morning, has given our reporter the details of a terrible shipwreck off the coast of Jamaica. It appears that the intelligence of the disaster had not been made public before the closing of the mails for New York, but that the news arrived from a port on the south of the island a short time before the sailing of the Karnak, and Mr. Dunbar accidentally came into possession of the main facts, and what we state rests solely upon his authority.

The British war steamer Jassour, which was lying at Jamaica, on the 1st instant received orders to set out immediately on a cruising voyage, and directly sailed from that port. On the night of the 4th inst., she struck a hidden rock to the northward of Jamaica. The pumps were immediately manned and kept working until daylight, when it was discovered that the water was rapidly gaining, and that it would be impossible to keep her up but a short time.

The captain ordered a raft to be constructed, and to this raft were attached the two boats belonging to the vessel, and the men, sixty in number, all went aboard, with such scanty provisions as they were able to secure from the sinking wreck.

A heavy gale set in soon after the men took to the raft, and they had not been out above two hours when ten men were swept overboard and drowned. All efforts to rescue them were hopeless, the men had all they could do to prevent being washed away after them.

The captain, seeing it was useless to cling longer to the raft, took nineteen men with him in the smaller boat, and the made the remaining twenty-nine into the larger one.—

It was considered useless to attempt to keep together, and the captain said they would each make the best of their way to the land, without reference to each other. In a short time the boats were separated by the wind, and the larger boat, containing thirty men, has not been heard of since, and is believed to have been lost with all on board.

The little provisions the men on the small boat had taken with them were added consumed, and the wretched party were subjected to the double sufferings of cold and famine.

At last, when all were completely exhausted and perishing, the boat was driven to a port on the Southern coast of Cuba, and the entire party survived.

The government immediately sent out two vessels to cruise in search of the missing boat, but their search had proved fruitless.

## Canada.

The Montreal Gazette of the 14th says:—The great subject of discussion during last week was the tariff. Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister, has to get more money, and has therefore the unpleasant task of putting on the screws. He proposed a general change from specific to *ad valorem* duties, in a large class of articles now charged by the former kind of duties. The duties to be levied on the value at the place of purchase will give an incidental protection to the St. Lawrence route, as for instance in the article of tea it can be purchased much more cheaply in China than in New York. Upper Canada raises a howl at the proposal, and calls it an attempt to establish a differential duty.

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The value of goods imported of Montreal in February was \$82,738,901.

The weather has been superior during the week, and the snow appearing.

Mr. Galt's policy was, on a long debate, approved of by a vote of 64 to 51.

FIRE.—About 1/2 past 1 o'clock a fire broke out in a double lower end of Waterloo street. Brown. The building was destroyed. Insured for about £2 and Portland Engines were on it quitted themselves well.—Gh

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## Died.

At St. John on the 25th M. supment, Mary Elizabeth W. Trentowsky, Esq., and fourth Wm. Babcock, Esq., formerly

At Seal Cove, Grand Manan ult., Annie Lee Benson, nee daughter of Cyrus and Mary A. grand-daughter of Mr. Geo. C. Brown.

At St. John, on the 31st ult. tracted illness, Charles Hare Navy, aged 70 years.

At Glasgow, on the 4th Benjamin B. Durkee, of Brit Bradford, of Yarmouth, N. S., ed by his acquaintances.

## New Advertise

### Valuable Freehold

### AT AUCTION

THE Subscriber is for Sale at P

WEDNESDAY, the

at 12 o'clock, upon, on the prei

and well finished two story dwell

buildings and premises, on the co

Parc streets, owned by Mrs. E. J.

present in the occupation of W. E.

The house is pleasantly ad

ated in a respectable neighborhood

TERMS.—10 per cent on day of

on delivery of the deed, and the r

two, and three years, with inte

land and mortgage on the prop

chaser will also be required to ke

W. W.

St. Andrews, April 2, 1859.

## NEW BRUNSWICK & RAILWAY & LAND

### Notice.

On and after Friday the 1st, day

the train will run on each day

further notice, as follows: viz:—

Leave St. Andrews, 9.30 A.M. (Arr. Cu

do. Canby, 12.30 M. (Ar. St. J.

J. J. J.

St. Andrews, March 30, 1859.

## CHEAP ROOM

Just Received per

Eastern C.



The value of goods imported at the port of Montreal in February was \$740,000; for the corresponding month of last year it was \$278,801.

The weather has been singularly mild during the week, and the snow is fast disappearing.

Mr. Galt's policy was, on the 17th after a long debate, approved of by the House by a vote of 64 to 51.

**FIRE.**—About 1 o'clock, Tuesday, a fire broke out in a double house, at the lower end of Waterloo street, owned by Mr. Brown. The building was about half destroyed. Insured for about £200. The City and Portland Engines were on the ground and quitted themselves well. —*Globe.*

It will be seen that a bill has passed the House of Assembly to relieve clerical men, with salaries under £300 a year from taxation. We think the principle of this measure is wrong; it is a precedent for further class legislation, and we trust that it will be rejected by the Council. —*Chronic Witness.*

We have this week been visited by another of the Canadian line of screw steamers—the "Nova-Scotian." She arrived here on Sunday last, commenced taking in a cargo of deals on Monday, and cleared and sailed on Wednesday morning for Portland. Previous to her departure, through the courtesy of her officers, she was visited by a large number of citizens. This vessel has adopted all the modern improvements—such as Brown's patent capstans, and bow and deck stoppers, and Cunningham's patent self-reeling top-sails. The staterooms and other departments are all very nicely fitted and furnished. It is expected that another steamer of this line will shortly arrive here for a cargo of deals. —*Courier.*

**Died.**

At St. John on the 25th March, of consumption, Mary Elizabeth, wife of A. G. O. Tremblay, Esq., and fourth daughter of Wm. Babcock, Esq., formerly of this Town. At Seal Cove, Grand Manan, on the 7th ult., Annie Lee Benson, aged 17, eldest daughter of Cyrus and Mary A. Benson, and grand-daughter of Mr. Geo. Gilley, St. Andrews.

At St. John, on the 21st ult., after a protracted illness, Charles Hare, Esq., Royal Navy, aged 70 years.

At Glasgow, on the 4th March, Capt. Benjamin B. Durkee, of British bark Geo. Bradford, of Yarmouth, N. S., much esteemed by his acquaintances.

**New Advertisements.**

**Valuable Freehold Property AT AUCTION.**

THE Subscriber is instructed to offer for sale at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th APRIL, at 12 o'clock, upon the premises, the large and well finished two story dwelling house, outbuildings and premises, on the corner of King and Park streets, owned by Mrs. E. Willard, and at present in the occupation of Wellington Hatch, Esq. The house is pleasantly and centrally situated in a respectable neighborhood.

Taxes—10 per cent on day of sale, 15 per cent on delivery of the deed, and the remainder in one, two, and three years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the property. The purchaser will also be required to keep the house insured.

W. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, April 2, 1859.

**NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY & LAND CO., (limited).**

**Notice.**

On and after Friday the 1st day of April, 1859, the train will run on each alternate day, until further notice, as follows: viz:—

Leave St. Andrews, 9.30 A.M. (Arr. Canterbury, 3.30 P.M.)

do. Canterbury, 12.30 P.M. (Arr. St. Andrews, 5.30 P.M.)

J. J. ROBINSON, Commissioner.

St. Andrews, March 30, 1859.—n14

**CHEAP ROOM PAPER**

Just Received, per Steamer

**Eastern City,**

PIECES Handsome and Cheap ROOM PAPER.

—ALSO—

Ex Schooner BOB—from Boston,

12 Dozen Common Chairs,

1 do Rocking Chairs,

3 Boxes Clothes Pins,

3 do Garden Seeds.—FRESH.

W. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews, April 5th, 1859. Gw14

**BOARDING.**

THE Subscriber will accommodate transient or permanent boarders on reasonable terms. Residence next the C. C. Bank.

There is also a good Stable for Horses.

WALTER GILLEY.

St. Andrews, April 5th, 1859. 3w14

(Herald insert 3w.)

**GRASS SEED.**

April 1st, 1859.

**20 Bushels** best GRASS SEED, from the Howard Settlement.

J. W. STREET.

**FRESH SEEDS.**

BARLEY, Peas, Beans, Smooth and Rough Buckwheat, Potatoes, Carrots, Beets and Turnip Seeds, for sale at the Alma House Farm.

EDWARD DEWOLFE.

St. Andrews, March 29, 1859. Gw14

**New Advertisements.**

In the matter of MOSES WELLING, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Moses Welling, formerly of Siedie, in the County of Westmorland, Merchant, and now at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter XVII, I appoint Saturday the ninth day of July next, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, in and for the County of Charlotte, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Moses Welling, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated the fifth day of April, 1859.

W. HATCH, Clerk of the Peace.

In the matter of ALEXANDER Y. PATERSON, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of Alexander Y. Paterson, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Watchmaker, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, chap. XVII, I appoint Friday, the eighth day of July next, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in and for the County of Charlotte, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Alexander Y. Paterson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated the fifth day of April, 1859.

W. HATCH, Clerk of the Peace.

**ANNUAL ALLOCATION OF PROFIT.**

ENJOYED DURING THE POLICY-HOLDERS' OWN LIFE.

**LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND**

Founded 1838.

2, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

The Share of Profit allocated to Policy-holders of the first series has now attained to 35 per cent for 1s. per £1 of their Annual Payments, reducing them to the following sums:—

**Policies of £500.**

Age 20.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£8 2 6	£10 11 10	£14 7 8	£21 5 0

The Annual Income of the Association is £138,000.

**To Intending Assurers.**

Entrants before the approaching Annual Balance (5th April) will be ranked in all future divisions of Profits, as of one year's longer standing than later Entrants. Apply to

B. R. STEVENSON, Agent for St. Andrews, Gw113

**Goods in Store**

**MARCH 24, 1859.**

10 Bbls Clear and Extra Mess Pork, 60 Bags Liverpool Salt

80 do superfine and extra flour

12 do double extra do

9 Boxes saleratus

3 do W. I. Coffee 1 lb papers

2 do Tobacco

22 Chests London Congou Teas

4 do Scotchong

1 Box Oolong

4 Bags Black Pepper

3 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Oil

15 Cwt London White Paint

2 Casks Whiting

15 Boxes Window Glass Assorted

3 do Woodstock Pipes

3 do T. D's

Candles, Soap, Starch &c.

**In Bond.**

12 Hhds. "Martell & Co." best Pale & Dark Brandy, Vin. 1857.

7 Hhds. Best Pale Geneva.

6 Pipes

3 Qr Casks best Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. Old Sherry.

2 Qr Casks

2 Puncheons best Malt Whiskey, &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews, March 28, 1859. tn13

**HOUSE TO LET.**

TO Rent from 1st May next the House in QUEEN STREET owned by the Heirs of the Late Cornelius Connolly. Apply to

J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews, March 29, 1859. tn13

**PILOTING! PILOTING!**

THE PILOT BOAT "JOHN CONLEY" having been withdrawn from the coasting trade, is now properly fitted for the PILOTING business, and will proceed at once to Sea for that purpose. The Subscribers wish to inform Shipmasters and Others, that they are now in the line of business.

JOHN CONLEY, THOS. CONLEY.

St. Andrews, March 29, 1859. tn13

**AUCTION.**

ON Saturday the 23d April, at 11 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, that property of Thos. Jones, Esq., situated in the Town of St. George, on the West side of the Portage Road, and in the occupation of Mr. Justus Knight.

The property will be divided into four lots—Two, to front on Mary and two, on Brunswick Streets.

The House and Out-buildings on one lot, A plan can be seen, and information obtained, at the Post Office, in St. George.

St. Andrews, March 29, 1859. tn13

**Meeting of Courts.**

THE Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 12th day of April next at 12 o'clock.

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

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 29, 1859.

**New Advertisements.**

**ST. ANDREW'S HOUSE.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted the large and commodious House, corner of WATER and FREDERICK STS. AS A

**HOTEL.**

and trusts by attention and efforts to please, to receive a share of patronage.

The House will be opened for the reception of transient and permanent boarders on the 14th inst., and neither trouble or expense will be spared to render the establishment second to none in the Town.

Meals furnished at any hour, and every attention paid to travellers.

The House is a short distance from the Steamboat Landing, and within a few minutes walk of the Railway Station.

A. KENNEDY.

St. Andrews, Feb. 8th, 1859.

St. Croix Herald, Advertiser, Calais, Morning News, St. John, and Sentinel, Woodstock, please insert 4w.

In the matter of Constant W. Dimock and John D. Wilson, Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of Constant W. Dimock and John D. Wilson, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Merchants and Co-partners in trade under the style and form of Dimock & Wilson, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chap. XVII, I appoint Thursday, the seventh day of July next, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in and for the County of Charlotte, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Constant W. Dimock and John D. Wilson, for the purpose of examining into the state of their affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by them under the said Act.

Dated the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1859.

W. HATCH, Clerk of the Peace.

**To Intending Assurers.**

ENTRANTS before the approaching Annual balance (5th April) will be ranked in all future divisions of Profits, as of one year's longer standing than later Entrants.

**Life Association of Scotland.**

2 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

This Association, now of twenty years standing, is one of the most extensive LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTIONS in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First Class Lives, and the funds are invested principally on First Class Securities over land.

**During the last Six Years.**

The new ASSURANCES were 6378 for £3,016,691, 0 0, being an annual average of 1063 for £502,781, 16 0. THE ANNUAL INCOME is now £138,000 sterling. THE POLICIES are unusually free from liabilities to forfeiture.

**New Brunswick Branch.**

Head Office, St. John.

DIRECTORS: FRANCIS T. FERGUSON, Esq. W. H. ADAMS, Esq. ALEX. JARDINE, Esq. REV. W. DONALD, M. A. HON. J. A. STREET. SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary.

Application may be made to

B. R. STEVENSON, Agent for St. Andrews. n107

March 9th, 1859.

**House and Land for Sale.**

THAT House in the Church Block on King St., at present occupied by Geo. Moore.

Also, About nine acres of land on the road leading to Joe's Point, opposite the house is John Fryer.

March 15, 1859.—4p1d.

H. H. HATCH.

**Boston and Saint John Steamers!**

**FIRST TRIP THIS SEASON!**

**'Eastern City' & 'Admiral'**

STEAMER "EASTERN CITY" will leave Boston on the 14th March, for St. John. Returning on THURSDAY MORNING, 17th March, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

STEAMER "ADMIRAL" leaves Boston 21st April, for St. John. Returning on Monday morning 24th April, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

W. WHITLOCK, AGENT.

St. Andrews, March 8th, 1859. n107

**AUCTION.**

ON Tuesday the 10th May next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale), will be sold at Public Auction, on the Premises, four valuable Town Lots Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 8, in Block letter L, Buxley's Division, together with the new Cottage and Barn thereon. The above property is one of the pleasantest situations in the Town Plot of St. Andrews.

**TERMS OF SALE.**

10 per cent on day of sale, 15 per cent on delivery of the deed, 25 per cent by approved note at 3 months.—All balance in 12 months with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the property. For further particulars apply to

WM. HENRY, or, WM. WHITLOCK.

March 6, 1859.

**New Brunswick & Canada RAILWAY & LAND COMPANY (limited).**

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 1st of May next, as may be found necessary or desirable from the state of the weather, affecting the works and the frost in the ground;—

THE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN

**ST. ANDREWS & CANTERBURY,**

WILL BE DISCONTINUED FOR A MONTH, OR THEREABOUTS, to complete the ballasting and other work.

JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.

St. Andrews, Feb. 16, 1859.—x19

**Advertisements.**

**NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, (limited)**

CONSIGNEES and owners of freight are requested to take notice in consequence of the great inconvenience which is found to arise, as well from the cars being detained at Road-side Stations when ordered to be left to receive Freight, as from their not being discharged on arrival at destination. That, for the future, TRANSPORTATION at the rate of \$2.00 PER DAY, will be strictly enforced for all such detention of cars as specified in regulations and Conditions attached to Table of Rates.

JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.

February 16, 1859.—18

**Commons Land for Sale**

WILL be sold at Auction on Friday, 13th April next, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, on the Premises—a lot of Land on the Commons of the Town of St. Andrews, being lot No. 15, containing 20 Acres more or less, also a certain piece of Commons Land fronting on the Water No. 15, containing 4 Acres more or less, commonly called the Ship Yard, Leased by the Justices to the late Thos. Marshall, (deceased), of which 13 years is still unexpired.

For further particulars apply to

J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews, March 24, 1859.

**BEER'S BOOK STORE.**

**SAINT JOHN.**

Just received per Martha Greenwood, from Boston:

**THE PROMISE OF THE FATHER, Mrs. P. Palmer's new work.**

Economy of salvation, by Mrs. Palmer; Entire Devotion, do; Way of Holiness, do; Faith and its effects, do; Central India of Christianity, by A. Peck; D D Treatise of Divine Union, by S. C. Upham; Things New and Old, by Rev E. Owen; The Riches of Grace, by do; Guide to the saviour, by C. G. Finney; The Tongue of Fire, by Arthur; Life of Lady Maxwell; Triumphs of Truth from Journal Sermons and Letter of J. Caughey

The True Woman at Home and Abroad; American Vocalist; Winchells Watts Hymns; Livingstone's Travels. All of the above Books for sale at Publishers prices, by

HENRY S. DEER, 14, King-street.

March 2

In the matter of John Weade, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of John Weade, of the Parish of Saint James, County of Charlotte, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Saturday the fourth day of June next, at my Office in St. Andrews, at eleven o'clock, noon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said John Weade, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.—Dated the 28th day of February, 1859.

W. HATCH, Clerk of Peace, Charlotte.

**EXECUTORS NOTICE.**

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mrs. Ann Fitzsimons, late of St. Andrews, are requested to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within three months from this date. And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, Dated the seventh February, 1859.

ROBT. T. FITZSIMONS, Executors.

W. WHITLOCK, St. Andrews, Feb '59. 13m1n

**January 25, 1859.**

**FLOUR, MOLASSES, PORK, &c.**

—EX "ALMA" from New York:—

500 Bbls Superfine and Extra Flour.

15 " Heavy Mess Pork.

4 " White Beans.

13 Hogheads " Muscovado Molasses.

19 Tierces " "

22 Barrels " "

15 Boxes Cheese.

Gm19

W. WHITLOCK.

**MABEE'S HOTEL.**

Washington Street.

TWO DOORS ABOVE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

**Eastport, Me.**

PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE TAKEN TO AND FROM THE STEAMER FREE OF CHARGE.

**House for Sale.**

THAT commodious House and Premises, at present occupied by Wellington Hatch, Esq., corner of King and Park Streets. Possession given 1st May next. For terms, &c., apply at the Standard Office.

Nov. 17, 1858. E. WILLARD.

**A. Y. PATERSON, Clock and Watch Maker, Jeweler, &c.**

IN returning thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage he has received since his removal to St. Andrews, he begs leave to state that he still continues to repair

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.

cheaper than any one else in the place, and hopes by a strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of their patronage.

Ambrystypes taken in the best style of the art.

Next door to Dr. McLean's Dispensary, Water Street, St. Andrews, N. B.

December 17th, 1858.

**BLACKSMITH WORK.**

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in the Blacksmith line, in the shop, at the head of E. & J. Wilson's Wharf, where he will attend to all orders in his line, such as Ship, Mill, and Agricultural work, together with Horse-shoeing and general jobbing, and hopes by attention to receive a share of patronage.

JOHN SHORT.

St. Andrews, Jan. 23, 1859.

**Advertisements.**

**ON HAND, JANUARY 1, 1859.**

**1200 Bbls SUPERFINE AND EXTRA FLOUR.**

80 do Kila Dried Corn Meal.

80 do Heavy Mess Pork.

100 Bbls Porto Rico Molasses.

10 do Bright Sugar.

10 Bbls Standard Crushed Sugar.

650 Sacks Salt.

50 Bbls Quoddy River Herrings.

50 Half Barrels do.

200 Qrs Coffee.

55 do Peas.

5 Bbls Porter's Burning Fluid.

4 do and 10 boxes Soda and Butter Biscuit.

20 Chests Tea, (English Importation.)

15 Boxes Tobacco.

1 Chest Hops.

2 Bbls Pearl Barley.

1 do Dried Currants.

5 Kegs best Durham Mustard.

20 Dozns Painted Pails.

20 do Brooms, (Assorted.)

5 Barrels Beans.

10 Bags Guarana Coffee.

5 Packets Java do.

4 Boxes Ground Coffee, in one pound papers.

10 do best quality Saleratus.

6 do do do in one pound papers

5 do Extract of Logwood.

1 Bbl Vitriol.

10 Dozns Manilla Bed Corda.

10 Boxes Tobacco Pipes.

50 do Pale Yellow Soap.

10 do Common do.

15 do Mould Candles.

40 Sides Sole Leather.

65 Salted Hides.

**For Sale**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

at his store near the Railroad, Terminus, At St. John Prices.

C. M. GOVE, Jan12

St. Andrews.

**FALL IMPORTATIONS.**

**41 Cases and Bales.**

Per Mail Steamers "Asia" and "Nigara," and "Conquest" from Liverpool.

**ODELL & TURNER**

—have received by the above, a large stock of—

**NEW MANILLA SHAWLS, Gals and Rob Roy Plaids, SILKS, Plumed Robes, Moire Antiques, Robes a Quille, French Merinos, Colours, Lustras and Tweeds, Mantle Cloths and Trimmings, RIBBONS, Flowers, Blends, Bangle Laces, Fringes, GLASSES, Muslins, Mists, Damasks and Hollandes, Ladies Felt Hats, Plumes and Ribbons to match, FURS, Prints, Ladies Balmoral and cloth Boats, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.**

**FESTINGS**

Pilot, Bedder Cloths and Scotch Tweeds, Gent's Fancy Flannel Shirtings, Mufflers, LINENS and Steadings, Hats and Caps, Flannels, Blankets, Railway wrappers and camp blankets, Linen Thread, Haberdashery and small wares, Stationery, Table Cutlery, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest rate wholesale and retail.

**ODELL & TURNER,**

St. Andrews, Oct. 20, 1858. tm

**GEO. F. STICKNEY,**

**Watch and Clock Maker,**

HAVING taken the premises in Water-street lately occupied by Mr. Brown, and next to the Post Office, will be happy to attend to his old customers, and the public generally; and hopes by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the custom so liberally bestowed on him before his removal. St. Andrews, May 12, 1858.—Provincial.

**A SUPERIOR SHIP FRAM,** moulded for a vessel of 750 tons, now lying at Indian Point. Apply to

JAMES W. STREET.

**Dr. N. G. D. PARKER,**

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, an Graduate of the University of Edinburgh. Residence at Mr. Alexander's, corner of King and Queen streets. Office, in Mr. Aymar's building in Water-st., formerly occupied by Mr. Walton. [May 19.]

**Molasses, Flour, Tobacco, &c.**

**JANUARY 29, 1859.**

Ex Schrs. "Alma" from New York and "Utica" from Boston. Just arrived:

14 Hhds. bright Muscovado Molasses.

12 Boxes Saleratus.

100 Bbls Superfine Flour.

5 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

THE subscriber offers for sale, 400 acres of LAND in the Parish of P. nfield, known as the Mineral Springs,—lot being 6 miles from the Lower Village of Maguaduct, and 40 miles from St. John, the road running through the lot, and close by the springs, which is considered an excellent stand for a house of Entertainment, there being a great resort to it by parties of pleasure, and also by invalids for the benefit of the waters, whose medicinal virtues are well known to the public generally. The place is well situated for pasturage; there is some good Meadow and Tillage Land, 50 acres are cleared, and 50 more fit for crop in the spring. The land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers if required. Terms of payment made easy. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

JAMES HUNTER, Penfield.

Dec. 1858. 3m.

**WILLARD & MCGILL, Manufacturing Jewellers,**

89 Washington Street, BOSTON

A WILLARD.



