

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.**—The American papers contain the report of Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, for the fiscal year, which is one of the best state documents that we have ever perused. We make the following extracts, by which it will be seen the Secretary is in favour of reciprocal free trade between the Colonies and the United States.—[New Brunswick.]

A vast majority of the labor of this country is employed in agriculture, commerce, navigation, and the non-protected pursuits; and if these are depressed, their profits are reduced, the wages of those employed in such pursuits fall, many are thrown out of employment, and thus a general fall of wages ensues, and the protected manufacturer eventually obtains labor at a very reduced rate. The effect of a protective tariff in truth is, not to enhance wages, but to depress them, and render capital invested in manufactures more profitable by enhanced prices of the protected fabrics. Wages throughout the whole country become lower than they were before, because the profits of the capital of the nation, engaged in all its industry is diminished. Wages in one branch of industry can be high, when they are low in all others; for wages, like all other commodities, unfortunately will soon find the same level. The aggregate profits of the labor of the country, and not of any particular branch of industry, constitute the fund out of which wages are paid; and if that general fund is reduced by diminished profits wages throughout the whole country must eventually fall. If then the great mass of labor in this country, and of capital, is invested in agriculture, commerce, navigation, and such branches of industry as require no protection and these pursuits are injured by a protective tariff either by diminishing the market for the surplus raised by those thus employed, reducing the price of what they sell, or compelling them to pay more for what they buy, there must be in time a general fall of wages throughout the country, even although a particular branch of industry may have been rendered more profitable by a protective tariff. This duty then, instead of protection, is a tax upon the whole industry of the country invested in pursuits requiring no tariff.

Nor is it any mitigation, but an aggravation of the evil, that some other nations impose high duties on their own consumers of foreign products. The foreign duty may or may not prove injurious to our industry. If the American article is still in some cases sold abroad to their consumers at a price enhanced by their duty, the injury may have been to that extent to them only, and not to us; but when by way of relieving us from this injury, whether real or imaginary, we impose a tax upon our own people as consumers, by compelling them to pay high duties, we only augment the evil. Reciprocal free trade is best for all; and reciprocal high duties worst. When it is said, if foreign nations tax our produce by high duties, we must tax theirs in the same manner, we forget that their duty on foreign imports falls mainly on their own people, who purchase such imports and so likewise our tax on foreign imports falls chiefly on our own people who purchase them. Let us buy such imports as we desire at low prices, and the difference of price that is thus saved to our people, is so much gained as an additional capital to encourage our own industry, to increase employment and the wages of labor.

I renew the recommendation heretofore made by me, for reciprocal free trade between the Canadas and the United States, in all articles of the growth, manufacture or production of either country. I recommend also the passage of a law tendering a similar reciprocity to Mexico. It is known that the Canadas, with the consent of Great Britain, (and it is believed New Brunswick also, adjoining New England,) would cheerfully accept this reciprocity. The advantages to the Canadas would be great, as well as to our ports on the lakes, the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, accompanied by increased tolls and business on our intermediate rail roads and canals.

FROM MEXICO.—Washington, Dec. 13.—New Orleans papers have been received in the city containing later advices from Mexico, by

the arrival of the ship *Lemeng*, Capt. Dyer, at that port.

The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 15th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 22d ult.; but they contain little information of import. The following are the only items of news:—

Arista had been accused of favoring disunion.

The French Minister had reached the city. He met with a grand reception.

Innumerable robberies were being committed.

**CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES.**—Seventy-two vessels have sailed, and are advertised to sail, for San Francisco, from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore during the months of November and December. The population of San Francisco and of the gold region, and for a hundred miles around, was July last, about 5,000 souls, including men, women and children. The emigration from other parts of California, of the disbanded soldiers of Col. Stevenson's regiment, and of the runaway sailors from ships, will increase this population to 15,000 more. Our Government have sent out 10,000 soldiers, and these twenty-two ships will carry more or less passengers. Their crews will be about 200 men. Some expeditions have gone by land across the continent, so that by ships and by other means 25,000 more will be added to the population by the 1st of June next, making a total population of 9,000.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The R. M. steamship *Unicorn* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday night, in 3 days from St. John's, N. F.; via Sydney, C. B. Our Newfoundland dates reach the 9th instant.

The Counting House of Messrs. Ridley and Harrison was broken open, one night about the 1st inst., and an iron chest containing £200 earned off. The chest was found in the land-wash, with about £15 and some valuable papers in it. The robbery was a singular affair, as several clerks, a watchman and two big dogs were in the building when it was committed. The watchman was apprehended and lodged in jail upon suspicion.

**STATE AFFAIRS.**—It is reported that the Lieut. Governor has received despatches from the Colonial Secretary of unusual importance, by the packets this week. According to the impressions or reckoning of some, the Home Government has conceded a large extension of authority to our local Government. Others again, say that the Colonial Secretary intimates the necessity of the Legislature ending an address to Her Majesty for the purpose of effecting the removal of certain officers whom the House of Assembly designed to dislodge by the Departmental Bill of last session. But we likewise hear that Earl Grey insists on the establishment of the principle of *pensioning* heads of departments in the case of those who may be superseded on political grounds by the local Government. We do not vouch for the correctness of these reports, but if they are unfounded the Government organs can correct us.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Accounts from Bavaria, Darmstadt, and Baden, represent affairs as being in a very uneasy state. Apprehensions of an immediate insurrection throughout Central Germany are entertained.

In 1843 the total number of lunatic in England and Wales was computed at 20,000, and in 1847 at 23,000. The number at present is estimated at 30,000. Of these, about 5,000 belong to their higher and middle classes, and 18,000 are paupers.

**MEMPHIS COAL.**—The discovery of this article has, we believe by no means a recent origin, but it is only lately, so far as we can learn, that the coal has been excavated and brought to market. We sincerely hope that no pains may be spared in fully developing, and in testing the usefulness of this very important natural production. If the man deserves the thanks of his country who raises two blades of grass, where only one grew before, certainly he who can succeed in bringing thousands of chaldrons of coal to market from a source which hitherto has not supplied a bushel, is richly entitled to at least, the same measure of gratitude as the grass producer.—[St. John's *Albion*.]

The offer of knighthood has been made to Mr. Black, the late Lord Provost of Edinburgh in acknowledgment of his eminent public services. Mr. Black, however, in accordance with his simple and manly tastes, has seen fit to decline the title.

## THE STANDARD

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## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1845

As our paper will not be issued again until Wednesday, we embrace this opportunity of wishing our Patrons one and all, "A merry Christmas and plenty of good cheer."

**THE GOLD FEVER** is still raging in New York and our American cities. Several vessels have been fitted out with provisions, clothing, manufactures, and gold hunters in my number. Letters have been received from emigrants, officers of the army, and private citizens, confirming the glowing accounts already published. One gentleman a native of Eastport, who has been living in California for some time, writing to his relatives confirms the brilliant reports. The gold has been analysed by Professor Patterson, Director of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, and found to yield ninety-eight and two-thirds per cent., in 100 parts.

The miners have left their grounds and stock and gone to the gold region. Small rooms were rented for \$100 a month, servants wages \$50 per day, cash, Labourers \$30.

The Rev. Mr. Colton, in a letter dated Monterey, Aug. 29, gives a very interesting account from which we copy the following extracts:—As to the quantity which the diggers get, take a few facts as evidence. I know seven men who worked seven weeks and two days, Sundays excepted—on Feather River; they employed on an average fifty Indians, and got out in these seven weeks and two days, two hundred and seventy five pounds of pure gold. I know the men, and have seen the gold, and know what they state to be a fact—so stick a pin there. I know ten other men who worked ten days in company, employed no Indians, and averaged in those ten days fifteen hundred dollars each, so stick another pin there. I know another man who got out of a basin in a rock, not larger than a wash-bowl two pounds and a half of gold in fifteen minutes; so stick another pin there!

**REGISTRY OF VESSELS.**—We beg leave to direct the attention of Merchants, Shipowners, and others interested, to the sections of the "Act for the Registry of British Vessels," published by authority, in our advertising columns.

A fine ship of 1000 tons, called the *Jessica*, was launched on the 9th inst., from the ship yard of Henry Eastman, Esq., St. Stephen, by whom she was built and is partly owned. She is said to be by good judges of naval architecture, the finest and most thorough built ship ever launched at that place.

**THREATENED REVOLUTION IN OHIO.**—Our U. S. exchanges, furnish the particulars of a threatened revolution in Ohio, which arose from the new law giving five representatives to one of the counties, instead of four. One party claimed that the new law was unconstitutional. The whole affair is said to have arisen out of party spirit, as the admission or non-admission of the one or the other set of members would decide the political complexion of the Assembly. Both parties are orga-

nised, and there are two divisions in the Assembly, which all legislation. Neither party has a disposition to compromise.

The weather for the last very mild for the season of the day and Friday, however there was a cold snap set in, the thermometer low as zero.

The proposed amalgamation railway lines of England has been to a misunderstanding as to the respective interests on the body.

The Cholera has appeared. It is reported to have broken out from Bremen, which the 30th ult. Twenty or thirty persons died on the passage, were sick on board.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.—From we have accounts. Affairs quiet, now-a-days, in this. Since the English and French have given up their special hopeless cases, we have the doings of this chief. A void of news of any kind, all filled with details of El

## DIED

At Boston, U. S., on Friday, 49th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. Arnold, for the last twenty years of his life, leaving five children, together with friends and acquaintances to be lost. His remains have been interment.

## SHIPPING

### PORT OF ST. A.

—ARRIVE  
Dec. 14, Schr. Hope, from  
land Fish.  
20 " Mary Ann, from  
Fish.  
21 " Active, Moore, from  
22 " Spy, Surles, from  
Sloop Maulda, from  
Sundries.  
—DEPART  
Dec. 16, Schr. Hope, to  
ing voya  
21 " Active, Moore, to  
Whitlock

## NOTICE

By Act for the register 8th & 9th Victoria, Cap.

SEC. 16.—That no person be entitled to any of the advantages of a British-registered Person or Persons claim shall have caused the same to be registered in virtue of the Act passed in the Sixth of His late Majesty King, intituled *An Act for registering until such Person or Persons after mentioned, and shall Certificate of such Register or Persons authorised to and grant such Certificate.* And by Sections 49, 60, That the Owners of British Vessels be of the Loss Or if their Vessels are a Registry for Three Years.

## Hams, Ham

JUST received and for scriber a Lot of prime Nov. 18, 1845.