

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Progress of Distress.—We are sorry to have still to record the evidences of augmenting misery amongst large classes of the population. In Stockport, we are told that out of 8,000 assessed persons 2,000 are returned as defaulters. "The streets are crowded with men, women, and children seeking relief."

On the state of the iron trade in Staffordshire, Mr. Fryer, a large iron-master, has published an announcement which cannot be read without deep regret. The iron-masters of Staffordshire and South Wales had meetings to determine upon the measures to be adopted by them to save themselves from ruin, arising from the low price of iron.

The iron-masters of Staffordshire and South Wales had meetings to determine upon the measures to be adopted by them to save themselves from ruin, arising from the low price of iron. They have agreed to diminish the make of iron one-fourth for six months, and accordingly a certain number of furnaces will be blown out on the 1st of December, and of course one-fourth of the workmen now employed, colliers, miners, &c., will be sent discharged.

God grant that all these unpromising appearances be not rendered harsher and heavier by the severity of an early and protracted winter.—London Tablet.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Hill brought in the following Bills, which were read a first time. A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Mutual Fire Insurance Company. A Bill to authorise the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to make regulations for the Market Wharf in the Parish of Saint Stephen.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from Peter Joseph, Peter Nicolosi and John Sabattis, on behalf of the Indian Tribe inhabiting the borders of the River Saint Croix, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass to enable them to make purchase of Land; for camping and other purposes: which he read.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town of Saint Andrews, which was read a first time. Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Flour and Meal in the Towns of Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, which was read a first time.

Charlotte, to make further provisions for the payment of the Treasurer of that County, which was read a first time.

Mr. Hill presented a petition from Seth B. Hoxes, of the City of New York, in the United States of America, praying for a return of Duties paid the Treasury Office at Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, in the month of June last, on Horses and Waggon connected with a Circus brought into the Province, the same having been taken back to the United States in the same year, which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from the Reverend Albert Desbrisay, and 66 others, Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Congregations, and other Inhabitants in the Saint Andrews Circuit, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy recently erected at Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, in aid of that Establishment: which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from W. F. W. Owen, Cornelia Robinson, Thomas Moses and 96 others, inhabitants of West Isles, Campo Bello, and the adjacent Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, in the County of Charlotte, praying that measures may be adopted to prevent American Fishermen from taking Fish in the Bays, Rivers and Creeks of the said County: which was referred to the Committee on Coast and River Fisheries to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Henry Hency, Samuel Fountain, and 85 others, inhabitants of Deer and Indian Islands, in the County of Charlotte, relating to the Fisheries in the Bays and Harbours of the Parish of West Isles, in the said County: which was referred to the Committee on the Coast and River Fisheries to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from William Hill, John B. Hill, Daniel Hill, and 148 others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the contemplated Bridge to be erected over the Wassage River, may be placed near the mouth of the said River: which he read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, granting a Lien to Ship Carpenters and others, on Vessels built in this Province, which was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnston.—Ordered, That Mr. Boyd be added to the Committee appointed on the 19th instant, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Trade of the Province.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—Report from the Commissioners for Seal Island, Campo Bello and Saint Andrews Light Houses, for the year 1841.

On motion of Mr. Fisher.—Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill to improve the Law relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.—Ordered, That Messrs Fisher, L. A. Wilnot Brown, Street and Hill, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Fisher.—Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before the House, a detailed account of the expenditure of the sum of One thousand pounds, granted at the last Session of the General Assembly, for Provincial Contingencies.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution for this Address, the House divided as follows:—Yea:—Messrs M'Almon, Woodward, Taylor, Freeze, M'Leod, Fisher, Gilbert, Connell Boyd, Brown, Hill, Owen.

Nays:—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, The Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs Barberie, Allen, Stewart, Wilson, Jordan, L. A. Wilnot, J. M. Wilnot, H. T. Partelow.

And so it was carried in the affirmative. Ordered, That Messrs Fisher, Owen and M'Almon, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Patrick Clinch, Abraham L. Wetmore and Robert Bloomson, Esquires, and 66 others, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass in aid for building a Wharf at the Salt Water Landing, Maggadavic; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Boyd. The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill granting a Lien to Ship Carpenters and others, on Vessels built in this Province.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, it was moved.—That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months. The Committee divided, and it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[From our Free-Trade Correspondent.] FREDERICTON, 29th Jan'y, 1842.

Nothing of importance has taken place since I last wrote. Most of the great matters in the Governor's Speech, are yet a-brewing, and it is therefore uncertain in what shape they may ultimately appear. One of the members for Saint John read a curious paper and handed it to the Speaker, who read it over again and laid it on the table. It set forth the necessity of sending a message to the Governor, to tell him that his Executive Council are a sort of hotch potch concern, many of whom do not possess the confidence

of the country, and have neither brains nor capacity of their own. Tuesday next is appointed as the day to consider the matter, and some ways say, that the only way of clearing up the difficulty, will be, to send for one of those lecturing Phrenologists, to examine the heads of the Executive Councilors, and weigh their brains, and then dismiss such as are found wanting.

Messrs. Hill and Boyd arrived some time ago, and introduced a great number of Petitions and local Bills, some of which have been received, and others rejected. A general Bill introduced by Mr. Boyd, for the better securing of Carpenters and other persons who assist in building vessels, was lost in a Committee of the whole House. The Committee on Finance reported a Bill for the establishment of a Board of Audit. By this it is proposed to appoint an Auditor, and a Clerk, to assist him, and to give the one £350, and the other £150 per annum.—The whole to be paid out of the £14,500 already granted for the Civil List. The duty will be, to receive and report upon all accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the public money, and to have all such accounts ready to lay before the General Assembly. They say it will save the House a great deal of trouble, and the "disgrace" of auditing their own accounts. Those financiers, it seems, have another project in their heads, and that is to bring in a Bill to abolish the whole Provincial Treasury department, and let all the Revenue be collected by the officers of the Customs. In this way they say they will eventually save some money, and save the merchants and other persons concerned, a good deal of trouble.

There were several parts of Despatches from Lord Stanley sent down from the Governor to the House, on the subject of lending the Province £500,000. Lord Stanley complains of the disordered state of the finances, and before he will advise his friends to lend the money, he wishes the House to give up the Crown, the right which they have always exercised of voting the supplies in their own way. This right, it would seem, some others are dead set against borrowing money at all, and are heartily glad that his Lordship sets difficulties in the way—difficulties, however, which these anti-borrowers say they are determined never to remove. It seems that Stanley supposes the Province to be deeply in debt, and therefore, that the House cannot do without the loan. Some of the members deny this,—call Lord Stanley a sap-cull,—affirm that the money is not wanted,—in fact, that they won't have it. The whole matter will be fully discussed, and the case truly stated, when the House in full Committee, go into consideration of these Despatches.

Mr. Boyd presented the great Flour Petition; and there is a Bill in progress, to widen the wheels of Stage Coaches, and heavy Waggon running on the Great Roads.

Your's, in haste. JACK ROBINSON.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor, I observe by the Courier of the 22d inst., that an advocate for the duty on Flour, and Mill monopoly, has again commenced the campaign, renewing all the exploded and fallacious arguments of the clique, in order to bolster up, if possible, the advocates of the ruinous system of legislation, which has been so long pursued by a majority in the House of Assembly of this Province.

It must be a matter of surprise and regret to every rational and reflecting man who feels an interest in the prosperity of the country, that men can be found, who, from selfish motives alone, and after so much experience, should be found to advocate a system so injurious to the very best interest of the Province—so partial in its operation—so pernicious to the morals of a large portion of the population, and which must prove, not only a source of contention among the people in different parts of the Province, if persisted in, but which is actually sapping the very vitals of a large proportion of those very interests, which its advocates would falsely attempt to blind, by sounding the alluring trumpet of protection.

The Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, and the Labourer, are all according to the doctrine of "A. B.," protected by paying a heavy duty on nearly all the bread they consume, no matter whether the difference in price finds its way into the Province Treasury, or whether it goes into the pockets of the Mill owners in the vicinity of Saint John, its all protection, says "A. B.," and because an inferior article of flour will not command quite so high a price as the best American flour, the consumer is protected,—and to cap the climax "a nonsense" is for the ninety-ninth time dragged in to make all the arguments advanced appear as true as the Gospel! Now let me ask, is "A. B." and his coadjutors so stupid as to suppose, that the consumers do not see, that if the importers of flour could sell it 6s. per barrel less than they do, that the Mill owners must sell their inferior flour still that sum less, or not sell it at all? This monstrous doctrine must find a quietus in our Legislature during the present Session, otherwise it will find when it is too late, that it is cramping the energies of the people,—that its policy is not only driving from the Province, all of the emigrant population who possess means to enable them to go to a country where a more liberal and enlightened course is pursued, but that some of the native population are actually pursuing a similar course; several families have removed from this County to Canada within the last year, and others have already disposed of their property, and are preparing to follow.—When I happened to question one of those persons, as to the cause of his sacrificing a good property, I was struck with his reply—"I see (said he) that the policy which has, and still continues to be pursued by our House of Assembly, must hang as a dead weight on

the energies of the people in this part of the Province; for as long as they can manufacture and export lumber, so long will they obtain their bread from a foreign market; and so long as a new beginner finds that he must pay a heavy tax on his bread—or steal it after paying for it, so long must this country remain unsettled—unless by those who have neither means nor energy to go to another, and who must be supported for a time, directly or indirectly, by those who have property in the country; for what emigrant possessing capital or energy will remain in a new country, and pay a Tax on his bread." My reply was, let us correct this abuse, and not leave our country because our Legislature has heretofore pursued a mistaken policy. "It is not a mistaken policy (said he) but a wilful, self-interested policy, which you will never get rid of, so long as the present members are returned to serve in the Assembly of this Province." These, Sir, are the sentiments of all with whom I have conversed from St. John, & Fredericton, as well as this County, and the facts are too notorious to be contradicted.—Let us take a candid review of the policy pursued by Crane, Gilbert & Co. for the last fifteen years; in doing so, we shall find, that when the relations between Great Britain and the United States in 1827 or 8, threw the carrying trade of the supplies of the West India Islands into British hands, instead of fostering that trade, which was to give employment to British capital, British merchants, British vessels and seamen, the majority of our House of Assembly threw every obstacle in the way; no sooner did they find that the contractors for the supply of the Dockyard, the Navy, and the Troops in Bermuda, were compelled to send to this Province or Nova Scotia, for cable, than bang comes on a duty of 70s per head on every ox, no matter what his value, if coming from a foreign country, 60s. of which was to be returned on all cattle exported, provided a certificate was brought of their having been landed in Bermuda, or some other Island in the West Indies, but if the said cattle were lost on the passage, by stress of weather or any other accident, the exporter must get his head out of the merciful grasp of the Attorney General, the best way he could; retaining his duty on every ox whose hoof should touch the soil of New Brunswick; even when exported for the use of the British Navy, and British Troops,—and that in the very face of the Imperial Act, regulating the trade between the British Colonies; thus hampering a trade, by every means which sectional prejudice, or imaginary self-interest could suggest, and finally depriving the country of a trade, which, if left free and unimpeded by arbitrary and provincial enactments, might have continued for many years a source of wealth and employment to the people.—But the policy pursued led to a representation to the Home Government, which backed by American enterprise, induced it to re-open the West India Ports to American vessels. As a finale to this policy, I need only observe, that a property erected in this Town, to facilitate this trade, at a cost of not less than £1,500, sold a few days ago at £150. The duty on Flour is still more withering in its operation, for it affects every interest in the country at once. The astonishing improvement in the trade of this Town and County during the free introduction of Flour and Salt Provisions under the fishing act, has been such as to revive the hopes of the people, the population increased as if by magic, every house was occupied, every mechanic and labourer was employed; at this season last year, I have seen fifty teams coming into town in a day, and returning loaded with flour and other supplies, but mark the difference, scarcely a barrel is seen going out of town at this time; while our shopkeepers are standing aghast, our neighbours on the other side of the St. Croix are exulting at the marked improvement in their trade, and this ruin has been continued under the false and visionary pretence of affording protection to the Farmer! The same selfish policy has been pursued for years by an interested majority of our House of Assembly. The energies of a large portion of the population has been cramped,—elicit traffic has been promoted,—a healthy emigrant population has been driven from our shore—the price of labour has been enhanced by increasing the price of bread,—while a large proportion of the Province remains a wilderness—yes, and even a part of our most vigorous native population are actually leaving it, and seeking a home and a country in a strange land. How long we must submit to this paralyzing and scandalous policy of our House of Assembly, Heaven only knows. In the New York Albion of the 8th inst. "A. B." will find a statement showing that if the same privilege was extended to this Colony that Canada has enjoyed for years, our shipping might be well employed, a part of the time at least, for while foreign flour in England paid a duty of 13s. 4d. per barrel, flour from British Colonies paid only 3s. per barrel, and wheat in the same proportion. If sterling loyalty and a firm determination to maintain British institutions, and British connexion, is worth anything, surely New Brunswick has as strong claims on the Government of the Mother Country, as any other Colony, and would no doubt be put on a footing with Canada, if our own Legislature did not stand in the way.

(To be continued.) Yours, &c.

Jan'y 31, 1842.

We regret to perceive that the new-iron steamer, while plying about the harbour of St. John on Thursday, burst the boiler, scalding two or three persons, and the owner, who was supposed to be drowned having jumped overboard, was subsequently discovered under the market wharf, nearly exhausted.—It is supposed a lad lost his life on the occasion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received the statement from the St. Patrick Branch of the St. Andrews Bible & Missionary Association in connexion with the Edinburgh Bible Society, which will be published in our next.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, FEB'Y. 4, 1842. Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATEN, President. Director next week—W. Fisher Esq. DISCOUNT DAY.—TUESDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 2. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President. Director next week—Robert Lindsay. DISCOUNT DAY.—SATURDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 1. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Marine Assurance Association. Director next week—F. A. Bebock. Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

LATEST DATES. London, Jan. 3. Montreal, Jan. 27. Liverpool, Jan. 4. Quebec, Jan. 27. Edinburgh, Dec. 27. Halifax, Jan. 27. Paris, Dec. 27. New York, Jan. 29. Toronto, Jan. 27. Boston, Jan. 31.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH—PUBLIC WORKS.

Of the many excellent measures recommended in His Excellency, the Governor's Speech, delivered at the opening of the present Session, some extracts from which we gave in a former number, there is none which deserves more of public attention, because none better calculated to promote the best interests of the Province, than the establishment of an efficient Board of Works, whose duty it would be, not only to recommend the establishment of these works, but to see to their operations, and preside, by well selected delegates over them, during their continuance.

The establishment of public works is the best plan that has ever been adopted for the settlement of colonies; it enriches them with all those means by which they become great, independent, and prosperous. Whenever we find public works in operation, more especially in the neighbouring Republic, the localities in which they exist, are seen to grow and prosper beyond conception.

In the first place, they attract great numbers of industrious persons, those, and more particularly in latter times, lay up respectable sums of money, which enable them to settle down in the country, either by purchasing some land, entering into some business, or engaging in some other pursuit which their habits and feelings will induce them to. Most commonly, if the works be of any long continuance, Towns are erected in their immediate neighbourhood, which, in course of time, become respectable and important; and such is the rapid growth of these Towns, that they are not only invested with the privileges of the highest civil dignity, but give rise to those institutions which serve to preserve their comforts, promote their prosperity, and extend widely around them, all those advantages and blessings which contribute to the extension and well being of society.

The history of every country with which we are acquainted, no matter how remote, or modern be its settlement, tells us, that its progress to wealth and independence, has proceeded on this way. But if there be any place, or country, whose condition illustrates more clearly and satisfactorily the truth of the positions we have laid down, it is that of some of the states of the neighbouring Republic; and especially as in climate, nature, and quality of soil, as well as geographical situation, they are so similar to our own Province. To what are we to attribute the astonishing progress in Agriculture, which is to be seen in that vast tract of hitherto barren and rocky country, lying between Hudson River and Lake Erie, and which in great part, forms now, as beautiful a country as the eye could delight in beholding. What gave rise to, and preserves their importance and usefulness for those fine and rapidly growing Towns in the State of New York, we mean Albany, Troy, Utica, Rochester, and at the end of the far west Buffalo, which, in respect to size, population as well as commercial business, equals any town or city in the lower Provinces of the British Colonies. What is it, we ask, gave existence to these respectable towns, with many others, which converted that vast wilderness to agricultural plains, and thereby have contributed to give sustenance and comforts, with all those other blessings which tend to make life desirable for and agreeable to mankind. We answer, and we venture to say, we are in the right, "it was public works." Had there not been public works from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, Albany would not as yet arrive at the dignity of being an incorporated town, nor should Buffalo, at the other end, be the Tyré of the West, inviting by her commercial mart, vessels from every harbour of the great western lakes, laden with their peculiar produce. To speak in plain terms, the rail roads and canals made the State of New York what it now is, not only the admiration and delight of every

body who passed of more than ten thousand of late. But to return to the establishment of cable, and that on whether the situation Province are such carried on an ext elevate its condit cial and agricult proud and happy neighbouring country we answer in th ment of the wor works properly c would make New lly and resource there is on the A regards the Boar of it in passing b into the subject; of Works, let us, be an efficient composed of res men of sterling i character, whose duct, stamped by talion, would be have the public whether in the s in the management different stages, moon good to pr such a Board as How this Boa nominate its me persons they sh take upon prese express at pres body unconnect powers for good rations, regulat enctions will p bing; and that the Board, evid potent witness candidates to fi ant duties.

As we have l want of space, next.

The Britan passengers. T dish and two so son, Mr. Rodg Martin, Mr. M ed at Halifax; were Earl Mul (Box) and Lad of Despatches.

St. STEPH under the title to be started d Stephen, by Jo of talent, and County. We upon the pros ducted, as we will be ably a Campbell suc

The Senate on the 13th Doctor of L Rector of the

SABBAT

On Tuesd with the Scot a source for t Captain Paul Hall for the men connect and decorate flags, in a ter the words "conspicuous Nearly every ing to the est the entertrai where all vie should coun dious to part from large a down to the rity of cake fee, fruits of were loaded, down to two in their pro phrase had Lean address My Dear with you an faces on th deem your l our estimati pacious and -olution of -and the h have come t and portance to your wellf speaking) t world, in th School, is your comf faction? I prospects v our happine parents, tea gished thi Scripture d give thuy it much enha flected in sparkling e But den now before must I be c ope, your et