TEST SALE
OF
S IN THE GLOBE

AYS' PILLS,
AL CURE OF A DISOR-
AND STOMACH.
Mr. Charles Wilson 20,
ow, dated February, 18th.

OF HOLLOWAY.
our Pills to remove a dis-
ed Liver, under which I
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CHARLES WILSON.
n has been a School-mas-
ighly respectable Women

VING STATE, CURED
IN THE CHEST.
Dr. Robert Calvert, Chemist
January 20th, 1847.
OF HOLLOWAY.
National School-master
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His strength and flesh are
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ROBERT CALVERT.
OROUGH CURED OF
OMACH COMPLAINT
the Earl of Aldborough
ghorn, 21st February 1845
OF HOLLOWAY.
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le. Medicines can be obtained
IAS SIMS, St. Andrews
of Charlotte; William
aint Stephens, and Justus
ge. In Pots and Boxes at
each. There is a consider-
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r the guidance of Patients
affixed to each Box.

'ANDARD.
VERY WEDNESDAY, BY
W. Smith.
aint Andrews, N B
RMS.
—if paid in advance.
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ISEMENTS,
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to be paid for on delivery
ENTS
ab Mr. John Connal
W. Campbell Esq
James Albee Esq
Trist. Moore Esq
Jas Brown Esq
Mr. J. Caddey

Vol. 15 **The Standard,** No 11

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance] ST. ANDREWS, N. B, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1848. [15s at the end of the Year.

Fredericton Correspondence—Letter from JACK ROBINSON.

Fredericton, 4th March, 1848.

MR. EDITOR.—The debate on the Despatch relating to Responsible and Departmental Government lasted two days and was favorably received by a large majority. It called forth a number of the most brilliant speeches that ever were heard within the walls of the House; those of Messrs. Wilmot and Fisher, though in style and manner somewhat different, were master peices of their kind. Immediately after that, the Revenue Bill was introduced, and "then came the tug of war." The debate lasted five days, but it would be folly for me to begin to give you even a brief outline of it, a full report would fill at least twenty sheets as large as "the Standard," and would shew such a medley of contradictions & absurdities as never before were strung up together. All the powers of reason, logic, eloquence, and sophistry, were set in array by the advocates of "Free Trade" on the one side, and "Protection" on the other, and the two first days were spent entirely in the discussion of general principles. The Reporters have published the leading speeches of Mr. Brown and Mr. R. D. Wilmot as specimens of the principles advocated by the contending parties—you will find them both in the "Head Quarters" newspaper, and if you could make room in the "Standard" to insert them in juxta position, their perusal would be interesting to many of your readers. The Law Officers of the Crown having given an opinion that the Differential Duties Despatch is no longer binding. A Revenue Bill was finally agreed upon imposing light duties upon commodities imported from Great Britain and the Colonies, and heavy duties on all foreign articles; the general range being 4 per cent on British and Colonial, and 20 per cent on Foreign—though Boots and Shoes, and several other Foreign articles, are taxed 30 per cent. Specific duties are in several instances imposed, and among the articles is wheat flour, which is 1s a Barrel British and Colonial, and 2s Foreign. Several members disputed the opinion of the Crown Officers and maintained that the Differential Despatch was as binding as ever, and this belief was confirmed by the fact, that the Bill in hand was in principle precisely similar to the one which called forth the animadversions of the Colonial Secretary several years ago, forbidding the Lieutenant Governor, in the most peremptory terms, to give his assent to another such a Bill. A very great number of divisions were taken and the names recorded as the Bill progressed, and its final adoption was opposed by a number of the members and their names recorded against it after the Speaker resumed the Chair—several of them alledging that it would not receive the Royal assent, and that the House would be called some time next summer to pass another Bill. After this fierce discussion was finally closed, it was curious to see the combatants freely mixing together and talking to one another in a manner, to all appearance, as friendly as if the whole had been passed by an unanimous vote. A Bill reported by a select Committee was this day discussed and progress thereon reported, intended to alter the scale and price of statute labour performed on the Highways. The proposed scale ranges from two days to seventy, and reduces the commutation money price to 1s 3d a day—I think the House will pass it. The Finance Committee Reported an estimate of the probable Revenue of the current year, limiting and specifying the sum to be granted in supply. The Chairman remarked, that there would probably be a very great falling off of the Revenue, during the present year, and that in addition to the sums previously payable by Legislative enactments, and the additional sum of £6100 already granted this session for the relief of the country and the Rail Road survey, with other unavoidable expences connected with the public service, there would be little or nothing left for the Roads and Bridges. A short discussion followed in which some of the members affirmed, that the estimate of the finance Committee, and all the proceedings based thereon, were sheer mockery; while others maintained that ever since the passing of the Loan Bill, the Public credit had been fully sustained, and the financial concerns of the Province conducted with great regularity. Some propose borrowing a sum of money for the improvement of the Roads and Bridges, others thought it better to leave them, with a very few exceptions, to the operation of the Statute Labour for the present year.

Several members brought under the notice of the House certain slanderous attacks made on them in the Saint John's Newspapers by one of the magistrates there. The author would undoubtedly have been sent for and safely secured in Limbo, had the attack been made seven years ago; but since the late evaporation of "Privilege" the parties slandered are supposed to have sufficient remedy in the Courts of Law.

Yours,
JACK ROBINSON.

The following Extracts are taken from a private letter dated Fredericton, March 5, 1848.

"You will doubtless have seen the new Revenue Bill, which will bear hard upon your County.—The Charlotte members opposed it manfully, but it is useless to struggle against the St. John interest.

Mr. Boyd's Statute Labour Bill for the Town Plat of St. Andrews, has led to the introduction of a Bill by Mr. Earle, (I believe) of the same nature for the Province generally. Its provisions are—that the rate shall be 1s 3d per day, Minors and Apprentices between the ages of 18 and 21, three days labour, Labourers and journeymen mechanics 4 days, persons possessing property over £50 and not exceeding £100 five days, and so on in proportion. The maximum number of days provided for by the bill is 75 days for persons possessing upwards of £10,000 property. The number of days looks formidable, but when the rate is taken into account it amounts to little, and is in my opinion, a very light tax. It is proposed to leave it optional with those who are taxed not exceeding six days, either to work or to pay, but over that rate, to make payment compulsory. It is also proposed to abolish the practice of seeding substitutes.

The Bill for the payment of Petit Jurors was returned by the Council yesterday, with an amendment reducing the amount to be paid in by parties entering suits, to 15s in cases under £20. This being a money bill, the House disputes the right of the Council to alter or amend it, and therefore threw it out. It is the intention of the mover to introduce a new bill for the same purpose.

It is rumoured that Mr. Saunders will vacate the Secretaryship, to make way for Mr L A Wilmot. How much truth there is in the rumour, time will show."

Provincial Parliament

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, February 25.

REVENUE BILL.

Mr. Brown rose and said, that they had had a very important debate yesterday upon a very important subject, but it was a subject over which they had not the same control as they had over the important Bill now in the hands of the Chairman. They called him, he believed, a free-trader and a theorist, but in the remarks he was then about to make, he would not go into the theory of free trade at all, he would confine himself entirely to history and to facts, and endeavor to show what were the principles which formed the true theory of political economy. He would not occupy the ground taken by his hon. and learned friend from the County of York the other day, when they were in Committee of ways and means. That ground had been far more ably occupied than it would be by him, and the hon. and learned member (Mr. L. A. Wilmot) had delivered on that occasion a speech whose brilliancy was never surpassed since he had the honor of a seat in that House. He was a plain practical man, and would deal with the matter in a plain, practical, common-sense way; and if the hon. member from St. John then in his eye, (Mr. R. D Wilmot) could find anything theoretical in what he was about to advance, he would feel obliged to him to point it out. He would premise, in the out-set, that labor was the source of all wealth—he believed that could not be disputed by any one. Political economy and domestic economy are in principle the same. The foundation of all wealth is productive labor. Mankind require food, clothing, and other necessaries of life, and from the use of these arises the constant consumption of the wealth so produced. If the income of a single family be greater than the expenditure for any given time, the balance will be wealth gained; if the expenditure exceed the income the balance will be debt contracted, or wealth consumed, which had been previously accumulated. These practical facts hold good in their application to idividuals, families, provinces, and nations. It so happens, from the circumstances in which mankind are placed, that some produce more, and some less than others, of that wealth which they require to consume and hence arises the whole process of buying and selling;—this is the true cause of all commercial transactions. Different regions of the earth are favorable to the production of different commodities, and a currency is used as a medium of exchange. The natural and practical laws which govern commerce, are as certain and universal in their operation as are the laws of gravitation, for just as sure as water of its own accord will run down hill, so sure will men endeavor to buy where they can buy the cheapest, and sell where they can sell the dearest. It is for their interest to do this; and every theory invented to prevent them has proved injurious or impracticable. Our forefathers were remarkable for inventions of this kind—so convinced were they that money alone was real wealth, that they punished with death every man who was convicted of carrying or sending it out of the Kingdom. They confined foreign commerce to a few towns, and compelled the merchants to sell for money, under the inspection of public officers, which foreign money was exchanged by the King's Exchanger, and coined over at the mint.—Acting a long time under this most absurd policy, they afterwards adopted what they called the balance of bargain system. This allowed foreigners to bring goods into the Kingdom and sell for money, but the money had to be laid out for other goods, under the inspection of public officers, and carefully kept in the country. This was an improvement, and commerce increased. This policy was in its turn abandoned for the adoption of the famous Balance of Trade system. The penal laws were repealed, the King's exchangers, inspectors, and money watchers were disbanded, and that money upon which the very existence of the nation, for centuries before, was supposed to depend, was allowed to pass freely away, in the sure and certain belief that it would all return and much more, by watching and taking care of the Balance of Trade. Many find deep were the lamentations over the departed wisdom of our ancestors, on the adoption of the new system, and sad the predictions of the nation's decline and fall. Commerce, however, increased, a commercial marine sprung up, and the Balance of Trade was hailed as the true commercial principle—the real source of national wealth. This system was founded on the theory, that when the whole amount of the nation's exports exceeded the amount of the imports in any given time, the balance would necessarily be paid in money, and that consequently the nation would be gaining in wealth. Whereas, if the amount of the imports exceeded the exports, the nation would just lose the balance in money. In order, therefore, to become rich, it was only necessary to extend the exports and restrain the imports, and to abandon as injurious every branch of trade with every country where the imports exceeded the exports. Prohibitory and protective restrictions were adopted, and to a certain extent enforced, in order to keep the national commerce in such a state as to produce a balance of exports. Every article of home production, no matter what it cost, was deemed just so much clear gain to the nation, as it saved the money in the country, and lessened the amount of imports. The fallacy of this theory was hidden, by confounding it with the true principles of accumulation and expenditure, which, on analyzing it, will soon appear. The principles of political and domestic economy are precisely the same. A merchant sends out of this Province a cargo worth £2000—it sells on the other side of the water for £3000—with the proceeds he imports goods to the amount of £2500, and lays out the remaining £500 in expences connected with the transaction. According to the balance of trade he has imported £500 more than he exported, and has therefore lost £500; whereas, by the true principles of accumulation and expenditure, he has actually gained £500. Again, the whole Province, in some given year, exports £800,000, these sell beyond the sea for £1,000,000. The imports the same year are 850,000*l.*—the remaining 150,000*l.* bears the expences. By the balance of trade the Province has lost 50,000*l.*; nothing can be more fallacious, and yet the delusion lasted for ages. But suppose, what is very possible, that the Province, during some coming year, should export to the amount of 800,000*l.* and the whole should sell beyond the sea for that sum only. Let 600,000*l.* be imported the same year, and the balance of trade will shew again of 200,000*l.* it being manifest at the same time that the Province would lose the whole cost of freight, and gain nothing. Equally fallacious is the doctrine that every branch of trade that we may carry on with a foreign country, where the balance has actually to be paid in money, is necessarily a losing trade. If we sell any surplus production of our own for money, and buy more of the foreign article with that money than we could have made or raised with the labor which produced the money then it is manifestly for our advantage to continue that branch of trade. It is therefore manifestly for our advantage to buy from foreigners those necessary commodities which it would cost us more to produce than to buy. This Province does produce many commodities for exportation over and above its own consumption, and is capable of producing many more; and all reason and experience proves that the fewer and lighter the restrictions are, the more will the interchange of such commodities be extended. Whoever produces an article, and whenever it is produced, the consumer pays all the cost of producing it—all the profit that is made on it, and all the tax that is laid on it. If the selling price of a home produced article be higher than the cost of a similar article that might be imported, the difference in price is generally caused by some tax imposed on the foreign article, and this difference between the natural price of an imported article and the higher price of a similar article produced at home is a tax imposed on the whole consuming community, and so much put into the pocket of the home producer, and a further loss to the community of the trade which would otherwise be extended. These facts lead to the unavoidable conclusion that all commercial restrictions are injurious, and that any duties to be levied should be for the sole purpose of raising a revenue. The system based on these plain facts is purely practical, and follows the even tenor of its way under the operation of one general and universal principle. The opposite system is theoretical, and being based on false premises, is ever breaking over its prescribed bounds, and cannot be kept in operation without restrictions, penalties, forfeitures, and bands of armed men by sea and land. He might, and no doubt would be met with the argument that England had thriven under a protective policy. That she had thriven and risen to her present eminence and attained her present standing in the scale of nations while her protective policy was in existence, was beyond dispute, but it was not in consequence of that system, but in spite of protection. That she had done so was not the effect of her protective policy, but of her geographical position, and the skill and industry of her manufacturing and agricultural population. This was a fact, for if they examined the effect of that protective system, they would find that instead of accelerating her progress, it had absolutely retarded it. He had made an extract from a work, which he would read to the Committee. ("Who's the author," from an hon. member.) It was Macgregor's work. (Laughter.) Hon members should not laugh—there had been clever men among the Cregelach, and McAdam the Road-maker was one of them, although he or his father had to change the name for something or other, he supposed it was not for the road-making, which had immortalized his name. And this Macgregor, whom he was about to quote, knew perhaps as much about the subject as the hon. member who laughed at him. (Laughter.) The extract was as follows:—

"England attained her prosperity, not by the aid, but in defiance of her illiberal commercial system. She owed her wealth and power, and even her liberty, to her geographical position, to her commanding harbors, to the vast power of production yielded by her mines of coal and iron, and to the enterprising and industrious character of her people. England also escaped on her own soil the perpetual wars which devastated and prevented the manufacturing industry of the continental states of Europe. Her earlier invention of more perfect machinery, and other circumstances which existed during the war, enabled her, in defiance of Napoleon's wars and decrees, to enrich herself so far as to bear all her war burdens. Her people were enabled to do all this, not by the effects of RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION, but by a most profitable carrying trade, and by throwing her manufactures, with great gain, into all the markets of the world, while the industry of other countries was paralyzed by the insecurity occasioned by desolating invasions. Thus while the nations of the continent were disturbed in all their industrious pursuits, Great Britain enjoyed peace at home, and the opportunity of supplying the rest of the world with her domestic fabrics, and the produce of her Colonies. Thus the natural advantages of England, and the enterprise of her people, enabled her to withstand the convulsions that shook the continent to its foundation."

The same remarks might apply to the United States of America. The protective policy and high tariffs of that country had been forced upon them by circumstances. It was a well known fact that soon after the revolutionary war a proposition was made by Mr. Adams, afterwards a President of the United States, but at that time the American Minister at the Court of St. James', for a system of reciprocity which, had it been assented to by England, would have enabled her to retain all the commercial advantages which she could have derived from these states had they remained colonies, and that too without the expence of maintaining and defending them. The ministry of that day seemed to labour under an infatuation in every thing which related to American affairs, and there was a letter still extant from Mr. Adams to Mr. Jay, in which he says that so far from entertaining the proposition, he was commanded not even to mention it. The scales had not yet fallen from their eyes, they seemed to be sealed up, with regard to every thing connected with America, and this blindness was rather confirmed, perhaps, by their being sulky about the issue of the American war. By this refusal the Americans were driven to become in a certain degree, a manufacturing people, and high protective tariffs were imposed; but it was a singular fact that these high protective tariffs were opposed by the New England States, and were carried entirely through the exertions of the middle States, although, on their part, it was a suicidal act at the time. Manufactures then began to spring up in New England. The Eastern States had invested large sums in these works, and when the middle States began to see the true effects of the high protective policy they wished to recede. But the country had already gone too far, and they were obliged to continue that policy to support the fabric which had grown out of it, and save the Eastern States from ruin. He need not advert very particularly to the events in that country in 1811, '12, '13, and '14.—It was well known that the country was in a most ruinous condition; public and private credit was gone, and nothing but the peace of 1814 saved the nation from disorganization. After the peace the Americans modified the tariffs, adopted a sort of sliding scale, similar to that which obtained in England, with respect to corn. This state of things continued until 1825, when another crash came, when public and private credit was again prostrated, and the States repudiated their debts and left the public creditor to shift for himself. The secret of the prosperity of Americans was not in their high protective policy, but in the vastness of her territory, the variety of her soil and climate, and the industry of her inhabitants. It was a little world within itself, in which perfect free trade existed. They had a home market which rendered them almost independent of the rest of the world, and compared with which their foreign exports were of little importance. He would also read them an extract which he had met with in a book in the Library, on the subject—it was as follows:—

"Taking a comprehensive view of the subject, we may say that the causes of American progress are so powerful and rapidly operative, that even the commercial measures of her Government cannot materially retard it, as assuredly they have hitherto done nothing to promote it. With that perfect freedom of internal trade which prevails throughout the vast Republic—with those admirable inventions for facilitating and accelerating inter-communication of people, traffic, and thought, of which no country in the world has availed herself so largely, or so wisely, in proportion to her means, a few vexatious restrictions, more or less, on foreign commerce, can scarcely affect the development of her social wealth with any vital injury."

It was not, however, what had been done in these countries, but what they were about to do here to day, which was of the most importance to the people of this country. His opinion was, that they should frame a Revenue Bill on the principle of Revenue alone, and without reference to protection. He would also recommend that they should discriminate between articles of produce, necessarily used by the poor, and those of luxury, consumed by the rich, and to do this he did not think they would go very far, on a majority of articles, from the duties imposed last year. He hoped there would no one seek to take under measures to favor any particular intrest, but, treating all alike, raise such a Revenue as the necessities of the Province demanded, with a view to Revenue alone, with the exception which he had just mentioned, between articles used by the poor, and those consumed exclusively by the rich.

CANADA

We have received the Quebec 'Morning Chronicle' of Friday last, which contains telegraphic reports from Montreal of the same day.

The Speech of His Excellency the Governor General at the opening of the Session is characterized by brevity and comprehensiveness. The subjects recommended for the consideration of the Legislature are of the first importance.

The 'Chronicle' says:—Business has been unusually dull and money painfully scarce during the winter; the weather continues mild: and as regards the public health, we do not recollect when there was less complaint.

A fire broke out at Montreal on the night of the 2d inst., which consumed 15 houses at the Hay market.—[New Brunswicker.

MONTREAL, March 1st.—In the House of Assembly, last evening, resolutions, in committee, were passed, for a capitation tax of 10s. on all emigrants, the tax to be irrespective of age: also a tax of 20s. on emigrants arriving in this country, between the 10th September and 1st October; and 30s. for any passenger, in any ship arriving on or after the 1st. October, in any year.

After a considerable debate, it was also agreed that an additional tax of 20s. should be levied on any child, not being a member of any emigrant family, on board; or lunatic, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm person; or any person above the age of 60 years, or persons likely, in the opinion of the Superintendant to become permanently a public charge.

MONTREAL March 2d.—In the House of Assembly, last evening, after a lengthened and warm debate, Mr DeWitt was declared the sitting member for Beauharnois, and Mr. Hincks for Oxford; the latter by a vote of 40 to 12. The usual oaths being administered, both gentlemen took their seats accordingly.

From Bermuda and the West Indies.—We have received dates from Bermuda to the 15th ult. The following are extracts:—

H. M. Brig Persian, Capt. Coryton, sailed on Tuesday last for England. The Persian took home the officers and crew of H.M steamer Dee, and others, employed in bringing the convict ship Medway to these Islands.

H. M. ships Vindictive, and Trincomalee, were at Barbadoes on the 26th ult, and were to leave on the 29th for St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Jamaica.

The Yellow Fever, we are sorry to say, prevailed at St. Ann's Garrison, Barbados. The Colonel of the 85th Regt, and several others had already died.

E. M. Dodd, Esq. has been appointed a Judge of Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

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