

TEST SALE  
IN THE GLOBE

ES' PILLS,  
CURE OF ABBOR-  
AND GMAOCH.

Mr. Charles Wilson, 20,  
St. John's, dated February, 1848.

HOLLOWAY.  
Pills to remove a dis-  
order of the Liver, under which I  
suffered for some time, and  
which had become very  
dangerous, and had been  
prevented by every  
remedy that I could  
procure. I had previously  
used many of the most  
celebrated pills, but they  
did me no good. I was  
at length cured by  
Holloway's Pills, and  
I can truly say that  
I feel better than I have  
done for many years.  
I have since used  
them several times, and  
they have always  
proved to be a most  
valuable medicine.  
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they have always  
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valuable medicine.

CHARLES WILSON,  
of St. John's, writes  
to the Editor of the  
Standard, dated  
February 18, 1848.

ING STATE, CURED  
IN THE GLOBE.

Dr. Robert Colclough,  
St. John's, dated  
February 18, 1848.

National School  
to be opened in the  
month of April, and  
the school will be  
open from the 1st  
of April to the 31st  
of May. The school  
will be open from  
the 1st of April to  
the 31st of May.  
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the 31st of May.

ALIBOROUGH  
can be recommended  
for any of the follow-  
ing ailments:  
Rheumatism  
Gout  
Sciatica  
Gravel  
Nephritis  
Hæmaturia  
Jaundice  
Tumors  
or complicated  
Ulcers  
Wounds of all  
kinds  
Scalds  
Burns  
Kings evil  
Stings of Insects  
Venereal Affections  
Erysipelas  
Eczema  
Itch  
Scabies  
Ringworm  
Eruptions of the  
Skin  
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Itch  
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Eruptions of the  
Skin  
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Price 12-6 in Advance

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1848.

[15 at the end of the Year.

### Fredrickton Correspondence—Letter from JACK ROBINSON.

Fredrickton, 4th March, 1848.  
Mr. Enton.—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. Wilmut and Fisher, though in style and manner somewhat different, were masterpieces of their kind. Immediately after that the Revenue Bill was introduced, and then came the "rig 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 show 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. Wilmut 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 *justa* 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 to be 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 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 alleging 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 thereto 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 expenses 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 Fredrickton, 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 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 journeyman mechanics, 4 days, persons possessing property over £20 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 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 sending 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 rumored that Mr. Saunders will vacate the Secretaryship, to make way for Mr. L. A. Wilmut. 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 for more ably occupied than it would be by him, and the hon. and learned member (Mr. L. A. Wilmut) 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. Wilmut) 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 outset, 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. Man did require food, clothing, and other necessities 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 individuals, 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 ju-

stification of public officers, which foreign money was exchanged by the King's Exchequer, and coined over at the mint.—Acting long time under this most absurd policy, they afterwards adapted what they called the balance of bargain system. This allowed foreigners to bring goods into the Kingdom and sell for money, and 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 the 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 the predictions of the utter decline and fall. Commerce, however, increased, a commercial marine sprang up, and the Balance of Trade was settled 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 its cost, was deemed just so much clear gain to the nation, as it saved the money to 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, in expenses connected with the transaction. According to the balance of trade he has imported £500 more than he exported, and has therefore accumulated £500; whereas, 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 £360,000—the remaining 150,000, bears the expenses. By the balance of trade the Province has lost 60,000; 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, and the whole should sell beyond the sea for that same only. Let 60,000 be imported the same year, and the balance of trade will show again 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 then for 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 prove 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 principles is purely practical, and follows the extension 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. They 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 actually retarded it. He had made an extract from a work, which he would read to the Committee. It was the author's, from an hon. member. It was Merges's work. (Laughter.) Hon. members should not laugh—there had been clever men among the Croquetists, and McAdam the Road-maker was one of them, although he or his father had to change the name for the road-making, which had immortalized his name. And this Merges, 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 liberal 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 furnish herself so far as to bear all her war burdens. Her people were enabled to do all this, not by the effects of a restrictive commercial system, 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 inequality occasioned by desolating invasions. Thus while the nations of the continent were distracted in all their industrial 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 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 expense 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 larger 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. Manufacturers 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 on support the fabric which had grown out of it, and save the Eastern States from ruin. Hence no advent very particularly to the event in that country in 1811, '12, '13, and '14. It was well known that the country was in 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 the Government cannot materially retard it, so 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-communications 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 now, 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 undue measures to favor any particular interest, 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 date.

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 conditions 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 24th inst., which consumed 15 houses at the Hay market.—[New Brunswick.

MONTEAL, 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 Superintendent, to become permanently a public charge.

MONTEAL, March 2d.—In the House of Assembly, last evening, after a lengthened and warm debate, Mr. De Witt was declared the sitting Member for Beauharnois, and Mr. Hicks for Oxford; the latter by a vote of 40 to 12. The usual oaths being administered, both gentlemen took their seats according to custom.

From Bermuda and the West Indies.—We have received dates from Bermuda to the 15th ult. The following are extracts:—  
H. M. Ship Persian, Capt. Corton, sailed on Tuesday last for England. The Persian took home the middle States and crew of H.M. steamer Deceit, and others, employed in bringing the convict ship Medway to these Islands.  
H. M. ships Vindictive, and Trinacree, were at Barbadoes on the 25th ult. and were to leave on the 26th for St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Jamaica.  
The Village Forest, we are sorry to say, revealed at St. Ann's Garrison, Barbadoes, the Colonel of the 25th Regt. and several of his men, had already died.

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

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SAINT ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—In the House of Lords on the 10th February, Earl Fitzwilliam presented the petition of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, praying a grant of money to aid in the construction of that part of the contemplated railway between St. Andrews and Woodstock on the ground that the undertaking was calculated to give employment to emigrant labourers, and afford an advantageous opening for colonizing New-Brunswick from the United Kingdom. His lordship, on presenting the petition, made some forcible remarks on the difficulties of transporting troops, and on the balance of the Atlantic to Quebec during the winter season, and the necessity of constructing a railway, as well as that account, as to ensure the more speedy transmission of the mails to Canada, for which very large sums had been heretofore paid to the American Government.

With reference to the above proceedings in the House of Lords, we are enabled to state, that the claims of the Railways in these Colonies will be seriously considered by Her Majesty's Government so soon as the report of the Commissioners of the Halifax and Quebec Railway is received; and we cannot but congratulate the St. Andrews Railway Company on having secured the powerful influence of such distinguished noblemen as Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Ashburton in favour of their undertaking—an influence which cannot fail to be beneficial to the Province generally.—[Courier.]

Repudiation of the Navigation Laws.—A demonstration in favour of protection to the shipping interest took place on the 9th instant on the river Thames on the occasion of the presentation of a memorial to Her Majesty against the repeal of the navigation laws, agreed upon by the masters, mates and seamen now in the port of London. About 25,000 seamen and delegates from various parts of the kingdom, assembled. The procession was divided into three bodies, each headed by a steamer. They landed and proceeded through several of the streets of London to Trafalgar square, and drew up in Downing street, from whence the demonstration proceeded to the Home Office, and delivered the memorial to Sir G. Grey, who promised to lay it before Her Majesty.

On the question of National Defence, we have a semi-official announcement in the Times of the intentions of the Government. They comprise the increase of our artillery force by 2,000 men, and the calling out of 150,000 militia, at the rate of 10,000 in each year. We have already adverted to the pernicious effect which such an arrangement must have upon the character of our population. It has been alleged, and not without ground, that Lord Palmerston has signified to the Austrian Court that the British Government will consider any armed intervention of Austria in the affairs of Italy, tantamount to a declaration of war. New burdens, then, are to be laid on the people of England in order to give the fuller and freer scope to the meddling propensities of our Foreign Secretary. Not to repeal invasion, but to dictate the policy of other states, is the reason of the fresh demand upon our purse and our patience.—[Id.]

It is reported that Lord Hirding succeeds the Duke of Wellington as Commander-in-Chief.

The Earl of Stretton has addressed another long letter to Archbishop Maule.

The Mayor of Boston, in Lincolnshire, has declared that he will not preside at any public dinner where drinking customs are permitted.

Dr. Loenk, the Queen's accoucheur, is the medical man who has returned his professional income at £30,000 a year, upon which he is to pay income tax.

It is the intention of the King of Prussia to found a Roman Catholic University in his dominions, probably at Munster.

The estimate of the sums that will probably be required to defray the extraordinary expenses caused by the war at the Cape of Good Hope amounts to £1,100,000.

Russia.—The St. Petersburg journal publishes the details of a serious engagement which has taken place at Daghestan, in the middle of November, between the Russian troops and the Circassians, under the command of Schamyl. The loss of the Circassians have been very considerable. One thousand have had nineteen killed, one of whom was an officer, and 154 wounded, eight of whom were officers.

Algiers.—A terrible disaster occurred on the Algiers road to Aumale on the 11th ult. An artillery convoy was overtaken on the heights in front of Sak Hamoudi, by a violent snow storm. At the turnings of this perilous road the burdened mules were precipitated into the deep ravines.—The cold be-

came so intense that in less than a quarter of an hour fourteen men out of forty-four fell beneath its severity. At the same time that this convoy was suffering on the heights above mentioned, another from Algiers (last two men between Oued-el-Madinet Tablat, as soon as St. Mahied-Dra) was informed of the catastrophe, he immediately sent assistance to the unfortunate soldiers, and on the 17th ult. a dozen men from a detachment on the heights of the Haradja 12th were brought to Algiers.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE.

The following Petition has been presented to the Congress of the United States: To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.—The Petition of the undersigned Merchants and Traders of the City and State of New York, respectfully represents: That the commercial relations between the United States and Canada have assumed a magnitude and importance, which in their opinion, require the earnest consideration of Congress, and that they at present exhibit features which demand your immediate attention.

That our Export Trade to Canada has, under the action of our Duties and Warehousing Laws, already reached an extent, involving large interests, and that it promises, under salutary encouragement to afford a most important outlet for our Domestic Manufacture and productions, as well as a market for large quantities of foreign Goods, to be supplied through the medium of our foreign trade. That the Canadian Legislature, during its last session established a Tariff, by which American Goods or foreign, are now admitted upon equal terms, with those of Great Britain, and reduced the rates of duties to the lowest possible scale, for revenue purposes alone—abolishing by this Act the protective duty in favor of, and yielding to us, without effort, all the benefits which Great Britain has accrued to herself, by her Colonial System, accrued to us by our proximity to Canada, which affords us, under present circumstances, all the advantages necessary to command the trade, but secured by us only, provided we adopt a reciprocal policy, and admit in return the productions of Canada, upon equally liberal terms.

It is found that our present duty, of twenty per cent, upon Broadstuffs, amounts to a prohibition. The duties upon and warehousing systems, applied to imports from Canada, are likewise found to be prohibitive and expensive to be effective, and the trade is consequently thrown into a state of much embarrassment and difficulty, from the fact that the merchants of Canada have in other means of payment for their purchases, yielding to us, without effort, all the benefits which Great Britain has accrued to herself, by her Colonial System, accrued to us by our proximity to Canada, which affords us, under present circumstances, all the advantages necessary to command the trade, but secured by us only, provided we adopt a reciprocal policy, and admit in return the productions of Canada, upon equally liberal terms.

That the interests of merchants generally, and of our Producers and Manufacturers at large, demand, that these restrictions should be removed, and that the productions of Canada should be admitted into the States free of duty, in order that a medium of payment be supplied to the merchants of Canada, and their purchasers of the commodities obtained in our markets.

That inasmuch as no duties have been levied upon these products, which are driven from our ports, through these restrictive laws; the revenue of the States can in no way be affected, nor can any injury whatsoever be prejudicial to their free admission, which would not only afford this particular trade, the required facilities, but would increase the business of our Merchant Canal, and our Lake Shipping, to a vast extent, and only tend to swell the surplus of our Broadstuffs, in the Atlantic ports, for shipment abroad; without, in any degree, prejudicing the value of our productions.

That by admitting generally, the productions of Canada free of duty, the various sources of the Colony would be developed, and other articles of trade be added in the list, to swell their means and increase the trade, which must inevitably tend to a most intimate and profitable commercial connection.

That the Province of Canada is daily developing its vast resources, and though dependent of a foreign power, is fully entitled to national considerations, and as a friendly neighbor, to our courtesy and attention; but as from its peculiar connection with Great Britain its voice cannot be heard in the council of Nations; its public acts more particularly when they refer to its relations with other states, demand our attention, and when they invite reciprocity and a more intimate commercial intercourse, by special legislation, we can no longer in courtesy withhold our acknowledgments, and our co-operation, if our interests so direct.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that a Law may be enacted by Congress, admitting the products of Canada into the United States, free of duty, or at a mere nominal rate, for Statistical purposes alone.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Nova Scotia Election.—On Thursday morning, the High Sheriff's Court was again opened, for declaring the state of the poll at the close, in the different districts of the County and Township of Halifax, on Saturday. All the books having been received, Mr. Sawyer announced that the majority of the Hon. Mr. Howe, in the County, was 832, and of the Attorney General, in the Township, 355, the numbers polled being 1,187.

For Hon. Mr. Howe, 1547  
" R. A. Logan, Esq., 715  
" Hon. J. B. Uniacke, 834  
" W. Sutherland, Esq., 449

CANADA.

Opening of Parliament.—The Session of Parliament was yesterday afternoon opened by His Excellency the Governor-General in person. His Excellency, attended by the members of his personal Staff, arrived at the Parliament House exactly at 3 o'clock, and was received by a Guard of Honour of the 7th Regiment, with their Band and Regiments of Cavalry, who were drawn up in front of the Legislative Council, and on the arrival of the Legislative Council, Major Edmund Campbell, General Gore, and all the heads of the Military Departments. After taking his seat His Excellency desired the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Members of the Commons House to the Bar, and on their appearance desired them to proceed to the election of a Speaker. They bowed and withdrew, and His Excellency immediately departed. At his arrival and departure the Royal Artillery, drawn up behind the Parliament House, fired a salute of 19 guns.

There was a large concourse of people outside the House, and the inside was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, many of whom, in ignorance of the usual routine of business, attended in expectation of hearing the Speech from the Throne.—[Montreal Courier, Feb. 26.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. March 1. Hon. Mr. Simpson said he had prepared certain resolutions (which he would read and say on the table) in reference to the life Despatch. The hon. member then made some very pungent remarks upon the conduct of the hon. member in adopting such a course, and reported the rest of the proceedings, and the hon. member then said he would yield to no constitutional check. The balance of power which constituted the beauty of our Government, was now entirely destroyed, all the power being now vested in the Assembly.

RESOLUTIONS. Whereas the copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, dated 31st March 1847, in which is contained the views of His Majesty's Government on the subject of the proposed system of conducting public affairs in the administration of the Government of Nova Scotia, was laid before this House on the 14th day of February, in pursuance of an Address of this House, on the 11th February, with a verbal statement by a member of the Government made by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that these views of Earl Grey do not only relate to Nova Scotia, but are of general application in British North America.

And whereas it is highly expedient that this House should express their opinion on what are the views of Earl Grey as explained in the said Despatch.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, His Lordship does not doubtfully make the surrender by the Assembly to the Government of the initiative in all measures relating to Revenue and appropriation, in favor of the changes which the said Despatch contemplates in the constitution of this Colony.

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that the system of Government, as explained in the said Despatch, cannot be carried into effect, without providing adequate provision to discharge their duty, who did not accept their offices upon a political tenure, and who may be compelled to resign by the operations of the new principles of Government suggested in the aforesaid Despatch.

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that the Departmental system of Government is established in this Province, and the Assembly continue to exercise the sole right to initiate all measures of Revenue and appropriation, the elements of disorder and agitation will be awakened to a most injurious extent, and a settled Government can no longer exist. The Government chiefly composed of Heads of Departments, will be responsible to the Assembly for their existence in a Government and all Heads of Departments, without possessing even a shadow of power, and without the means of incurring any real responsibility; and thus will be established this absolute responsibility to the Assembly without the essential safeguard against extravagance and corruption, which in the Parent State mainly contributes to the safety of the Empire.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Extracts from the Journals. March 6. On motion of Parrelew. The House went into Committee of the

whole on a Bill to empower and authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to lease a certain piece of Common Land in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds towards the support of the Poor of the said Parish.

The chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same. Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee of Trade.—No. 8. Petition of Church Meigs and others, praying for a Grant further to deepen the Channel at Dark Harbour, in the Island of Grand Manan: In the present state of the Provincial Revenue, your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

No. 12. Petition of Messrs. Pingree and Chipman, of Saint Stephen, praying reimbursement for Duties paid on certain quantities of Lumber exported by them to the West Indies, in the year 1845: No certificate of the landing of this Lumber is attached to the Petition, and on this account the prayer thereof cannot be recommended.

No. 14. Petition of John Marks, of Saint Stephen, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in carrying on a Law Suit with Robert Watson, Deputy Treasurer there, in the year 1844: The prayer of this Petition cannot be recommended.

No. 18, 19, 20, 21.—Petitions of F. H. Todd, Ninian Lindsay, Ann Lindsay and John Marks, praying reimbursement of Export Duties paid on Cargoes of Lumber shipped to the British West Indies: As all these four several Petitions want the certificates required, as per Report of Petition No. 12, the same reasons prevent your Committee from recommending their respective prayers.

No. 23. Petition of John J. Robinson, of Campo Bello, praying for reimbursement of Export Duties paid on a Cargo of Deals shipped to the Island of Jersey.

No. 50. Petition of the Honorable Harris Havel, and others, of Saint Andrews, praying for further Legislative aid to complete the Steam Boat Landing in that Town: Your Committee recommend a Grant of £100 for this service.

RAILROADS FROM BOSTON.—We copy the following table (from the Boston Advertiser), which exhibits the amount of capital in the seven Railroads, which terminate in that City. The aggregate length of these seven roads is 325 miles. The length of the respective roads, as given in the table, is exclusive of branches, and exclusive of connecting lines of rail road, constructed by the companies, by means of which these routes are all, with few exceptions, extended into the adjoining States. The amount of capital paid in, as here stated, exhibits more nearly the cost of the respective roads, including that of stations and machinery, exclusive of franchises, than the total of expenditures by the respective companies.

Railroad	Capital	Income	Expenses	Net Div
Old Colony	\$1,190,000	\$121,120	\$75,000	\$46,120
B. & Prov.	2,500,000	300,000	175,000	125,000
B. & W. & M.	1,500,000	175,000	100,000	75,000
B. & Lowell	1,800,000	225,000	150,000	75,000
Fitchburg	2,350,000	280,000	180,000	100,000
B. & Maine	2,100,000	250,000	150,000	100,000
East. & N. H.	2,780,000	330,000	200,000	130,000
Total	\$10,080,000	1,200,000	750,000	450,000

\* Double track. † 1 1/2 Miles double track. ‡ 1 1/2 Miles double track. § Portions of the other roads, where named contained double track to the extent in all of about the same mileage.

Railroad	Length Miles	No. of Trains	Income per mile
Old Colony	102.000	380.000	\$1,625
B. & Prov.	117.000	437.000	1,681
B. & W. & M.	117.000	437.000	1,681
B. & Lowell	117.000	437.000	1,681
Fitchburg	117.000	437.000	1,681
B. & Maine	117.000	437.000	1,681
East. & N. H.	117.000	437.000	1,681

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15 1848. CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK. HARRIS HATCH, President. T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor. Director next week—Robert Walton. Discount Day—TUESDAY. Hours of Business, from 10 to 2. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain over until next week.

ST. ANDREWS Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company. R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President. Director this week—F. A. HAZEN. Saint Stephens Bank. G. D. KING, Esq., President. Director next week—G. M. PETER. 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.

LATEST DATES. Liverpool, Feb. 12. Montreal, Feb. 27. London, Feb. 11. Quebec, Feb. 27. Edinburgh, Feb. 9. Halifax, Mar. 2. Paris, Feb. 8. New York, Mar. 8. Toronto, Feb. 19. Boston, Mar. 10.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD. Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the money market and the depression of trade, the Directors of the Rail Road Company in this Town, have received flattering accounts of the prospects of the Company, by the last Packet from England. We understand that the Right Honorable the Earl Fitzwilliam, the distinguished nobleman who is President of the London Board of Directors, is still in treaty to send out 100 families of young men of good character, to form a nucleus for future settlement on the line. What an excellent and seasonable opportunity for the Government to come forward now with its fostering hand, and aid this noble commencement of a great public work. In every other country where Railroads have been constructed, the Government has aided them in their commencement, and we look forward with confidence to the Imperial Government for assistance to the St. Andrews & Quebec Rail Road. In addition to the above, we hear, that the Railway Committee in the House of Assembly, will recommend a grant of 50,000 acres of land to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, in alternate blocks, and 6 per cent interest on £100,000 for 25 years. The Directors hands will now be strengthened, and the Stock without doubt can be readily disposed of in England.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—Since the debate on the Revenue Bill was closed, the House has been occupied with a variety of measures. Mr. Baillie's bill to facilitate the settlement of the wild lands in the Province—by settlers paying for their lots by labour on the roads, was amended by confining its provisions to apply to settlers who were at present indebted to the Crown for balances due on their purchases. Mr. Brown's bill for payment of Petit Jurors having been amended by the Council, was lost in the House. The hon. Gentleman brought in a new bill adopting the amendment which passed the House on Wednesday last without a division, and will be concurred in by the Council.

The Committee of Trade made their Report, extracts from which, will be found under the proper head. A bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company has been introduced, establishing a line of Telegraph from Nova Scotia to the American boundary via St. John, St. Andrews, and St. Stephen. The Inter-Colonial Free Trade Bill,—to establish free trade between the Colonies, when it is officially announced that the other Colonies are ready to admit the productions of New Brunswick into their ports free of duty, has passed the House.

33rd REGIMENT.—We learn from Fredericton papers, that this gallant Corps is under marching orders, and will leave during the present week.—Lieut. Collins, and the men belonging to the 33rd stationed in this Garrison, left here on Monday morning last, to join their Regiment. The 1st Royals are daily expected in the "Belleville," to relieve the 33d.

Canada—Defeat of the Ministry.—Dates from Montreal to the 4th inst., brings us intelligence of the defeat of the Ministry on the address in answer to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Assembly. The address was moved by Col. Prince, who spoke at some length in favour of the Administration, and was opposed by the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, who concluded by proposing a

want of confidence motion, which was carried by 54 to 20—leaving the Ministry of 34.

Yesterday the House went into supply, and several might say warm debates followed from these occasions (Mr. Connel) move the Grant to the Rev. M. the spiritual aid of the Top. The Resolution was then moved. Mr. Connel denied any ing of disrespect to the Rev. G. stated that matters connected of the 12th July, had proupled consideration since that period without expressing all that he think on the subject, he felt the Resolution Mr. Fisher Grant without reference to any fact as he would ever oppose Grants for the benefit of any any in the Province. Mr. B. the same side. Messrs. I Street, End, and several other highest terms—from a person of the Rev. Mr. Verker; debate which we will publish motion was withdrawn by Mr. J. to introduce a general Guardianship the Roman Catholic ver the usual Grants of the Reporter, March 10.

Among the many blessings a promulgation in the social condition of our race in intelligence, of human life.—With the life has grown up a knowledge of health, and a regard for them, with the strides of science, have been arising diseases, and Notices show that even now, one population die annually of coughs. One of the most important is in ameliorating the condition of suffering humanity, is DR. FOSTER'S BALSAM. What time establishes and experience adopt and configure, units in saying is good and real. A popularity of this sort fixes so deep and so strong, that it the success which has attended several years past, has opened all respectable eyes, and the stand among the first class of sages of the age; and when a regulates the disease for which None genuine, unless sign wrapper. Sold by THOMAS SIMS.

SHIPPING. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. March 5. Schr. Spry, Gen'l cargo M. B.—Snack Mattia, M. B.—Snack Mattia, R. F. Packet Prince land. 4.—Packet Prince Albert 6.—Snack Mattia, M. B.—Snack Mattia, R. F. 9.—Barque Ivy Green, N. 11.—Snack Mattia, N. Arrivals in Europe. 1. Carl, Feb. 4th.—Chall Abhorsford, Dublin 8. Liverpool 1 Sh.—Home.

SAINT CROIX COM. THE Members of the hereby notified, of said Corporation will please apply when the office, and it will appointed will keep the testimonials to charge each applicant may be accompanied by the applicant GEORGE COLE JOHN C. ALLI Fredericton, March 10.

WANTED, A good in Fredericton Brunswick. A Salary per annum, will be given will please address the to any one of the subject who are a Committee of No one need apply who the office; and it will appointed will keep the testimonials to charge each applicant may be accompanied by the applicant GEORGE COLE JOHN C. ALLI Fredericton, March 10.

SEPTEMBE WHEREAS gr ed in the Licence, owing to the the Sessions are pre-ent, and of character and ability Therefore, One persons applying f their applications Peace, on or before the Term, and a c can be given them to furnish th it they may poss be used until the

...the Ministry in a minority of 34.

Yesterday the House went for the first time in supply, and several animated...

Among the many blessings attendant upon improvements in the social condition, and the advancement of our race in intelligence...

DE WYSTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. What time establishes and cures, what time places...

SAINT CROIX RIVER CANAL COMPANY. THE Members of the said Company are hereby notified...

ORGANIST. WANTED, a good Organist, for Christ Church in Fredericton...

SEPTEMBER SESSIONS, 1847. WHEREAS great irregularity has existed in the issuing of Tavern & Retail Licences...

Notice. THE Undersigned have been appointed by Deed of Trust and Assignment Trustees for all the Creditors of Robert Watson of St. Andrews...

Notice. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Samuel Frye Esq. Physician...

Provincial Board of Education. THE Parish School Teachers are requested to proceed to Fredericton in expectation of admission to the Training and Model School...

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of George Wilson, of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt...

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. A NEW CONTRACT has been entered into by Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of additional Mail between England and North America...

For Sale. A Tanney, Cottage, and several acres of Land, and Water Privilege on the river Waquoit...

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Andrew Lindsay of St. Stephen...

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NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVING FUND. Established on the 1st of January 1847...

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Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

