

Fredericton Correspondence—Letter from JACK ROBINSON.

Fredericton, 22nd February, 1848.
MR. EDITOR.—There has been a good deal said and but little done here since last week. The Revenue Bill is yet untouched, and Thursday is appointed to commence upon it.—It will occupy several days. Mr. R. D. Wilnot's Committee on Free Trade and Protection have not yet reported—it is said they have had a number of meetings, and that they will never agree. Petitions have been received calling for immediate relief in consequence of the failure of last year's crops. A Committee has been appointed, and a Bill framed and reported, to grant £5100 for the relief of the sufferers, the same to be refunded to the Province by assessment on the Parish-ers to whom relief may be extended—its fate is yet uncertain. A Bill has been introduced for the appointment of a stipendiary Magistrate, and the establishment of a police force for the preservation of the Peace in the Parish of Portland. It is extremely severe, and looks very much like a chapter from the Blue Laws of Connecticut—it has not yet passed. To-morrow is the day appointed for the discussion of the Despatch on Departmental Government—a field day is expected. The Bill to abolish the granting of Licences and to prevent the sale of small quantities of liquor was debated and lost. A gentleman from Quebec is here connected with the Electric Telegraph. He met with a Committee of the House for the purpose of making some new bargain or arrangement, but as it does not appear that any new arrangement has been made the Act of last Session stands good.

It appears that the Rail Road Committee have agreed to recommend some additional encouragement to the St. Andrews & Quebec Company, but they decline recommending the £100,000 issue of Provincial scrip. They seem to be turning their attention to the main trunk line from Halifax to Quebec, and intend to recommend a grant of £16,000 a year for a term of years after the line is opened and in full operation.

Feb. 23.—This was a field day in the House—the lobby and galleries were filled at an early hour. When the order of the day was read Mr. Hayward was called to the chair, and having read the copy of the Despatch to Sir John Harvey on the subject of Responsible Government, Mr. Fisher rose and moved a resolution approving of the Despatch, and recommending the immediate adoption of its principles.—He spoke nearly an hour, and traced the progress of British Constitutional Government in the North American Colonies from its introduction by the recommendation of Lord Durham, down to the present time. He was followed by Mr. End who in a brief speech denied that the principles of the Despatch were at all applicable to the state of this Colony. Mr. Hazen affirmed that there was nothing to debate about.—The Despatch explained itself, and in it the Queen had declared that she would bestow a certain number of offices, with large incomes, upon such persons only as had the confidence of the House of Assembly, and that she would remove them as soon as they lost that confidence. So there it was, and the vote of the House would not affect it either one way or the other. He would vote for the resolution. Mr. Ritchie had ever been a supporter of Responsible Government, and was sure its early advocates in the House must be highly gratified after having been branded as rebels and traitors for favouring the system which had been so fully set forth in the Despatch. Mr. End moved an amendment subversive of the principles of the Despatch, and in a long speech affirmed that its adoption would do an immense deal of harm. Mr. Stree reviewed the past proceedings at great length, and concluded by informing the House that he would vote for Mr. Fisher's resolution, maintaining with Mr. Hazen that a vote of the House could not affect the matter in any way. Mr. Barbier, with much earnestness and feeling, affirmed that the introduction of such a system would do an immense deal of harm—he commented on the despatch from end to end, and said he would in some way or other record his name against it.—By this time it was 5 o'clock, when Mr. L. A. Wilnot arose and moved an adjournment, promising to give his opinion in the morning. To-morrow was the day appointed to commence on the Revenue Bill but the adjourned debate will take up most of the day.

Yours
JACK ROBINSON.

(Extracts from American papers.)

J. Q. Adams, while in his seat in the house on Monday, was seized with paralysis. The members all rose in confusion, and Dr. Fries, a member from Ohio, carried him out in his arms, and the house immediately adjourned.

The latest accounts from Washington state that Mr. Adams was lying speechless and in a hopeless state. Both houses adjourned on Tuesday, without doing any business, on account of his illness.

Col. Fremont's sentence has been remitted by the president in consideration of the important services he has rendered the country. From all accounts it would seem that he has conducted himself with a high hand, and that nothing but the reputation he had previously established saved him from a severe sentence than suspension.

It would seem from the multiplicity of indefinite rumors that the executive cabinet at Washington are discussing a peace proposition from Mexico, which is not entirely satisfactory, but which will probably be soon submitted to the senate.

A man named Goodwin, was recently tried in Montreal for the murder of his wife.

Provincial Parliament.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 22.
The House went into Committee of the whole, on Mr. Boyd's Bill to abolish granting licences, and to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks in less quantities than thirty gallons. We were not in our place at the commencement of the debate, and are indebted to another Reporter for what transpired before we took our places in the gallery.

Mr. Boyd, in introducing the Bill, said, that great advances had already been made, and greater strides were still making, by the right thinking portion of the community in this Province, to check the intolerable evils of intemperance. Although he had not the honor to belong to those who had formed themselves into societies, with a view to accomplish this object, yet he was ready to lend his aid, as a representative of the people of the County of Charlotte, to forward the views of those whose efforts were directed at this object. It was with the intention of checking the cause of Temperance, that he had introduced this measure, and although he was well aware that he should have to encounter opposition in endeavoring to carry the Bill now under consideration, he should persevere, and, nothing daunted by the opposition of which he was already well apprised, endeavor to convince the Committee that the time has arrived when tavern licences should be abolished.—The most careless observer could not have failed to remark that the march of the public mind has for some time past been directed towards Temperance, and has gradually been gathering strength, until it has now become too powerful to be disregarded, even by those opposed to its progress. The pressure from without is daily becoming heavier, and the voice which at first was but feeble and scarcely heard in the Province has now begun to call loudly on the Legislature to check, in some way or other, the evils of intemperance. He was well aware that this was a difficult subject to legislate upon, and if the method which he proposed in the Bill which he had introduced prove to be a failure, then he should be compelled to despair of being able to accomplish any thing to aid Temperance, through the Legislature. The present Bill contemplated, in the first place, to repeal all the laws now in force to regulate tavern keepers and retailers, and if was also intended to take away the power given under those laws to Justices of the Peace in the several counties of granting licences for the retail of ardent spirits. It likewise provided for inflicting penalties on all persons selling liquor under a certain quantity, and for having strong liquor in their possession, illegally imported. These were the principal provisions of the Bill which he hoped to carry through the Committee. He might, no doubt, be told that the Justices of the Peace exercised a sound discretion in granting these licences; but he was sorry to say he could not agree with those who held this doctrine. So far as he had experience in this matter he was compelled to say the contrary was often the case. Very frequently he had known those of good fame and character refused a licence; while others of questionable repute and very inferior character had obtained them. In fact, in the country which he had the honor to represent, it had now become a matter of great difficulty and delicacy to dispose of the claims of parties petitioning for a licence. In Charlotte County a large number of the most respectable inhabitants, both old and young, had become members of Temperance societies, and they took great pleasure in the Session for the purpose of granting licences was held, to petition the Justices not to grant them, and a majority of these Justices would run lean to the side of the petitioners; but as the law now stood they could not but refuse an applicant who has had a licence before, and against whose character nothing has been urged which could warrant the Court in withholding the licence. He was not one of those who think that houses of entertainment were unnecessary in certain localities; but he was decidedly averse to the indiscriminate mode in which licences had hitherto been granted. In fact this of itself had become a most serious evil, and some remedy should be applied, and he could see no remedy so effectual as repealing the act altogether. These taverns were, after all, rather dangerous neighbors. Let there be no such legalized receptacles to enter, and there would soon be an end to a large amount of intemperance. How often had he known highly respectable people, when they met at one of these very convenient places to take a friendly glass together. They intended to take no more; but more company dropped in, and they must take another drink—just one single drop more. It would not hurt them, no not it, until by-and-by the sitting extended from minutes to hours, and they were fortunate if they did not all get tipsy together. It was sometimes difficult to escape from such company, even when there had not been the slightest intention to indulge beyond a single glass. They were in the position of the old Scotchman, who could never go to fair or market without coming home tipsy. His wife scolded him for this unseemly propensity, and instanced the brute beasts who went to the brook to drink, but never drank more than enough. "Oh, guide wife," said the poor tippler, "had there been beasts on the other side of the brook, nodding their heads and saying, 'here's to ye, and here's to ye,' the case would be different with them." (Laughter.) These sittings were too often prolonged until the parties had to go home at daylight in the morning. He had some experience in this sort of thing, and had tolerable good reason to know that such practices did not contribute to the benefit of

his health or that of his pocket. In answer to the objections that may be urged, that taverns are necessary for the accommodation of the travelling public, he would say, that there was no doubt in his mind that the public would patronize a well kept house of entertainment, whether such house be licensed or not. And he knew well, that for one good and well kept house there are at present twenty of the lowest description of dog-holes, where nothing but the vilest of trash is vendied—trash which would craze the hardest head that ever had lips to tipple the wretched stuff. He would, no doubt, be met with another argument, that granting licences was a large source of Revenue, and that in fact it was the only source of Revenue in some Counties. He admitted this to be the case, but let them tell those who would advance such an argument, that it was a Revenue too dearly bought. He would not at present allude to the poverty, the distress, the ruin of families, and the long catalogue of disease which the means of raising this Revenue entailed on the County. But he would ask, whence originated all the crime and all the riots and tumults which have agitated the Province for the last few years? It was in the place where strong drink was sold—it was in the grog-shops. The vendor of this article cared little what his customer did, so long as he got paid for the article which he sold, and when he left his customer it was a matter of indifference to him whether he went out to commit murder or to wallow in the gutter. He had heard it already remarked, that the Bill contemplated depriving the poor man of the opportunity of getting a drink, while the rich man may wallow in rum up to his ears. This was just what he intended. He wished by all means to prevent too free access being had to that which was injurious both to rich and poor, particularly suffered for want of bread, while he was wasting their little means of support in a grog-shop. When he first prepared the Bill, it had been his intention not to legalize the sale of liquors in any quantity, but when he considered the large stock in the hands of dealers, he was aware that this would be used as an argument against the Bill, and it would, in fact, be an act of injustice to those who had purchased under the present regulations. He would waive any further remark at present, until he could hear the opinion of hon. members. In the meantime he should move that the Bill be read section by section.

Feb. 24.

On Motion of Mr. Woodward.
The House, according to the Order of the Day of yesterday, went into Committee of the whole in further consideration of the Message received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and resumed the Debate upon the Extract of the Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, relating to the Tenure of Public Offices and Executive Councils, and which was communicated to this House on the 10th February instant.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject matter of the said Despatch before them, the following Resolution was moved:—
Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the House should approve of the principles of Colonial Government contained in the Despatch of the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 31st March 1847, and of their application to this Province.
To which an amendment was moved.—To expunge the whole of the said Resolution after the words "Resolved. As the opinion of this Committee" and substitute as follows:—
"That the Tenure of Public Offices in this Colony should depend on official integrity, talent, and independence, rather than on the achievement of Legislative popularity."

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—
YEAS.—Messrs. End, Barbier, S. Earle, Carman, Thomson, McLeod.

NAYS.—
The Hon. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Hazen, Cranney, Mr. Baillie, Porter, Mr. Rankin, Wark, Mr. Brown, Miles, Hanington, Taylor, Jordan, Street, Ritchie, J. Earle, Steves, Vail, Woodward, Botsford, Fisher, Read, L. A. Wilnot, Montgomery, R. D. Wilnot, Smith, Connell.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative. The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, when the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.—
Hon. Mr. Speaker, Mr. R. D. Wilnot, Mr. Hazen, Read, Mr. Baillie, Montgomery, Mr. Rankin, Smith, Messrs. Brown, Patelow, Hanington, J. Earle, Jordan, Wark, Ritchie, Miles, Steves, Cranney, Woodward, Porter, Fisher, Connell, L. A. Wilnot.

NAYS.—
Mr. End, Mr. Thomson, Barbier, Carman, Taylor, Vail, Miles, Botsford, McLeod, S. Earle, Gilbert.

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

MR. EDITOR.—In the Royal Gazette of February 23rd, I observe opinions of the Crown Officers in reference to the non-differential—duties—Despatch of Lord Stanley of 25th June 1843, to which I beg leave to dissent. It would have been more satisfactory, if these gentlemen had given the reasons on which their opinions respectively are founded. Their opinions are very brief and exclude the reasons. Mr. Wright observing:—"on the second point submitted to me, I cannot perceive that the Imperial Act of 1846 (authorising the Colonial Legislatures to repeal the Imperial discriminating duties) has any bearing on the question arising out of the Circular Despatch (of 1843) above mentioned." If this opinion be correct, as it is doubtless, the inevitable conclusion is, that the said Despatch has the same negative bearing on colonial fiscal legislation now, as it ever had.

The assumption, that the Despatch applies only to discriminating duties, as between foreign countries, is wholly gratuitous, and in direct contravention to its whole tenor. The Governor is directed to withhold his assent to any law by which duties may be imposed on goods in reference to their place of production, or to the place from which they may be exported. Mr. Wright remarks, "he (Lord Stanley) does not say any goods imported from one colony to another," and there was no occasion to say it, as the generality of the prohibition necessarily included them, as well as England herself, and such has been the understanding and legislative acquiescence reference thereto, of the Colonies, since the Despatch was promulgated.

The other gentlemen, without giving any opinion on the constitution of the said Despatch, (about which there appears no room for doubt,) they think that the Act of 1846 removes *per se*, the prohibition of the Despatch in reference to discriminating duties, except as between different foreign countries. The Despatch therefore, according to this opinion, is abrogated for some purposes, and not for others.

Parliament (says the Despatch) having already prescribed the Rules by which such duties are to be discriminated, with reference to the place of origin or of export—to Parliament alone, the power of altering those rules must be reserved.

The last opinion assumes, that the suspension of those Rules, viz., the repeal of the Imperial discriminating duties, which is virtually an indefinite suspension of them, because they may be resumed at pleasure, communicates by implication, to each of some forty different colonies, a power prohibited by the Despatch.

A consideration of the policy and reason on which the Despatch was founded appears to have been entirely overlooked.—The Act of 1846, which, in the opinion of one of the gentlemen has no bearing on the Despatch, in the opinion of the others, subverts it.

If the Colonies can now impose discriminating duties in favor of the Mother country, or of other Colonies, all the consequences to the treaty-making power set forth in the Despatch return with undiminished force.—Besides, the exercise of such a power, would seem to contravene the policy of the metropolitan government since 1840, namely, the gradual amelioration of commercial restrictions. This policy has since that time, been steadily pursued, and is likely soon to extend itself to the navigation laws. The right of the Colonies to impose duties for the purpose of revenue, without any restriction as to the place whence the goods are exported, appears to be fully recognized, but no reason is given to justify the supposition, that the inhibition of the Despatch to discriminate, is withdrawn. The reasons that gave birth to it remain in all their force.

Asid from the fiscal policy of the Empire, another although subordinate reason for the position I have taken, is the desire of the home-government to form a legislative union between the B. N. A. Colonies. The unrestricted trade, which would as a matter of course, follow such a union, might operate as a strong motive to acquiescence on the part of the Colonies, in such a measure. The right asserted removes this motive.

If a colonial legislature can impose discriminating duties, except as between foreign countries, it would seem to follow as a legitimate sequence of the right asserted, that it might elect to admit all foreign goods duty free, and impose duties only on British and Colonial goods, or it might impose higher duties on the latter than on the former if for revenue alone, and even for protection under the plea of revenue, as it would in many cases, be extremely difficult to decide, where revenue ends and protection begins.

The obvious course to have been taken appears to be, a reference of the question to the imperial government for an authoritative avowal of the present validity or invalidity of the Despatch. In the face of it, it is difficult to perceive how any colonial Governor could feel himself authorized to disregard its instructions on any authority short of that from which it originated.

According to the opinions above referred to, the home-government might enter into treaties with foreign states allowing them the right of trading with her colonies on the same terms as herself, or on certain other stipulated terms, and find the whole abortive by the contrivance of legislation of one, or more, or all of some forty different colonies. The mere circumstance of repealing the parliamentary discriminating duties does not alter the position of the Home Government, as I can perceive, and thereby nullify the reasons on which the Despatch is based.

Its present invalidity is assumed as an implication of the Act of 1846, which one of the Crown officers admits "has no bearing on the question." The implication is plainly a non sequitur. If the repeal of these duties virtually abrogates the Des-

patch, their replacement would, for a similar reason, restore it.

Yours,
A. M.
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 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1848.

tion to forward the noble and commenced. The writer further barrel of flour can be brought to treat for 16d, and that the Portland need not exceed making a total of 3s. The car- consequences running on the 4th North Yarmouth, and to Lewis- The road is reported to be rapid Ca. ads side,—the company their plation to the Government for to bring it to a speedier completion

Atlantic and St. Lawrence movement in Maine with a view of the road in the direct British provinces, has been 1 miles east of Portland, a bra road takes place, and the E- der contract to Waterville, 5 ter opened to that place in 1 ter extension to Bangor is c el. Application to the M has already been made, to train Bangor to the East Maine, in the direction of

From the Halifax

FREE TRADE.—We copy wick papers, a report of pro

Id, for a similar re-
A. M.
It obliges by pay-
it can't upon them
last year.

IDARD.

AY, March 1, 1848.

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

Id, for a similar re-

MARCH 1st, 1848.

In Store and for Sale by the Undersigned

as follows:

2 Pairs of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

1 Hhd. of Fine Old Port Wine.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A NEW CONTRACT has been entered into by

Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance

of additional Mails between England and North

America, under which Mail Steamers will be

despatched from Liverpool for Halifax and

Port of Spain, on every alternate Saturday during

the following months: viz. on every fourth

Saturday during the four months of December,

January, February, and March; and, vice versa,

from Halifax and Port of Spain, on every alter-

nate Saturday during May, and the seven follow-

ing months; and on every fourth Saturday during

the other four months of January, February, March

and April. Similar voyages, alternately with the

above, will also be made to and from Liverpool and

New York, touching at Halifax, until further notice.

With a view to commencing the New Service on

both sides on 1st January 1848, an Extra Mail will

be despatched from Liverpool on Saturday, the 1st

instant.

The following therefore, are the days of Departure

of the Mail Steamers, until the commencement

of the Summer Service, on Saturday 1st April

from Liverpool, and on Saturday 1st May, from

Port of Spain, after which period the communication

each way will be weekly.

From Liverpool. From Port of Spain.

Jan. 1st for New York. Jan. 1st from New York.

" 15 for Boston. " 15 from Boston.

" 29 for New York. " 29 from New York.

Feb. 12 for Boston. Feb. 12 from Boston.

" 26 for New York. " 26 from New York.

Mar. 11 for Boston. Mar. 11 from Boston.

" 25 for New York. " 25 from New York.

Apr. 8 from Boston.

" 22 from New York.

Further notice will be issued to the Public as soon

as the time of Departure of the Mails from St. John

is decided on.

General Post Office, St. John, 15th Dec. 1847.

J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.

For Sale.

A Tannery, Cottage, and several acres of Land—

and Water Privilege on the river Wasepy, near

St. Andrews, and within a short distance of the

intended line of Rail Road now commenced from

thence to Woodstock. Enquire of A. T. PAUL, At-

torney at Law, at St. Andrews.

Dec. 1, 1847.

F. A. KINNEAR.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against

the Estate of the late Andrew Lindsay of St.

Stephen, are requested to present the same duly

attested within three months from this date; and

all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested

to make immediate payment to

W. M. ANDREWS, Administrator.

St. Stephen, Aug. 1, 1847.

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken

in payment of debts due the Estate, if paid

within three months.

Corn.

Ex. Sch. NELSON from Boston.

300 Bushels yellow CORN.

300 Bbls. new southern S. fine FLOUR.

Just received and for sale by

J. W. STREET.

Dec. 1st, 1847.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, a

assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery

&c., which will be sold on the most reasonable

terms for cash.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Patent Lever, Pocket and Watch Cases, Gold,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Watches,

NEW BRUNSWICK

BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY

AND SAVINGS FUND.

Established under Act of Assembly 10th Vic-

torian, Chap. 24, at a public Meeting, held at the

Hall of the Mechanics Institute, Saint John,

September, 1847.

Shares, 2000. Monthly Subscriptions 12s. per

Share. Management, 10s. 6d. per share per

annum. The first Subscription is due on the 1st day

of January, 1848.

TRUSTEES (with a full list at the Board):

Wm. Wright, R. F. Hazen, and H. Chubb, Esqs.

DIRECTOR:

Charles Dury, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

