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Provincial Parliament.

The Estimates.

FREDERICTON, March 10.
Hon. Mr. Tilley in laying before the House the estimates, said that although the Government always felt happy in being able to meet the House with a full Treasury, yet they could not do so on this occasion. The estimates were not in an embarrassed position as they might have been on some previous occasions. Mr. Tilley referred to the state of affairs in 1895 when there was a deficiency of £70,000 as compared with the previous year and with no means of meeting that deficiency. He immediately proceeded to his report. He showed that the revenue of 1899-00 was \$575,577, and that of 1899-01, \$693,500, while the actual revenue was \$575,000, leaving a deficiency of \$123,000. The estimated revenue of 1899-01 was based on that of the previous year, and this the Provincial Secretary justified, for various reasons that he offered; the rebellion in the United States had not assumed its present dimensions, and no one could have foreseen the effect of it, the Nova Scotia estimates had been based in the same way, and so had those of the other Colonies. The net revenue from the Railway in 1899 was \$41,935; in 1891 it was \$6,452. Mr. Tilley showed how these estimates had been made up, and he contended that the data upon which they were founded justified the conclusions arrived at, although the revenue was not as large as was anticipated. Mr. Tilley then went on to show the actual expenditure of the year, and showing that the actual expenditure had exceeded the estimated expenditure by about \$14,000, to which was to be added the difference between the actual and estimated receipts of the railway. Mr. Tilley went over the various items of expenditure showing in what they had exceeded the estimate, and it appeared that in most of these items there was an amount appropriated by law, and which the Government could not control as for Education, the expenses of the Legislature, and there was \$1000 for articles to be sent to the London Exhibition. He held that while the Government would be justly responsible for over-estimates, or for over-expenditures, they could not be blamed for a falling off in the revenue when the law of the land was the result of unforeseen circumstances.

The estimated revenue for the present year is \$515,000; Expenditure \$555,000; Capital and Territorial revenue and surplus, Civil List, \$20,000; Supreme and Equity Court Fees, \$4,300; Province share of railways, \$1,000; Auction Duty, \$200, making the total estimated ordinary revenue, \$599,000. The estimated ordinary expenditure of the year for all matters is \$775,557. The total cash required would be to meet unpaid warrants, \$88,959; in drawn appropriations, \$30,000; copyright duties, \$71; to repay temporary advance for Railway construction, \$9,385—in all, when the estimated ordinary expenditure is added, \$800,243. The resources are as follows: estimated revenue, \$599,500; cash in January, \$9,205; do. to credit of Province in Commercial Bank, \$7,359; in hands of Deputy Treasurer, \$11,281; in Central Bank, \$5,665; earnings of the European and North American Railway in Commission's hands, \$21,432; balance of the Civil List in 1891, \$9,256; available Bank credit, \$120,000; a total of resources of \$800,494. The total Railway debt is \$1,085,407; the debt in the previous year was \$1,509,975. The ordinary revenue Provincial debt is \$900,350. The Provincial Secretary explained that it was necessary, in order not only to provide for the deficiency of last year, but to make arrangements for the coming year, to re-arrange the tariff, so that when business resumed its ordinary flow, the deficiency would be made good. The policy of the Government for some time had been to secure colonial free trade, at least with those on the Atlantic coast. Mr. Tilley explained various negotiations that had taken place, until at last Her Majesty had consented to allow the Colonies to make such arrangements in this respect as they might see fit, with certain restrictions. These duties were proposed, and uniform tariff between these Colonies, (or at least Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) which was most desirable, as it would be in a measure a breaking down of tariffs entirely, but the satisfactory arrangement of the Provincial Excise duty stood in the way of this. Second, the enactment of a law in each of the Colonies, providing for the admission of articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Colonies into each other free. Third, the putting in force of existing laws, by proclamation, providing for free interchange of certain articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Colonies, with each other. In the arrangement of the tariff, he had kept in view the arrangements that he yet hoped to carry with Nova Scotia, and proposed on special articles, by agreement

with that of Nova Scotia. Gin and Whiskey are to be increased to 60 cents green Tea is to be made 8 cents per pound, which, with the 24 per cent. for Railway purposes, will make it equal to the Nova Scotia Tariff; brown Sugar is to be made \$1.40 per hundred weight; on Molasses 4 cents a gallon, which with the 24 will nearly assimilate it to that of Nova Scotia, where it is five cents a gallon.

This increase of duty would, of course, give an increase of revenue which when trade again flourished, would pay off the deficiency of past any deficiency that might be the present year. Mr. Tilley dilated at some length upon the advantages of the proposed trade arrangements which, when effected, would give both us and Nova Scotia a largely increased market for our goods—giving Nova Scotia instead of 330,000 people to sell to, 580,000; and New Brunswick the same number instead of 252,000. If P. E. Island could be brought in there would be 800,000 more. Mr. Tilley explained that the \$30,000 sterling debentures for the security of Savings Banks Depositors was untouched in order to provide requisite cash, which, under existing circumstances, which run short he felt, when England made arrangements with Baring Bros. for a loan of 35,000 (\$140,000) at five per cent., to meet interest and other expenditures within a short period and he now asked the Legislature to authorize the contracting of a loan to that amount by the issue of debentures. Mr. Tilley at some length justified the different estimates, showing how the railway estimates were made up, and referring to the Savings Bank, the position of the Province, the Railway, etc.

Mr. Anglin asked of the Provincial Secretary if he had drawn anything from Barings on the strength of the proposed loan.

Mr. Tilley said yes—\$3000 on the 1st of March.

Mr. Tilley brought in a Bill to amend an Act entitled an Act for imposing a revenue; also a Bill relating to Savings Banks and other Provincial liabilities.

March 11.

Mr. Crocker brought in a Bill to revise chap. 96 of the Revised Statutes, of the Survey and Export of Lumber.

Mr. Waters presented the petition of Geo. E. Fenety, V. Nowlin, and about 350 others, praying for the passage of an Act to delay Ward elections, and a Bill for that purpose.

Hon. Attorney General brought in a Bill to amend the Act imposing a tax upon unimproved land for the erection of bridges and construction of roads in the Parishes in the same line. Also a Bill to amend title 10, chap. 67 of the Revised Statutes, relating to "Sewers."

Mr. Boyd went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Boyd's Bill to amend the law relating to Buoy and Beacon, in so far as the same relates to the County of Charlotte. The object of the Bill, as explained by Mr. Boyd, is to provide that any surplus of Buoy and Beacon money which may be left in the hands of the Treasurer at one port in Charlotte County after the requisite demands of that port have been supplied, may be applied by the Commissioners or a majority of them for the aqueduct services of another port. The Charlotte County members were agreed to the Bill and the Provincial Secretary saw no objection to the same, so it passed.

Mr. Lindsay's Bill to erect a new Parish in the County of Carleton was committed, and a second reading was ordered.

Mr. McPhelin's Bill to increase the representation of several Counties in the general Assembly of the Province was committed. Mr. McPhelin went over the number of representatives in each County, showing the great disparity that existed between the representation and population of some of these Counties as compared with others. In the County of Restigouche, for instance, there were 4,874 inhabitants, which gave 2,338 inhabitants to each representative; while in Carleton there were over 8,000 inhabitants to each representative. Mr. McPhelin proposed an additional representative each for King's, Kent, Gloucester, Queen's and Carleton.

Mr. Speaker referred to some remarks made by Mr. McPhelin the other day, in which he said that the Speaker ought not to take any part in the debates or discussions of the House. His Honor thought that, in carrying out that idea, Mr. McPhelin should have counted the representatives of No. 10, Cumberland as buoys, and that when a member shall be elected to take his place, he was opposed, however, to taking population as a basis for representation; they were trying to get this sort of representation in Canada and we had better wait until we saw how it worked there. He was of opinion, however, that the proper basis for representation was by the different interests—the Agricultural, the Fishery, Lumbering and Manufacturing, etc.

Mr. Lindsay contended that if the Speaker were correct that was a reason why Carleton should have an additional representative, as it had two interests represented. He felt that representation by population was the correct mode, and that Carleton with over 16,000 inhabitants ought to have more representation.

Mr. Fisher said there were two things he never believed in; he did not think that universal suffrage or representation by population were compatible with the constitution of this country. If the latter were adopted, the basis of representation that would suit at one time would not suit at another. Mr. Fisher showed that the population of the different counties had not increased in anything like the same ratio. As regards the County of Restigouche with only 4,874 inhabitants, having two representatives; it was the same with Victoria, and whenever the Legislature set up a new County it was always the custom to allow them two representatives, on the ground that one of the representatives might be sick or unable to attend to his duties for some cause or other. Mr. Fisher contended that the true mode of representation was to take the County itself as a basis.

Mr. Boyd said that the question of a basis for representation had never been fairly settled. He thought, however, that the principle of Responsible Government could not be fairly carried out in the Province until we had fifteen or twenty additional representatives on the floors of the House.

The matter was discussed at some length. Mr. Halloway speaking against the Bill. Mr. Montgomery moving that its further consideration be postponed for three months. Mr. Gilmore and Mr. Jordan hoped that progress would be reported upon it. Mr. Young had a Bill before the House for a division of the County of Gloucester, which had been referred to a special committee. He hoped progress would be reported on this Bill until the Committee had reported.

March 12.

Mr. Boyd's Bill to abolish the polling place in Indian Island and to establish one at Chocolate Cove, and another at Welsh Pool, was committed, and after a time progress was reported.

House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Stevens's Bill, to amend the Law relating to Judgments, Executions, and Proceedings thereon. The Bill, according to Mr. Stevens's explanation, provides that, in cases, where parties have obtained Judgment they shall be entitled to interest so long as the amount of the Judgment is unpaid—interest to be paid from the time the Judgment is obtained. Mr. Steadman objected to the Bill on the ground that it was giving too much power to a creditor to allow him by his Attorney to issue executions for interest, in the manner proposed by the Bill, inasmuch as there might be reasons, such as an agreement between the parties, that interest was not to be paid; progress was reported.

Considerable movement was created by a petition brought in by Mr. Allen, from Richard L. Armstrong, who asked the House, in the event of the seat for Carleton, now held by Mr. Lindsay, being declared vacant that the seat may be given to him. Mr. Armstrong, it seems, received nine votes, but he says that he knows and believes, and solemnly avers that the charge of bribery, corruption, and treating cannot be made against him or the parties who voted for him, but that they were all really, truly, and bona fide independent voters, and the petitioner states his belief should the seat be declared vacant, he can satisfy the House that by elevating him to its occupancy, protests of bribery and corruption will not in the future be heard of from the flourishing and independent County of Carleton, but on the contrary, elections in that County will be as pure and unfeigned as that of the many others of the free and independent constituencies of the loyal Province of New Brunswick.

March 13.

Smith referred to Chandler's speech in Legislative Council relating to the matter of Mr. Backhouse, stating that he had a letter from Andrew Weldon substantiating his (Smith's) statements, which would be read at a proper time.

Tilley presented a petition from over 1100 of the inhabitants of St. John, against the passage of a Bill to appropriate the proceeds from fisheries of St. John, &c., praying also that the petition from the Chamber of Commerce, that the fishery money may be applied to improvement of the Harbour, be not favorably considered.

Gilmore introduced a Bill to exempt lumber manufactured on Government lands on Digbyquash River from payment of export duty.

Kerr presented a petition from Lumbermen on the South West Miramichi against the incorporation of the South West Boom Company, unless amended.

Motion of Munroe in amendment of reso-

lution to refer Myers' matter to committee. Not expedient so to refer it. Passed 22 to 15.

Exciting Debate in Legislative Council. Perley refuses to go before Scrutiny Committee on Address from Lower House.

Council not inclined to force him, but can find no precedent for refusal.

Council will, I think, grant leave and leave matter with Perley and Lower House.

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

PORTLAND, March 11.

The steamship "North American" arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. The papers referring to the blockade, had been sent before Parliament.

Earl Russell's letter to Lord Lyons says the fact of vessels running the blockaded ports does not prevent the effectiveness of the blockade, and argues that neutrals ought to preserve the greatest caution.

The unemployed laborers at Liverpool made demonstrations, but were peaceably dispersed by the police. It is reported that a reactionary movement is preparing in Southern Italy, for the Spring.

The French Naval commanders in China have been forbidden to allow the rebels to commit atrocities similar to those at the capture of Ningpo.

English Government sent some instructions to its commanders.

Tariffs, Feb. 27th.—The tariff of Trieste, following the example of the tariff of Naples, had revolted. The insurance is considered important, and it is thought may influence Turkey. Calcutta freights 75s. Imports dull.

Warrior had arrived at Plymouth. Steers well and does not leak.

Consols opened at 93½ to 93½.

Wheat firm. Flour steady. Cotton firm.

Reception of Troops in Canada.

The officers of the 62nd Regt., were entertained by the citizens of Kingston, Canada West on their arrival there, and the banquet was largely attended.

In response to the toast of "Col. Inglis and the officers of the 62nd Regt.," that gallant officer said it was the culmination of a series of kindnesses which had been offered to the Regiment from the date of their leaving Woodstock, when ordered for service in Upper Canada, at a time that a disturbance across the lines appeared imminent. From the farmers and backwoodsmen of Lower Canada, they received every attention that could contribute to the comfort of their non-tide stoppings, and their night halts, while going through their snowy forest wilderness. Coming up the country they had received further attentions, and every sign of welcome from the inhabitants of Canada, and he now found himself in Kingston, the place of his boyhood, surrounded by friends and entertained in a hospitable manner. He delicately turned the compliment paid to the Regiment by the Mayor, and said the honor of his entertainment was more highly prized by the corps, from the fact that, as far as he knew, it was the first entertainment of the kind paid to the reinforcements in Canada.

THE EAR AND CANNON FIRING.—A short time ago a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger suggested to artillerists to keep their mouths open when a cannon is discharged, in order to protect their ears from injury. Dr. Van Mackerliker, the artist says this is a remedy as far as we have a voluntary power of rendering the tympanum tense through the means of the ossicles and their muscles. He made the following simple, yet useful remedy to obviate many of the injuries in which gunners are exposed. It consists of a solution of glycerine oil and belladonna—say about one ounce of glycerine to fifteen grains belladonna. Saturate a piece of cotton well in this solution and place it in the ear as far as possible. This solution forms a coating on the membrane, and with the addition of the cotton, protects the drum of the ear to the utmost extent. When the cotton is removed, the coating can be readily washed out by springing the ear with a little warm water. The preparation will also obviate disease to which the ear is subject from night air, and exposure from dampness, and incurred from sleeping in tents and the open fields. [Scientific American.]

THE BARBARISM OF STEEL PENS.—I am aware, says a recent writer, that it may be very fairly said that if a man is given enough to be induced by any representations of seller or advertiser, to make his coffee with a windlass, and share himself with a stone, the only verdict he can expect from an intelligent jury is "guilty him right;" but look at another invention, under the tyranny of which, we all groan more or less, but which very few have the strength of mind to resist. It is not the curse of steel pens swept over the land until decent handwriting is almost unknown? Do not sixteen-nine persons in a hundred use steel pens, and has more than one out of the ninety-nine the offenders to say he can write with them? Lord Palmerston was quite right—the handwriting of this generation is abominable; and as new improvements in steel pens go on, that of the next will be worse. The fine Roman hand of the last century has died out; the steel can't do it. There is neither grace nor legitimacy in the angular scrawl that fills the page now. Open any parish register of fifty years back, and see in what a fine legible hand scholars like too in most cases, the persons of that day made his entries. Our present young person, though he took a first class at Oxford, and wears a most correct waistcoat, doesn't do it, and couldn't do it if the benefit of clergy depended on it.

THE "RINALDO," VOYAGE FROM CAPE COD TO BERMUDA. * * * * * We left Cape Cod with a very low glass, and had no sooner cleared the land than down it came. We had close reefed fore and main topsails courses furled, and with steam on for two hours ran only fifteen knots. In clearing a vessel the helm was jammed one way; and shortly after the wheel ropes and preventive tackles were carried away. Of course, the ship heeled to starboard, and being unable to use the rudder, we had to let go the main-top-sail sheet to pay off. Of course, the top-sail went to ribbons; and was working before we got our wheel to work. All night the ship had been heeled to starboard, and to our horror in the morning we heeled in 35 fathoms—so must have drifted towards the Georges Shoals. We kept her close to the gale and steam full speed; and, thank goodness, got clear. Our parting meeting, our cutter, and the gale, were washed away. For six days we poked about the coast of Nova Scotia, hoping the weather would clear; then, not having seen sun, moon, or stars since leaving Cape Cod, and only twenty tons of coal left we were away for Bermuda. The ship was in a state of ice fore and aft. All the guns were like polar bears. [Extract of a letter from an officer of the "Rinaldo," N. Y. Tribune.]

OFF THE TRACK.—During the past three or four weeks the trains on the Grand Trunk Railway have been very irregular, and every now and then we hear of a train off the track. On Wednesday evening the down express ran into the main train a little below Brighton. Fortunately, the train was going at a slow rate, owing to the severe storm and the damage done was inconsiderable. The passenger car of the Express was disabled, so that it had to be left at Trenton. The passengers were somewhat frightened, and some of them received slight bruises, but by good luck nothing serious occurred. [Montreal Intelligencer.]

This is the age of practical joking; and what vulgarly termed "well" seems to interest all alive. An amusing instance has lately been perpetrated by several of the London jewellers. A well known case, of the size and form of an ordinary photographic miniature, is tattooed in gold. "Portrait of the Gontia." It is laid carefully on the drawing room table, with scrapbooks, &c. The unlucky victim beholding it for the first time, seizes it with impatience—"Ah! I have not seen that," opens it with eager haste, and beholds a portrait of himself, reduced to a palpitating piece of looking glass. It is whiskered and bearded, the joke tells anxiously—he drops it with speed, and the Gontia tries to enjoy it.

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake, in female education, to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers, and become familiar with the present character and improvement in our race. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvement of our times.

"My husband," said a waggish dachshund to a crowd, "in all your affliction, in all of your troubles, day is one place where you can always find sympathy."—"What? what?" shouted several of his auditors. "In the dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes skyward.

"Thank you for pains," as the girl said when the fellow went to kiss her.

FROM THE STATES.

Baton Rouge, 15th.
Further details of the late battle in Arkansas, have been received. Of Confederates, Gen. McCullough killed; Brigadier General Stack, dangerously wounded; Col. McIntosh killed; Col. Hoffman, 3d Louisiana Regiment killed or dangerously wounded; thirteen cannon, and 150 Confederate prisoners, taken. Federal loss about 1000. Confederate loss supposed 2 or 3000. 2000 Indians co-operated with Price, scalping a number of dead Federals.

Wednesday, Federals attacked the enemy's works at Paris, Tennessee, routing them with loss of 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. A desperate battle was fought, Feb. 20, near Fort Craig, New Mexico, between Texans and Federals, latter retaining advantage with 200 killed and wounded.

Baton Rouge, 15th.
Confederates evacuated New Madrid on Thursday night, leaving a quantity of guns and stores which they were unable to carry away.

Some fighting occurred between Confederate gunboats and Federal Batteries, Federals losing 20 killed and wounded. Confederates supposed to number 6000.

Island No. 10 also reported evacuated. Relations between United States and foreign nations are regarded in Washington as entirely free from apprehension of disturbance.

Iron clad Steam-ram proposed in Bill before Senate is not to be less than 5 or 6000 tons and of great speed and strength.

No important movements reported in Virginia.

Slight skirmish took place on Strasburg road between Federal foraging party and enemy.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9-6 45 P. M.

To Gordon Wells, Secretary of the Navy: The Monitor arrived at 10 P. M. yesterday, and went immediately to the protection of the Merrimack, lying aground just opposite Newport News. At 7 A. M. today the Merrimack, accompanied by two wooden vessels and several tugs, stood out towards the Monitor and opened fire. The Monitor met them at once and opened her fire, when all the enemy's vessels retired excepting the Merrimack. These two iron-clad vessels fought, part of the time touching each other, from 8 A. M. to noon, when the Merrimack retired. Whether she is injured or not it is impossible to say. Lieut. J. S. Worden, who commanded the Monitor, handled her with great skill, assisted by Chief Engineer Stimpson. Lieut. Worden was injured by the cement from the pilot house being driven into his eyes, but I trust not seriously.

The Merrimack kept up a continuous fire, and is herself somewhat injured. She was removed considerably to-day and will probably be off to-night. The Monitor is uninjured and ready at any moment to repeat any attack.

New York, March 9.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Fortress Monroe states that the Cumberland had a crew of 500 men, nearly half of whom went down with the frigate, but a negro states that some of the crew who swam ashore gives a number lost as 100. The guns of the Congress after her capture was turned upon our batteries at Newport News. General Webb sent two regiments of infantry, as companies of cavalry, and the Mounted Rifles by land to Newport News to support General Mansfield in case of an attack.

The Merrimack is understood to have been under the command of Commandant Buchanan, chief of the navy yard.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—The Old Point boat has arrived.
Lieut. Hayward says the Norfolk Day-book contains a highly colored account of Saturday's fight, and pays a great compliment to the bravery of the crew of the Cumberland, and admits that some of the shots from her entered the Merrimack. One shell killed seventeen men and wounded Capt. Buchanan, who subsequently died.

The Monitor is admitted to be formidable. It says she appeared like a big black Yankee chess box on a raft. The Merrimack on Sunday was under the command of Capt. Jones, and says the Merrimack will require some necessary repairs. The reason she did not at first attack the Congress was, Buchanan had a brother aboard as paymaster.

New York, March 12.—Special despatches from Washington state that the Naval Committee of the Senate agreed this morning to report a bill appropriating \$15,000,000 for iron clad vessels of war.

Senator Grimes received a despatch from Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy at Fortress Monroe. He states confidentially that the Monitor will in the next engagement sink the Merrimack.

The latter vessel was badly injured in the last fight. Mr. Fox is of the opinion that the conflict will be terrible.

AMERICAN FINANCE.—The stern fact presses upon us, we must pay—pay not only daily expenses, but all that has been borrowed and spent in the past. As yet this war has been conducted on credit, and not one dollar has actually been paid. The question, how we shall pay, is with a greater urgency on the business mind—whether by square faced, honest taxation, or by borrowing from our posterity, or by a loan upon the people in the shape of an irredeemable currency, which if continued will depreciate day by day as surely as the sun rises and sets. The spending \$150,000,000 is but a small part of what must come in some shape and that will be readily absorbed without any appreciable effect, filling a void already

created in the currency by the war. And after that, what then? Will the banks hold these and sell their coin, or bond them and enter market against the government, who reissues them to have the operation repeated with weakened effect. Will the public hold them when they can already buy at 70 per cent discount similar notes, paying 7-30 per cent interest in gold. We note that those now in circulation are quoted in New York at 18 premium, arising from the fact that the first \$50,000,000 will be received in payment of notes. These places those banks, who so fearful of toughing them, would only receive them from depositors, "payable in like kind," in an awkward predicament, and their over-cautious unpatriotic policy meet its just reward.

By the laws just enacted import duties are payable only in specie, thus adding quietly 3 a 4 per cent extra tariff upon the country, and the future issue of \$150,000,000 is left out in the cold; the Government paying them out, but refusing to receive them again, except in payment for bonds, taxes, excise, &c. Hallett's circular for Europe says:—The step taken if persisted in will prove the parent of every possible evil in financial and domestic economy. Treasury Notes are not money, nor can they be realized. They are securities, whose market value depends entirely upon popular estimate. As currency, which being the general measure of value, should of all things be uniform in value and volume, they will be constantly subject to constant and excessive fluctuations. The idea that the plan of a legislature can override national laws, and create values where none before existed, is one of those fallacies which we supposed had long since been driven out of the heads of our people. —Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE NORTHERN TAX BILL.—The Tax bill before the Washington Congress provides a duty on spirituous liquors of 10 cents per gallon; 4 a 5 cent beer \$1 per barrel; cotton and woolen manufactures 5 cents; and on cigars 5, 10 and 20 cents per pound, according to value; on land and dressed oil, burning fluid oil, 5 cents per gallon; refined coal oil, 10 cents per gallon; gas per thousand feet 25 cents; bank note paper 5 cents per pound; printing paper 3 mills per pound; soap 6 mills per pound; salt 4 cents per one hundred pounds; sole leather 1 cent per pound; upper leather 4 cent per pound; flour 10 cents per barrel; all other manufactures 3 per centum ad valorem; on railroad passengers 2 mills per mile of travel; commutation tickets 5 per cent; steamboat travel 1 mill per mile; omnibuses, ferry boats and horse railroads 3 per cent, on gross receipts from passengers; advertisements 5 per cent on amount of receipts annually; for the use of officers annually from \$1 to \$10 according to value; gold watches \$1; silver do. 50 cents; gold plate 50 cents per ounce; silver do. 25 cents per ounce; billiard table \$20; slaughtered cattle 50 cts each, hogs 10 cents each; sheep 5 cents each; horses for bankers \$100; for auctioneers \$20; wholesale dealers \$50; retail dealers in liquors \$20; retail dealers in goods \$10; pawnbrokers \$50; rectifiers \$100; brewers \$50; hotels, inns and taverns, graduated according to rental, from \$5 to \$200; racing houses \$10 commercial brokers \$50; other brokers \$20; theatre \$100; circus \$50; bowling alley, \$5 on each alley; wholesale pedlers \$30; and other pedlars from \$5 to \$20; coal oil distillers \$20; incomes, three per cent, on all over \$600; deducting the income derived from dividends, etc., which are taxed separately; railroad bonds and dividends of banks and savings institutions, 3 per cent; payment of all salaries of officers in the civil military or naval services of the United States, including Senators and Members of Congress, 3 per cent; legacies and distributive shares of personal property of deceased persons from 1 to 5 per cent, according to the degree of relationship, and stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraphic messages, and all goods by express.

COL. McCLELLAN'S REGIMENT.—The Maine Farmer of the 27th ult., in noticing the departure of this (10th) regiment for Ship Island, pays it a rather equal compliment, as will be seen by the following:—

The rank file is composed no doubt, of excellent fighting material, chiefly in the raw state, however, and will afford hereafter a fine exercise for the officers in reducing it to some decent degree of military subordination and discipline. We should judge from what we have seen, however, of its management thus far, that the chances of accomplishing much, either for the credit of the regiment or the benefit of the service, are of the most dubious character.

FALL OF THE MONARCH OF THE CALIFORNIA FOREST.—During the recent floods in California, Hercules, the largest of the famous genus of mammoth trees, fell to the earth. The tree had a leaning toward the southwest of about ten degrees, and the rain and snow loosened and softened the earth about the roots so that they gave way to the enormous weight and leverage pressing them upward.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, MAR. 19, 1862.

BOARD OF WORKS.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works has reached us, and contains ninety two pages. Like its predecessors the report contains a large number of figures—giving the expenditures on the Roads, internal navigation, public buildings, &c., of which the following is a summary:—\$1,973,12 for the Great Roads and Bridges; \$11,149,49 for internal navigation; \$2,479,97 for the Legislative buildings, Government offices, and the residence of the Lieutenant Governor; \$13,417,84 for the Lunatic Asylum, and Penitentiary; \$12,358,94 for Light Houses, Harbours, and Landings; \$3,137,59 for Departmental expenses; \$4,939,54 for various expenses arising out of the Prince of Wales visit; \$159,50 for expenses connected with the Brick Buildings in Fredericton, held by the Government as security for loans under the local Act, 14 Vic., Chap. 17. The total is \$134,203,80.

The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Harbaway, submits for His Excellency's consideration the reorganization of the present system of Superintendents, and the union in one district of several lines of road under the direction of one officer, "possessing all the qualifications necessary to such a trust." We submit for the Commissioner's consideration the propriety, the absolute necessity, of having a competent and active Engineer appointed by the Government, as Engineer to the Board of Works the amount of salary of such an officer would be saved ten times over to the Government and the Province, and the Commissioners' duties considerably relieved. The services of a gentleman who formerly held the situation and resigned it for a more lucrative office, might now be obtained. A more popular and better qualified officer does not reside in the Province. In the Appendix is

letter from the Assistant Emigrant Officer at this Port, which should be adopted for the obvious reasons contained in his letter.— Attached to the Report is a large Map of the Province showing the Railways and Great Roads.

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CROWN LAND OFFICE, March 4, 1862.
THE following Lots of Crown Land will be offered for sale on the first Tuesday in April next, commencing at noon. Conditions will be announced before sale.

By Deputy Coroner, at Saint Stephen.
100 acres, lot 109, block 1. St. James, Ephraim Jeffords.
100 acres, lot 2, N. E. of Indian Pond, St. James, James Evans; improved by applicant.
By Deputy Coroner, at Saint George.
60 acres, lot 92, block 15, Kedron, Edward Gillmore.

JOHN McMILLAN, Sur. Gen.
FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he now resides containing two hundred acres, about sixty of which are improved, the remainder is well wooded with hard wood and spruce on the farm is a good dwelling House, two Barns, out buildings and blacksmith shop. The Farm is composed of some and clay with abundance of manure, for compost, well fenced with cedar and well watered.
The stock, farming utensils, Hay, grain, potatoes &c., will be sold with or without the farm; also a lot containing 80 acres near L'Etang river.
The above property if not previously disposed of will be sold at public auction, on the 15th of April next—Terms of sale made easy. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

GEO. V. KNIGLE.
Fenfield, 6th March 1862—am

NOTICE.

THE Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners and Constables of said County and all persons required to be at these Courts are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 4, 1862.

MARCH 1st, 1862.

W. WHITLOCK.

Has just received by Schooner "Fanny" from Boston:

A neat Assortment of Kerosene Lamps, Fluid and Oil Lamps.

1300 small sized, smoked Hams,
Dress Corn, Irish Potatoes,
1 do. Whips,
1 do. Cloth Pins,
1 do. Burning Oil, Lanthorns,
Boxes Sausages, Ground Coffee, Rice,
Refined White Oil, Stove Polish,
Crown Tapered Pressed Horsehoe Nails,
Coke small size Manilla Rope,
Carpenter Jacks, small coal shovels,
ALSO (ON HAND)—
10 Bbls. Clear Pork,
10 do. Mess do.

TEAS.

JUST Received Ex Steamer "America" from Liverpool & Halifax.

39 Chests Fine Congo Tea,
J. W. STREET & SON.

Feb. 28th 1862.

DR. LA MERT

ON SELF-PRESERVATION.

Price, with Engravings and Cases, 25 cents; by post thirty cents.

SELF-PRESERVATION, a popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excess in maturity, which, by prematurely exhausting the functions of Manhood, destroy the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fulfillment of engagement that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

By DR. LA MERT, 37 Bedford square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh;

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c.

The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of functional vigor upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of Manhood can be preserved to advance period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions, and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons who, practising with false medical qualifications, inflict most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

The Author is the only legally-qualified practitioner whose name stands on the Medical Register (the sole list of medical qualifications), who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered subservient to a rational, simple, and easy mode of treatment.

At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter.—37 Bedford Square, London, England.

Patients residing in the colonies can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies can be forwarded in secrecy and safety to any address.

"SELF-PRESERVATION" may be had of the undersigned Agents, price 25 cents, free by post, 30 cents:—
HALIFAX, N. S.—Mr. E. G. Fuller, Express Agent.
YARMOUTH, N. S.—Messrs. Young and Baker, Booksellers.
SYDNEY, C. B.—Mr. J. P. Ward, "News" Office.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. H. Chubb and Co., "Courier" Office.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Mr. J. Ings, Islander Office.

EMPLOYMENT.

THE Undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a

TRAVELLING AGENCY, upon

FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH, and all expenses. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those who merit the approval of the Public, by strict attention to business, can rely on constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address post paid

NANT & DRAKE,
St. John, N. B.

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FLOUR & CORN

Ex "Anvil," from New York.

60 Bbls S fine State Flour,
60 Bags mixed Corn.
Feb. 14, 1862.

J. W. STREET & SON.

TO LET.

FOR one or more years, the House occupied by Mr. Williamson as a Gentle occupied by

House. Apply to
Edw. STENTFORD,
St. Andrews, Jan. 22, 1862.

PATENT STEAM BREWERY.

Subscribers have now on hand a quantity of ALE of a very superior quality.

BANLEY wanted immediately in any quantities.
CAMPBELL & JULIAN.
Dec. 3, 1861—am.

NOTICE.

Hereby forbid all parties from Trespassing in any way, upon a certain tract of Land, in the Parish of Saint George, known as the "Baldwin Farm," or any part thereof. Parties found trespassing will be prosecuted forthwith.

JOSEPH G. SHAW, M. D.
St. George, Dec. 23, 1861.

EXPRESS LINE.

Between Fredericton, Saint Stephen and Calais.

THE Subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage they have received on this line, and beg leave to state that they will continue to run

A STAGE

Twice A WEEK, as follows:

Leave St. Stephen and Calais every TUESDAY & FRIDAY at 6 A. M.

Returning leave Fredericton every WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 7 A. M.

Every attention paid to the comfort of those who travel on this line.

Stage Book will be found at Commercial Hotel and Barker House, Fredericton; at the Proprietors Stage office, St. Stephen; and at the Calais House and Frontier House, Calais.

HARDY & BRIDGES,
St. Stephen, Jan. 9, 1862. Proprietors.

REMOVAL!

The proprietors have removed their office to the corner of Hiram Thompson's and W. W. Greenman's Stores, where they are willing to accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

H. & B.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, Jan. 20, 1861.

Bakot Adelaide J. McDonald Mrs Sarah
Francis John (Indian) McKeon John
Finn Patrick McKeon John
Giblin R. McMillan James
Greenlaw Adelaide
McInnes Flora
McLeod Rebecca
Rack Thomas
McGillivray William
McIntyre Patrick
Naughton Owen
Hawkins William
Hughes Mrs
King William
Viney George 2

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertised."

G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

London Exhibition.

ALL Persons intending to be Private Exhibitors at the next London Exhibition, will please send a list of their respective articles for transmission, to the undersigned, or have same sent to the Railway Office, St. John, on or before the 12th January next, and have their articles stored in the Custom House, St. John, before the 30th January next.

All information will be furnished by R. Jardine, Esq., at the Railway Office, St. John, or by the undersigned, JAS. G. STEVENSON, Secretary.

One of the Commissioners and Secretary.
St. Stephen, Dec. 19 1861—2m

NEW GROCERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has opened a

GENERAL GROCERY STORE,
in the building formerly known as Dr. McTear's Dispensary, where he has opened an assortment, consisting of—

FLOUR, MEAL,

PORK,

TEA—Oolong and Souchong,

Crushed and Brown SUGAR,

COFFEE,

Molasses, Soap, Candles, Salt,

Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar,

Tobacco,

Saleratus, with numerous other articles usually found in a Grocery.

A choice lot of Fruit and Spices, such as Apples, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Nuts, Cloves, cinnamon, Ginger, Alspice, &c.

He trusts by keeping good articles at the lowest rates to receive a share of patronage.

Dec. 18. ALEX. COOKSON.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that he is authorized to collect and receive all debts due to and demands, owing to the late firm of Slason & Rainford, (dealers in St. Andrews).

And, immediate payment is requested of all unsettled accounts to the undersigned.

J. W. SLASON.
St. Andrews, Nov. 13, 1861.
Woodstock Journal—3m.

DR. PARKER

Has removed to the Cottage in Queen Street adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank, and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's.

St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1861.

Sleigh & Buffalo Robes for Sale

1 Single Sleigh,
1 Wolf Skin Robe,
2 Buffalo do.

Decr. 30th 1861. **J. W. STREET & SON.**

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of George Trank, late of the Parish of St. George, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months; and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

CLAUDIUS MISSSETT,
Attorney for James Trank, Administrator.
St. George, Nov. 12, 1861.

NOTICE.

London Exhibition for 1862.

THE Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture having been appointed Commissioners to receive and arrange articles for the London Exhibition, requires all parties intending to exhibit, to communicate with the undersigned of their intentions.

The articles when ready will be deposited in the Custom House, St. John, and must be there for transmission to England by the 1st January next.

JAS. G. STEVENSON.
St. Stephen, Oct. 17—3 Secy P. B. A.

SHERRIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of St. Andrews, on Saturday the 24th of March next at 12 o'clock:—

All the right, title, interest, property claim and demand, of George Greenlaw, of in, and to, a certain lot of Land and premises situate on the Bay Shore, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, described as follows, viz:—

Beginning at a stake place on William Greenlaw's Lot on the main or Great Road leading from Saint Stephen to Saint Andrews thence north sixteen rods to Benjamin Johnston's South line, thence East to the Old Ash Tree or rear mountain line, thence South and it meets said William Greenlaw's line thence West to the place of beginning, together with the privileges thereto belonging, being the same premises conveyed to the said George Greenlaw by Alice Wilson by deed bearing date the Eleventh day of January, A. D. 1856.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of Thos. Turner Odell and Eliza Turner, endorsed to levy £18.79.1, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's office, St. Andrew Aug. 27, 1861.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 14th June at the same place and hour.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Feb. 26th 1862.

R. R. STEVENSON.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor

Office—Green's building, opposite Post Office St. Andrews, July 13, 1860

JOHN F. STEVENSON, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office next door to Union Store in the same building.

57 Residence at Bradford's Hotel. St. Andrews, May 29, 1861.

PHOTO PILES. PHOTO PILES

NOTICE is hereby given to Merchants, Ship Masters, and all interested, that the Pilot Boat "TORMENTOR" will cruise on the regular Pilot ground from this date, under the Regulations. Dated 23d March, 1860.

WM. CLINE, JOS. BOYD, BROWN, ED. CLINE, CHAS. CLINE, & PILLO.

LONDON PAINT & OIL.

March 1862.

5 Hhds Brandan Brans, best double Baled and Raw Linseed Oil.

Ton best White Paint &c.

J. W. STREET.

AMOS P. TAPLEY

HAS REMOVED TO

84 MILK STREET,

(opposite Pearl Street) where he will keep a

assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. In particular, made solely and expressly for

ESTES' THICK BOOTS, fully warranted; double and Tan Soles; 14 to 17 inch legs.

FRENCH'S wide and full Custom-made Cal Kid, and Grain Boots.

FRENCH'S heavy Grain Fishermen's Boot.

Notice.

The subscriber has removed his office to Hatch's Wharf, Fry's formerly, where he will be happy to attend to the Commission and Auction business and accept a share of patronage:—Notarial and assurance business attended to as usual.

W. McLEAN.
St. Andrews, 18th June, 1861.

MARSHALL HOUSE,

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN)

No. 19 Marshall Street,

BOSTON.

J. & G. WADSWORTH, PROPRIETORS.

Single Rooms 37 1-2 Cents.

AGENTS:

David Webster, Houlton,
Hugh Macdonald, Richmond, Greer,
Vanwart & Stevenson, Woodstock,
and all agents.

R. F. TOBIN.
G. HOULTON, Agent St. Andrews
St. Andrews, Sept. 24th—2 am

Brandy, Whiskey, Wine &c.

Ex the "Volunteer" from Liverpool.

8 Hhds. & gr. casks "Hennessy's" pale and Colored Brandy.

2 Ch. casks "Hennessy's" best Irish Whiskey

10 Cases "Hennessy's" fine old pale & colored Brandy.

10 Do fine old Comblerton Whiskey.

19 Do old Tom.

1 Hhd fine old Port Wine.

10 Cases old Jamaica Rum—&c., &c.

Dec. 26, 1861. **J. W. STREET & SON.**

River Herrings, Codfish, &c.

32 Half Bbls. River Herring.

10 Bbls. Codfish, 40 sacks Liverpool Salt.

For sale by
Dec. 2. **J. W. STREET & SON.**

Packet to St. John

THE Sloop RACHEL, Capt. McLeod, will regularly between St. Andrews and St. John during the season. Freight taken on reasonable rates.

Agent at St. Andrews, J. R. Bradford.

JAS. McLEOD.
April 24, 1861.

Co-partnership Notice.

WE, the undersigned, have this day dissolved Co-partnership by mutual consent.

J. W. SLASON.
GEO. M. RAINFORD.
St. Andrews, Oct. 30, 1861.

Sheriff's Sales.

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