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# The Standard

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FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance) ST. ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1848. 15 at the end of the Year

**Provincial Correspondence—Letter from JACK ROBINSON.**  
Fredericton, 15th February, 1848.

Mr. Editor.—As yesterday was the last day of the Session for receiving Petitions, and bringing in Bills, an unusual number were presented to the House. The Clerk has no record of any of the proceedings. Many important matters have been introduced and discussed since I last wrote you, and I have not time to read them. I will therefore confine myself to a few of the more important ones.

The law officers have given an opinion on the duties of the House, to the effect that the House has the power to lay a duty on foreign imports, and also on the duties of the Colonies. Several gentlemen of the House have declared their opinion on this subject, and it is quite possible that the House, acting upon this opinion, will frame a Revenue Bill as objectionable as the one complained of by the Colonial minister which gave rise to the Despatch in question.

The Bill to increase the allowance to Petit Jurors, after a great deal of discussion, was yesterday passed in the House. It is the first general Bill of the kind that ever did pass, although frequently attempted. It requires all cases for trial to be entered on a docket the first day of the term, and \$10. to be paid in advance on each case entered, as a Jury fund, and when the Jurors are dismissed at the end of the term, the money is to be divided among them at the rate of 4s. a day if it will go that far, or to any smaller sum per day that it may amount to. Its details were altered after the first days debate, in order, if possible, to secure the support of a majority of the House, and although manifestly imperfect, it is all that could be obtained at present, and there is reason to hope that it will pass the Council, and become a Law.

This day the select Committee reported a Revenue Bill with blanks for all the rates of duty. The whole questions of Revenue, Protection, and Free Trade, will with it come fully before the House, and the discussion will probably last several days.

Mr. Wilson the President of the Saint Andrews & Quebec Railway, with Capt. Robinson and Mr. Hatch are here. They have put two Petitions and a Bill before the House connected with their great undertaking. One Petition is for certain amendments required in the existing enactments, the other petition and the Bill were for a loan to be guaranteed by the Province of £100,000, six per cent interest to be paid semi annually, and the principal to be paid in 50 years. It is not likely that the House will grant the request unless they are prepared to borrow at least half a million more, as the great trunk line, and several other lines, will be considered as having equal claims.

With regard to Charlotte, a Bill has passed to assess £400 to meet the county contingencies. The Bill to incorporate the free Bridge between Saint Stephen and Calais was lost. A Bill has been again introduced for the relief of the land purchasers which will perhaps pass the House and be rejected by the Council as before. Mr. Potters petition for damages sustained by the loss of silos, dams, &c., is again before the House—also petitions for the return of export duties, and for School allowances too numerous to mention.

Mr. Hillour Executive Councillor is here. I am informed that a new Commission of the Peace for the County is in progress, with a goodly number of names in addition to the magistrates at present in Commission. As I am not in the secret, I cannot give the names—no doubt some of our people will be pleased, and some displeased, and our friend Hill will take the thanks, and bear the blame. The Reporters are to be paid, but as I have no box in the gallery, I fear I shall not be able to come in for a share.

Your's JACK ROBINSON.

## Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
January 9.  
(From the Alliance)

The House pursuant to the order of the day resolved itself in a Committee of ways and means of raising a Revenue. Mr. Hayward in the chair.

The debate was opened by Mr. Wark from the select committee, in a speech which gave evidence of industry and care in preparing and bringing before the House statistical information spread over a period of from five to ten years. Mr. Wark stated the average income of this Province for five years to be in the gross £1,065,880, and when the duties collected for Light, head-money on Emigrants and other imposts, amounting to £77,177 on an average of the same five years was deducted, it left a net revenue raised on imports and exports of £99,163, which was the sum which would be required to be raised this year, as he did not think the public service could be properly conducted for a less sum.

Mr. Wark then gave a very clear and satisfactory comparative statement of the different articles from which this Revenue had been derived and recommended a reduction of the duty on r gasses, which was now equal to about ninepence a gallon, to 4d a gallon; also a reduction on the duties paid on Foreign sugar. He was also of opinion that a specific duty should be charged on wine and brandy, but recommended that the duty on spirits of other descriptions should be regulated according to its strength, to be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot followed in a speech also full of statistical information, reproaching the Free Trade policy of Great Britain, and if persevered in, the days of her greatness are numbered. Mr. Wilmot made it appear that in seven years the people of this Province had paid for barrels alone, the enormous sum of £78,263, at 40 cents a piece. That within the same period we had imported 400,000 barrels of wheat flour, and that by importing flour instead of wheat, we had lost in the barrels which contained it £78,263; and in other trade stuffs, (a barrel of flour equal to 5 bushels of wheat) the Province had also lost one million of pounds of bran and horse feed, while during the same period they had imported 600,000 bushels of oats. Mr. Wilmot contended warmly for the protective system, and said that those who would legislate on abstract theories against facts and figures, were little better than lunatics, and should be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

He was followed by Mr. Brown in a speech of some length on the opposite side of the question, during which the hon. member turned some of Mr. Wilmot's arguments against himself, and warmly deprecated the use of strong language in such a debate, while with the very next breath he told the hon. member that if he was so much dissatisfied with the Government of England, and so well pleased with that of the United States, he ought to go there and live under a Government which he could cordially support, as such language was not fit for a British Legislature.

Mr. Partelow also reaffirmed his opinion that the House was at liberty to place what duties they pleased on Foreign articles, provided they placed such duties on the foreigners alike. He stated that was the opinion he had given on a former day, and he had no doubt when the opinion of the law officers of the Crown should be made known to the House, they would be found to be the same as his own.

Mr. Babin said such was the opinion of the law officers.

Mr. Hannington then prefaced his resolution by remarks, the substance of which was that neither of the extreme opinions which they had heard respecting Free Trade and Protection, would answer for this country. That extremes sometimes did meet, and that both the hon. members from St. John, (Mr. Woodward and Mr. R. D. Wilmot) would have to yield a portion of their theories in framing the Revenue Bill. The free-trade opinions, when carried to the extreme, would never answer in any country—they never had and never would answer. The resolution having been read from the chair, and the question being about to be put.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot rose and said that he would like to say a few words on this question, and that perhaps a better opportunity might not soon offer for taking a somewhat broader view of the present condition of this Colony, and of its relative position as respects the empire, but it was not his intention to touch the local question at present. Mr. Wilmot then proceeded to take a most comprehensive and statesmanlike view of our position as Colonists. The policy of the parent state, and the causes now operating unfavorably on the Colonies in the councils of the empire. It would be madness here to attempt to give you an outline of the surpassing power and eloquence of this admirable address. To be fully appreciated, it should have been heard. The House and the gallery were as still as the grave during the whole time of its delivery, and I must confess that great as Mr. Wilmot's powers were known to be, at no former period was he ever listened to in the House of Assembly with such breathless attention; period after period rolled from his lips apparently without effort, and swelled into a tide of eloquence never to my knowledge equalled in the Assembly of this Province. When he sat down, both House and gallery forgot for the moment parliamentary decorum, and a round of applause burst from all quarters, amid loud cries of "order" from the chair.

The question on the resolution was then taken and carried without a division. The House having resumed, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to frame a Revenue Bill. Mr. Partelow, Mr. Wark, Mr. Hannington, Mr. R. D. Wilmot, and Mr. Brown.

**I LOVE THE LADIES**  
I love the ladies, every one  
The laughing, ripe brunette  
Those dark-eyed daughters of the sun  
With tresses black as jet  
What rapture in their glances glow  
Rich riots their cheeks disclose;  
And in the little dimples there  
Young smiling Loves repose.

**I LOVE THE LADIES**  
I love the ladies, every one  
The blonds so soft and fair  
With looks so mild and languishing  
And bright and golden hair  
How lovely are their sylph-like forms  
Their alabaster hue  
And their blushes, far more beautiful  
Than rose-buds bathed in dew.

**I LOVE THE LADIES**  
I love the ladies, every one  
None but a wretch would flout 'em  
This world would be a lonely place  
If we were left without 'em  
But lighted by a woman's smile  
Away all gloom is driven,  
And the most humble man appears  
Almost a little heaven.

His first was those terrible operations for which he was so celebrated. They relate numerous anecdotes, true or false. Among others, this:—He one day saw a student in the street, with some unhappy exercise growing out of his head or neck, and that glittering eye once fixed upon the poor fellow, it was not possible to escape. Diefenbach addressed him, and proposed to operate for nothing. In vain. He described the probable course of the deformity. It would lead to arguments—to death, perhaps. The student impatiently replied, "When he felt the approach of those grave inconveniences, he would address himself to the operator—and not before." Diefenbach left him at length, and the young fellow returned to his books, pipe, and lectures, laughing heartily at the perseverance of his formidable enemy, and congratulating himself upon a happy escape. But one morning, about day-break, a knock at the door announced, as the sleeper supposed, the "Mistpater" (the boot-cleaner), who usually came at that hour. He rose, unlocked the door—and lo! Diefenbach stood before him, with those supernatural eyes, and four stout medical students at his back.

"We have come to operate upon you!" "No, *Donner Wasser!*" cried the student. The surgeon made a sign. The subject was thrown on the bed, and held there by firm force. He had hardly time to express his sense of this treatment by certain exclamations, when his frightful infirmity was whisked off of him, and he lay a minute or two in the bed, recovering from the effects—He did recover, however completely; and the students (the subordinate demons of this diabolical drama) deigned the ungrateful dog was no sooner on his legs again—a correct dog, a mended man—than he went and sued his benefactor, and recovered heavy damages.

**Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia.**  
The English mail by the steamship Hibernia was received here on Thursday evening last. The Hibernia sailed from Liverpool on the 30th January. We are indebted to the New Brunswick, for the following summary of news—"which possesses no striking feature of general interest, except that a gradual return to prosperity is observable throughout Great Britain. The mercantile failures which have occurred since the sailing of the last steamer have been fewer in number and less in magnitude than during any corresponding period within several months past."

Trade in almost every department was improving, including the staple article of our export. A cargo of St. John Yellow Pine, averaging 30 in realized 18d per foot, and one of 18 inches, 15 1/4d per foot.

**COMMERCIAL.**  
The trade and commerce of the country have manifested symptoms of improvement during the past fortnight. Money is more abundant, and can be obtained on easier terms; and as the influx of specie from distant parts of the world goes on satisfactorily, there is reason to expect that ere long we shall witness a more prosperous trade, especially if nothing occurs to interrupt the gradual confidence which is now taking place. The accounts from the manufacturing districts show a gradual improvement in the employment of operatives. Some few failures have taken place during the fortnight, but it is gratifying to be able to state that they are of minor importance. The demand for most articles of foreign and colonial produce has been extensive. The prices obtained are more remunerative, and from all the indications which are observable in the commercial circles, we may predict the return of better and more prosperous times.

The Cotton market has been steady, although not active, since the departure of the last steamer. Flour continues without much alteration. Best American brands fetch about 28s. 6d. per barrel, but all descriptions are slow of sale. The Iron trade has been quiet during the last two weeks; and although there is but little disposition extended for buying, prices continue firm in consequence of the almost total suppression of production in Staffordshire, which is likely to continue for some time to come, the men exhibiting great firmness in their resignation to the reduction of wages. In the London market Scotch pipe iron has been firm, but no advance in price has been obtained. At Liverpool this description of metals is quoted at 48s. for mix numbers. The demand for Sheet Copper, British Tins, &c., continues moderate, without any alteration in prices.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts has remained quiet during the last fortnight. The demand for goods and yarn in the Manchester market still continues on a limited scale; nevertheless, prices are tolerably well maintained. Since our last the tendency of the Stock market has been, with occasional fluctuations, to establish a very considerable advance in prices. Money during this period has been very abundant; and according to general expectation, the Bank of England yesterday lowered their rate of discount to four per cent. This is about the rate at present current for first class foreign paper, and indeed some few transactions have been reported as low as 3 1/2 per cent for choice bills. The diminution in the late heavy rates paid for money is proceeding in a corresponding degree throughout the country, the abundance of money, as well as the greatly lessened quantity of bills in the money market, concurring to produce the actual reduced rates. On the 26th inst., the bankers in London reduced their rates of money at call to 3 per cent.

**State of the Ships of Messrs. Barton, Linton, and Higginson.**—The whole of the ships belonging to this firm were put up for sale, by auction, on the 26th inst., in Messrs. Littledale's sale-room. The attendance was numerous, and all the vessels, except two, were sold, at prices which varied considerably, according to the age and condition of the vessels. The following is a correct list of the prices at which the vessels were sold:—

Tons.	Price.
Linton	558 £3800
Charlotte	635 Not sold.
Vigilant	308 Bot. in.
Higginson	475 1595
Alice	302 1790
Mischief	196 555
Carena	292 1785
Idian	279 2005

A treaty between the Pope and the Emperor of Russia has been ratified. By this the Roman church is to be tolerated in Russia. The censorship at Rome has been rendered somewhat more severe. Great excitement existed among the people.

**IRELAND.**  
It is gratifying to observe, on referring to the several Irish local journals, a marked diminution of crime generally; and this is more visible in those districts which have been the scenes of the most atrocious offenses. Even in Limerick the fusillade of small fire-arms, which used to disturb peaceable inhabitants of rural districts every night from sunset to sunrise, has totally ceased since the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation, and the report of a random shot is now, indeed, a rare occurrence. By a skilful combination, a general and nearly simultaneous search for arms has been begun throughout the proclaimed districts; and, though no very great numerical amount of weapons was found, still enough has been accomplished to show that the authorities are in earnest, and that the law will be put in force.

Pauperism is increasing to an alarming extent in the south and west. Tipperary, Limerick, and Mayo, appear to be the counties most severely afflicted.

The Special Commission for Clare commenced its sittings on 12th inst., and was fully characterized by the vigour and activity which were displayed at the Limerick Commission.—Several persons were sentenced to death.

**Emigration.**—Preparations, on a larger extent than for many years past, are making for emigration this season, in Arranah, in Ireland, and the surrounding counties. A great proportion of the number will be respectable Protestants, most of whom will have a considerable amount of cash with them.

**Lord Morpeth's Election to the Upper House.**—The Morning Post mentions the probability of Lord Morpeth being summoned by writ to the House of Peers, as a colleague with Earl Grey on the ministerial side of the House; and the same authority states that the Noble Viscount has received an autograph letter from the Queen, conveying her Majesty's pleasure in favour of the arrangement.

Letters from Newcastle this morning brought intelligence of the failure of Messrs. Bertram and Parkinson, general-merchants and brokers. The liabilities of the firm are supposed to range from £150,000 to £200,000, and it is expected that the winding-up will show a large deficiency.

**The West India Colonies.**—The critical position of our West India Colonies still continues to engage the attention of all the influential London journals. Each successive day brings forth some striking statement, all tending to confirm the opinions we have expressed that some effective measure of relief must be speedily resolved upon, in order to rescue those possessions, once deemed the brightest jewels in the British Crown, from absolute ruin.

**Death of the King of Denmark.**—Official news of this melancholy event has been received at the Danish Embassy in Wilton Terrace, Holgrave-square. Father Mathew intends to visit Rome by the first steamer to Avonmouth.

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# European Intelligence

FROM PAPERS BY THE HIBERNIA

(From the London Courier.)  
THE RIGHT OF THE COLONIES TO BE REPRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT.

There are few subjects which have been less thought of here, than the unrepresented nature of our numerous dependencies, in the various quarters of the world—and yet, none are of greater importance to the contentment—the successful progress—and ultimate prosperity of our vast Colonial possessions.

The subject has indeed been frequently mooted by the press of the North American Colonies, the West Indies, and Australia; but has met no response in this country, for the want of proper organs of publicity to take up the matter. The Colonies have either had to rest content with the services of mere official agents—whose duties and position in many instances, are scarcely recognised by the Colonial Office, or the Government; or else they have been compelled to retain a feeble advocate in Parliament, as in the case of Mr. Roebuck for Canada, and Mr. Scott for New South Wales.

If we had a consolidation of the whole British Empire, by representation from every part of it, in the Imperial Parliament, we should bear less of those various losses and discontents prevalent in most of our Colonies, and in which we had occasion to advert at some length recently.

Let us examine in the first instance the value and extent of the countries to be represented. According to a recent writer, the British Colonies at the present moment embrace upwards of seventy distinct possessions, covering an area of more than two millions of square miles, and containing a population of over a hundred million of souls.

They consist of eleven in Europe, eleven in Asia, including our recently acquired territory in Hong Kong; five in Australasia; eight in North, five in South America, thirteen in Africa, and nineteen West India Islands.

The trade to the Colonies is enormous, the exports to them being from eighteen to twenty millions of pounds annually. Who, then, can dispute the assertion that their good government is of the utmost importance?

In the seventy-two possessions in Britain there exists, then, an enormous population, an amount of wealth which would hardly be credited, and an unlimited field for industry; and Britain might, by a system of good government, render this interest more productive than any other; for great as the wealth of Britain is, it has been principally accumulated in its Colonial possessions. Nay, she must look to them not only for future trade, but also for future protection.

If Great Britain would retain her Colonial empire, ample justice must be done to it; and for justice to be done, every portion of it must be represented in the Imperial Parliament. Each important Colony must have its chosen representative to maintain its rights against all enemies.

These representatives might also act as Charges d'Affair or Agents for the Colonies, and together form a Board, which under the inspection and direction of the Imperial Parliament, should govern the Colonies, the Colonial Secretary for the time acting as Chairman.

The effect of representation in the House of Commons would be soon seen; the representatives of the Colonies would join with such members of the House of Commons as are already inclined to foster and protect the Colonial interest, and together they would plead the cause of the suffering Colonists with knowledge of "cause and effect," with temper and discretion, and their wrongs would be heard, not within the dull portals of the Colonial Office, amongst a number of dozing clerks, but within the walls of St. Stephen's, with the rank and intelligence of the most prosperous and wealthy country in the world for listeners.

It is her Colonies alone that has raised Britain to her pre-eminence—that have given her gold to fill her coffers to overflowing—that have exalted multitudes of her sons into Princes more wealthy than the Phœnician or Venetian merchants of other times—that have reared for her the luxuries of every clime—that have provided homes and occupations for millions of her destitute labourers, and places of shelter for her poor nobility and gentry, by the patronage of public office in them, that constitute a ready outlet for her surplus capital and population. The Colonies, that have done all this, have no voice in Parliament, where every class in Britain is represented.

Give the Colonies Parliamentary representation, and it would form a bond of Union—that great element of national strength—in the words of a recent-ventured North American colonist, it would cement and consolidate the whole Empire. It would lead to the mutual sustenance of their respective sources of wealth—the consumption of British manufactures—of West India Sugar—of Newfoundland fish—of Canadian timber—of East Indian spices and cotton—of Cape wines—of Australian wool and wheat. We may depend upon it, that our true policy consists, not in free trade with every body, but in free trade throughout the world.

It is a wretched policy said Mr. Thomas Banister, a gentleman who has written ably and forcibly on the subject under review—it is a wretched policy to govern the Colonies upon principles which tend to their separation from the parent state, so soon as they are strong enough to throw off their dominion. It is merely a dream to indulge the idea that any body of Englishmen will ever willingly consent to their own degradation. This, however, so long as they are deprived by the policy of the Government of a voice in the

National Councils, must inevitably be the case. On the other hand, the admission of the Colonists into the Councils of the nation, would at once raise them to the stations they had lost by expatriation; and in return they would bring to those Councils their intelligence, the absence of which is so detrimental to the real interests of the Empire. Every community possesses ambitious men, who will either be useful or mischievous; as usual, if secured in the enjoyment of their birthrights—mischievous if deprived of it.

The nation would have the benefit of hearing the opinions of men really conversant with Colonial questions who would possess the confidence of the local Legislatures, and of a large majority of the Colonists. This would give them the necessary influence at home.

We have left ourselves little space to enter into the details of the plan, or to enter into the best mode of carrying our view into practice, should the suggestion meet with popular approval; but we have at least done something towards the object, by placing it prominently before the public, and we shall return to the topic on a future occasion.

**The Army.**—It is stated that among the plans at present under consideration on the subject of the army, is one for employing the out-pensioners in the recruiting department, with additional pay, in lieu of maintaining the present staff of non-commissioned officers and men from each regiment. Should this plan be carried out, a considerable saving will be effected to the public. There are in England five recruiting districts, in Ireland three, and in Scotland two.

Dr. Guthrie has resigned the Professorship of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, preferring to remain minister of St. George's Free Church.

It is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to found a bazaar somewhere in the Chinese seas, probably at Victoria, Hong Kong.

On Sunday morning James Prince Lee, D. D. was consecrated Bishop of Manchester by the Archbishop of York, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

Delegations to the extent of £400, or some other considerable amount, are said to have taken place in the Glasgow post office, and an official inquiry is at present being instituted.

Since the general flag promotion in November, 1846, no fewer than twenty admirals have died, and three retired rear admirals. Nine admirals on the active list have died within the last three weeks.

**Suicide of Sir St. John Mildmay, Bart.**—It is our painful duty to record the death of Sir St. John Mildmay, Bart. by his own hands, at an early hour yesterday morning, at his residence No. 6 Hakin Terrace, Belgrave Square. The deceased gentleman's health of late was stated to have been tolerably good, but for several days past his vial had noticed that he appeared depressed in spirits. On Sunday he appeared somewhat better; he retired to rest between 11 and 12 o'clock and nothing more was heard or seen of him until shortly before five o'clock yesterday morning, when his valet was awakened by a sudden report of fire-arms; he was accordingly for some time what to do, but eventually he went up stairs to Sir John's bedroom, when on entering the room, he was horror-struck on discovering his master lying prostrate on the carpet, weltering in his blood and lifeless; his head was shattered to atoms, and a small double-barrelled holster pistol which had been recently discharged, was lying close to his right hand. It had evidently been discharged in the mouth. Several medical gentlemen were promptly in attendance, who pronounced death to have been instantaneous. Captain Mildmay, a son of the deceased, who resides in Clarendon Place, was informed of the melancholy event, and in the course of yesterday information was conveyed to Mr. Walkey, M. P., the coroner for Middlesex, in whose district the body lies, who will hold an inquest on Wednesday morning.

**Game Laws.**—We observe that in all quarters the game laws have now become a topic of popular discussion. The chief complaint against these laws is the great destruction of food which is occasioned by the increase of Wild animals. It is the great grievance and complaint of the tenant, that after paying a high rent for his farm, he sees his produce devoured by a privileged enemy, whom he dares not destroy. This is no doubt, felt as a severe hardship; to redress which it is proposed to extend to the tenant the right to kill game on his own farm. This, it is considered, would give him contentment; and, if such an arrangement could be brought about, it would be a great boon certainly to agriculture, and would, besides, put an end to that bear-baiting, of which this question has been so long the source, and which has occasioned constant resistance to all the parties concerned.—*Edin. Ec. Courant.*

The following States have given in their adhesion to the international copyright convention of Great Britain:—Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar; Saxe-Altenberg; principalities of Reuss-Schleiz, Gerard Loenstein Ebersdorf, Schwarzboung Rodenstein, and Schwarzboung Sondershausen.

**Cape of Good Hope papers.**—The 26th of November announced the death of five British officers, who fell in the hands of the Kafirs, and were massacred.

**FRANCE.**—Abd-el-Kader, after being confined for several days in the lazaretto at Toulon, has been transferred to a wretched prison at Fort Lamalgne, where he is treated with great rigour, in consequence of his refusal to write a letter to the King, thanking His Majesty for the hospitable reception he had

received (in the lazaretto), renouncing the convention with General Lamuricere and the Duke d'Anguleme, expressing his ardent desire to live and die in France, and above all, begging the permission of the King to be allowed to visit Paris, in order that he may make his submission to His Majesty in person. The unfortunate Emir has written letters to the Duke d'Anguleme, General Lamuricere, and Marshal Bugeaud, complaining loudly of the manner in which he has been treated, and demanding the fulfilment of his treaty of capitulation. It has been determined, however, that the prisoner shall remain in France, whether he will or no, though an attempt is to be made to induce him to request that he may be allowed to do so.

**The Insurrection in Sicily.**—Letters from Rome, of the 15th instant, state that the account of the insurrection in Sicily had produced a deep sensation in that capital. It was reported that the Austrian ambassador, in compliance with instructions he had received from his court, in case any serious disturbances took place in the kingdom of Naples, had demanded a passage through the Roman dominions for any army of 30,000 men to assist King Ferdinand in putting down the revolt. His holiness had peremptorily refused that permission, and declared that he would, in conjunction with his allies, resist by force all invasion of his states. Lord Minto, on the other hand, having been asked if England would permit Austria to send a naval expedition to Naples, was understood to have replied that his Government would take no step to prevent the repression of a rebellion, but that in the event of the success of the rebels, and the establishment of a regular government under the authority of the King, Lord Palmerston would oppose all foreign interferences. Lord Minto, who had ordered the British fleet not to appear at Naples, just as a vessel was about to depart for the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, sent instructions to Admiral Parker to detain the ships of the squadron in the Sicilian coast to protect the persons and property of English residents. The Political Government had concluded a loan of 1,000,000 of scudi, (£200,000), at 94, with M. Delaunay, a French banker.

So great is the distress of the working classes at Vienna, that the funds of the public pawnbroking establishments have been exhausted by the numerous advances which it has made on pledges, and it has consequently contracted a loan of 1,000,000 florins (about £101,000).

A treaty offensive and defensive has been entered into between the Dukes of Parma and Modena and the Emperor of Austria, for the purpose of resisting the reform spirit. Meanwhile, there is fighting at Pavia. At Syracuse, it is said the people have got possession of the citadel, and the soldiers have joined with them.

Fresh outbreaks had taken place at Pisa and Genoa.

**India.**—By the overland mail advices have been received from Bombay to December 15; Calcutta, December 7; and China November 25. The most important news brought by the arrival is that supplied from Calcutta, which represents the truly disastrous effect of the late commercial embarrassments in London upon the mercantile community in that presidency. Nine highly respectable firms had been compelled to suspend payment, and it was impossible to calculate how far the serious consequences of these failures would extend.

The Governor General quitted Lucknow on the 22nd November, after five days spent in the capital of Oude, and after having been present at many *fiets* and entertainments. Lord Hardinge took occasion to warn the King of the dangerous tendency of the course he has been pursuing, and warned him that, unless some thorough reforms were at once introduced in Oude, it would be the duty of the British government to interfere.

The Austrian force in Italy now numbers 75,000 men. It is, in ordinary times, 30,000.

**ELLECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN NOVA SCOTIA AND QUEBEC.**—The British North American Telegraph Association of Quebec, have appointed Mr. Gibbons to look after the interests of the Association in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Mr. G. arrived at Fredericton last week, and will press the subject upon the attention of the people, with the view of establishing a line of telegraph from Halifax to Quebec, through this Province.—*New Brunswick.*

On Saturday night last, a man of the name of Joshua Hoyt, recently sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary for stealing a coat, made an attempt to escape from the yard; he was pursued by the Keepers, but being unable to overtake him, a shot was fired as a signal to halt; but regarding it as he continued on his course, upon which one of the Keepers, taking aim, fired and brought him down, one of the shots striking the side and coming out of the armpit, three other shots lodging in the hip, causing his death. It would appear that the Keeper acted according to the order of the Commissioners.—*Id.*

A new Wesleyan Methodist Church, at the Bend of Westwood, was opened and dedicated to Divine service on Sunday the 23rd inst. Appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. H. Parker, M. A., Principal of the Sackville Academy. On the 30th, the Rev. Mr. Boyer, of the Church of England, conducted divine service in the Church.

**THE ORDER IN ENGLAND.**—We learn from the New York Organ that P. W. F. Mau-

rice, H. Cruser, under instructions from the National Division of the United States, has organized London City Division, No. 1, in London, Stratford, No. 2, in Essex, and two other Divisions.—*Excelsior.*

**Free Trade with the United States.**—In consequence of the imprudent management in the United States House of Representatives, the American merchants have begun to establish Agencies for purchasing grain in different towns in Canada, under the expectation that it will be admitted duty free into the United States, in a short time.—*Toronto Examiner.*

**Provincial Parliament.**  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
Extracts from the Journals.

On the 11th inst., petitions were presented by Mr. Porter from F. H. Todd, N. Lindsay, and Ann Lindsay, praying a return of export duty on cargoes of lumber which were referred to the committee of Trade. Mr. Boyd presented a petition from the Rev. J. Neal and 42 others praying a continuation of the Grant for the Grand Manan Packet—referred to the Post Office committee—also a petition from J. B. Wilson and 122 others praying that no alteration be made in the great road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephen until the Government ordered an explanation and report of said line—referred to Road Committee.

A bill was brought in by Mr. Boyd for the Registry of Electors—read a first time. Mr. Brown presented a petition from Mr. J. Robinson Esq. of Campsello, praying a return of Export duty on a cargo of lumber. Mr. Porter presented a petition from Wm. Campbell and J. H. Maxwell, availing of the privilege of being reimbursed expenses incurred in support of Emigrants.

On the 13th inst. Mr. Boyd presented a petition from the Rev. J. Ross, D. Mowat, G. P. McMaster, and 160 others, praying for a repeal of the Act authorising the granting of Licenses to Tavern Keepers & Retailers, and to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Province—received and ordered to lie on the table.

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, Feb 23, 1848  
Charlotte County Bank.  
Hon. Harris Hatch, President.  
T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.  
Director next week—W. Fisher.  
Discount Day—TUESDAY.  
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.  
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

**SALES AND AUCTIONS.**  
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, H. Ker Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

**St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company**  
R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.  
Director this week—John Aynor.  
J. Wetmore, Agent.  
**Saint Stephen's Bank.**  
G. D. King Esq., President.  
Director next week—Wm. Todd.  
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, Jan 30 Montreal, Feb 9  
London, Jan 30 Quebec, Feb 01  
Edinburgh, Jan 28 Halifax, Feb 31  
Paris, Jan 11 New York, Feb 15  
Toronto, Jan 26 Boston, Feb 61

**ENGLISH NEWS.**  
On our first and second pages of this day's impression, will be found a summary of the news brought by the R. M. Steamship Hibernia, which arrived at Halifax on the 13th inst. after a passage of 16 days.

**NEW ELECTION IN HALIFAX.**—The Hon. Joseph Howe and the hon. James B. Uniacke, having accepted office, have consequently vacated their seats in the Assembly. Their election cards are published in the Halifax papers. Mr. Howe offers for the township of Halifax in the room of the hon. Mr. McNab, who has been appointed to the Legislative Council; Mr. Uniacke offers for the county of Halifax.

**THE ARMY.**—The Halifax Recorder says, the following changes will take place during the present year, in the undermentioned Garrisons on the North American Station:—  
The 23rd Regiment at Halifax, N. S. will be relieved by the 97th Regt. from Malta.  
The 33rd Regiment, at Fredericton, N. B. will be relieved by the 1st Royals from Barbadoes.  
The 46th Regiment at Halifax, N. S. will be relieved by the 7th Royal Fusiliers from Barbadoes.  
The 77th Regiment, at Montreal, Canada, will be relieved by the 10th Regt. from Barbadoes.

The 82nd Regiment, at Halifax N. S. will be relieved by the 38th Regt. from Jamaica.  
The 63rd Highlanders, at Quebec, Canada, will be relieved by the 80th Highlanders from Gibraltar. All the above Regiments on being relieved, return to Europe.

**LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.**—A Bill to regulate the summoning of Jurors passed the Council on the 12th inst., after some discussion. The Solicitor General explained the nature of the Bill, which he said was to remove all doubts in the right to challenge the array in certain cases—that it did not interfere with the Common Law, but provided that in all civil cases, three jurors may be peremptorily objected to on the Plaintiff's side, and also on the part of the Defence.

On the 14th, the hon. Mr. Chandler laid before the Legislative Council, a Message from His Excellency a Message, containing an extract from a Despatch from Earl Grey dated in March last, concerning Responsible Government. Hon. Mr. C. said, he was also commanded to state that the said Despatch applied to all the British North American Colonies. A short debate followed, which is somewhat amusing; one hon. member contending that the Despatch referred to Nova Scotia only—and wished to know what "authority" the Governor had for applying it to this Colony.—Another hon. member said, "he was sorry the Despatch had been received at all, as it would only add to our confusion. The Despatch gave us more of the system of Responsible Government, but still kept back the most important part. The Executive had nothing to do with the public money, without which there could be no real responsibility." The order of the day was settled for the 15th.

On the 12th inst. a bill brought into the Assembly by the appointment of Commissioners to hold a court for the trial of cases brought by Seaman for the recovery of wages, passed with a suspending clause, not to come into operation until January 1849.

On the 15th a petition presented by Mr. Boyd, for interest on £250 paid into the Crown Land Office by the late Mr. Rait for which no credit had been given, was rejected. An immense number of Petitions were presented during the day, from all quarters of the Province.

**ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.**  
On the 15th Mr. Brown presented the Petition of John Wilson, in behalf of the President and Directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, praying for Legislative aid in continuing the operations of that Company, by the issue of Provincial Scrip, which should be applied to no other purpose than that of constructing Railways. Mr. Brown, in presenting the Petition, stated that although he was intimately acquainted with the subject of the practicability of constructing Railways through the Province, yet he had never turned his attention to the subject of raising money for this purpose in the manner proposed. He would further inform the House that he had been furnished with a Bill prepared and based on the prayer of this Petition. He would, therefore, wish to state, that if it should be expected of him to take charge of this Bill, he felt that he was not quite competent to undertake that duty, and he thought that the better way would be to lay the Petition on the table, bring in the Bill, and afterwards if the House thought proper, the whole matter could be referred to the Railway Committee.

Mr. Partelow was in favour of sending the Petition to the Railway Committee at once. The Petition was received, laid on the table, and the Bill founded thereon, brought in and read a first time.

The amount of Scrip which is proposed in the Bill to be issued, is £100,000 with 5 per cent. interest for 30 years. Our respected contemporary of the St. John Courier, in speaking of the bill, makes the following appropriate remarks:—"The details of the bill are precisely similar to those adopted in Massachusetts; all the railroads in which State have been built with money borrowed on State scrip from all parts of Europe, and have proved eminently successful. It would have been as much out of the power of Massachusetts at the outset, to have built railroads, as it is now for New Brunswick, but for this mode of borrowing money upon the public credit. The scrip of Massachusetts as issued, was loaned to the Railway Companies, who raised money upon it, whenever and wherever they could, and in no one single instance has the State been called upon to pay a single dollar, either for principal or interest. The plan is well worthy of a trial in this Province, under proper regulations; for no other seems so well calculated to advance the progress of railways and the settlement of the country."

We sincerely trust that the Bill will pass, as there is no doubt but the Scrip can be disposed of in England.

The Fredericton Reporter says:—The Hon. W. B. Kinnear has been appointed acting Attorney General, with the salary annexed, until the arrival of Sir Edmund Head, when the Office will under the new tenure, be officially disposed of. The strong probability is that the present appointment will be sustained by the new Government.

The Postmaster at Halifax advertises for tenders to carry the Express Mails for Canada and this Province, to commence after the arrival of the 1st April steamer. They are to be conveyed from Halifax to these Provinces in two portions, the letter portion at the rate of 8 miles, and the newspaper portion at the rate of 6 miles an hour. The

return Mails for Africa an hour, but occasionally.

The Eastport S that the Steamer A trips from Boston March, and to the March.

It is rumour plenty prognosticating during the early part of the season.

Born in Horses.—horshod having died tempt to cure them. Copy from the Albany following recipe, which cholera in horses: quart of castor oil, mix with as it will take; blood and when bleeding free blood and all."

FROM THE Waynesborough,

Dr. Fovle. During the past year with a fever about two her in a low and feeble with a most violent daily large quantities accompanied with cold affected with great pain continued for several days almost to a she was under the care of Wild Cherry, and symptoms which appeared and which threw off. At last, a friend very bad cough for was effectively cured of Wild Cherry, and try it. She did so, a single bottle, she began physician that my Balsam. He replied preparation—keep up, continued to use it until I believe it to do not hesitate to I solicited as my daughter.

N. B. Let those v merits of this popular neighbors for proof of Beware of the S of Wild Cherry. Dr. Wistar's Balsam, wrapper. Sold by THOMAS S. at St. Andrew's.

On the 21st inst. by Mr. James McGlaflin Ann L. Gillmor, of St. Andrew's.

At St. John, on t your illness, which patience to the Dr. Mr. Edward Murra a husband and three loss.

**E. BAYL**  
Graduate of the U intends practicing in and its vicinity.  
Dr. E. B. may be fo Colwell's Boarding 1 of St. Andrews, Jan. 21

**N.**  
THE Undersigned h of Trust and As Creditors of ROBERT W. The Deed of Trust Signature at the Office whom all indebted to t date payment; and t Estate, will present the S. H. W. JOHN HENRY JOHN BC St. Andrews, Feb

**NO.**  
THE Commission Parish of St. Ste Legislature of the presur advise them to lay on the wish of not less th

**TO**  
THAT large and House, in K present by Mrs. G are too well know description. For part Jan. 25, 1847.

**Hides!**  
PER schy L. O. C. Fernsboes Dry; give the most rigid and will be sold a large storage. St. John, Nov. 30.

**GENERA**  
**Smith and I**  
THE subscriber r friends and the p fitted a shop in rear of capted by Mrs. Parkes and will be happy to sit Smithwork in all its an &c., will be executed W. The Subscriber trusts ledge of his business to

St. Andrews, Dec. 8.



