



Via N. York, Sat. 25, 7 1/2  
Havre, Jan. 8, Halifax  
London, Feb. 11, Liverpool  
Liverpool, Feb. 5, N. Orleans  
N. Orleans, Feb. 16, Quebec  
To this Port direct—London

Charlotte County

HARRIS HATCH, Esq., P.  
Director next week, J. Pe.  
DISCOUNT DAY.—Till  
Hours of business, from  
7 1/2 till 12 noon, on Wednes-  
day with the Cashier on or before Wed-  
nesday they must be over until next  
ALMS HOUSE, ASD WO  
Commissioner next week

The Imperial parliament has ap-  
proved of proceeding to legislate in  
accord with the number of notices in-  
vited on many highly important  
preceding columns will be found  
frequent allusions to the present  
present ministry.

As an evidence that our column  
discussion of any subject that is  
normal, or objectionable by reason  
has not been intended to publish  
Flinche, although it is almost too  
and then requested to proclaim  
tops. We can confidently refer to  
and ask if the line we have pursued  
conscience. We think Mr. Flinche  
a little more courteous, but as he  
intentionally and offers to enter the  
take it all in good part, and will  
who may oppose him, the attempt

Florida.—Gen. Clinch has  
with Gen. Gaines, who was near  
the Seminole, and the U. S. troops  
without success and assistance the

A notice has been given by Mr.  
Flinche to bring the case of Mr. C.  
before Parliament.

We are happy to learn of the  
return of Mr. C. to his home in  
the 20th inst. Mr. C. has been  
James Alton, Wm. Scott and  
Esqrs. Both vessels left this at  
the 15th inst. and arrived the  
week. We understand that the  
of the St. Andrews and Quebec  
a favorable and lively interest in

At St. John, on Monday the  
Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Alex. Ste-  
phens and Mr. P. G. Gray, of the  
High Church, to visit the  
Parish of Portland.

At Long Beach, (K. C.) on the  
15th inst. Mr. W. L. Scott, Mr. O.  
W. Brown, Mr. J. H. Smith, and  
others, all of that place.

In the Parish of St. Mary, on  
the 15th inst. Mr. W. L. Scott, Mr.  
O. W. Brown, Mr. J. H. Smith, and  
others, all of that place.

At Miramichi, on the 20th inst.,  
Mr. Philip Wilson, aged 64 years,  
one of the oldest settlers of this  
country, on or about the 15th  
inst. He had been in the Province  
for nearly seventy years, and he  
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Shipping Jour-  
PORT OF SAINT AN-  
ARRIVED.  
March 22, Brig Sarah Henrietta,  
to St. Marks, Ron. S. &  
CLEARED.  
March 23, Brig Morning Star, Lou-  
Lumber & Shingles.  
NOTICE.  
THE Subscriber (being a  
T. intends on the first day of  
to open an Auction and Com-  
in the Flourishing Town of  
where he will thankfully recom-  
mently attend to any Consign-  
ment entrusted with.  
FRANCIS M  
St. George 29th March 18  
TO LET.  
And possession given on the  
first day of April 1856. In the  
of the premises, apply to the  
St. Andrews, 1  
March 20, 1855

An association of gentlemen in Pennsylv-  
ania are making arrangements for manu-  
facturing sugar from the best. They have sent  
a gentleman to France, to obtain information  
in relation to the process of manufacturing  
now pursued with great success there.

COMMUNICATION

Mr. Editor,  
By a short editorial article in your last  
paper, I was pleased to find you felt yourself  
called on to apologize for not giving your  
views on a variety of matters deeply inter-  
esting to the community at large and involv-  
ing the future destinies of the province,  
amongst which you particularize "the twenty  
nine resolutions of the House of Assembly  
and the delegation to England." You then,  
in rather an equivocal manner, caution the  
public against prejudice in examining "the  
actual state of our affairs." I am not sure  
that a person would be warranted in enter-  
ing the parlour of an acquaintance to lecture  
upon the course of such conduct as in his  
opinion is at variance with propriety, but as  
a public writer I think I am entitled to enter  
your paper and express such sentiments as  
are proper to be observed on the line which  
I think you have pursued. In the former  
case the visitor might be unceremoniously  
bowled out the hall door, in the latter case  
you have the power of excluding me from  
your columns.

Now, sir, as I am a plain dealing sort of  
a subject, you may expect nothing from me  
but plain facts; and to give you a specimen,  
I must tell you that I cannot agree with the  
general drift of your politics; that is, the  
meagre exhibition that you occasionally make  
of the doings at home, and the "few and  
far between" vituperations which appear in  
the Standard on our provincial affairs. After  
the indefatigable absurdities of the Herald,  
and the uncompromising thoroughness of the  
Courant, many people expected great things  
from the Standard, and I am bound to say  
they have been disappointed. The truths  
(and mind, Mr. Editor, that I am not unin-  
formed of public opinion) that you are by  
education, habits, and conviction, a Tory at  
heart—but by an erroneous estimate of pre-  
vailing prejudices, which you think it your  
interest to subserve, you sink your real char-  
acter in assuming that factitious one which  
perhaps you think will "bring fire to the  
mill." Admitting this to be the truth, never  
was calculation more absurd, never was the  
prostration of talent more to be condemned.

It is a fact that you have been led astray  
by that most insubstantial ignis fatuus—vulgar  
applause—the least of experience and  
light of reason should now point out to you  
a better path. I now hasten to the original  
subject of this communication.

Nothing is more palpable in the form and  
pressure of our affairs, than the reactive agent  
which is diffusing its influence through  
all classes in the province. I say, sir, it is  
a matter of sincere gratulation that a feeling  
prevalent generally, hostile to the fretting  
disposition which exists to such an alarming  
degree in the upper provinces. A blaze  
burst forth in this country a year or  
two ago, that threatened to spread its  
ravages over our most sacred institutions.  
As an however as the nature of the burning  
materials was discovered, proper mea-  
sures were taken to arrest the progress of the  
devouring element, and it has been nearly  
extinguished, although it must be confessed  
that it still sends out its cloud of smoke.  
Under the latter part of this metaphor would  
I place the late list of grievances and the  
petition to the King which is based upon  
them.

The resolutions comprise five leading fea-  
tures: the first relates to the management of  
the Crown Lands; the second to the execu-  
tive council; the next to the Legislative coun-  
cil, the fourth to the Custom Revenue, and  
the last to N. B. Land Company's purchase  
money.

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money.

The question is whether the grievances  
set forth in these resolutions can be  
substantiated and shown to be sufficient to  
ground the long address on which is to be laid  
the foot of the throne. Such an inquiry  
would be a proper task for the best informed  
editor, and it ought to be conducted with a  
fearless independence. It must be plain to  
every understanding that if these resolutions  
cannot be triumphantly borne out, the ad-  
dress to the King becomes a nullity, and the  
delegation worse than useless.

You will observe that I do not now dis-  
cuss their merits, but I and a number of  
others expect to find such useful discus-  
sion in the provincial press; and if, per-  
chance in my plain dealing, if you are so cir-  
cumstanced that you will enter on the task  
we will contribute to your pages on condi-  
tion that our writings receive due and prompt  
attention.

In conclusion I beg to say that no un-  
friendly hand guides the pen on this occa-  
sion, but that a desire to have the affairs  
of the province freely and fairly discussed  
is my ruling motive.

I am Yours &c,  
P. VOLK.  
Capt. Roy, Engineer  
St. Andrews, 28th March 1856.

Such an object is far beyond the ordinary  
limits of common speculation.  
I am Yours &c,  
P. VOLK.  
Capt. Roy, Engineer  
St. Andrews, 28th March 1856.

St. JOHN WILSON, JAMES RAY, Esq.,  
Saint Andrews, N. B.

of the Legislature has reported in favor of  
terminating this important railway at East  
Boston. This rail road itself is of great im-  
portance, as a continuation of the great chain  
of internal improvements, which already  
intersect the middle States of the Union, and  
which are deemed, at no remote period, to  
extend from Maine to the Florida, and from  
the Atlantic to the far West. As such, it  
has for weeks past engaged the attention of  
the committee; the most eminent counsel  
have been heard on the subject, and we pre-  
sume that no subject ever had a more thor-  
ough investigation on the merits of the  
various plans proposed—the result has been  
that the committee have reported unanimously  
in favor of the East Boston route.

The rail road from Harpers Ferry to  
Winchester, Virginia, which connect with  
the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was opened  
on the 9th instant, and extends the rail road  
travel from Baltimore so much further.

The Committee of Ways and Means of  
the Maryland Legislature has reported in  
favor of obtaining, in Europe, a loan of ten  
millions, at six per cent premium for fifty  
years—calculating that for such a loan there  
will be taken it will give 25 per cent pre-  
mium. The proceeds of this loan to be  
devoted to internal improvements—\$2,000,  
000 to be appropriated to the Chesapeake  
and Ohio Rail Road—1,000,000 to the  
Eastern Shore Rail Road—500,000 to the  
Maryland Canal, extending the Chesapeake  
and Ohio Canal to Baltimore—250,000 to  
the Annapolis Canal.

The select Committee also propose to in-  
crease the Banking. Eight new Banks are  
recommended, and others are applied for,  
and have their friends.

ALABAMA FREE FROM TAXATION.—A Bill  
for the abolition in Texas in this State has  
passed the House of Representatives, and  
will, we have no doubt, receive the sanction  
of the Senate to day. If the bill should be-  
come a law, Alabama will be the first State  
in the Union, so far as we are advised, the  
citizens of which are exempted from taxation.  
The profits arising from the Banking Com-  
pany belonging to the State are not only suffi-  
cient to pay the annual interest upon the State  
loan, but also to defray the expenses of the  
Civil list, leaving a large surplus which con-  
stitute a sinking fund for the ultimate redem-  
ption of the State Bonds.

It would be wise that this question should  
be candidly and thoroughly agitated, and  
that an absolute and final decision were made  
upon it. We know that the general opinion is,  
that every possible encouragement should be  
given to the introduction of Foreign Cap-  
ital, that Foreigners should be allowed to  
construct our Rail Roads and Canals, and  
even to become our Bankers. No new pro-  
ject is more to be thought, nor any one dragged  
from oblivion, but its execution is immediate-  
ly thrust upon New York, Rochester, Olean,  
or Buffalo. "At one or all of these places,"  
say the projectors, "the stock would be  
immediately taken up."—This we hold to be  
a most fatal error, selling our birth right  
for a mess of pottage. Why can the Ameri-  
cans take up the stock better than ourselves?  
Simply because a single State of the Union  
has twenty times as much paper money as  
both the Canada's put together. This is the  
secret of their superior power; it can be traced  
to no other source, it makes all the glitter of  
their "attractions" let Messrs. Bidwell and  
Perry, and McKenzie & O'Grady, and Mor-  
rison, feel as they may, elective principles,  
we defy them to show any other cause than  
this. Are we not then diminished to resort  
to the same means if we would enjoy the  
same result. Look to the announcement at  
the head of this article, the State of Alabama  
has freed herself from Taxation by the econ-  
omy of her Banking system, of which the  
State derives the profit. We could do not  
only the same thing, but could construct every  
Rail-Road desired in the country, and make  
the Province like an Eden, without calling on  
the Americans to aid us with a single dollar.  
The process is very simple. Let a couple of  
millions of pounds sterling be borrowed in  
England upon the credit of the Province,  
which can be done at 5 per cent, with 40 or  
50 years to repay. This will be 22,500,000  
currency, and the Province will 2111 1/2  
annually. With this 22,500,000

This plan effects a great improvement in  
the title system, and seems calculated to give  
general satisfaction.

Arrivals in New York from Liverpool and  
from Rochelle, being outas from both Lou-  
vre and Paris to 12 1/2.

The members of the French Ministry all  
resigned their posts on the 28th, in conse-  
quence of having been defeated in the  
Chamber of Deputies, on a question relative  
to the fiscal concerns. The vote stood 104  
to 102 against the ministry.—The ministers  
resigned immediately after this vote. The  
King then summoned M. Humann to the  
place, and offered to entrust to him the  
formation of a new Ministry. He declined  
the office. M. Dupin was then sent for, not  
to receive the same offer, but merely for his  
advice. It was conjectured that the new  
ministry would be constituted as follows:

M. Dupin, president of the council and  
minister of justice.  
M. Barrot, (late ambassador to Prussia)  
foreign minister.  
M. Gasparin, minister of the interior.  
M. Salazet, minister of public instruction.  
M. Passy, minister of commerce.  
M. Guvis, minister of finance.  
Admiral Duperré, minister of marine.

Nothing authentic was known however,  
touching the formation of the cabinet, on  
the 13th. It is worthy of remark that not  
one of the individuals above named belongs  
to the doctrinaire party. If they have been  
appointed, therefore, an entire change of  
System is almost inevitable.

The special message of the 15th January,  
was received in London, by express, on the  
evening of February 28th, and published in  
the morning papers of the 9th. It was  
thought extremely warlike.

the walls on hooks; but they, like the property  
in various other parts of the premises, were  
burnt to ashes. In another quarter, stores  
appropriated to corn lots, four in number,  
and crammed with corn, because one part to  
blame of flame, and several thousand pounds  
worth of this article alone were lost in the  
devouring element. Such a fire is seldom  
heard of, except in the like Liverpool or  
London. Many hundred persons are dis-  
tripped of bread by the calamity, and the hap-  
py scene, which rebounded on Wednesday  
with the din of labour, and the clamour of busy  
and industrious men, is now a heap of ruins.  
The fire was not entirely got under until  
late hours on Thursday forenoon.

News of the Day

From the Liverpool Mercury, Feb. 12.  
We can conceive nothing more fit than  
the ground upon which the Duke of  
Wellington moved an amendment upon the  
Address in the Lords, and Sir Robert Peel  
in the Commons. The part of the Royal  
Speech which afforded a pretext for this dis-  
play of party spirit was that wherein  
His Majesty says,

You are already in possession of the Re-  
port of the Commission appointed to inquire  
into the state of the Municipal Corporations  
in Ireland, and I entertain the hope that it  
will be in your power to apply to any  
defects and evils which may have been shown  
to exist in the institutions, a remedy found  
on the same principles as those of the acts  
which have already passed for England  
and Scotland.

As an amendment on this passage, the  
Duke moved that the following be substituted—  
"Being in possession of the Report of the  
Commission appointed to inquire into the  
state of the Municipal Corporations in Ire-  
land, we will proceed, without delay, to the  
consideration of any defects and evils which  
have been shown to exist in those institutions,  
for the purpose of applying such remedies as  
may obviate just causes of complaint, and in-  
sure the impartial administration of justice."

As there is abundance of "gaming proof"  
of corruption and misrule contained in the  
Report of the Commissioners appointed to in-  
quire into the state of the Municipal Cor-  
porations of Ireland, the object of Ministers  
will be accomplished if the Duke of Wellin-  
ton and his party will honestly abide by the  
pledge given in this amendment, which was  
adopted by Ministers as a harmonious legisla-  
tion to the irresponsible and hereditary legisla-  
ture.

Sir Robert Peel so far mistook the essen-  
tial difference between an unreformed House  
of Commons, as to venture upon the same  
experiment in the latter when the Duke of  
Wellington had made in the former; but his  
failure was as miserable as was the logic  
which he employed on the occasion. He  
would not, forsooth, pledge himself to a prin-  
ciple which he did not understand. Now  
the principle was that of the English Municipal  
Bill; and if Sir Robert does not understand  
that by this time, he must be a very  
dull scholar, and not a very fit man to be  
the leader of any party, if it be true, as we  
are told, that when "the blind lead the blind,"  
they shall both fall into the ditch.

But if Sir Robert Peel does not understand  
the principle of the English Municipal Reform  
Bill, there is one thing which he must fully  
understand by this time; and that is, that he  
and his party cannot shake the stability of the  
present administration, supported, as it is,  
by a commanding majority in the House of  
Commons, and by a vast majority of the people  
of Great Britain.



