

LE.
GOODS.

ment of Fancy and

follows:

ella, Calskin and Morocco

, French and Indiana Mon-

ment of Figured and Plain

ALSO.

th Dark Winter Ribbons.

Embroidered Satin and Silk

description.

Double breasted SHIRTS and

Gents Italian Black Silk

ck Neck Ties—an article as

Embroidered Satin and Silk

Indiarubber Double stitched

p Beaver, Pilot and Superfine

CKETS, PANTALOONS & VESTS.

SIXTEEN.

Coats and Caps

12000 CAPS

umbrellas—silk and cotton.

d CUTLERY.

10000 KNIVES.

WINDOW GLASS.

CO PIPES.

ted London Winter SLOPS.

from TUMBLERS.

BEATING.

10000 BRUSHES.

and Letter PAPER.

upping, in different sizes.

HAND ALSO.

ORTMENT CROCKRIES.

172.

5, Liverpool, and Glenfield

SOAP.

and Congou TEAS

runes SUGAR.

ces, Mustard, Ginger, Pepp-

ice.

7; Bloom RAISINS.

superfine FLOUR: Rye de.

he liberal patronage

IV LARGE STOCK on

ay favour him with

m that they will find

at astonishing Low

intends settling his

n hands early in

k Account standing

D. BRADLEY.

OTICE.

that the following persons

resided as Non Residents,

in their names respectively.

Yates for the year 1842.

ned by the same in the Parish

of the same remaining as yet

fed; the subscriber will cause

read by them, or such part

necessary, to be advertised

eriff, he first giving thirty

it intended sale; unless some

shall, in the meantime, liqui-

ated, together with all costs

agent of the

at, deceased, £2 2 4

MARK YOUNG,

Collector of Rates, St. George

22d Feb. 1842

ish and Oil.

5 MARKET WADE.

offers for Sale at his usual

low prices.

a Codfish,

a Pollack Fish,

of No. 1, fat Herrings,

aled No. 1 and 2, smoked Her-

Coal and Hake Oil,

B. R. FITZGERALD.

VOLUME 9

The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 17

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From Papers by the APRIL ENGLISH MAIL.

AWFUL NEWS FROM INDIA.

10,000 TROOPS BARBAROUSLY MASSACRED! Second Edition London Standard April 4

We received the following letter this day at half past one o'clock by special Express, and published it immediately in an early edition.

The papers confirm the accounts received by the last months of mail, which we had fondly hoped were exaggerated, but it now appears that matters are even worse than was anticipated.

We are enabled in anticipation of the Indian Mail, to state the following from an authentic source.

The Oriental arrived at Marseilles, on Thursday evening at five o'clock. She bears the following disastrous intelligence.

The news from India is to the end of January according to which it appears that after the death of Sir Wm. McNaughton negotiations were resumed by Major Pottinger, and a convention entered on for the evacuation of the British forces of Jellalabad, Ghazni, Cabul, and Candahar, that in pursuance thereof, the troops to the number of 10,000 set out, and were in treacherous defiance of the treaty, all massacred! Two or three natives alone escaped. General Sale has refused to surrender Jellalabad, and is prepared for a vigorous defence. General Elphinstone is not dead, although wounded. He is a prisoner in the hands of Uktar Khan. There is no news of the unfortunate ladies, and other hostages now at the mercy of such treacherous savages.

Officers killed.

Rights.	No.
Artillery,	4
Her Majesty's 4th Regiment,	24
5th Light Cavalry,	14
5th Infantry,	13
30th,	11
54th,	12
Different Departments,	20

The Indian army is to be increased by the addition of a company to each regiment.

The news from China is to the 17th January but adds little to what is already known.

The treaty entered into by Sir H. Pottinger, were rebuilding the fortifications of Canton, and Ningpo, and there was question of a second attack upon the latter place. Another ship of war of 60 guns had arrived.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court arrived at Buckingham Palace on the afternoon of the 4th at 5 o'clock.

A dreadful accident occurred on the South-western Railway on Sunday the 3d of April. One of the Tunnels fell in and buried a large number of workmen beneath the ruins.

The Court of Directors of the E. I. Company have appointed Sir George Arthur, Bart, K. C. H. Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

There has been a terrible storm at the mouth of the Danube.

The Queen of Portugal has given birth to an infant Prince.

Fourteen ships of the E. I. Company were to convey troops to India to sail on the 12th or 15th inst.

The 10th Regt of foot is to embark immediately for India.

It is reported that the 64th and 76th Regts. now stationed at Halifax, are ordered to England, on account of the difficulties prevailing in India.

There is to be an immediate increase in the Army, to the amount of several thousand men.

There are nineteen new Steam Frigates now building at the various Dockyards in England.

The 25th Regt. (from the Cape), and the 29th, 78th, 84th, and 86th, as well as the 10th, are to proceed to India.

The Queen had expressed her willingness that her own salary should be made subject to the proposed income tax.

The splendid and powerful Frigate Vindictive, with the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, sailed for China on the 15th March.

The Minden, 74, has also sailed for China.

18,000 Troops is the number which it is said Government will send to India.

At Adams of the 59th Regt. has been shot in a duel at Malta.

The following officers have been killed in India—Captain Wyndham, Lt. Jenkins, Ensign King, Captain Woodburn, Sir A. Burnes, Lt. Burnes, Captains Swayne, Robinson, Monte, McIntosh, Law, Walker, Westmacott, Trevor, Golding, Colonels Olliver, Mackrell; Lieut. Raban, Wheeler, Salisbury, Broadfoot, Codrington, C. Rutley; Sir Wm. Hay, McNaughton, Ensign, and Ensign Gordon.

The Wounded are—Major Gen. Sir R. Sale, Major E. Putnam, Captains Wade, Allen, Young, Husband, Gerard, Bott, McKenzie, Lieut. Cakes, Tere, Jennings, Holcombe, Rutley, Combs, Orr, Eyre, Evans, Gurr, Waller, Warburton, Haughton.

Missing—Lt. Hamilton, Captains C. Troup and H. Johnson.

Prisoners—Captains Drummond and Sir this happy change has already taken place.

A. McKenzie, Lts. J. B. Conolly, and Lawrence.

By the Royal Mail line of West India Steamships, a trip from England to Australia is reduced to half the time formerly taken.

The Duke of Norfolk, Premier Duke of England, died on the 16th March, of Apoplexy.

The Acadia arrived home on Friday, the 25th of March, in 12 1-2 days from Halifax.

LO-DON TRADE REPORT.

Thursday, March 31st.—Business transactions were upon a small scale only to-day, but in prices very little variation took place; the imports were light.

Tea.—The biddings were languid at public sale to-day, and the prices taken were a shade lower.—Common Congou, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 10 1-2 d cash.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel and family honoured the performance of French plays, at the Brighton Theatre, with their presence on Wednesday evening.

London Money Market.—At Four o'clock on the 4th inst. Consols closed at the London Exchange at 90 1-4 1-8.

Despatches from the Governor of Newfoundland were received on the 31st March at the Colonial Office. Despatches were also received at the Colonial Office from the governors of Van Diemen's Land and of West Australia.

The Great Western steamer having been completely refitted, sailed on her first voyage for New York this season, to day, April 2, at 25 minutes past one o'clock. She carries with her an average cargo, and 72 passengers, among whom are M. Derraine, with dispatches from the French government; Mr. Isaiah Townsend, of the United States Legation in London, with dispatches for the government of the United States; and Mr. Hillard, with dispatches for Lord Ashburton.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert and the Court arrived at Buckingham Palace on the afternoon of the 4th at 5 o'clock. The only surviving sister of Lord Nelson died at Kensington on the 28th March.

The news from India created a powerful excitement at all the public places in the neighbourhood of the Exchange, London.

The Earl of Munster, we learn, committed suicide by shooting himself.

The following notice in the French papers gives reason to hope that another grand advance will shortly be made in international communications:—"English agents are arriving in Paris to arrange with the French Government the means of establishing a good telegraphic line from London to Calcutta, across France, and which should extend through Italy, Greece, Syria, and the Red Sea to India. It appears an English engineer has demonstrated the possibility of executing the work, and of placing London and Paris in immediate communication with the Indian Continent."

Death of Lieutenant-General Shrapnel.—This gallant officer died at Southampton on Saturday last. He was the oldest officer in the Royal Artillery branch of the service, having obtained his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on the 9th July, 1779, upwards of sixty-two years ago. He was made Lieutenant-General on the 10th January 1837. Lieutenant-General Shrapnel served with the Duke of York's army in Flanders, and at the siege of Dunkirk, and shortly after the siege of Gibraltar he invented the case-shot, a destructive engine of war used by the Royal Artillery, and known by the name of Shrapnel-shells. The discovery was considered of such importance that on its adoption by the service he received a pension of £1200 per annum, in addition to the pay of the respective ranks in the army he subsequently held. He retired from active service as a General officer on the 26th July, 1825.

Whiskey.—A most remarkable reduction has taken place in the demand for this article during the past twelve months. The demand was much reduced a year ago; but now it is not half what it was then. The distillers, four or five years since, were running their works night and day pressed with the demand of whiskey, and consuming rye and corn in immense quantities; at one time four thousand five hundred bushels daily. Now the consumption is less than two thousand bushels daily, and is rapidly diminishing. There is on hand here a stock of twelve thousand barrels of whiskey, and such is the decreasing demand, that there is no diminution of stock, notwithstanding the great diminution of supply. The distillers appear to be as much pleased with the change, as their fellow-citizens generally. They are now reducing their works as fast as possible, so that the next crop of coarse grain we presume will not exceed one-fourth of what it was at the highest point. The falling off cannot be less than a million of bushels for the year. This change cannot but have some effect on the market. Yet on the other hand, the men who for years back have been guzzling whiskey, and leaving their families half starved, will now eat bread and meat, and keep their families well-fed. In a multitude of families this happy change has already taken place.

The nation will not be made poor by the revolution, but rich; business will not be stagnated, but stimulated by it. No man is vicious and wasteful without causing some mischief to society, and no man is industrious and virtuous without adding something to the common aggregate of general wealth and happiness. Society does not truly thrive upon the vices and dissipations of its members, but upon their morality and general good.

As the wealth of a nation is the aggregate of its individual wealth, so the business, &c. of a whole people is measured by the aggregate of its industry. The loss of the whiskey business, therefore, will be a gain to the general business and wealth of the country.

A SONG OF THE SEA.

Air—"SOME LOVE TO ROAM."

A bold, brave crew, on an ocean blue, And a ship that loves the breeze, With a good wind piping merrily In the tall and gallant mast.

On the white-wind's battle-raid, These are the joys Of the noble and brave, Who live a life In the tempest's strife, And a home on the mountain wave.

When the driving rain of the hurricane Puts the light of the light-house out, And the growing thunder-mountain is going On the white-wind's battle-raid, Ha! ha! do you think That the valiant shrink?

No! no! we are bold and brave! And we love to fight In the wild mid-gut With the storm on the mountain's wave.

Reveries that die when the green woods sigh, To the lullaby of the sea, But give to the sea, the broad-backed wave, And the tempest's midnight cry!

And the rushing mast, And the sea wind break and cold, And sea thunder-jar On the sea after, Are things that suit the bold!

The tim'ous creek, the sea-birds shriek, There's lightning in the blast! Hard to the leeward, menaces! The storm is gathering fast!

Ha! no! to-night, Boys, we must fight; But the winds which roar as yell, Shall never scare The mariner In his winged casket.

From the Christian Lady's Magazine.

As the public may not be generally acquainted with the circumstances which led to the formation of the Bishopric of Jerusalem, we hope the following particulars may not be uninteresting.

A Christian King, Frederick, of Prussia, had shortly before coming to his Throne, publicly devoted himself and people to the service of the Most High God, grieved at the broken and diminished state of the Church of Christ throughout the world, conceived a plan for combining and consolidating Christian, that is to say, Protestant Churches, in one bond of union and effective co-operation. Two well read in Scripture to expect that any spot save Jerusalem could in these latter days be approved of by the Lord for such a purpose, he at once makes his proposition to England, not saying if you will guarantee me such aid, I will contribute to the needful fund, but beginning by setting apart a princely donation to the work.—England, who to God's mercy, receives the proposition well—woe to her, had she done otherwise. It is well known how wonderfully events combined to facilitate the movement, yet how noised it was, how like a deep ocean wave it rolled quietly along, not ruffling the surface nor emitting a sound as it obeyed the mighty impulse of a hand unseen. The Prussian King had placed most prominently forward the condition of the Jews and made their spiritual and temporal well-being a primary concern; acting upon this, the noble Englishmen who were moved of God to put their hands to the work looked about them, and they found in Professor Alexander one suited to the high and holy office, a Jew by birth, who had by the instrumentality of the Rev. B. Golding been led to the fold of Christ: a pupil in the Hebrew language, he became his master's teacher, and exhibited to him, Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write, and after much anxious labour, he had stood beside him at the baptismal font. He could recall the day when with hat on his head and arms extended, and with the veil upon his heart, the Jewish Reader of the Synagogue delivered portions of the law to his equally blinded people—he could also retrace the exceedingly difficult and painful steps of his early Christian course; for no common trials were his—he could, with all these reminiscences vividly on his mind, look on the Bishop of Jerusalem, and bless the Lord with joy unspeakable for the stupendous results of his early believing labours.

It was on the Lord's day Sunday, the seventh of November, 1841, that the service in the ancient Palace of Lambeth to give to the consecration of a Bishop in the true Church of Christ, an event of no unimportant occurrence, yet such an event as the world had not seen for seventeen centuries, inasmuch as the Chief Pastor to be solemnly associated was a

Jew, and the Church of God over which the Holy Ghost made him overseer was at Jerusalem; yes, before our eyes was the Lord about to turn again the captivity of Zion, to raise from the dust the Virgin Daughter of Jerusalem, and no betroth once more to himself in righteousness his repentant Jewish, to lift up a Standard for the calling together again of the scattered Tribes of Israel. We were very early: we paced the chequered floor of the elegant unadorned Chapel, so soon to be the scene of a glorious deed, and our hearts bounded when we espied, folded in its linen covering, the royal mandate by which authority was given to appoint a Bishop over Jerusalem. Then in a waiting room we watched the arrival of the rejoicing few who were to share with us the privilege and deep and heartfelt was the joy with which friends who had joined in prayer and encouraged one another to labour, and against hope believed in hope, that God would ere long arise and have mercy on Zion, now clasped in the arms of the Virgin Daughter of Jerusalem, and in a few moments our souls were fully clad in the re-appearance of our elder brother, richly robed in the habiliments of his office; preceded by the silver crossier, and conducted to the same place where he had knelt before, and where he again knelt, while the Archbishop, visibly trembling with deep emotion, led the fine invocation, "Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," and a prayer that was certainly breathed from his inmost soul, and to which a universal "Amen" responded through the building; he then advanced to the railing, and laid his hands on the head of his Hebrew Brother;—the Bishop of London on his right; Rochester and New Zealand on his left;—all with their hands pressed on the head of the Jew—Blessed be the name of the Lord! the reproach of his people is taken away—the word Jew is no longer a scoff and a taunt, as it was once, among all nations and people;—it was once, among all nations and people;—the high indeed is the honour name. A Jew is Chief Ruler of the Church of Christ in Jerusalem, and Jerusalem is the City of our God—the Metropolis of the World! There was much in the spectacle, apart from the individual characters of those who joined to form it; for never was a more striking expression of love and devotion beheld than that which beamed on the faces of the Gentile Prelates, as by the imposition of hands and the prayer of their hearts they restored to the representative of the House of Jacob the honours left from them for seventeen centuries. One of the most beautiful things in our Church Services is the address on delivering a Bible to a Bishop; it was exquisitely spoken by the aged Primate, and when he came to the words, "Bring again the Outcasts," he gave an emphasis to the word, which spoke to every heart passing, as if it overcame by the magnitude of the meaning he evidently attached to them. From first to last, the sun had shone with most steady brilliancy; not for one moment had its bright ray been withdrawn; well might the light of the sun be clear, when the Lord was binding up the heart of his dear people; yes, he who wept over Jerusalem refusing to be gathered, and who was compelled, in his just wrath, to smite her, surely he rejoiced in the breaking forth of his purposes of mercy to Zion; and, before the month of November closed, we were called upon to witness the departure of Jerusalem's returning exiles, over whom the British flag waved gallantly, waved proudly, and the rigging of a noble English Frigate—a Queen's ship—one of the legitimate walls of Old England; and the deck beneath was paced by Jews;—the first fruits of Zion's coming harvest—the vanguard of Israel's advancing army;—and as we received the parting blessing of Israel's Chief Pastor, and looked upon the happy groups that crowded her deck, and saw the flag of England flowing, glancing, in its bright red light above them, our hearts re-velled in the certainty of God's coming blessing to our own land, and every doubt was absorbed in that one conviction, "The ships of Tarshish first." The Archbishops of York and Canterbury are Trustees of the Endowment Fund for Jerusalem, and we hope that a willing mind may be given, and our beloved Hebrew Bishop take possession of his unspeakably important office suitably provided for;—for, rely upon it, the calls upon his hospitality will be immensely great, and, for the honour of the Church that is privileged to send him out, let him be enabled to meet them. Let those who can spare a pound give that pound,—those who can only afford a shilling, give that shilling;—for, rely upon it, that God—the God of Abraham—will be no more man's debtor;—with rich interest he will repay the loan advanced for this glorious purpose, and we must also remember that it is written, concerning Israel, "The nation and the kingdom that will not serve thee, shall perish;" and we may hope the inference is, that the nation that does serve her shall not utterly perish.

Even with them." Patrick," said an employer one morning to one of his workmen, "you came to late this morning; the other men were at work an hour before you."

"Sure and I'll be even with them to-night."

"How, Patrick?"

"I'll quit an hour before them all, sure."

He was conducted outside the railing opposite the Archbishop, at whose desire the Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court read aloud the Queen's mandate, and by it, the Reverend Michael Solomon Alexander, was appointed Bishop in the Anglican Church, over Syria, Chaldeas, Egypt, and Abyssinia, a diocese that embraces every foot of ground guaranteed of God to Abraham. This being read, and the oath taken which binds Israel evermore in alliance with us against all Foreign Powers, the Litany and other prayers were fervently repeated by the Archbishop, the prescribed questions asked and answered; the elect Bishop once more retired. There was a dead silence, and some of us even trembled lest any interruption might occur to stay the act which seemed too great to realize.

Satan, who had, with unexampled energy, striven to prevent, might, in some way, have permission yet to retard it, for the farther trial of our faith. But the time to favour Zion, yes, the set time, was fully come, and in a few moments our souls were fully clad in the re-appearance of our elder brother, richly robed in the habiliments of his office; preceded by the silver crossier, and conducted to the same place where he had knelt before, and where he again knelt, while the Archbishop, visibly trembling with deep emotion, led the fine invocation, "Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," and a prayer that was certainly breathed from his inmost soul, and to which a universal "Amen" responded through the building; he then advanced to the railing, and laid his hands on the head of his Hebrew Brother;—the Bishop of London on his right; Rochester and New Zealand on his left;—all with their hands pressed on the head of the Jew—Blessed be the name of the Lord! the reproach of his people is taken away—the word Jew is no longer a scoff and a taunt, as it was once, among all nations and people;—it was once, among all nations and people;—the high indeed is the honour name. A Jew is Chief Ruler of the Church of Christ in Jerusalem, and Jerusalem is the City of our God—the Metropolis of the World! There was much in the spectacle, apart from the individual characters of those who joined to form it; for never was a more striking expression of love and devotion beheld than that which beamed on the faces of the Gentile Prelates, as by the imposition of hands and the prayer of their hearts they restored to the representative of the House of Jacob the honours left from them for seventeen centuries. One of the most beautiful things in our Church Services is the address on delivering a Bible to a Bishop; it was exquisitely spoken by the aged Primate, and when he came to the words, "Bring again the Outcasts," he gave an emphasis to the word, which spoke to every heart passing, as if it overcame by the magnitude of the meaning he evidently attached to them. From first to last, the sun had shone with most steady brilliancy; not for one moment had its bright ray been withdrawn; well might the light of the sun be clear, when the Lord was binding up the heart of his dear people; yes, he who wept over Jerusalem refusing to be gathered, and who was compelled, in his just wrath, to smite her, surely he rejoiced in the breaking forth of his purposes of mercy to Zion; and, before the month of November closed, we were called upon to witness the departure of Jerusalem's returning exiles, over whom the British flag waved gallantly, waved proudly, and the rigging of a noble English Frigate—a Queen's ship—one of the legitimate walls of Old England; and the deck beneath was paced by Jews;—the first fruits of Zion's coming harvest—the vanguard of Israel's advancing army;—and as we received the parting blessing of Israel's Chief Pastor, and looked upon the happy groups that crowded her deck, and saw the flag of England flowing, glancing, in its bright red light above them, our hearts re-velled in the certainty of God's coming blessing to our own land, and every doubt was absorbed in that one conviction, "The ships of Tarshish first." The Archbishops of York and Canterbury are Trustees of the Endowment Fund for Jerusalem, and we hope that a willing mind may be given, and our beloved Hebrew Bishop take possession of his unspeakably important office suitably provided for;—for, rely upon it, the calls upon his hospitality will be immensely great, and, for the honour of the Church that is privileged to send him out, let him be enabled to meet them. Let those who can spare a pound give that pound,—those who can only afford a shilling, give that shilling;—for, rely upon it, that God—the God of Abraham—will be no more man's debtor;—with rich interest he will repay the loan advanced for this glorious purpose, and we must also remember that it is written, concerning Israel, "The nation and the kingdom that will not serve thee, shall perish;" and we may hope the inference is, that the nation that does serve her shall not utterly perish.

Even with them." Patrick," said an employer one morning to one of his workmen, "you came to late this morning; the other men were at work an hour before you."

"Sure and I'll be even with them to-night."

"How, Patrick?"

"I'll quit an hour before them all, sure."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 11.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means, and Sir Robert Peel proceeded to detail his financial plan for extricating the country from its present difficulties. The right honourable Baronet commenced by stating that the estimate of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer of the receipt and expenditure of the last year was as nearly as possible correct, and the expenditure would exceed the receipt by £2,350,000. He then proceeded to give an estimate for the ensuing year of the amount of expected revenue, which he calculated would be £48,350,000. The expenditure he estimated at £50,819,000, leaving a deficiency of £2,500,000, to which ought to be added the charge on account of the hostilities in China, which might be taken at £1,400,000, although not more than 600,000. Of that amount would have to be provided during the present year. Still there would be £200,000 to be added to the deficiency; and besides this, the recent events in Afghanistan might render a considerable increase in the army estimates necessary. The finances of India had also been on the decline since the year 1849; there was a deficit of £2,414,000, and in 1841 a deficit of £2,329,000, making a total in round numbers of £4,700,000; while in this country the deficit of last year was £2,350,000, and he estimated the deficiency of the ensuing year at £2,511,000. Then came the question as to how this deficit was to be met. The House could not go on as it had done for the last five years, finding expedients by resorting to the savings banks or to the funding of Exchequer Bills, which, under whatever name, were, in every instance, an addition to the national debt. Nor could additions be made to the Customs or Excise, which the late experiments showed to be altogether useless, or to the assessed taxes, which had been similarly increased, without yielding a corresponding benefit, neither could the deficit be met by any attempt to restore the Post Office tax. The right honourable Baronet equally disclaimed all intention of recommending the revival of the taxes on salt, leather and other articles, or of adding to the impost on railways. It became, therefore, his duty to appeal to the possessors of property; and, in so doing, he must say, that he had never made a proposition with a more thorough conviction of its necessity for the public interests. For a limited time he called upon the country to agree to an income tax of 7d. in the pound, being a tax of £2 18s. 4d. per cent. the produce of which would enable him, with more confidence and satisfaction, to enter upon the great commercial changes which he intended to submit to the House. From this tax he proposed to exempt all incomes under £150 per annum. During the former income tax, the occupation of land was rated to three-fourths the rent as the profit, but this he thought too much, and the profit should be taken at half the rent. He also proposed, that all funded property, whether possessed by natives or foreigners, should be taxed, which he estimated would produce

From landed property	£1,600,000
From the occupiers of land	150,000
From public funds and securities	646,000
From trades and professions	1,220,000
From incomes from salaries in public offices	155,000
Total	£3,771,000

He was inclined to propose that this tax should continue for five years from next April, in order to give a fair experiment to his mercantile proposition; but, upon consideration, he thought it would be as well to limit it to three years, that Parliament might have an opportunity, at the close of that time, of expressing an opinion upon its operation. He thought Ireland ought to contribute its quota to the taxation of the country; but Ireland had never been subjected to a property-tax during the war, nor was there any machinery existing there, as in England, to enable the government to collect it. He should, therefore, seek to obtain a revenue from Ireland by other means. He should propose to impose an additional duty of 1s. per gallon on spirits, from which he estimated that he should receive revenue to the amount of £250,000. He should likewise propose to equalise the stamp duties of Ireland with those of England, but should not impose any additional duty on advertisements or on leases. He also proposed to reduce, both in England and Ireland, the duty on charter parties from 3s. to 5s., and upon bills of lading from 3s. to 6d. The increase to the revenue from the equalisation of the stamp duties he calculated would be £160,000. He should also propose to extend a duty of 4s. a ton on coals exported to foreign countries in foreign vessels, to all coals exported, whether in foreign or British vessels. From this he estimated that he would derive an income to the revenue of £200,000. Taking all these sums together, he should have, according to his calculation, an increase to the revenue of £2,370,000. If from this the deficiency of £2,511,000 were deducted, there would still remain a surplus of £1,800,000 in round numbers. He now came to the commercial tariff, which treated of no less than 1200 articles, upon some of which he proposed to remove prohibition and upon others to relax the duties. He proposed to impose a duty of 12 per cent. on the importation of articles partially manufactured, and a duty not exceeding 20 per cent. on articles wholly manufactured. He had the tariff arranged under twenty heads, and it would be before the commercial world by Monday morning. He proposed a reduction upon 750 articles, and a change upon 450 others; and he estimated that these changes would altogether occasion a loss of £270,000. He did not propose to make any reduction in the

duty on sugar, nor could he consent to admit the produce of Brazil or Cuba without some stipulations respecting the slave trade. He also proposed to reduce the duty on British colonial coffee from 6d. to 4d. per lb., and on foreign coffee to 8d. per lb. On the subject of timber, his measure would be the reverse of that which was brought forward by the late ministry. He would advise a great reduction of duty, which would benefit all classes, from the agriculturist to the ship builder; but he would interpose protection to the interests of the Canadas, which he would treat as an integral part of this island, by admitting their timber at a duty little more than nominal. Accordingly, while he would lower the duty on foreign timber to 25s. a load, he would let in the timber of Canada at a duty of 1s. With respect to foreign timber, he proposed to reduce the duty to 25s. for next year, and 30s. upon deals, and the year following, the former to 20s. and the latter to 25s. From this arrangement he estimated a loss of £600,000. He proposed to remit the duties on the export of British manufactures, by which he estimated a loss of £100,000. He also proposed to reduce the mileage on stage coaches to 14d. a mile, and to abolish the assessed taxes on coachmen and guards. By this, and the remission of progressive duty on job carriages, there would be a loss of £70,000, making a total loss, including the deficiency of £2,500,000, of £3,780,000. By the new taxes, he calculated he should have £4,300,000, so that, after deducting this loss, he should have a surplus of £520,000, to meet the increased estimate which would be necessary from the state of affairs in India and China.

He had now concluded a long, and, he feared, a wearisome statement. He had made his proposals broadly, and without compromise. He had endeavored to do his part of the duty, and he now called upon the House to discharge theirs. The last half-century had comprised two great periods,—25 of war and 25 of peace. Countless millions, who would spring from our loins and spread our language over half the world, would ever view with admiration the conduct of England throughout that portion of our history. He trusted that this British Parliament would follow the noble example which, during all these times, had been furnished by their predecessors; that they would not now sit with folded arms, and hope increased revenue from diminished taxation, nor adopt the miserable expedient of annual loans to meet annually growing deficiencies. The mutiny at the Nore, the Irish rebellion, the disasters of our European war, had not cowed the spirit of their fathers, nor deterred them from submitting to a property tax even of ten per cent., and he confidently hoped and believed that the present Parliament would not tarnish that name which was the proudest inheritance of the nation, her mainstay against hostile aggression, and the main support of her extended empire.

He concluded by moving his first resolution, which went to grant a duty upon Irish spirits. Lord John Russell apprehended that he would not be expected, after the first statement of a plan wholly new, to give an opinion as to the course he might eventually think it right to pursue. He observed, with respect to the policy of meeting deficiencies by loans, for which the late Ministry had been censured, that during four years of the continental war the Ministers of that time had added £160,000,000 to the national debt. He, however, admitted that the aspect which the circumstances of the present year had assumed, might justify Sir R. Peel in a measure of finance which the late Government was not called on to pursue. He hailed the adoption of the liberal principles of commerce developed in the statement of that night, but he lamented that the Ministry had not chosen to make some sacrifice upon the important article of Sugar, instead of affording so large a relaxation in the Timber duty. The measure now proposed was certainly a great one, and, as a great one, it must be accepted or rejected. At all events the Government had acted in a manner becoming a great country; and he and his friends would meet them in a spirit free from party bias.

Mr. O'Connell feared that the increase of duty on Irish spirits would revive the evils of illicit distillation. The Irish distillers were made the scape-goats of this scheme. He objected to the increase of stamp-duty. The lower classes had a habit of relying on unstamped papers, and an increase on the cost of stamps had the effect of enabling the rich to defraud the poor. It was contrary to the spirit of the union to make Ireland responsible for the public debt of England.

Mr. Baring was content, without at all pledging his opinion, to let the resolution pass through the committee, for the purpose of expediting the consideration of the subject, which he admitted to be a pressing one.

Mr. Wakely thought the country was prepared for a tax upon property, but not for a tax upon income. This was an income tax, and, as such, would be unpopular.

Several other members said a few words, each upon isolated points; and several resolutions were passed as the foundation of other proceedings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 14.—The Income Tax.—The Queen's Declaration.—Mr. M. Gibson begged to ask the right hon. baronet at the head of the Government whether it was his intention to extend the income-tax to those persons who were in the receipt of pensions from the consolidated fund under the provisions of particular Acts of Parliament? Sir R. Peel answered:—I apprehend that the provisions of the measure will subject all classes of Her Majesty's subjects to its operation; that those in the receipt of pensions from the consolidated fund, as well as those who receive salaries, will have those pensions subjected to a reduction of three per cent. I think, Sir, I may now avail myself of the opportunity of making a communication to the House which I am convinced will be received with great satisfaction. Having lately had the honor of an interview with Her Majesty, I felt it my duty to state, that, owing to the financial difficulties in which the country was placed, it was the intention of her Majesty's servants, with a view of promoting the public interest, to propose, though in a time of peace, a tax upon income to the amount of three per cent. Her Majesty, with that feeling of deep interest in the welfare of her people which always characterises her conduct, promptly replied, that, if circumstances rendered it necessary to resort to such a measure, even in a time of peace, she would herself most willingly consent that her own income should be made liable to a similar deduction.—(Loud and continued cheering.)

The Steamer *Suez*, Capt. Vaughan, arrived here on Friday last with Lieut. Wedderburne and a company of the 52d Regt. to relieve Lieut. Butler and the men of the 30th Regt. which have been stationed here for some months. On Saturday morning the Company of the 30th embarked, and were loudly cheered by the inhabitants on the steamer leaving the wharf.

Fatal Accident.—The Glasgow "Courier" says that the Telegraph, steamer, exploded just as she was about to proceed on her passage up Gravelly. It was ascertained that fifteen persons had been killed outright, but there were strangers on board, and it was impossible to arrive at the true statement of the casualty.

Manchester.—It is quite impossible to convey a correct impression of the extreme depression that exists in our cloth market, nothing comparable was ever before experienced. Confidence is daily on the wane, and not a vestige of hope exists as to any change of improvement, however small; prices are again lower, with the prospect of their being still lower. Very fair 72's printing cloth has been bought this week at 4s. 10 1/2d. The time has been when 10s. was paid for the weaving of such a piece. Twist is not better than cloth, either in price or demand; good 29's twist is to be had for 8d., perhaps a shade below that, whilst 40's mule of good quality is forcing on the market at 9 3/4d. per lb.

Unequal Taxation.—The rich man pays no more duty upon his high-flavoured Pique or gunpowder tea, at 10s. per lb. than the workman pays for the cheapest Bohemian worth about 1s. 8d. Both pay 2s. 1d. duty. Again, the rich man pays no more duty on the best coffee than the poor woman pays for the worst. It is the same with other articles; hence, as stated by Mr. Hindle, out of every shilling spent on such articles the rich man pays 2 1/2d. to the state, whilst the tax on the poor who spends a shilling on similar articles is 6 1/2d.—The Struggle.

UNITED STATES.

Lord Ashburton's Mission, according to some of the United States papers, is progressing favourably. In the House of Representatives on the 4th instant the various subjects of dispute between the British and American Governments, were touched upon by Mr. J. Q. Adams, in a friendly spirit; and the following resolution was submitted by Mr. Cushing:—

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be, and he hereby is, requested to enter into negotiation with the British Government for the purpose of effecting a permanent, equitable, and just arrangement of commerce between the U. States and the British Colonies of America.

The resolution was ordered to be printed, with a report accompanying it, and its consideration was postponed for a week.

On the 13th, Mr. Lin addressed the Senate on a resolution to give the British Government the requirer notice for the termination of the treaty between the U. States and the Government for the joint occupation of the Oregon Territory. He considered the present a good opportunity of doing so, now that a special Ambassador had been sent to arrange the difficulties between the two countries.

The Boundary Question.—The Exploring Expedition.—The Commissioners of the North East Boundary have made a Report which was sent to the Senate on Saturday. This document is well timed in relation to the arrival of Lord Ashburton. It is said to show conclusively that no point which by any construction can be considered as the Northeast angle of Nova-Scotia, is to be found South of the place where the due North line from the source of the St. Croix crosses the St. John River; that it exhibits the true position of the old South boundary of the Province of Quebec, in which that angle will be given by the trail of the due North line, upsetting completely the mystification of Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge in respect to these two points. It is also shown that the line chosen by those two gentlemen, so far from being the "maximum axis of elevation," has been so much "abraded" that the highest peaks in it are lower than the lowest gaps in the line claimed by the United States.

The Commissioners also present an argument in which they undertake to prove—

1st. That the profession that the line from the source of the St. Croix ought to be drawn in any other direction than due North is untenable.

2d. That in the line claimed by the United States is in truth the highlands of the treaty of 1783.

3d. That the epithet "North-easternmost heads of Connecticut River" cannot be applied to the Eastern branch, but that the choice must lie between Hall's and the Indian stream.

THE AMERICAN NEW TARIFF BILL.

This proposes to raise the *ad valorem* duties, generally, to thirty per cent. on all foreign articles which now pay a duty of any kind amounting to twenty per cent.

On sugar ten cents per pound—on refined sugar six cents—on molasses five cents per gallon—on flour fifty cents per hundred, gross—on wheat twenty five cents per bushel—on manufactured hemp forty dollars per ton—on cheese seven cents per pound—on tallow candles four cents—on lard, beef, and pork two cents, and on butter five cents per pound. On salt eight cents per bushel.

On spirits manufactured from grain or other materials, for first proof fifty-seven cents, for second proof sixty cents, for third proof sixty-three cents, for fourth proof sixty-seven cents, for fifth proof seventy-five cents, and for all above fifth proof ninety cents per gallon; on Madeira wine, fifty cents per gallon; on sherry wine, thirty cents per gallon; on the wines of Sicily, ten cents per gallon; on red wines of France, Spain, and Austria in casks, six cents per gallon; on all other wines of France, Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Mediterranean, in casks, eight cents per gallon; on French wines, in bottles and cases, thirty-five cents per gallon; on wines of all other countries, in casks, fifteen cents per gallon, and in bottles fifty cents per gallon.

On all manufactures of silk, known as piece goods, one dollar and eighty cents per pound, and fifteen per centum *ad valorem*; and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a component part, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum *ad valorem*, excepting sewing silk, which shall be forty per cent. and silk hats one dollar each.

Washington, April 13th.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. Williams presented resolutions of the legislature of Maine, complaining of the restrictions of the British Government concerning its Colonial trade; also, recommending the appointment of the same day for the election of President and Vice President throughout the United States.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll entered at length into our foreign relations, and held that in the five points of controversy between the United States and Great Britain, the United States were in the right, and should maintain strictly their position. He expressed a belief in the efficacy of Lord Ashburton's mission, and in his desire to promote peace. He ridiculed the idea of our want of preparation for a war, and of the facility with which the British might burn New York, declaring that it was as easy to burn London.

Mr. Adams made a powerful reply in regard to the Right of Search, and the other matters of difference between the United States and Great Britain, maintaining that the United States could not safely go to war on these issues, &c. &c.

The Boundary.—We understand that Gov. Fairfield received a letter last week, from Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, suggesting the expediency of calling an extra session of the legislature of this State for the purpose of effecting, if possible, an adjustment of the Boundary question—the final settlement of that question being one of the objects had in view in the mission of Lord Ashburton. We have not learned the determination of the Executive in regard to the suggestion of Mr. Webster. [Maine Democrat.]

The New York American says: "We hear with satisfaction, that the impression which Lord Ashburton is producing at Washington by his personal intercourse, is such as to strengthen the hope that his negotiations will result auspiciously to peace—honorable and enduring peace."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR,—

A writer in the *St. Stephen Courier*, who signs himself "A Tax Payer," makes severe remarks on an order made the last Session, by the Justices of the County for paying £150 to Thomas Berry, and has given the names of those who voted in the affirmative in that question, for the purpose, it would seem, of holding them up, in a particular manner, to public censure.

Should his statement, which is entirely one-sided, besides being incorrect in some points, pass without comment, it might induce a general belief that the majority of the Justices who voted on that occasion, had grossly violated their duty and done great wrong to the public.

It becomes imperative, therefore, that some reply should be made on their part, and, in doing so, I shall now state the circumstances which were brought under their notice, and which induced them to vote as they did, trusting that it may be thought by the public, to whom they are amenable for their conduct, as a full justification on their part.

At a general Sessions, last year, the Grand Jury, to whom Mr. Berry had submitted his accounts for building the Court House, reported, that for their conviction he had sustained a loss of £325, which they recommended to the Court to endeavour, by all means, to procure him from the Legislature, and in this report a Committee of the Justices concurred. A short time before the Legislature met, a Petition was got up by Mr. Berry, and carried around the County praying for a grant of money to the above amount to reimburse him. The Petition received numerous signatures, and among the rest, nearly all the Justices, earnestly recommending the prayer of his petition to be granted, or, failing in that, to assess the County for the like sum to pay him;—now, admitting that all this would not establish a legal claim on the part of Mr. Berry against the County, yet it would go to show that the signers to that petition had a strong anxiety that he should get the money; and that although he had been paid the amount of his contract, yet, in honor or gener-

sity, they considered the County bound to him for the superior manner in which he had performed his work, the more so from the striking contrast it exhibits to the performance (by contract) of another Public Building, which, standing as it does, in juxta position, is well calculated to produce a strong feeling in favor of Mr. Berry.

In due time the petition was presented to the House of Assembly, and there rejected, on the ground that claims of compensation for losses on contracts, were inadmissible;—it might well be considered so by the House, on account of there being applications before it of a similar nature to the amount of 4 or £5000, which it would open a door to: but surely the danger of entertaining a single claim by the County of Charlotte could not be so great.

It appears, however, that after the petition was lost, by management of some kind or other, a grant of £150 was obtained "towards paying off the County debt," as is expressed in the wording of it,—but as all four of our members say, and even certified in writing,—for the express purpose of paying Mr. Berry. If all or any of them were under a mistake in supposing him a creditor of the County, they must have been led into it, by seeing his claim so strenuously supported by the Grand Jury, and Justices of the County, as also the willingness expressed by the Signers of his Petition to be assessed for it in case of failure in his application to the House, but be that as it may, one thing appears pretty certain, namely, that but for his stirring in the business the grant of £150 would not have been obtained at all, and it was this conviction on the minds of the majority of Justices that mainly induced them to vote as they did.

It is indeed matter of regret that the members for Charlotte had not procured the resolution to be worded in a shape that would have insured the application of it where it was intended, but perhaps they hardly anticipated that those who had been so very earnest in favour of Mr. Berry, should afterwards be the most strenuous to withhold the money when it was in their power.

There is a discrepancy in this, which, although rather foreign to my present purpose, I shall endeavour to reconcile, after all it is only following the track of "A Tax Payer," who has wandered out of his way to abuse the House of Assembly,—which, for electioneering purposes, perhaps, has become quite fashionable of late.

It is notorious with what facility Petitions in any part of the Province can be got up, "numerously and respectably signed," as the Parliamentary cant is, praying the Legislature for almost any thing, as is the case, no doubt, with some who signed Berry's unfortunate petition, many would join in requesting a grant of money for 3 or £400, who would not give a shilling out of their own pockets—conceiving the Province Treasury to be lawful plunder, and their proportion of the loss—besides the County, to be sure, brings the matter nearer home,—even to this there seemed to be not much objection in Mr. Berry's case, but whenever a sum of money is realized, and it comes to be cash in hand, it is then worth while to mark the difference, and observe with what tenacity they hold on to it—resorting to legal technicalities in order to bear them out; this, to be sure, is "human nature," but in the case before us, it is indulging human nature at the expense of honor and honesty.

Neither do I think our Representatives, in this or any other transactions, are so highly reprehensible, that they ought to be classed with pickpockets. Money is well known to be the chief end and aim of Provincial Legislation; according to established usage every member is bound, right or wrong, to support the claims of his constituents, either of a public or private nature, and he who is too scrupulous to resort, at times, to a little management, for carrying into effect their wishes, would be thought most inefficient as a Public Servant. When such has been the mode of practice for years past, it is hardly fair, now, to raise a hue and cry that the Revenue has been squandered, and the Province in debt. But of all the methods resorted to for obtaining grants of money, that of tracking to Mr. Partelow, is, perhaps, one of the least creditable,—it amounting, in fact, to an acknowledgment of compliance with his most unwarrantable assumption of power and supremacy in the House.—That paragraph had better been left out of the Tax Payer's communication.

It was wrong to say that "the Justices had ordered the £150 voted by the Legislature, for paying the County debt, to be paid to Mr. Berry"; and if the premises had been truly stated in the first place, it would have saved the trouble of drawing some false conclusions. The order in question, if I recollect right, was, that Mr. Berry should be paid £150 out of the County funds, in discharge of all claims for building the Court House.

This is by no means a distinction without a difference; it does not rescind an Act of the Legislature; it puts him merely in the situation of an ordinary creditor,—to take his chance for payment as funds may arise, while the sum voted by the Legislature still goes into the hands of the Justices, to be appropriated by them in paying off the most urgent claims against the County, or for any purpose they may see fit,—it will probably be done at some special Sessions, when there will be no interference on the part of the magistrates from the out-parishes.

It is quite true that, as the matter now stands, or by turning and twisting it which way you will, the effect of the vote is question will be to add to the County debt, and cause a future assessment to the amount of £150; there were none of the Justices who did not understand that; but viewing it as a remuneration to an industrious mechanic who had sustained a heavy loss by the faithful performance of his contract, and whose disapp-

pointment in have been big some measure integrity so to be the more sons in the C share of it, th ets. I am say Tax payer to.

April 27, 1849.

MR. EDITOR.—The manner now managed, tion of every pecting to rece persons placed, dow of claim in perity or stand constance of d of this County ted, when, me themselves in proceedings la ry, as more o be drawn into se, and to the d Magistrates, a stake or sta them to such y et these mra vally the gra ty; and if we tions, paying of their procu It may be t the indicatio on the recom position lags t nity of warg favourable co it cannot be d to strengthen "Brack" has pointments, in unrolled fir, result, for i equate the w chaps and gre d either £150 to an in lger claim to reusing to s supposed al Sweet Andree lode to give to by the Exce- cising a most cious right. Such proceed pa will not, tated lagna; is reply serv d and how) in Corporatio come, by his all the Spec seven years, portant offi some were d and to the F case for year now such shi recently sear "Payer" in the Town M known who in discrepancy b tive Council Members," money can b with the "re it is time a Province, th exposure of belongs to the rest,—if it b country, and above know depend: for would attri to obtain gra fairly and ab prece are o diminished the improve are no doub pvements a and done by

THE SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH, HON. DIRECTOR, DISC. HOURS, 6 1/2. BILLS, lodged with DAY, other next week. alim Commission. Mariner Director Office day, Sand. WILLIAM DIRECTOR DISC. HOURS, 6 1/2. BILLS, lodged with DAY, other next week. L. London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Paris, Toronto. The first Britannia, in 13 days 4 on Thursday Friday

ed the County bound to him
anner in which he had per-
more so from the strick-
hibits to the performance
another Public Building,
it does, in juxta position,
to produce a strong feeling
ry.
petition was presented to
mbly, and there rejected,
l claims of compensation-
acts, were inadmissible;—
insider so by the House,
e being applications before
to the amount of 4 or
ould open a door to: but
of entertaining a single claim
Charlotte could not be so

ever, that after the petition
ement of some kind or other,
as obtained "towards pay-
-but," as is expressed in
—but as all four of our
even certified in writing,—
pose of paying Mr. Berry,
were under a mistake in
rditor of the County, they
into it, by seeing his claim
ported by the Grand Jury,
County, as also the will-
by the Signers of his Peti-
for it in case of failure in
the House, but be that as
ears pretty certain, namely,
ring in the business the
ld not have been obtained
in conviction on the minds
lusics that mainly indu-
they did
er of regret that the mem-
had not procured the res-
in a shape that would
plication of it where it was
y they hardly anticipated
been so very earnest in
y, should afterwards be the
withhold the money when
er.
rpancy in this, which, al-
go to my present purpose,
o reconcile, after all it is
track of "A Tax Payer,"
out of his way to abuse the
r,—which, for electioneer-
ing, has become quite fa-
with what facility Petition
Prinace can be got up,
respectably signed," as the
thing, as is the case, no
who signed Berry's requ-
sion would join in requ-
for 3 or 4000, who
shilling out of their own
the Province Treasury,
er, and their proportion of
ute as not to be worth a
the County, to be sure,
nearer home,—even to this
neat much objection in
but whenever a sum of mo-
it comes to be cash in
with while to mark the dif-
with what tenacity they
ring to legal technicalities
out; this, to be sure, is
but in the case before us,
an nature at the expense
ay.
nk our Representatives, in
ransactions, are so highly
they ought to be allowed
Money is well known to
nd aim of Provincial Legis-
to established usage every
right or wrong, to support
institutions, either of a pub-
re, and he who is too acru-
times, to a little manage-
into effect their wishes,
most inefficient as a Public
has been the mode of
it, it is hardly fair, now
ry that the Revenue has
the Province in debt—
ods resorted to for ob-
ry, that of trucking to Mr.
ups, one of the least credit-
in, in fact, to an acknow-
compliance with his most
nupation of power and scum-
—That paragraph had it
of the Tax Payer's com-
say that "the Justices had
voted by the Legislature,
ounty debt, to be paid to
if the premises had been
first place, it would have
of drawing some false con-
der in question, if I recall
it Mr. Berry should be paid
ounty funds, in discharge
aiding the Court House.
eans a distinction without
eas not rescind an Act of
e puts him merely in the
ary creditor,—to take his
nt as funds may arise, while
he Legislature still goes into
utes, to be appropriated
off the most urgent claims
r, or for any purpose they
ll probably be done at some
hen there will be no inter-
rof the magistrates from

e that, as the matter now
ing and twisting it which
effect of the vote in question
the County debt, and cause
to the amount of \$150;
if the Justices who did not
but viewing it as a remun-
erous mechanic who had
loss by the faithful per-
contract, and whose dis-
p-

pointment in obtaining the money, would
have been highly aggravated by the delusive
hopes held out to him, considering it also, in
some measure, as the reward of honesty and
integrity so rare in these times, and therefore
to be the more prized. I think that few per-
sons in the County will begrudge the small
share of it, that will come out of their pocket.
I am sure I shall not, being myself a
Taxpayer to a moderate amount, as also

ONE OF THE JUSTICES.

April 27, 1842

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.

The manner in which County matters are
now managed, demands the most serious at-
tention of every person possessing property, or ex-
pecting to remain in the country. We are
persons placed in power without the least shad-
ow of claim to such a station, from either prop-
erty or standing in society, or from any cir-
cumstance connected with the public interests
of this County. It is at all times to be regret-
ted, when men holding public situations, place
themselves in such a situation as to render their
proceedings legitimate matter for public enquiry,
as more or less personally must unavoidably
be drawn into the discussion. At this time we
see men having the power and authority of
Magistrates, who, in reality, never had either
a stake or standing in the country, to entitle
them to such a mark of confidence or distinction,
yet these men vote money as if they were indi-
vidually the greatest "tax payers" in the Coun-
ty; and if we may judge from recent transac-
tions, paying but little attention to the legality
of their proceedings.

It may be asked, how a check is to be put to
the indiscriminate appointments of Magistrates
on the recommendation of individuals, whose
position has heretofore given them an opportu-
nity of using the claims of their friends to the
favourable consideration of the Executive? For
it cannot be denied, that *formalism*, or a wish
to strengthen the hands of certain parties on the
"Bench" has led to recommendations and ap-
pointments, the most injudicious, and totally
unwarranted. The people must now see the
result, for Messrs. Owen, Fisher & Co. can
signify the whole Bench, when any difference
arises among the magistrates for the time
being, and the Executive of the Province, thus ex-
ercising a most arbitrary power, and putting indi-
vidual right and public opinion at defiance.
Such proceedings must have an end; the peo-
ple will not, and ought not to submit to be
taxed largely by such men; and if Mr. Owen
is really serious (for it is hard telling where to
find him) in his professions about Municipal
Corporations, he has done more to advance the
cause, by his recent acts, at the Session, than
all the Speeches he could make would do, in
seven years. A recommendation for the im-
portant office of Magistrate should come from
some source, accountable both to the Executive
and to the Public; and if such had been the
case for years back, we should not have to wit-
ness such shifting and currying favour as we have
recently seen, and I am pleased that "The
Payer" in the "Contract," has done justice to
the Town Magistrates; the people will now
know who to depend on, and who not.
The discrepancy between the report of the Legis-
lative Council and the *sergent* of the "four
Members," should not be suffered to rest; it
money can be obtained for purposes at variance
with the "record" of the House of Assembly,
it is time it should be known all over the
Province; the present is a proper time for the
exposition of every abuse,—and if the odium
brought to the "four members" there let it
rest,—if it belongs to the whole House,
country, and especially the Legislative Council,
should know it,—on them alone can the country
depend; for it is not to be supposed that they
would sanction this trucking and *unconscionable*
in obtaining grants, which could not be obtained
fairly and above board. In this County the ex-
penses are on the increase, although crime has
diminished very much; for the last ten years;
the improvements made about the Court House
are no doubt partly necessary, but such im-
provements should be exposed to competition,
and done by the lowest bidder. Yours, &c.
FAIR PLAY.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—Hon. J. Allan.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be
lodged with the Cashier, on or before Mon-
day, otherwise they must lie over until
next week.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioner next week—Peter Smith.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—Hon. H. Hatch.
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every
day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—G. D. King.
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.
London, —Apr. 4 Montreal, —Apr. 20
Liverpool, —Apr. 5 Quebec, —Apr. 20
Edinburgh, —Apr. 2 Halifax, —Apr. 20
Paris, —Apr. 1 New York, —Apr. 23
Toronto, —Apr. 14 Boston, —Apr. 25

The first English mail for April by the
Britannia, arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst.
in 13 days from Liverpool, and reached here
on Thursday night last. We issued an extra
on Friday morning, giving the most important

news and continue our extracts in this days
paper, from Liverpool papers to the 5th and
London to the 4th inst. Sir Robert Peel's
financial scheme was brought forward in Par-
liament on the 11th of March. He contem-
plated establishing a property and income tax
in England to recruit the treasury and to
make up deficiencies which will arise by a
revision and reduction of nearly the whole
British import duties. We regret to find
that among the changes he proposes are those
which will seriously affect the trade of this
Province and be highly beneficial to foreign-
ers. We allude to the contemplated reduction
of the duties on Foreign Oil and Timber.
The importation of the former article into
Britain, has hitherto, been almost prohibited
by the high rate of duty, which it is now pro-
posed to reduce to fifteen per cent; thus
throwing open the British market to ship-
ments from the United States, at a rate of
duty with which it cannot be expected that
our infant trade can compete. With respect
to the alterations in the duties on Timber
and Deals, we copy the following extract of
a letter with which the editor of the St. John
Courier had been favored, under date Liver-
pool April 2d, from a highly intelligent gen-
tleman, well conversant with the trade, from
which the views of well informed persons in
England, on Sir Robert Peel's measure, as it
is likely to affect the Colonies, may be gather-
ed. It is as follows:—
"The financial statement of Sir Robert
Peel has announced such numerous and ex-
tensive changes in the Tariff and commercial
system of this country, that his measure and
policy can scarcely be regarded as less revo-
lutionary than were those of the Ministers
who preceded him. As far as respects the
Timber Trade, he has gone far beyond them,
and beyond all former example or proposal.
Assuming the average duty on Foreign Wood
to be 41s. a load, and about 6s. on Colonial,
he proposes to reduce the former charge to
30s. upon squared Timber, and 35s. a load
upon Deals, according to their cubic contents,
for one year, and then to reduce it to 25s.
and 30s. respectively; while upon Colonial Wood
he intends to levy but 1s. a load upon Timber,
and 2s. a load upon Deals. Thus he nominally
reduces our protection, according to his aver-
ages, by about 3s. a load, this year, and there-
fore reduces it further by only 5s. a load on
Wood of all kinds; while, in reality, every
body can see that we loose on Timber a
protection of from 16s. to 21s., and upon
Deals, as against those of Norway at least,
a protection of above 35s. a load. Of the
injurious effect of such an alteration upon
Colonial Trade, it seems strange that there
should be two opinions. Yet, because the
averages, as Government take them, show
the reduction to be less; and because the
proportion of twenty-five to one, in the new
duties, is greater than fifty-five to ten, the
old; and because an increase of consumption
is expected;—there are persons, and among
them some interested in Colonial Trade, who
contend that the measure will be beneficial
to the British Provinces. Efforts have been
made to convince Sir Robert Peel of his error
and misconception as to this proposal and its
effects. Several deputations, from Liverpool,
Glasgow, and London, have had interviews
with him. I attended, last week, a meeting
of the Committee here upon the report of the
Liverpool deputation; and I learn also by
letters from a member of the Committee
Town, that the only quarter in which Sir
Robert Peel seems open to conviction, is in
respect of his averages, which appear to us
to put the present amount of duties on Foreign
Wood considerably too low. Means are now
taken to examine his computations and detect
their mistake; and efforts will afterwards be
renewed to obtain better terms of Her Maj-
esty's Government. If every such attempt
should fail, it is proposed to call together a
meeting of all parties interested, both in
London and from the Out Ports; and to in-
vite as many Members of Parliament to assist
as we can prevail upon; and make a final
demonstration against the measure in all its
bearings,—that the public at least may know
our opinions and protestations of the conse-
quences, and judge whether these are worth
a loss of \$600,000 a year to the revenue, in
addition to what both the Shipowners and
Colonies must suffer."

The Spring Term of the Court of Oyer and
Terminus, was opened on Tuesday afternoon.
His Honor Judge Carter addressed the Grand
Jury on Wednesday morning in a lengthy
speech.

The following gentlemen compose the
Grand Jury:—
THOMAS SMITH, Foreman.
Thomas Quinn, Samuel Hitchings,
Alex. Sloan, Rob. Love,
Con. Dymock, P. Morrison,
James Kennedy, Thomas Shannan,
John Bolton, David Hill,
Jed. Califf, P. McCallum,
J. McDearmid, W. Thompson, jun.
John Farmer, Zed. Chipman,
John Elridge, S. M. Todd,
M. Pulk.

There were thirty-three causes entered for
trial, — of which have been disposed of.—
Three criminals are in goal; this is something
new here, as for a number of years there has
not been one criminal confined in our goal.

The Great Western arrived at New York
on the 17th inst. in 15 days.

The Rhode Island excitement is rapidly
abating; the election of the "People's Con-
stitution party" is going off quietly.

The prospectus of a paper to be published
at St. John, under the title of the *Loyalist*,
will be found in our columns.

GRAND JURY REPORT.—We have been
handed the Grand Jury Report, for publica-
tion, but in consequence of the lateness of

the hour at which it was received and the
crowded state of our columns it must lie over
until our next publication.

The West India Royal Mail steamer *Der*,
arrived at Halifax on Sunday last from New
York. This vessel was reported in the A-
merican papers a few weeks since to have
been lost at Turk's Island.—Like most other
Yankee stories it was a fabrication.

Passengers in the Steamer *Britannia*, from
Liverpool. For Halifax—Mr. Montgomery,
Rev. Doctor Flemming, Lieutenant E. J.
Coxe, S. Binney, Esquire, Mr. Gairner, Mr.
Donaldson, Chas. Robson, Mr. R. Ritchie,
Mr. E. Sterns, Mr. B. Dawson, Mr. A. Wright,
Mr. P. Furlong, James Bruce, and Mr. S. M.
Gilmore of St. Stephen.

ADVERTISEMENTS omitted this week
shall be carefully attended to in our next.

WEEKLY ALMANACK & TIDE TABLE.
APRIL 1842. Sun. Moon. High Water.
MAY. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.
Saturday 30 5 7 54 0 6 2 44 3 46
Sunday 1 5 6 54 1 7 3 27 3 51
Monday 2 5 6 55 1 32 4 15 4 40
Tuesday 3 5 4 56 1 53 5 8 5 36
Wednesday 4 5 3 6 27 2 5 6 7 6 41
Thursday 5 5 2 6 53 2 36 7 15 7 43
Friday 6 5 1 6 59 2 57 8 10 8 26

Last Quarter 24 7h. 50m. Morning.
Average temperature during the past week
33°.—Barometer 29.96.

MARRIED.
At St. John, on the 14th inst., by the Rev.
Mr. Wilson, Mr. Samuel Morrison, to Miss
Lydia Divine, both of the Parish of Simonds.

DIED.
At St. George, on the 27th inst. Mr. JOHN
GRAY CAMPBELL, aged 41 years, leaving a
disconsolate wife and four sons, with a large
circle of friends to mourn the loss of an af-
fectionate husband, kind father and warm
friend.

At St. John, on the 20th inst. Mary, relict
of the late David Merritt, Esq. in the 73d year
of her age.

At Fredericton, on the 10th inst. in the
46th year of his age, Mr. Thomas M. Wright,
leaving a wife and one child and a large cir-
cle of friends to lament their loss.

At his Seat in Devonshire, Eng. on the 7th
Jan. last, Lt. Colonel Wm. H. Newton, aged
80 years, a native of Nova Scotia, formerly
in the 7th Regt. Royal Fusiliers.

At Dartmouth, on the 6th inst. after a long
and painful illness, which she bore with chris-
tian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Mary
Garret, wife of James Garret, St. Andrews,
aged 22 years, and daughter of Mr. James
Vaughan.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
April 28, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-
port sundries to sundry.
CLEARED.
April 26, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-
port, sundries to sundry.
—28, Schr. Wm. Walker, Harper, Bos-
ton, Deals P. Smith.

At Glasgow, 30th; Janet, Henderson, St.
Andrews.—Sailed from Liverpool, April 3d,
Plutus, Aymar, St. Andrews.—Hall, March
13th, Forager, Strathgibbon, St. Andrews.

NOTICE.
THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY have procured a large quantity
of new Herds Grass and Clover seed, raised in
Penobscot County, State of Maine, and war-
ranted genuine. They have on hand a small
quantity of seed wheat, imported last season
which proved good, and a quantity of seed
Oats imported from Scotland.
Likewise a few Iron Ploughs and Plough
metals, to be had at the store of Mr. Thomas
Turner.


D. D. MORRISON, Sec'y.

N. B. Those farmers who wish to improve
the breed of their Swine, would do well to
call at the Poor House and procure some of
the imported breed (a cross between the
Berkshire and another imported English
breed) which have been procured by the Ag-
ricultural Society, and are well worthy the
attention of the Public.
St. Andrews, April 27, 1842.

LAND BY AUCTION.
THE Subscriber will sell by Public Auc-
tion in the Market Square in St. An-
drews, on the 1st day of June next,—for the
benefit of the creditors of the Estate of the
late James Abernathy.
The North Eastern half of Lot No. 5
granted to J. Abernathy (in grant to Robt.
Dougherty, and others) in the Parish of St.
David, containing 59 acres more or less,
the former purchaser not having complied
with the conditions of sale it will be now
sold for the benefit of said creditors.
Terms of Sale.—One half cash on deliv-
ery of the Deed and the other half in three
months by an approved endorsed note.
By order of the Administratrix
J. B. BROWN, Auctioneer.
St. Andrews, April 27, 1842.

DENTAL SURGERY.
DR. PERKINS would inform his friends
and the public that he has removed to
Mrs. Ames'. His Office is at Mr. Jas. Ken-
nedy's, Water-street. April 28, 1842.

POST-OFFICE.
Saint Andrews, 26th April 1842.
MAILS for the United States will leave this
Office at 5 p. m., and arrive at 1 p. m. daily.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD
BY THE SUBSCRIBER ON
FRIDAY & SATURDAY
THE GOOD
SCHUR FOREST.
23 Tons barmen, with Apparels complete,
ARRO,
A HOUSE AND BARN,
And the water Lot they stand on, situate at
the extremity of Water-Street.
2 COWS & CALVES.
A VERY handsome SOFA and DRES-
SING GLASS.—a quantity of other
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:
10 Boxes Muscatell-Raisins,
3 Quarter casks of old particular Rum,
2 Ditto do of excellent Vasegar,
10 Doz. superior Madeira Wine,
Pirkins of 1st quality Butter,
With a quantity of ship Bread.
ON MONDAY.
THAT pleasantly situated and very com-
modious COTTAGE called *Katrac*,
belonging to Colin Campbell, Esq., and situate
within a mile of the Market Wharf in St.
Andrews, with 7 acres of Pasture and 8 acres
of Mowing Ground.

J. B. BROWN,
Auctioneer.
April 27th, 1842.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOYALIST.
For ever may the Shamrock and Thistle, entwined
Add beauty and strength to the Rose of the west;
For ever may three nations in friendship be joined;
The proud overthrow and relieve the oppressed.
Call thy Sons, instruct them what a debt,
They owe their ancestors, and make them swear
To pay it by transmitting down entire.
The sacred right to which themselves were born.

THE Proprietors of the *LOYALIST* are Irishmen.
In whose minds, the instructions communicated
by their parents, and the Reverend Fathers of
their holy Religion, as well as the results of their
own reflection and experience, have combined to
render, most sacred and inestimable, the Union at
present existing between Great Britain and Ire-
land and the present dependence of New Brun-
swick, their adopted country, on British Govern-
ment and British Laws.
Convinced that efforts are now making for im-
proving the integrity of the Empire, and dissolving
our relations with the metropolitan state, they are
of opinion that the proper season has arrived for
publishing a Newspaper, designed, in a special
manner, to discourage the disaffection, to animate
the loyal, to maintain the authority, and to pre-
serve the integral and exterior territories of the
great and glorious kingdom to which, they have
the honour and the happiness to belong.—Such
a Newspaper, it will be the arduous endeavour
to render the *Loyalist*.
Containing themselves at present with stating
that the types and apparatus for printing their pro-
posed Newspaper are now in the City, and that
the first number of it, will appear in the course of
three weeks, (in which a detailed account of all the
objects intended to be accomplished by its publica-
tion will be given.) the proprietors of the *Loyalist*
humbly solicit for their undertaking the patronage
and support of their countrymen and fellow citi-
zens.—The terms of the *Loyalist* are 12s. 6d. per
annum, payable half yearly in advance.—A Sub-
scription List is opened and lying for Signatures at
the shop of Mr. James Hutchinson.
St. John, 21st April, 1842.

POST OFFICE.
St. Andrews, 20th April, 1842.
THE Mail to meet the sailing of Her Ma-
jesty's Steam Packet *COLUMBIA*, from
Halifax on 3d proximo, will close at this Of-
fice on Thursday the 28th inst. at 6 P. M.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster.

TEA, GIN, AND BRANDY.
Ex "Bona Dea," from Liverpool, via Saint
John,
10 CHESTS Congo Tea,
2 H-galsheads Gin,
6 Hbds. Brandy, Martell and other brands.
Just received and for sale low by
JAS. W. STREET.
April 21, 1842.

TO LET,
And Possession given on the First of May.
THAT pleasantly situated House &
Lot in the occupation of the sub-
scriber, having a Wazz of excellent
water in the cellar
JACOB PAUL,
16th
April 24th, 1842.

POST-OFFICE.
St. Andrews, 14th April 1842.
MAILS for FREDERICTON and QUEBEC,
will leave this office on Wednesday at 1 p. m.,
arriving at the former place in 24 hours; and leave
Fredericton on Fridays at 1 p. m. arrive here on Sat-
urdays at the same hour.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Post Master.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte
County Bank, has been declared for the last half
year, and will be paid on or after the 1st proximo.
J. RODGER,
Cashier.
4th April, 1842 14thm

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOL-
DERS OF the Charlotte County
Bank, will be held at the Banking Office, on
Monday the 2nd day of May next, at noon,
to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and to
take into consideration important matters
connected with the Institution.
MARRIS HATCH,
President.
4th April, 1842. 14thm

SELLING OFF!
AT REDUCED PRICES!
The Subscriber is selling off his large and
well assorted Stock of FALL and WINTER
GOODS! at much lower prices than heretofore
offered in the market. The goods
are all lately imported, and of the best qual-
ity,—consisting of
BLUE, Mack, invisible green and claret Broad
Cloths, print and duffels do., blue, black and
dark Cassimeres, Buckskin, Sattinets, Moleskins,
Tweed and Eastleys.—30 piece of white and red
Flannels.—Wales, St. Andrew and Seawater con-
twilled blue and heavy Kermes do.—2 pieces Blank-
ets assorted, from 14 1/2 to 24—Counterpane and
Coverlets.—Carpetings of different colors—off pieces
brown cotton from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, great bleached white
cotton, Linen do.—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxonia
of different shades and patterns, Orleans de France
and Meunier all colors.—50 piece of prints avail-
able for winter and spring.—Furniture cotton, checks
and homespuns, twisted june and living cottons,
cotton stripes and fine Regatta.—style covers blue
and crimson, white and brown cloths do.—Ladies
plain Shawls & Handkerchiefs, with Handkerchiefs
and Scarfs, Styte white and brown do.—woolens &
worsted Yarns all colors.—cotton Warps white and
blue, Ladies winter Boots and Shoes, carpet & kid
slippers, principals and corners working Shawls—
kid Gloves, lined Berlin do.—Lambwood Hose,
Mohair and worsted do., Bobbinets and Laces, ja-
cquett, book and mill Muslins, Babushanas and
cambricks, French Balmittes, Adiffettes and
Edgings.—Great beaver and silk Hosiery, and Irish
Cape, Southwesterns, oil cloths and covered hats.—
a large assortment of ready made clothing, 50 pairs
of pantaloons of different qualities, frock coats and
riding jackets, peak coats, gentry frocks, and a
striped shirts, with a variety of other articles in the
lot.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Knives and forks, Scissors large and small, of an
excellent quality, Razors, pocket and pen knives,
screw counters, pocket dy. ink pens and covers, flat
irons, Italian do. fire shovels and tongs, long
spades and shovels, axes and scrubbing brushes.

GROCERIES.
10 Boxes of Belfast white Soap,
15 Boxes of Glasgow do.
20 Boxes London and Liverpool ditto.
10 Boxes London and 4 and 8 ditto Candles,
1 Case of double refined Loaf Sugar, from 4 to
6lb, for family use,
Souchong and green Tea,
Ground and unground Coffee,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, All-
spice, and Salsaparilla,
A few cases of Grapes
Indigo and Bluing,
A quantity of Black Lead,
A lot of corn brooms,—Lamp Oil,
A few boxes window Glass 7 1/2 and 10 1/2,
A quantity of Flour and corn meal, pork & fish
P. S. Those indebted to the subscriber either by
note or book account, are requested to call and ar-
range the same forthwith and save expense.
C. BRADLEY.
St. Andrews, 8th February, 1842

FOR SALE.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of Land,
situate on Pleasant Ridge, being the south-
eastern half of Lot No. 9, granted to Thomas Weyer
and others, and being half the Lot now owned by
William Smart.
Also—Two Hundred Acres Land at Dipper Har-
bour Creek, being Lot No. 9.
The above Lands will be sold on liberal terms.
E. & J. WILSON.
5th April 1842 14th

PLUGHS!
PLUGHS!! PLUGHS!!!
THE subscriber has just received, per schooner
Frederick, Helm master, from Saint John,
and now landing at his store on the Market Wharf,
a large assortment of Ploughs, and Plough Irons,
of the most approved patterns.
Also—A quantity of excellent BUTTER.—All of
which he offers for sale on the most reasonable
terms.
W. McLEAN.
5th April, 1842 14thm

FASHIONABLE
DRESS MAKING;
STRAW AND SILK BONNETS, &c.
MISS CROWLEY begs to inform the Pub-
lic that she has just returned from St. John,
where she has been for eight months receiving in-
structions in Dressmaking from the most fash-
ionable Dressmaker in that City. Miss C. has com-
menced business at her father's residence in Water
Street, next door above E. & J. Wilson's Store; and
will, by strict attention to her customers or-
ders, and fulfilling her promises, endeavor to merit
the patronage of such ladies as may favor her with
their support.
The latest English and French Fashions will be
regularly received.
Saint Andrews, April 1, 1842 12th

PUBLIC NOTICE
I hereby given, that I will not pay any debts
contracted by my wife Reta, as I have made a
comfortable provision for her at my present resi-
dence, of which, she has been duly notified
JOHN CRICKETT.
Pennfield, April 4, 1842. 14th

COTTAGE TO LET,
FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT.
THAT pleasantly situated Cottage,
adjoining Mrs. Strachan's resi-
dence, now in the occupation of Mr.
James A. Mott.
If Please apply to
MARTHA STRACHAN.
March 30, 1842 12th

TO LET.
And Possession given on the First Day of May next.
THE COTTAGE in St. Andrews,
now in the occupation of Captain
Alexander McGill.
Also—Two Town Lots.—Apply to
the subscriber.
JEROME ALLEY.
March 19, 1842—10th

NOTICE.
THE subscriber hereby notifies all Persons ship-
ping Goods in the schooner *Favorite*, that
should his Vessel be detained by the Customs, in
consequence of any flagrant in the entering of such
goods, or tales character given thereby, he will hold
the shipper responsible for any damage or other
consequent thereon.
HENRY HELM.
7th April, 1842 14th

JOE WOEK
Engaged at this office on the most liberal terms

