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Poetry.

Unedited Poems by Lady Byron.

Some specimens of Lady Byron's powers have recently been brought to light in connection with the Beecher-Stowe scandal. Two additional pieces have just come into my (Newcastle Journal) hands, which possess peculiar interest at the present time, inasmuch as they both bear upon the separation question, and afford considerable insight into the character of Lady Byron. We give the first, addressed to her daughter Ada, and dated December 10th, 1816, not long after her ladyship quitted the poet for ever, in the following terms:—

There is the smile, and thine the bloom
Where hope might fancy ripened bloom,
But mine is dyed in memory's gloom:
Thou art not in a father's arms!

And there I could have loved the most,
And there have owned that wert so dear
That, though my worldly all were lost,
I still had felt my love was here!

What art thou now? A monument
Which rose to weep o'er buried love,
A fond and filial mourner sent
To dream of ties restored above!

Thou dost! who may'st not find a rest
Save in this frail and shattered frame—
A lonely mother's dearest best,
May heaven provide a surer ark!

To bear thee over Sorrow's waves,
Which deluge still this world below,
Till thou through Him alone who saves
A holier Ararat shall know!

No, neither me frozen if for thee
No earthly wish now claims a part;
Too dear'st thou not to vain for me!
Thou art not in a father's heart!

LEGISLATIVE.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb 15.

Owing to the presence of Prince Arthur, unusual interest was felt in the opening ceremonial to-day. Mild cloudless weather, materially assisted the imposing military display out of doors and brought a large concourse of spectators.

Prince Arthur, accompanied by Lady Young, followed immediately by Sir John Young in his state equipage, arrived at the main entrance at three o'clock, and on entering the Prince occupied a seat at His Excellency's right.

Sir John, Sir Francis, Sir George, and Hon. Messrs. Tilley and Langevin wore the Windsor uniform, and the display in the Ladies' Dress Circle was unusually brilliant.

In the Commons, Hon. Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. Dunkley were formally introduced by Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Cartier; Mr. Morris by Sir John and Mr. Tilley; Mr. Scriber by Sir George and Mr. Langevin, and Mr. W. L. Macdougall by Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake.

The House adjourned at four. There is a large attendance at Lady Young's reception to-night.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the throne will be read to-morrow by Scriber, and seconded by Archibald.

CHAMBER OF THE SENATE.
OTTAWA, Tuesday, Feb 15.

This day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General presided in state to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the throne.

The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the third Session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following Speech from the throne:

of the law maintains, as heretofore, the enjoyment of a general sense of security.

I have watched with much anxiety the course of events in the North West Territories. Unfortunately misapprehensions of the intentions with which the country was sought to be acquired by Canada have led to complications of a serious character.

As a Act for the temporary Government of the Territories when united with Canada will expire at the close of the present Session a measure providing for their government will be submitted for your consideration.

The charters of most of the banks of the Dominion were last Session extended for a limited period with the view that during the interval, the institutions of Banking and Currency should receive the consideration which their importance demands.

Under the operation of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the year 1869, to amend the laws relating to the Coasting Trade and Merchant Shipping in British Possessions, a period of two years is given to the Legislatures of the several Colonies of the Empire to make provision for the regulation of their Coasting Trade.

The extent and value of our Internal Commerce render legislation on this subject desirable and a measure with regard to it will be submitted for your consideration.

The creation of a Court of Appeal under the powers conferred upon you by the Union Act is a matter deserving your attention. A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of such a Court and for conferring upon it certain original jurisdiction.

The year 1871, is that in which the next decennial census is fixed by law to take place. As there are different laws, on the subject in the several Provinces it will therefore be necessary to pass a general act to establish a uniform and accurate system throughout the Dominion.

Nothing done in the House this afternoon. The following is the full text of the reasons given by the Attorney General for displacing Geo. Botsford Esquire, from his office of Clerk of the Legislative Council of this Province.

His avowed annexation opinions, which the Government believe to be entirely adverse to the loyal feelings of the people and highly detrimental to the best interests of the Province.

His open hostility to the existing Government which, in the opinion of the present Government should not be allowed in a public officer.

That Mr. Botsford, being indebted to the Crown on a bond dated the 16th of March, 1865, in the penal sum of £1569, conditioned for payment of the sum of £780 as follows:— If paid within three months from date at the rate of three per cent interest from date to the date of twelve months, and if not paid within twelve months from date then to be paid with interest at six per cent.

That a suit was instituted against Mr. Botsford by the then Attorney General, Hon. Charles Fisher and Mr. Botsford caused an appearance to be entered to the suit on such bond. The Government think a resisting of

this claim is an improper proceeding on the part of Mr. Botsford, he being a public officer. That considering the great charges upon the public revenues for contingent expenses of the Legislative Council, the Government considered the exigencies of the public service required Mr. Botsford should be removed, and a competent person appointed in his stead in whose economical arrangements the Government have confidence, and believe the people generally would have confidence.

During the summer and autumn I had an opportunity of visiting different parts of the Dominion. I proposed first to Quebec, thence to Maritime Provinces, and at Halifax, I had the honor of receiving H. R. H. Prince Arthur. Subsequently I attended H. R. H. on a tour through the Province of Ontario.

Everywhere great capabilities of the country and the profits of vigorous industry made themselves apparent, and it became my pleasing duty to report to Her Majesty's Government, as the result of my observations, that the inhabitants of the Dominion were contented with their position and prospects, and that the wish nearest their hearts is to avail themselves of the franchise and full powers of legislation which they possess in order to build up in a portion of the British Empire institutions of their own choice by laws of their own making.

I now leave you to the labors of the Session with earnest aspirations for your success.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
FREDERICTON, Feb. 16, 1870.

An Act to erect the Parish of St. Paul in the County of Kings in the Province of New Brunswick; also an Act to enable the Justices of the Peace in Kent to sell certain lands without government, reserving out to Mr. Wetmore certain lands for the use of a Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Butler brought in bill relating to colonies. Mr. Needham gave notice of a resolution that Government be authorized to procure plans for erection of Parliament buildings.

Mr. Stevenson gave notice of address for correspondence between the Government and Government of Quebec, concerning construction of line of railway between Carleton County and Quebec.

In reply to Needham, the Attorney General said he thought no reply had been received to the address of last year relating to Judges' salaries.

In reply to Caie, the Attorney General said the Government had dismissed Botsford because of his avowed annexation sentiments and hostility to present Government, reserving out on bonds held by Government against him and expropriation.

In reply to Moore, the Attorney General said that an action would fail against Woodstock Railway Company because the bonds had not been filed away in the Secretary's office.

The Attorney General spoke of the action of the Upper House with regard to Clerkship, and said it was a question involving the most sacred rights of the people. He believed the Government had the right to displace as well as to appoint, and quoted from Todd's Parliamentary Practice, pages 375 and 387.

Hibbard objected to the discussion going any further until the matter had come properly before the House. He said there was nothing properly before them. The reasons given by the government will be printed for use of members as requested by Caie.

Stevenson gave notice of motion for a copy of the Lieutenant Governors commission and instructions received therewith, or since given him by Governor General; also for a copy of the Government's commission.

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We went the same road as before and to about the same place. The morning was frosty, the moss was crisp and hard, there was no wet on the barren, the road was a little muddy, we went off the road a little way together and sat down. I went into the bushes, the child cried I came out again, was angry, I struggled the child. I do not know that it was actually dead. As she was rising up, I shot her (Miss Vail) in the head. I do not think on the same side as shown in Court. I threw brush over her face, and she over her hands. I found her pistol in her pocket, or just fallen out of it, a common handkerchief and a wallet with only a few dollars in it. I threw the wallet and handkerchief away, and left at once, and have never been back since. I had previously had some of her money, cannot say how much, perhaps half of a girl-mora.

I cannot say that money was not one of the motives for this act committed. I do not say it was in self defence. I killed Miss Vail. It was the money, my anger with her at the time, and my had thought, on and after the trip to Fredericton, working together, caused me to do this bad act. The letter written to Mrs. Gear was written by me, and mailed in Boston by a friend of mine living in or near Boston. I never killed any other person or child!

[Signed] JOHN A. MONROE.
CHARLES STEWART, J. WITNESSES.
JOHN LATIMER.

Consumption is the great destroyer of life in the northern part of this continent. Nine cases out of ten originate in Colic, which appear slight at first, and are neglected, until ulceration of the Lungs take place, and in many cases they are beyond the reach of medicine.

Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is a speedy and certain cure for all cases of a few weeks or months' standing, and has cured hundreds of cases that had been pronounced hopeless cases of Consumption by experienced physicians. Try it, and you will certainly find relief. Any Cough that can be cured at all, this Balsam will assuredly cure.

Those who suffer from Bile and Liver Complaint should try the effect of Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-Bilious Pills, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, remove all impurities, give a healthy action to the Liver, and strengthen the Stomach. If bilious attacks are allowed to continue without using such a preventive, more serious casualties may arise. Dr. Wilson's Pills are a valuable remedy, acting immediately in the removal of Acidity in the Stomach, Indigestion, Dizziness, and Nausea, preparing the food thoroughly for assimilation, and rendering each tributary organ perfect in its functions.

Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment has stood the test of a series of years, and still stands unswerving for its excellence. It is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Cords and Muscles of Stiff Joints, strengthen Weak Limbs, and enable the crippled to walk again.

The question is often asked us, "Who is Professor Clark, the inventor of Clark's Dermal Condition Powders?" He is one of the most eminent Veterinary Surgeons the world ever saw, and the author of several works treating on disease of the horse, &c., and now used as text books in the several colleges in which a knowledge of this subject is taught. His Condition Powders have made him equally famous with those who were unacquainted with his writings.

Barbours was by no means the first to impose upon the public by means of metamorphosed animals. Sawley more than seventy years ago, saw at Bristol, a shaved monkey shorn for a fairy, and a shaven bear, in a check waistcoat and pants, sitting in a great chair as an Ethiopian savage. The poet says: "This was the most cruel fraud I ever saw. The unnatural position of the beast, and the damnable brutality of the woman keeper who sat upon his knee put her arm around his neck, called him husband and sweetheart, and kissed him, made the most disgusting spectacle I ever witnessed!"

The credit system has been carried to a pretty fine point in some districts, if we may judge from the following dialogue, said to have recently occurred between a customer and a proprietor:

How's trade, square?
Well, each trade's kinder dull now, maj-r.
Do any thing ter day?
Well, only a little—on credit. Aunt Betsy Pugh has not an egg's worth of tea and got treated for it till her speckled pullet lays.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.—Put a piece of paper in your mouth, chew it rapidly, and it will stop your nose from bleeding. This remedy has been used frequently, it is stated, and always with success.

Physicians say that placing a small roll of paper or muslin above the front teeth and under the upper lip, and pressing hard on the same, will arrest bleeding from the nose, checking the passage of blood through the arteries leading to the nose.