

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 18.
On motion of Mr. Keane the subject of the debate was referred to the Contingent Committee.

On motion of Mr. McQueen Dr. Sparden was appointed House Chaplain.

The Speaker read the report of the Hon. Judge Allen on the Thierault election petition matter, showing why said petition was set aside.

Dr. Dow, the Attorney General, Messrs. McQueen, Cotterell and Pickard were appointed a Committee on Privileges.

On motion of Mr. Cotterell a committee to examine the old and report new rules for the House was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Cotterell, King, McQueen, Flewelling and Davidson.

Messrs. Covert, Swin, Johnson, Theriault, Pickard, McLeod, Leighton, Marchie, Beveridge, Wynn, Rogers, Barker, McKay and McKenney were appointed an Agricultural Committee.

The Speaker informed the House that he had issued his warrant, directing the Clerk of the Crown to issue his Writ for the election of a member to serve in the General Assembly for the County of St. John, in place of the late Mr. Cairam.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 22.
The Lieut. Governor's reply to the Address was read.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson for Mr. Murchie presented the petition of Joshua Babb and others praying that the road from St. Stephen to Clarke's Point be placed on the great road establishment.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson presented the petition of John D. Greenlaw and thirty others for an act to incorporate the St. Croix Wharf Company.

From our Fredericton Correspondent.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 20.
Dear Editor.—On Thursday last was opened the Free School Parliament of New Brunswick, returned by the people at the general election by such sweeping and grand majorities—showing how the great heart of the people responded to the policy of the Government that introduced, and with such eminent success had worked for three years, one of the greatest boons that a legislature and government can give to a people. Education for all, by means to the provisions for which all must contribute in proportion to their property.

The ceremony of opening was in no way distinguishable from former occasions except in this, that the number inside and outside was larger. The Lieut. Governor in fine health, and in his full regulation dress of gold lace and cocked hat &c., occupied the chair in the Legislative Council, with that calm dignity which is always manifested by him when called on to fill any distinguished position. The attendance of both branches was very large, the only absent ones being the hon. Mr. Hamilton of the Legislative Council and the hon. Mr. Theriault of the Assembly. The members of the Assembly were all sworn in before Mr. Justice Weldon, at noon.

There was on the part of some of the members of the House a disposition to object to the choice of Speaker as understood to be determined by the Government. The unanimous election of Mr. WEDDERBURN, shows the wisdom of the selection the Government made in this matter, and I feel satisfied the Legislature will at an early day be thoroughly convinced, that in his unanimous election, they have acted most wisely, as he manifests full knowledge of the duties of the position, and promptly applies it to the questions that are presented for his ruling.

The House of Assembly is composed 18 members of the last House—2 who have been in the Legislature and 21 who for the first time take their seats.

Looking at the members from the gallery, and reverting to those whose places they fill, one arrives at the conclusion that the present House is a better one than the last; and that the newly seated are fast doing the work of the country, is evident by the more than usual promptness with which the question of the debates of session was disposed of to-day, not one hour being occupied in its discussion.

The passage of the Address in reply to the Speech called for little speaking except from the mover, Mr. Keane, who in one of his practical addresses dwelt shortly on the several subjects referred to. The division on the third paragraph referring to the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the School case, was expected. Mr. O'Leary in a very decided, Irish accent, made a speech which was to be expected from an opponent of the Law, and a strong advocate of the separate school sentiment of the County of Kent. Mr. Burns on this section made his maiden speech, evidently well studied; delivered however in a style and temper that did him credit. He speaks clearly, slowly, and apparently weighs his words before utterance.

There is expressed generally in both branches of the Legislature, a strong desire to have a short session, and the report of policy of the Government to provide a sessional allowance, seems to meet with general approbation.

The Surveyor General though suffering from a severe cough, is in his place. The other members from Charlotte so far as I can learn, have made a good impression. Mr. Murchie and McKay made their maiden speeches on the subject of the debates. There are few Bills as yet introduced, but next week some will doubtless pass. The Speaker is early in the chair, and seems desirous of urging on the business of the session.

sion, and promptness on his part, will doubtless be caught up by the members generally; so the session may be very short, and hence you will not have as many letters as usual for publication, from your old correspondent.

THE POLICE ACT.

For the Standard.
Mr. Editor.—I observe in the Standard that application is to be made to the Legislature to pass an Act for the establishment of a Police Force in St. Andrews. Are we not already heavily taxed, so heavily, that the burden falls upon three hundred rate payers to pay something like six thousand dollars of a tax. Before any such Bill is introduced, I trust our member Hon. Mr. Stevenson will be satisfied that the Act is sought for, by expression of the inhabitants at a Public Meeting, held for that purpose. An Act empowering the Sessions to appoint good competent Constables, who might also be special Constables, and to place them on duty when required would answer the people. Other details as to payment, &c., would be embodied in the bill. A larger business is required before the burden of taxation is increased. Foster the schools, and there will be little need of Police.

FAIR PLAY.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, FEB. 24, 1875.

MANITOBA is growing rapidly in all the elements which make a country; and from recent accounts we learn that its population will be still further increased during the spring, by a thousand families of Menonites, from Russia—a hardy race of people, industrious and peaceful, accustomed to a climate more rigorous than that of Manitoba. According to our namesake the Standard, published at Winnipeg, (a copy of which was handed us by a friend,) they have most of the institutions of older places; fine Churches, Lyceums, a Court House, and other public buildings; and the inhabitants can enjoy themselves at concerts, a theatre, or at a skating rink, at which a Carnival was held last month, when nearly two hundred persons appeared in fancy dresses. The Standard gives a full report of a lecture delivered by Chief Justice Woon, on "Imagination." The subject is treated in a scholarly style by the learned Judge, who by the way is married to the grand-daughter of the late Col. Hatch. Winnipeg has its Mayor and Corporation, two well conducted newspapers, mercantile establishments and factories. The price of land in the vicinity of the city has risen nearly 200 per cent. within a couple of years, and it is probable that ere long it will have a railway connecting that splendid country with its vast and varied resources, with the lower Provinces.

THE CONCERT at St. George, given by the St. Andrews Baptist Choir, on Friday evening last, was a most successful one. The choir, who by the way is married to the grand-daughter of the late Col. Hatch. Winnipeg has its Mayor and Corporation, two well conducted newspapers, mercantile establishments and factories. The price of land in the vicinity of the city has risen nearly 200 per cent. within a couple of years, and it is probable that ere long it will have a railway connecting that splendid country with its vast and varied resources, with the lower Provinces.

None of our St. John exchanges were received last evening, as the mail bag did not arrive at the Post Office. There must be proper watch of attention on the part of some employee. But St. Andrews readers are a long suffering and uncomplaining people. A visit from C. J. Bridges to investigate the postal service, might be as serviceable as it was to the Railway management.

In the Parliament of Canada, the School question was to come up on Monday, and it is even hinted that Mr. John Costigan will move an address to alter the constitution of the Dominion, without reference to the Legislature of this Province. It is not probable that such a motion will pass, as New Brunswick being one of the parties to the Act of Union, will be consulted before any change in its provisions is made. The good faith of the Dominion with all its parts, must be kept—or each Province will find a way to withdraw. The Government and Parliament will without doubt protect the rights of each Province. New Brunswick was the main spoke in the wheel of Union; without its adhesion it is not probable there would have been a Dominion to-day; and as the battle of Union was first fought and won in this Province—Mr. MacKenzie's government will suffer no wrong to be inflicted upon it. Try again Mr. Costigan—the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is still in existence.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT ST. STEPHEN.

This is not a mere sectional or local question, but one which should be viewed as an international one; it affects a large extent of country, and as such should be discussed upon its merits, and as "the noblest motive is the public good" we shall, according to our conviction point out as briefly as possible the advantages of and the necessity for such an undertaking.

It will not be denied, that the building of railways through the country has been of incalculable benefit; that they have been instrumental in developing its resources, and affording a rapid means of transit to bring its products to a market, or to a place of shipment, and that where rivers have to be crossed, of course bridges must be built. This is the case at St. Stephen. Like all new projects it has met with opposition from some interested parties, who perhaps own wharves, and whose business they pretend will suffer by competition with Calais. Did these people consider the interests of St. Andrews or any other part of the country, when they were urging the building of their Branch Railway? They did not, but looked to the welfare of their own locality. The projectors and advocates of the Railway Bridge are not tied down by sectional views or local prejudices, but appear to be actuated by a desire to promote the prosperity of the whole country. They know that the erection of the bridge will ensure not only the Grand Southern Railway, but will form one of the links of a still more important line, viz: the Megantic Railway, which will be the shortest, and consequently the most rapid line, connecting Canada with an open sea terminus at all seasons. With all these prospective advantages we notice by the St. Stephen papers that a comparatively small meeting was held there last week, to adopt measures to prevent the Railway Bridge

from being built. From the meagreness of the attendance we infer that little interest is felt in the matter; the meeting, however, appointed a committee to obtain signatures to Petitions praying Parliament not to pass an Act for building the Bridge.

One of the speakers referred to Dr. Tupper, and expressed surprise that he should favor the project, and he could only account for the good will which the Hon. gentleman manifested towards the bridge, by his ignorance of the wants of the County. This is certainly charitable towards our distinguished neighbor—but not specially modest in the speaker. If there be any man within the limits of the County of Charlotte who has a clear idea of its future possibilities it is Dr. Tupper. He has selected his residence with a view to what it may become, and is disposed to act as well as to talk. It is such men as he, who believe, and speak, and act, with faith, that are to be a benefit to us. One man who says it will be and shall be, is worth a hundred who go about saying and thinking it is no use to try.

As to the Bridge, Dr. Tupper sees it is one of the means of developing the interior by affording trade additional facilities, and he knows it is upon the stimulated activity of the interior and upon Railroad connection with Northern Maine, and through it with the valley of the St. Lawrence that St. Andrews has to depend. And it is plain that the St. Croix cannot be bridged at a place further down stream than the site proposed. It is therefore across the projected bridge that the Megantic and other Roads are to cross, having their ocean terminus at St. Andrews. As we write the St. Croix is frozen for ten miles below the contemplated site for the bridge, showing plainly that there is no ocean terminus above us.

Dr. Tupper is too broad a man and has too much experience in affairs, to be governed by little local jealousies; and our neighbors of St. Stephen must excuse him for not listening to their narrow views. We will be surprised if Mr. Gilmor mixes himself up in the petty quarrel. There is no reason why he should do so—no possible good to the county can come from his adopting such a course.

Dr. and Mrs. Parker and child, who left here a fortnight ago, we learn, by cable, arrived in London yesterday, Tuesday.

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There has been a marked and decided improvement in the state of the weather since Monday. The thermometer rose twenty degrees, and with the heat of the sun and rain the snow began to melt, and water is running in the gutters. It is to be hoped that the long continued cold weather has left us, and that the large drafts upon wood and coal has ceased, as the supply was reduced as low as it is generally about the middle of May.

A disastrous Fire took place at Portland, N. B., on Friday afternoon last, by which twenty-one buildings were destroyed, and upwards of fifty families left homeless. The firemen worked nobly, and succeeded in preventing the fire spreading. The origin of the fire was traced to an insane old woman, who was taken to the Asylum the same evening.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH STATE.—The United States Senate will probably pass within the next thirty days the bill for admission of Colorado into the Union, which was passed by the House on the 18th of June last.

A late number of the London Graphic has a Shipwreck Chart of the British Isles for the first six months of 1873. It is a painful picture to study, full of the saddest suggestions. On its outline of the British Coast wherever a shipwreck occurred during the period specified it shows a dot; and all around the Eastern and Southern shores of England the dots are frightfully numerous. Each dot, no doubt, has its own tale of suffering and sorrow. The most mournful consideration connected with the study of this Chart is that in all probability a very large number of the wrecks recorded on it was preventable.

[SPECIAL TO STANDARD.]

FREDERICTON, Feb. 21.
Crawford's bill disqualifying Dominion and Local Government employees from becoming members of the Upper House, passed. It does not apply to the present members.

Murchie introduced a Bill to incorporate the Union Meeting House Society, St. James.

The Auditor General's report was laid on the table by the Provincial Secretary. In reply to Cotterell, the Atty. Genl. said he would answer in a few days, as to whether the Government intended to amend the School Act.

Davidson introduced a Bill to repeal the Attachment and Imprisonment for Debt Act.

LEGISLATIVE INTELLIGENCE.—On the outside page we have published the Speech at the opening of the Session, and given a summary of the proceedings in another column. Our attentive and well informed Fredericton correspondent, Kappa, has written the first of his letters. He has attended the gallery for several years, and understands what to write. It will be noticed from his letter, that Messrs. Murchie and McKay made their maiden speeches, and from it we regret to learn that the Surv. Genl. is suffering from a cold, still he is in his place. Mr. Cotterell is busy at work on committees. It is satisfactory to hear that the Session will be a short one.

A NEW BLOCK.—We have the satisfaction of announcing that our member of Parliament Mr. GILLMOR, has, with a promptness and success, which entitle him to much credit, succeeded in his application for a Block to be erected on the sand bar at the Eastern ballast ground; the block will cost about \$5,000. The plans, specifications, and tenders will be here in a short time. Mr. Gilmor is to say the least, as successful as his predecessors, and may possibly outstrip them.

Chatham has great natural advantages as an ocean terminus over St. Andrews.—St. Lawrence Advance.

Well done Advance, you can "tell that to the Marines for the Sailors won't believe you." The assertion can only provoke a smile, from the fact, that for more than 40 miles below Chatham to the entrance of the Miramichi it is frozen like a rock for four months of the year, while St. Andrews harbor is open and easy of access at all seasons. Even as a summer terminus Chatham has other superiors as well as St. Andrews. Such statements as the Advance has put forth, will militate rather than advance any pretended claims for Chatham.

THE LATE COLD. The lowest the mercury fell in the Registering Thermometer at the Observatory in St. Andrews during the severe weather this winter, was 9 1/2 below zero. Nevertheless the St. Croix was frozen down to within a short distance of Robinson, and the floating large cakes of ice were carried into the inner harbor by the ebb tide and remained, leaving only a few open spots of water. The outer harbor from Indian Point is as navigable as in summer, and vessels arrive and depart without any obstacle.

RESIGNATION.—We learn from the Scottish American Journal that Dr. THOMSON, has resigned his charge of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York, in consequence of ill health, and advancing years. He will return to Scotland to spend his remaining years. Dr. Thomson was stationed in St. John for some time, and removed to New York about 24 years ago.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—We have received the March number of Ballou's Magazine, and find it as interesting, instructive and useful as ever. For the price Ballou's Magazine is the best in the country, as it has something to suit every taste. Love stories, sea yarns, adventures, and poetry, engravings of merit, and those of a comic nature.

Published by Thomas & Talbot 36 Broomfield Street, Boston, and for sale at all the periodical depots in the country.

Mr. Wm. P. Petridge formerly of Boston and now editor of Harper's Handbook of Foreign Travel, recently gave a grand dinner in honor of Col. Hoffman, who leaves the legation at Paris to serve in London under Minister Schenck. Minister Washburn and all the notabilities were present. Boston Journal.

[Mr. Petridge was a school-teacher in Yarmouth 29 or 30 years ago.]

Newfoundland is about to take her first step towards Confederation and is following the example of Prince Edward Island. A big railroad scheme is projected, and by the time a large sum of money is sunk, the Dominion will be asked to step in, and assume the debt, and pay a large sum of money beside. We see that the Government propose to remove many of the restrictions

on lumbering, and to throw open the lumbering lands of the colony to all-comers. Of the value of these lands there is a wide difference of opinion among persons who have "prospected" them.

When Don Carlos made his entry into Spain against the Republican Government and forces he asked and received the "joyful salutations, and the benediction of the Pope." When Prince Alfonso returned to wear the crown his mother had to abandon one of his duties was to free the country from Don Carlos and his followers, but notwithstanding this, the Papal benediction was also forwarded to him, and we suppose, the one sent to the Carlist pretender would be withdrawn. Alas! for the traditions of the church when it believes that might becomes right, and it blesses only where some substantial return is likely to be made.

This policy in the instances here stated, has caused no little talk in the political and religious circles in Europe, and Cardinal Antonelli in coming to the rescue of the Holy See through his organ, the Osservatore Romano, merely placed the policy of the Pope and his advisers in a more degrading light, by making it clear, that their good will only accompanies Alfonso XII so long as he holds the balance of power. "If the new King," says the Cardinal, "perseveres in the accomplishment of his programme, if he holds aloft the banner of religion, we shall rejoice at his accession, without being untrue to our selves, and without being unfair to towards Charles VI." If the contrary happens, we shall look upon what has happened as a misfortune, and we shall regret to think that the glorious flag upon which is inscribed "God, Country, and King," should have been furlled to make way for the Revolution." Surely Cardinal Antonelli has been studying with admiration the story of the "Vicar of Bray."—Scottish Am. Journal.

ENGLAND'S SOUTHERN EMPIRE.—England's Empire in the South Sea Hemisphere covers 3,000,000 square miles, the size of the United States, less Alaska. The white population of Australasia, at these great islands are called, was, in 1850, about 2,000. Now it is but a little less than 2,000,000. Victoria has grown from 77,000 to 732,000 in these twenty-five years a ten-fold growth. Queensland has grown from 9,000 to 122,000. Tasmania which had a population too small to be counted in 1850, has 100,000 now. New Zealand has grown ten-fold, in the quarter of a century, from 26,000 to 225,000. The population of Australasia is largely English and strongly Protestant. Emigration has been freely encouraged. Several of the colonies are no longer penal, and the actual number of criminals is very small.

If the Irish Home Rulers do not make an impression in the House of Commons during the present session, it will not be for want of energetic action in the country, or terrible threats what will be done with in the hated walls of Westminster. Mr. Butt, for instance, has intimated his intention of sleeping in the House along with his followers, so that the Scottish and English members will regard them as a nuisance, and be only too glad to grant every demand that their hateful presence may be got rid of. Major O'Gorman was wildly cheered by an Irish rural audience when he said that he hated every day he spent in London. Such talk as this, although it undoubtedly pleases the ignorant peasantry to whom it is usually addressed, and is the means of the agitators acquiring a little power and prominence, is but ill-fitted to gain the object they pretend to have so much at heart.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
Feb. 12, Daisy, Britt, Eastport, gen. cargo.
16, Mystic Tie, Stinson, St. John, mdze.
17, Willie Carson, Carson, fishing voyage.

CLEARED.
Feb. 24, Daisy, Britt, Eastport, Express.

Feb. 14th, arrd. at Delaware Breakwater, schr. Harold, Hanson, from Cardenas, for Philadelphia, in 16 days.



NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by this Department, at Ottawa till the

19th MARCH next, for the construction of a

Pier and Lighthouse

on the Eastern Sand-Bar, Passamaquoddy Bay, St. Andrews, N. B.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Agency of this Department at St. John, and the office of the Collector of Customs, St. Andrews, where forms of Tender can also be procured by intending Contractors.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, 11th February, 1875.

Feb 24-38

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