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## Poetry.

### Good Night.

Good-night, dear! I say good-night to thee,  
Across the moonbeam, tremulous and white,  
Beside the space between us, if thou be,  
Lean low, sweet friend! it is the last good-night!

For lying mute upon my couch and still,  
The fever-flushes vanished from my face,  
I heard them whisper softly, "Tis His will;  
Angels will give her happier resting-place!"

And so from sight of tears that fell like rain,  
And sound of sobbing smothered close and low,  
I turned my white face to the window pane,  
To say "Good-night" to thee before I go.

Good-night, dear! I do not fear the end,  
The conflict with the billows dark and high;  
And yet, if I could touch thy hand, my friend,  
I think it would be easier to die.

If I could feel, through all the quiet waves  
Of my deep hair, thy tender breath athrill,  
I could go downward to the place of graves  
With eyes as blue and pale lips smiling still;

Or it may be that if, through all the strife  
And pain of parting, I should hear the call,  
I would come singing back to sweet, sweet life,  
And know of mystery of death at all.

It may not be. Good-night, dear friend, good-night!  
And when you see the violets again,  
And hear through boughs with swollen buds  
The gentle falling of the April rain.

Remember her whose young life held thy name,  
With all things holy, in its outward flight,  
And turn sometimes from busy haunts of men  
To be it again her low, low, low, good-night!

I know hundreds of girls who would jump at the chance.

Don't talk that way, Kathie. You know I don't love Cousin Rupert, and I shall not live a month down in that ghostly old house. I'd sooner die than marry him, Kathie.

Then why accept him?  
Papa said I must.  
Oh, you're silly. What if he did?

She opened her black eyes wide with astonishment. To disobey her father was something so dreadful that she did not dare think of it.

What shall you do, Nora? I asked, after a pause.  
Marry him, and die, I suppose!  
And Geoffrey Mordant?

She flushed, and hid her face in my bosom, with a fresh burst of tears.

Geoffrey was a poor young man—one of her father's clerks. He had loved Nora since his boyhood, and she loved him in return; but her proud father would have laughed at the idea of his only child, the heiress of all the gold he was heaping up, wedding with his penniless clerk. But Geoffrey was a noble fellow, as clear and open as the daylight, brave and handsome—the very man to win a young girl's heart. He called on the evening after her engagement to Rupert Leyborne. I received him in the drawing room. The poor fellow's face was pale, and his eyes sad, but he spoke in a manly manner.

Mass Kathie, he said, after some other discourse, I have heard strange stories concerning this Rupert Leyborne. I don't think he's a good man; he'd not make Nora happy. She must marry him. We must save her somehow.

Then you'll have to do it by stratagem; you'll never persuade her to disobey her father. I've tried that.

While we were talking, Nora came in, with a letter in her hand, and her eyes streaming with tears. She did not see Geoffrey in the darkness of the doorway, and rushed to me at once.

Oh, Kathie, Kathie! she said, what shall I do?  
Why, what's the matter with you now, Nora?  
Why, papa has just bought me and her letter from Cousin Rupert, and he wants us to be married at Christmas down at the Hall. His father desires to witness the ceremony, and he's too infirm to come here. Papa has consented, and he's even ordered Mrs. Thorne to have my trousseau things in readiness. What shall I do, Kathie?

What do you intend to do?  
I must obey my father, Kathie.  
Then I can't help you.  
But I can, Nora!

That other voice, so deep and thrilling, made her start and tremble like a frightened bird. She came to her side, and took her little hands in his.

Nora, he said, you love, don't you? She was an angel, Kathie, I thought, you know I do.

Then, darling, will be a six to marry Rupert Leyborne? Tell your father this marriage will break your heart!

I have; but he is inexorable.  
Geoffrey talked a while longer, and then bade us good night. Turning on the doorway, he said, with an almost desperate brightness in his eyes, I have a right to you! Something will turn up—must turn up to stop this unholy sacrifice! At any rate, I shall watch over you. Goodbye!

She trembled at his words; but I think they awoke a faint hope in her heart. For myself, I had a thorough respect for the resolute young fellow, and wished him abundant success. But the fortnight went by in a bustle of preparation, and nothing at all escaped.

Nora's father never wavered in his determination, though he must have seen how his daughter drooped and faded, like a lily touched by the early frosts. He loved her tenderly, but looked upon her as a simple, senseless child, whom it was his duty in all things to control. Rupert Leyborne was a sober, settled man, and would make her a good husband; besides, he was very wealthy; and wealth went a great way with Mr. Wrayford. So he made up his mind that she must marry him; and he was a man who stuck to his determination.

At last, the morning of our departure came; and a dreary morning it was, in the early part of December. The streets were thickly coated with snow. We hoped that Rupert Leyborne would not come; but our hopes were vain. He was there at the appointed moment. There was no excuse for refusing to accompany him, so we went.

Your bridal wardrobe shall follow you, Nora, and I will be down in good time for the wedding, said her father, cheerily, as he kissed her good-bye; then, turning to his future son-in-law, You must be very tender to my little girl, Rupert, he added, with more genuine feeling than I had ever seen him manifest before, and try to win back the roses to her cheeks; she is looking delicate of late.

The country air will improve her, he said blandly, bowing, and smiling at Nora; but

there was no tenderness in his cold eye, no fond tremor in his voice; and that old impenetrable cloud hung as blackly as ever upon his brow.

Nora shuddered and drew back in the corner of the carriage that was to take us to the railway station; and I saw her start, and tremble, and finally burst into tears, as she caught sight of Geoffrey Mordant, standing at the opposite corner, waving his hand in relief in token of farewell.

At nightfall we reached our destination. The building was an old fashioned one, immense and heavy, its sloping roof coated with snow. Every door and window bore the barred and bolted look of a prison. An owl was hooting near at hand; a wild wind swept up from the river, clanking the bare branches of the trees, and rushing round the black gables, with a warning cry that might have come from the lips of a banshee. Nora clung to my arm in a tremor of nervous horror.

Kathie, Kathie! she whispered, how can I live here?

An old footman swung open the heavy front door, and admitted us. He conducted us through a long, dimly lighted hall, into a large, dreary looking apartment, which possessed but one single attraction, a glowing fire; but, after a while, another was added in the shape of a sumptuous supper.

This you see, we were snugly domiciled in Leyborne Hall, very snugly against our inclination. But our entertainment was princely. Our chambers magnificent; and Rupert expected himself to make the days pass pleasantly, inventing all manner of games and indoor amusements, and driving us out whenever the gleams of sunshine suggested the possibility of a drive.

But in spite of all his efforts the days were in a subtlely tedious, and would have been intolerably so, but for the society of our uncle, an old and very firm man, in that sunny stage of life, second childhood, who took a great fancy to Nora.

At last the Christmas holidays drew near, and gradually the old Hall was filled with guests, next of kin to the festive of the coming wedding.

In the meantime poor Nora hid herself in her chamber, with a clock that grew whiter and whiter each day.

In due time, her bridal tresses came down, and a sign of it was, Mr. Wrayford had been lavish to a fault. The bridal robe was of the richest and finest make and fabric; then the crown of diamonds, and flowers and acorns and jewels without number; and, in addition to all these, Mr. Rupert Leyborne presented his betrothed with an entire set of diamonds, worth in themselves a handsome fortune.

On the day before the wedding, we looked the things over, and arranged them on the chairs and sofas in our chamber. They were an imposing array, the gleaming robes, the brilliant jewels, and flashing diamonds. Then, as the wintry evening had already closed in, we ordered our maid to light our shaded and beautiful night lamp, and Nora and I sat down before the glowing fire, to have a last consultation.

She was to be married in the morning, and then there was to be the grand and kind of an entertainment. Her father, accompanied by a number of London friends, had already arrived at the Hall.

Suddenly, there was a slight rustling sound in the passage, and something between a squeak and a giggle. Nora dropped the comb with which she was straightening out her raven tresses, asking with a nervous start, What was that Kathie?

I am not easily frightened; indeed I pointed myself upon my unimpaired firmness and courage. I am quite sure that I haven't any nerves at all. But I confess to having experienced a queer thrill at that strange, speaking giggle; but I answered carelessly enough, Oh, a mouse in the wall, Nora. Don't be such a coward.

She picked up her comb, and laughed a little hysterical laugh, as she went on binding up her magnificent hair; but I noticed she continued to gaze nervously, from time to time, towards the dusky corners of the spacious chamber.

I don't know, she said at last, folding her hands upon her lap, and speaking slowly and thoughtfully; it may be a ghost, Kathie—for I believe this old house is haunted. Old Mrs. Ray, the housekeeper says it is—indeed she told me about it the very first week I came.

Why, Nora, I laughed, I did not think you were so silly.

No, no; I'm not silly, she went on, with a strange vacant look in her blue eyes that sent a chill to heart. I believe every word of it; she says she has lived here for years, and has seen it five times.

Nora are you crazy? Seen what?  
Why, she goes to be so. Her ghost—Lily, you know. He treated her unkindly—and broke her heart; and now she comes back to haunt him, trailing her white robes through the rooms, and moaning and gibbering till no one in the house can sleep.

For heaven's sake Nora! I exclaimed, with an uncomfortable feeling that a white ghostly figure might be just behind the back of my

chair; don't talk such nonsense. I never heard that Rupert Leyborne was unkind to his first wife.

Yes, she went on, in a rambling kind of a way. She was a pretty, happy girl when she came here; but his cruelty, and this dreadful old house killed her, and now she comes back. I heard her last night, Kathie, and saw a glimpse of her face—such a very sad face.

Nora!  
'Tis true, Kathie! I wasn't asleep—I didn't dream it. I awoke suddenly, and heard a soft, rustling sound, and then a low moan; and then a white, sad face, flitted through the darkness. Poor girl, she died so young. Mrs. Ray says—and he did not even stay with her at the last. I pity her so much. I shall die soon, Kathie—as soon as you shall go away and leave me.

[To be continued.]

## History Repeating Itself.

The reign of terror is now again paramount over all Paris, and the bloody scenes enacted there during the reign of the Girondins are being again repeated in the streets, and the ominous sound of the guillotine is again heard, and houses are already marked as holding victims for the guillotining.

Thousands upon thousands of those who have the means are already fleeing from the city, not knowing how soon an insatiable mob might seize upon them and had them without a moment's warning, to destruction. And as in the time of the French Revolution, the Girondins are again to be the victims, or to offer up any consolation, but to the wounded of the dying.

Strange that the French, who are generally styled by their fanatical father as his most faithful children, fall away so in the hour of danger, and perils from the teachings of their Church, and in fact show a perfect contempt for all religion, setting up a God or reason in their churches to be worshipped, and the legitimate clergy rendered powerless by the edicts of a set of madmen and fanatics, who are deluging the streets of Paris with the blood of the innocent, paying tribute and saving all law and order at defiance. How long this state of affairs will last it is impossible to forecast. It would seem to require a Napoleon I or an Oliver Cromwell who could make the masses of the population, and compel obedience to the law, but no such man appears to be forthcoming.

Napoleon III. appears to be watching events quietly at Chislehurst, and his rat at all an improbability that he may once more guide the reins of state, though whether he can ever "restitute" himself again into his former plenitude of power is extremely doubtful. That France will again, Phoenix-like, arise from its ashes is certain, but another century must pass ere this present reign of terror can be obliterated.

The Result of visiting a Temperance Family.

Some years ago when the Maine liquor law was in full force in that State, a young man from this Province had occasion to pay a short visit to some of his relatives then living not a hundred miles from Portland. The evening passed off pleasantly in conversation on family matters, until the hour of retiring came, without any sign of this accustomed glass of whisky toddy before going to bed, and our friend too polite to make any remark on the subject.

After a good substantial breakfast next morning, a walk round the farm was proposed. Before going out he was called on one side by his grandmother, who wished to say something to him, and on carefully closing the room door, said, I know you are accustomed at home to take a little spirit, but our family are so strictly temperate, we don't have any in the house; but I am getting an old woman now, and keep a little sometimes by me for medicine. Take some now, but don't say a word about it.

Thinking he would not get any more that day, he poured a very stiff glass, and put it out right, and was making his way out through the kitchen to join his uncle in the barn, when he was stopped by his aunt, who unlocked the cupboard, produced a tumbler with the spirit carefully corked up, and saying that being troubled with the rheumatism, kept a little to relieve the pains; request her nephew to take some, but to be sure and keep it a secret from the rest; feeling assured this would certainly be the last time of asking, a second dose followed the first, and our hero returned for the barn. He had not been long there, before the old man produced a flask from under the straw saying he was obliged to keep a little on there to help through with day's work, but he would not have any of the family know of it on any account. Of course it was impossible to refuse the pressing invitation, as no reasonable excuse could be framed without informing on the others.

After a short time he left to find the boys at work in the field at some distance off. Where, in honour of his arrival, they had invited some of their friends; and producing a jug from a concealed place in the fence, say-

ing they were obliged to keep it there, for fear of the old folks at home. Another room was disposed of, so that our friend was tucked as a peep—all through visiting a strictly temperance family.

The writer concludes for the truth of the foregoing, which proves that the abominable Penitentiary Maine Law, encouraged deception, and led to secret drunkenness.—Ed.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

FREDERICTON, April 3.  
The address in reply to the speech, moved by Tibbitts, seconded by Mr. Phillips, Messrs. Hatheway and Stevenson were sworn in by Judge Fisher.

April 6.  
Mr. Wedderburn presented a bill to relieve Volunteers from taxation to a certain extent. Messrs. Gough, Alward, Maher, and other members of the Legislature, have arrived.

Mr. McAdam introduced a bill relating to improvement of the streets in the town of St. Stephen.

Committee on Publishing Debates reported that G. W. Day had agreed to report, publish and mail 10,000 copies of the English debates for \$2,800.

A discussion followed, which upon the Provincial Secretary stating that the estimates had been made up, and no provision made for publishing the debates the money would have to be taken out of the Bye Roads appropriations, the recommendation to accept Mr. Day's proposal was negatived. Yeas 11, Nays 22.

During the debate some of the Members expressed their desire that the contingencies should read what was said by their Representatives.

Mr. Duval had changed his mind. The papers published in his section did not give the whole truth, and his constituents were anxious to know what "Joss" was doing in the Legislature.

Mr. Gough contended that the money for publishing the debates would be well spent, if the sayings of men, members could go abroad without being garbled and misinterpreted by a partisan press.

Mr. Hibbard thought it a pity the Government did not think a little about economy when they prorogued the Legislature a few weeks ago, at an expense of eight or nine thousand dollars.

Mr. Willis in a forcible speech defended the Press from the attack of Mr. Gough. It was a Press as free as liberal, as any Press in the Dominion or in the two worlds over; and if in its editorial columns it sometimes showed up the selfish designs of certain men, and placed a little of its true light before the country and the world, it was their legitimate province so to do. More than this it became some men, who with compliments and blandishments were willing to accept the favors of the Press, to turn about and when it turned their purpose had this same Press with charges so unfair and attacks so ungenerous.

Mr. Gough explained that he had not attacked the Press or the language of newspapers degraded by themselves. "Partisan press," &c. &c. as employed by Mr. G. As regards what was justly said, he hoped he never should so far forget himself, either a member of the Press or a gentleman, as to hurl across the horse at another's fire, men her epithets as "traitor" and "villain," language calculated to degrade the Legislature in the estimation of all respectable society.

How, Mr. McAdam would also vote against the expenditure.

Mr. Hibbard came down heavily upon Mr. Tibbitts. It ill became that hon. gentleman to charge any members on the floors of that House with changing his mind.—He, the very man who a few weeks ago vowed to stand by the opposition till the thick and thin.

Mr. Tibbitts replied that as he had listened to Mr. Hibbard's abuse, Mr. Hibbard must listen to a little abuse from him. He then charged Mr. H. with being the first man to break faith with the opposition; meeting in secret and parcelling out the offices all over the country, and thus a violating his solemn pledges.

A reliable rumor is that the Government will attempt to compromise the Electoral law by making Bedford Law Clerk of the Legislative Council at a salary of \$1,000, and making Bible Clerk of the Council at a like salary, and abolishing the office of Assistant Clerk.

It is believed the School Bill will be an almost exact copy of the Nova Scotia law.

Sheriff Campbell, of Redoubt, has been disgraced, and a son of Mr. Phillips, a comrade of the address, is appointed.

The Secretary's Budget will show that direct taxation for the ordinary expenses of the country cannot be much longer stayed off.

This morning a great many of the Bills



which went overboard last session, and which were then sent to the press, were introduced again.

FREDERICTON, April 8. — Mr. Young gave notice of a very important measure for Monday. He stated that he would be able to show that New Brunswick was not receiving equal justice with Nova Scotia, and that our expenditure is exceeding our income by about \$60,000 a year. — The resolution recites among other things that New Brunswick is now indebted to the Dominion in the sum of \$576,298, on which she is paying interest nearly \$30,000, and then resolves that in the opinion of the House the allowance of \$63,000 is insufficient to meet charges for which it was given. That the amount of debt of \$7,000,000, with which New Brunswick was allowed to enter the Union is not proportionate to the liabilities incurred on public works now the property of the Dominion, and that before any reduction is made in the annual subsidy to New Brunswick, in consequence of interest accruing on her public debt, due consideration to the propriety of placing her in the same position as Nova Scotia, and that an additional subsidy proportionate to that of Nova Scotia should be granted to New Brunswick, and that an address be presented to the Lieutenant Governor to this effect.

Mr. Gillespie introduced a Bill to regulate trading of non-residents in the several counties of the Province.

Mr. Wedderburn introduced a bill to disqualify certain persons from holding seats or voting in the House of Assembly.

Also a bill to revive and continue the Act relating to imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Adams gave notice that on Monday he would move for contracts &c. relating to the Mackinac bridge and bridge across the Nashuapungu river.

Mr. Tibbitts having moved to go into address Mr. Gough requested it be allowed to stand over.

The Government refused.

After a brief speech by Mr. Tibbitts, Mr. Adams, Crawford, King, Halliway and Moore, it was decided to go on.

Mr. Moore opposed postponement.

April 10. — The Provincial Secretary laid the Auditor General's report and that of the Chief Superintendent of Schools on the table.

Mr. Crawford introduced a Bill relating to payment of damages assessed for lands taken for highways.

Mr. Wedderburn introduced a bill to abolish the Legislative Council.

Mr. Crawford asked if the Government intended to make provision for revision of laws.

The Attorney Gen. replied in the negative, for the present at least, said the subject must probably soon engage attention.

In reply to Mr. White, the Provincial Sec. said the School Bill was in the printers hands and would be ready very soon.

Mr. McAdam introduced a Bill relating to appeal from decisions of County Courts.

Mr. Williams, the new member for Queens, introduced by Messrs Kelly and Harris a bill and sworn in by Judge Allen.

Mr. McAdam's Bill relating to repairing streets in Milltown agreed to.

Mr. Donald's Bill relating to sale of spirituous liquors was considered in Committee.

The object is to take power of withholding licenses out of Sessions and allow it to be decided by majority at town meetings. After speeches by Donald, McQueen, Willis, Crawford, Lindsay, Wedderburn, McAdam, Ryan, Gillespie, Cuddy, White, Napier, Blanchard and Moore, progress was reported.

April 11. — Mr. Hannington arrived and took his seat this morning.

Mr. McAdam's bill to erect part of St. Stephen into a separate Parish for ecclesiastical purposes was agreed to.

Mr. Wedderburn introduced a bill relating to County Courts.

Mr. Donald's bill to indemnify owners of meadows, &c., for damage from mill rubbish in certain cases.

Mr. Wedderburn introduced a bill relating to registry of deeds, &c., in the Province of New Brunswick.

In reply to Mr. Wedderburn Hon. Mr. Covert said that the Government did not intend providing inspection of holders of mill licenses.

Progress was reported on Mr. Wedderburn's bill to revive Act of last session relating to imprisonment for debt. It provides that no person shall be kept in goal for debt more than two years.

The Prov. Secretary submitted the report of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of University; the Surveyor General, the Crown Land report.

#### TELEGRAPH NEWS.

London, April 8. — Severe fighting going on in and around Paris.

The Government troops have gained a position within the city, but the Communists defended every inch of the streets with desperation.

There is a strong concentration of Nationalists in the Place Vendôme, and many pieces of artillery are in front of the Church of Madeleine.

A circular issued by Thiers announces the capture of the insurgents position at Courbevoie and the bridge at Neuilly by the Government troops.

Gen. Montaudon was slightly and Gen. Picquet was seriously wounded.

The losses of the insurgents were immense, and the positions captured were of decisive importance.

Minister Picard officially announces the complete success of the Government forces after a hard struggle lasting two days, Thursday and Friday.

Paris, April 7. — The slaughter on both sides yesterday and today was fearful.

Terror reigns, and the prisons are crowded. Churches, and houses of the aristocrats are pillaged, and all the priests imprisoned.

A great many murders have taken place. On this, Good Friday, there were no religious services in Paris.

German intervention is the only hope.

Paris, April 9. — There has been a cannonade all day, the Champs Elysees are completely deserted, and the National Guards are hiding in the cross streets, seeking protection from the shells, which fall in every direction, many of them close to the American legation.

The result of the 48 hours cannonade is that the Versailles troops have crossed the Seine and occupy St. Germain and Longchamps.

The drawbridge and floor of Porte Maillot are broken.

The Communists are building additional barricades in quarters threatened by the besiegers.

The flotilla of gunboats has been sent from Havre up the Seine to assist in operations against Paris.

Seize guns have also been despatched from Havre and Charbonny for attack on the forts occupied by the insurgents.

Paris, April 10. — Unless the Germans save us Paris must be on swim in blood.

The Communists grow more desperate and resort to fierce excesses.

The Conciergerie is filled with priests and nuns arrested on warrants calling them "citizens styled servants of a person called God."

Archbishop Darboy, was stripped naked, bound to a pillar and scourged for hours by a band of 200 men.

The losses of the Nationalists on Saturday and Sunday were 225 killed and 435 wounded.

Vermeil, member of Commune, was killed at the outposts.

The cannonade slackened yesterday.

Barricades are building by the Communists in Champs Elysees, Place de la Concorde and adjacent streets.

Iron clad flotilla in the Seine is in sight.

An attack is imminent.

[Special despatch to Standard.]

Fredrickton, April 12. — Business of the Session progressing rapidly.

The School Bill will be introduced to-day, the Estimates probably tomorrow.

Many local and private Bills are being pressed through, the disposition of the House is evident to do the business that the members may return to their homes.

Gough's conduct on Saturday opened the Opposition, among whom there appears to be no cohesion.

The St. Andrews Hotel Bill was introduced to-day.

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Are our sole agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, APRIL 12, 1871.

General Sessions.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace opened on Tuesday, 11th inst. WM. WHITLOCK, Esq., the senior Justice presiding. The Grand Jury was nearly all present, and elected Henry Frye, Esq., their foreman.

The charge of Justice Whitlock to the Grand Inquest was necessarily brief, as their duties are now confined to investigations of alleged infractions of the License Laws and the examination of Parish and County accounts.

The several Parishes at their annual meetings having duly investigated their own accounts, there is little in that respect to claim their attention, or to occupy the time of the Court.

The County Accounts are neither extensive nor complicated, and accompanied as they are by a report of the Clerk of the Peace, as County Auditor, only require as a general rule, a formal inspection by the Grand Jury.

This morning upon the Court being opened, ROBERT STEVENSON, Esq., was unanimously elected Chairman of the Session for the present term. As yet the Justices from other sections of the County are not fully in attendance, and with the exception of the questions of Tavern Licenses, will not probably have to determine any matters of unusual importance.

We are pleased to state that the finances of the County, as appears by the Treasurer's account are in a satisfactory condition, and fortunately no circumstances have arisen, that seem to demand any increased taxation.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.—We cannot know how far German pressure precipitated a combat between the Government forces and the mob, or whether Mr. Thiers' patience was exhausted and he felt himself strong enough to bring the controversy to a close. What we learn is that the civil war so often predicted, and so long restrained under the pressure of German invasion, has declared itself. It is a war of opinion dangerous to the repose of Europe if allowed to spread, and especially obnoxious to the Emperor of the Germans. There is one item of news brought by the telegram which, if true, is felt of terrible import. It speaks of the 4th Regiment of the Seine fraternizing with the rebels. This defection will be but the prelude to others, and opens a prospect of terrible calamities. Mr. Thiers assembled a formidable force at Versailles, quite sufficient to restore order, but the question now is, will they remain true to their colors? They are said to be drawn from the departments, and of the stamp of the Mobles who fought so well under Trochu.

The Montmartre rebels have shown that they are cruel, and as cruelty and cowardice are usually associated together, we anticipate their utter defeat when firmly assaulted. They have appealed to brute force, and must accept the consequences. Though it is not clear that any good results can follow shooting prisoners, there must have been exceptional causes to induce a military commander to resort to such extreme measures. Revolutions are not made with rose water, and this one will be more than usually sanguinary, because rebels are thoroughly armed, and have unlimited supplies of ammunition. The old quarrel between the Reds and Conservatives is about being decided in a manner that will leave the former very little inclination to resume the struggle.

Obituary.

It becomes our painful duty to announce in another column, the death of the Rev. JOHN ROSS, for upwards of twenty-two years Pastor of the Church of Scotland, in this place.

Mr. Ross was a native of Cromarty, Rosshire, Scotland, where he received the earliest part of his education. He afterwards entered Marischal College, Aberdeen, and graduated in 1825. He became a teacher, and labored with his characteristic zeal and great success; and raised himself by his talents and application to whatever excellence of honor he at any time attained. He chose the office of the Sacred Ministry, as that to which he should devote the best energies of his life, and was licensed to preach, we believe, in 1831. He soon after came out to Nova Scotia, and took charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Yarmouth. In May 1845 he was invited to become pastor of the Scotch Church in this Town, St. Andrews, N. B., and remained in charge of the congregation, and another 29 miles distant, until October 1857, when owing to failing mental ability, he resigned the office to the hands of the Presbytery.

The late Rev. gentleman was a knowledgeable to be a very able and zealous preacher of the gospel for many years after he came to St. Andrews, and took great delight (as was justly observed by his successor, the Rev. P. Keay, in his remarks at the funeral service in the Church) "in visiting the sick and the mourning, the widow, the fatherless, and the distressed; the Sabbath School appeared, however, to be his great delight."

About three years ago, he was called to mourn the loss of his amiable wife, by a sudden and unexpected death. This bore heavily upon him, and since then two of his daughters have been called away, the latter only on the 27th of last month.

For a few years before his retirement from pastoral duties, his mental power gave indication of serious injury and exhaustion, and this had gradually increased, so much so, that with the regrets that well arise at the death and departure of one esteemed and dear to many a heart, there mingle feelings of satisfaction that it has pleased his Heavenly Father to remove him; we sincerely believe, to the blessedness of His own presence and glory forever. We in common with many, join in sympathizing with his amiable and interesting family in their bereavement.

The Church was tastefully draped in mourning, and a large number of our citizens of all denominations were present there yesterday, and accompanied the funeral cortege to the cemetery.

Every fresh despatch from Cuba brings accounts of atrocities more horrible than the former. War, with any decent regard for the usages of the modern battle field, has long since degenerated into brutal butchery. This, in its turn, has given place to tortures and atrocities, unknown almost to savages. A few days ago it was announced that the Spaniards had captured and killed an entire party of guerrillas; later, that the volunteers had roasted a man alive, first driving a stake through his inside, and that whole families—either age or sex excepted—had been murdered. Quarrels are given on neither side, and Cuba has become the battle field for ferocious carnage. How long will it be permitted? Or must it, only cease, when there is no longer a hand to be raised in rebellion, no longer a rebel to be killed?

LEGISLATURE.—From the summary of Legislative action in our columns, it will be seen that the pertinent question put by the "News," has received a plain answer; the time which should be devoted to the public business, is wasted in dreary discussions by the Opposition. Mr. Gough moved an amendment to the sixth paragraph of the Address, which was nothing less than a Want of Confidence resolution. The "better terms" referred to, meant nothing less than a maneuver to upset the Government; he found, however, that his so-called amendment would be lost, by a large majority, and he withdrew it, stating that it was his own motion and not that of the Opposition, not one of whom had he consulted.

It appears also that a sharp encounter took place between Mr. Tibbitts and Mr. Hibbard, both of whom were members of the Opposition at the short session; Mr. Tibbitts accusing Mr. Hibbard of being the first man to violate the courtesy by taking upon himself to parcel out the offices. Mr. Gough and Mr. Willis had a passage at arms also on question of publishing the debates, in which Mr. Gough came out second best. The Press fortunately had one of its members on the floors of the House, who defended the "fourth estate." The "would-be" leader of the Government that was to be, but not, met his match in argument; Mr. Willis is too much of a gentleman to use such expressions, as "traitor," "villain," "a Government man in treachery and fraud." He is a man who can use "we" as an editor, reflects opinions of the people, and is also their Representative in the Legislature. It is no wonder that the young and talented Mr. Wedderburn said that "the House

would soon be as bad in language as the House at Ottawa." O, for the calm and dignified manners of the Simonds, Peters, Parkers, Johnsons, Pagnans, and other gentlemen, who in former days represented the Province—men who went to the House for the benefit of their constituents, and not to feather their own nest, by seeking Government offices with handsome salaries. It is well there are a few in the Legislature who possess that quiet dignity so essential to legislators.

The "Morning News" asks the following pertinent question of the Members of Assembly: "What is it to be, Gentlemen?" Are we to have a reasonably short, hard working session of our Legislature, in which every member will do his best to help forward the transaction of the public business; or are we to suffer under the infliction of half a dozen dreary battles of the windbags on the Legislative arena, as during the wearisome sessions of our last House.

TENNESSEANS SOLD AS SLAVES.—The Nashville "Union and American" vouches for the truth of a story, the important facts of which are the following:—

A Confederate soldier went to Brazil at the close of the war, taking with him his wife and two daughters—one 19 and the other 12 years of age. He was an educated man, having been a preacher in Montgomery County, Tennessee, but apparently his was not the sort of ability which makes men rich in such a place as Brazil, and after a while he became a bankrupt. According to Brazilian law the children of a citizen who cannot pay his debts may be sold as slaves, and the money thus obtained is applied in payment of his obligations. The unfortunate Tennesseean had become a naturalized citizen of the empire, and in accordance with the law both his children, now nearly grown to womanhood, were taken to the slave market and sold to the highest bidder. The price paid was \$1,200, by returning which the father can buy them back again.

The best and most intelligent Union men must entertain some fear, lest the conditions on which British Columbia is to enter the Union should be found to press too heavily on the resources of the Dominion, and will perhaps give utterance to their apprehensions on this head now and then, until in process of time their forebodings shall be proved to be ill-founded, as we trust they will. From some other quarters we may expect, until the next general Dominion election is over, an unlimited amount of exaggeration and misrepresentation. The outs, in their management of the affair, will of course stick at nothing they deem calculated to aid them in outwitting the ins.—[News.]

The weather for the past few days has been more like the first week in March than April. A cold rain with a strong South East wind has prevailed during the past night, and to-day snow has fallen to the depth of two or three inches.

The last number of the "Canadian Illustrated News" contains portraits of the Queen, Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, as fitting precursors of the illustrations of the Royal Marriage that will shortly appear in that journal. The portraits are well executed and are copied from the latest English photographs of the distinguished persons principally concerned in the recent union.

The Auditor General's Report for the year 1870, has been received and is made up with that efficient officer's usual correctness and care.

NEWS FROM RED RIVER.

Montreal, April 3.—Mr. Robinson, of the firm of Nichols & Robinson, brokers, who has just returned from Red River, states that it took him fifteen days to come through via St. Paul. Rice is at St. Joseph, suffering from a severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. There was very little snow in the settlements but considerable in Dakota.

The military force to be maintained is 86 privates and 5 officers. The force at present in the Province numbers 580 men.

Orange and Masonic lodges have been established by the volunteers, and are thriving. Smallpox is decreasing on the Saskatchewan, and general peace and quietness reign throughout the Province.

OTTAWA, April 8. — In the House of Commons after the routine business, Sir G. E. Cartier said that the desire of the Government was to prorogue the House on Wednesday next.

Holton did not see how it was possible to do so, as the Supplementary Estimates had yet to be considered and a number of the most important measures were in a very incomplete condition. He hoped the public business would not be hastily rushed through, but that these measures affecting the public welfare would receive that consideration which their importance warranted.

On motion for a second reading of the amendments to the Election Bill a long discussion arose, which lasted till recess. Several amendments were proposed.

Tremblays motion to adopt a system of voting by ballot throughout the Dominion was lost. Yeas, 39; nays, 90.

Costigan's amendment to abolish dual representation in the lower Provinces was lost. Yeas, 67; nays, 68.

Youngs motion to provide for holding the Elections for this House on one and the same day throughout the Dominion, was lost. Yeas, 56; nays, 66.

Mills moved amendment that in general Elections the same polling day shall be appointed for all Elections in each of the Provinces, though different days may be appointed in different Provinces, lost. Yeas, 58; nays, 66.

A YOUNG lady in Boston, whose allowance of money had been frequently cut short by the predictions of pick-pockets, hit upon the device of wearing in her person a pathetic appeal to the light-hearted gentry, in which the privations and sufferings she would have to endure (in abstaining for the balance of the quarter from gloves, matinee tickets, and French candy) were so feelingly and forcibly set forth, that her purse has been restored her intact, on three separate occasions.

Married.

At Saint Paul's Church, Yonkers, New York, on Tuesday, March 28th, by the Rev. Stevens-Parker, James S. B. Esq., Auditor General, to Emma Raymond, daughter of the late Hon. John R. Partelow.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

April 6, schooner Andrews, Boston, meal, apples, &c. Robinson & Glenn.

Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, lumber &c. 8. Clara, Clark, Boston, hides &c. R. Ross.

10. Broadfield, Port, Portland, locomotive, and flour, N. B. & O. Railway.

CLARENCE.

April 4, Albert, Maloney, Portsmouth, 2414 sleepers R. Ross.

5. Franklin, Costa, Boston, 2040 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.

Bell, Clark, Portland, 1300 sleepers, R. Ross.

Lacon, Kilpatrick, Boston, 2800 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.

6. Esther, Maloney, Portland, 3000 sleepers, R. Ross.

Jane, Clark, Boston, 3400 sleepers R. Ross.

8. Will Walsworth, Clark, Pembroke, 17 tons pig iron, W. Whitlock.

Union, Maloney, Boston, 2300 sleepers, R. Ross.

Olive, Matilda, Simpson, Boston, 40 M. Bonds, 50 M. scumming, D. H. Budge.

10. Bright, Florence, Waycott, Portland, 2308 sleepers, 210 M. shingles, R. Ross.

11. Nettle, Andrews, Boston, 3000 sleepers Robinson & Glenn.

Passes in Forts Monroe, 6th inst, Brig Bacador, from Matanzas.

GEO. STEWART, JR.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Chemist and Druggist,

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c., 24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

ORDERS from the Country promptly executed. Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Refitted. Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.

april 12 71—ly

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Customs Department, Ottawa, 30th March, 1871.

UNINVOICED GOODS.

NOTICE.

By the direction of the Hon. the Minister of Customs.

NOTICE is hereby given that, from and after the first day of May next, the 49th section of the Act respecting the Customs 31 Viet. Cap. 6, which declares that "if any package is found to contain goods not mentioned in the invoice, such goods shall be absolutely forfeited," will be strictly enforced, and the goods not invoiced shall be absolutely forfeited accordingly.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

april 12

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at the next Session of the Local Legislature, application will be made for an Act to incorporate the "L'Evang Mining Company."

april 10

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

THAT neat and commodious COTTAGE with outbuildings, garden and 1/2 Lot, situated at the corner of Queen Street, St. Andrews, belonging to Mrs. Babcock Stinson, who is about to leave the Province. The property is pleasantly situated, and commands a beautiful and extensive view of the Bay. It contains a lot of land 160 by 80 feet, fronting on Queen street and the road leading to St. John. The Cottage contains sitting room, drawing room, large bed room, kitchen, pantry, and out kitchen on the ground floor; four bedrooms, and a large hall with summer window, suitable for a sewing room in the winter season. Together with Barn, woodshed, and other suitable outbuildings, a good cellar with hard and soft water; the garden is in excellent cultivation. The above will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars and terms, apply to the owner on the premises, or

Hon. R. STEVENSON, St. Andrews, April 4, 1871.

Public Notice.

AN Application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its ensuing Session for an Act to enable the Town of "St. Andrews" to give to the "Saint Andrews Hotel Company," a bonus of Five Thousand dollars, or to take Stock in the said Company to that amount; and to authorize the Justice of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to issue Debentures upon the credit of the said Town, to facilitate the operations of said Company.

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