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No 8



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Friday, January 24, 1868.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
Minister of Customs and under the authority
given and conferred by the 123 clause of the Act
20 and 31 Vict. Cap. 5, entitled: "An Act re-
specting the Customs."

HIS EXCELLENCY IN COUNCIL has been pleased
to make and prescribe the following "Regulations"
respecting the Warehousing and Bonding of Wheat,
Maize or other Grain that may be ground and
packed in bond, that is to say:

1. That the Collector or other Officer of Customs
at any Warehousing Port in the Dominion of
Canada, may deliver without payment of duty,
to the importer of any Maize or other grain from
which flour or meal can be manufactured, on pro-
prietor entry being made of the same, any quantity
of such Maize or other grain for the purpose of
drying, grinding and packing in such place and on
such premises as shall be particularly described
by such importer or owner.

2. That such buildings used for drying, grind-
ing and packing of Maize or other grain and the
premises thereto belonging, with the description to
be given thereof as aforesaid, shall, for the pur-
poses of drying, grinding and packing Maize and
other grain under the above mentioned Act, be
deemed and considered a Government Bonded
Warehouse, and that none of the Maize or other
grain so brought into the said drying, grinding
and packing building or upon the said premises,
shall be removed therefrom without a proper ex-
port warehouse entry and the payment of all duties on
the same, if intended for home consumption with-
in the said Dominion, or upon due entry thereof
for removal or exportation under the usual bonds;
nor shall any flour, meal or other products from
the Maize or other grain aforesaid, be removed
from the said premises without due entry aforesaid,
either for consumption as aforesaid, for re-
moval or exportation and payment of all Customs
duties legally due on the flour, meal and other
products into which the said Maize or other grain
shall have been manufactured as the case may be,
allowance having first been made of five per cent
on the said flour or meal for shrinkage in those
cases in which the corn or other grain has been
kiln dried before grinding.

3. That before the importer or owner of any
maize and other grain aforesaid shall, for the pur-
pose of drying, grinding and packing, be entitled
to obtain the delivery thereof either ex-ship upon
their importation into the said Dominion, to be
carried thence to the drying, grinding and pack-
ing buildings and premises aforesaid, or out of
any Customs Warehouse, in which the same may
be warehoused, he shall give bond with two suffi-
cient sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector of
Customs at the port where such Maize and other
grain are imported or warehoused, in a penalty of
double the amount of duties payable on the
same, with the condition that the whole amount
of duties so payable upon the quantities of
maize and other grain so delivered upon arrival
or out of the Customs Warehouse as aforesaid, for the
purpose of being dried, ground and packed in
bond, shall within six months from the date of
the bond to be so entered into, be well and truly
paid to the Collector of Customs aforesaid for the
use of Her Majesty, and the said importer or
owner shall, before he can obtain the delivery
aforesaid, further enter into and execute to the
Collector for the use of Her Majesty as aforesaid,
a general bond, the said importer or owner in the
penal sum of one thousand five hundred dol-
lars, and two approved sureties in the sum of three
hundred and twenty-five dollars each, conditioned
that at no period shall the quantity of maize or
other grain, or the product thereof in the said
building or premises be less than the quantity on
which the bond or bonds for duties herebefore
mentioned, shall be outstanding and unpaid.

4. And for the purpose of further securing the
due observance of the foregoing Regulations, the
Collector of Customs, the Surveyor of Customs or
warehousekeeper or other approved officer of
Customs at the port where the Maize and other
grain shall be so bonded, or at the port nearest to
the said drying or grinding and packing premises,
shall at all times when such operations are being
carried on therein have free access to and upon
the said drying, grinding and packing buildings
and premises for the purpose of verifying the
quantity of maize or other grain and their prod-
ucts therein, and any reasonable expenses atten-
ding such inspection shall be borne and defrayed
by the importer or owner of the maize and other
grain so undergoing drying, grinding and packing
in bond.

The order of His Excellency in Council of the
1st August, 1867, prescribing Regulations on the
above subject, but restricted to the Provinces of
Quebec and Ontario, is hereby revoked.

W. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 1, 1868.

BILL STAMPS for the purpose of complying
with the provisions of an "Act to impose dis-
cussion Penalties on Bills of Exchange,"
will be for sale at the Post Office St. Andrews,
St. George and St. Stephen, where every in-
formation respecting them may be obtained.

JOHN McILLAN.

Poetry.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

BY SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the vernal air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait, through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all de-o'-ate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice whose joyous tones
Made glad the scene of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And where He sees a soul too bright,
Or hearts too pure for taint and vice,
He leads us to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless Universe
Is life—there are no dead.

Interesting Tale.

OVERBOARD IN THE GULF.

A man overboard! I heard the cry distinctly
as the dark waters whirled me astern—
Who? Where? Heave over a coop! Can
you see him? Clear away the quarter-boat!
These were the cries that followed each other
in rapid succession, accompanied with the hur-
ried tread of feet, which rose even over the
sounds of the whistling hurricane, and of the
roaring water in which I was immersed.

We had been out from Marseilles about
three days, and were now well up with the
Stretas. A gale which had begun just after
dawn had increased with such violence, that
before the afternoon set in we were lying to
under a stormy sky. Noticing that the
head of the boat was chafing loose, I had gone
up to repair it, when a sudden lull came
from the stern, and I found the boat
spinning round like a top.

At first I sank plump, as if tied to a shot;
but in a few seconds began to ascend. When
I reached the surface, however, it was to find
myself whirling from the vessel's side, with a
confused noise of the howling tempest and the
bubbling waters in my ears; yet over all rose
the shouts of my messmates.

I was so blinded by the water, that I could
not immediately see. I spun round and round
as in a whirlpool, for I had been caught in the
eddies under the stern. I looked to windward,
for the ship; forgetting that a heavy vessel
would make more leeway than my light per-
son. Just as I sank in the trough of the sea,
however, I caught sight of the tall spars pitch-
ing a short distance to leeward; and when I
rose on the next wave I took care to have my
eyes fixed in that direction. I could now be-
hold the men in the rigging on the look-out,
and hear again distinctly their eager and ex-
cited cries. They were all gazing to leeward,
and consequently could not see me.

Where was I?—I just can't see him—can
you?—There—he has just sunk in the trough—
no! I am not—he!—Hillo!—Hillo!—Hillo!

While these cries were following each other,
the skipper himself came on deck; and spring-
ing on the bulwark, he took a rapid glance around
the horizon. I thought his eye had lighted on
me, for, unlike the rest, he turned to wind-
ward; but, after hasty glances in the right di-
rection, he too, looked off to leeward. How
my heart sank within me! Was I to perish
and within hearing too, in consequence of this
mistake of my messmates? I raised my voice

and shouted. I could still hear the answers.
Ahoy!—ahoy!—ahoy!
There—that was his voice certainly—can't
you see him yet?

Ahoy!—ahoy!—ahoy! I repeated,
straining my lungs to the utmost.
Hillo! replied the stentorian voice of the
skipper, the words struggling faintly against
the wind.

The ship was rapidly drifting down to lee-
ward, and I knew that if not soon discovered
I was lost, so I shouted again—
Ahoy!—ahoy!—ahoy!

The last word was fantastically prolonged,
and I watched its effect for a full minute with
intense anxiety. It was evident from the
manner in which my comrades on board
glanced astern around the horizon, as also from
the shouts which they uttered in reply, that
my cry had reached them. I could not indeed
hear their hail, but saw their hands to their
mouths as when persons shout loudly. Alas!
the same fatal error of still looking the wrong
direction prevailed among them; not an eye
was turned to windward. My heart died
within me.

Oh! God! I cried, they do not hear me,
and I am lost. My mother—my poor, poor
mother!

I forgot to mention that, on my falling
overboard, the cook, who had been cleaning
knives in the galley, had mechanically flung
the board he was using into the sea. Luckily
it floated near me, and catching it, I placed it,
end up, under my chin, and thus supported
my head above the water without difficulty.
But for this, perhaps, I should have been
swamped already by the surges which would
have broken over me continually, but which I
now gently rode. I also had on my oilskin
cap and coat; an equally fortunate circum-
stance.

After giving way, therefore, for a few min-
utes to despondency, as I saw the ship drift-
ing off, I rallied myself, and reflecting that
hope never dies while there is life, began to
consider my situation more calmly. The com-
parative buoyancy of my dress, added to the
board I had so fortunately obtained, would
enable me to keep afloat for an hour, or per-
haps for even a longer period, and in that
time what chances might not turn up? I
knew the Gulf was crowded with vessels, I
had observed a French frigate lying to wind-
ward just before I fell overboard. The direc-
tion in which I was drifting would carry me
near her, when I might be more fortunate in
attracting attention. I cheered my heart with
this reflection, and began to look out for the
man-of-war.

My first object, in this new frame of mind,
was to get rid of my boots, which were by this
time full of water, and began sensibly to drag
me down. With great difficulty I succeeded in
pulling them off; for I had to retain hold of
my board with one hand while I worked at
the boot with the other. At last I was rid of
those dangerous encumbrances, and, floating
more lightly, had a better opportunity to look
around. Of course, my vision of distant ob-
jects was cut off every moment of my being
carried down into the trough of the sea. No
instant, until at last I saw the ship, floating
on the dark, glistening surface of the im-
mense billows, as I saw myself sinking away
from them, as if to the very bottom of the
ocean.

With what horrid mockery the glassy wa-
ters seemed to rise mountain high all around
me. Suddenly, when I was at the lowest, I
would begin to ascend, as if by magic from
that gloomy gulf, my velocity increasing every
moment, until at last I would shoot upward
above the crest of the wave, like an arrow
propelled from the abyss. A toss of the head
to shake off the water, a long drawn breath,
to recover myself, a hasty glance around, then
I was whirled downward again, half smothered
in the wild abyss.

I had been overboard half an hour before I
caught sight of the French frigate. When at
last I beheld her, I could scarcely restrain a
cry of joy. She was drifting rapidly towards
me and pass within hail. How beautiful she
looked! Her symmetrical hull, that floated
boonantly as some wild fowl, her tall spars,
unrelieved of a single bit of canvas, except the
close reefed mainmast sail under which she
was lying to; these, peering against the hori-
zon, formed together a picture of grace and
beauty unsurpassed.

Now she would pitch head foremost into the
sea; now slowly rising dripping from the deluge,
here and there a look out was visible,
dotted her rigging.

As she swung pendulum like, the wild and
whirling clouds that rapidly traversed the dis-
tant sky seemed one moment to stand still, and
then to speed past her with accelerated velo-
city. In the midst of this picture, I, still
felt all the charm of this picture.

Suddenly I reflected—that if I should miss
the frigate? There were other vessels in sight,
but none in my track, for by this time I could
discern with some approach to accuracy, the
direction of my drift.

Again the thought of my mother came up
to me. I was her only son—her almost sole

help—the comfort and darling of her old age.
Perhaps even now she was thinking of me—
I seemed to see her silver hair, and hear her
mild voice once more. Then the vision of
that grey head bowed in grief arose. I beheld
her in the weeds of deep mourning, bent in
body and prostrate in mind. They had told
her that her child had been lost overboard
months ago, and was now a thousand fathoms
in the sea. I groaned audibly. God knows
even in that awful hour, it was less of myself
than of my mother I thought. I was now
rapidly approaching the frigate.

Hillo!—hillo! I cried, waving my arm
above my head, as I rose on the crest of the
wave.

I had but an instant to watch the effect of
my cry, before I was submerged again. But
there was time enough to assure me that I
had not been heard.

Inocued with terrible misgivings that my voice
was much weaker than it had been half an hour
before. Was I so soon becoming exhausted?
At this rate, and hour more would probably
extinguish my life.

This idea filled me with alarm, and as I gained
the crest of the next billow I made a des-
perate exertion to shout both louder and quick-
er.

Hillo!—hillo!—hillo!—hillo! I frantically
cried.

It was still prolonging the sound when the
comb of the wave went over me, and half blind-
ed me as well as smothered, I was tumbled
headlong down into the trough of the sea,
which I reached more dead than alive. I was
still so exhausted when I rose on the next
billow that I could not speak.

With agony inexpressible I saw myself nearly
abandoned of the frigate. Another descent,
another mad whirl upward, and I found her
shooting from me. I was now almost delirious
with despair.

Hillo!—ahoy! I cried. Oh! for the love
of God, hear me!

I fancied I saw a lookout turn toward me.
I knew he must have heard me. If I could
have remained on top of that surge a instant
longer, his eye would have fallen on me; but
the insatiable gulf demanded me, and seized in
the embraces of the pitiless waters, I was hur-
ried downward to darkness and death.

[To be continued.]

SELF-EDUCATION.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN.

Great men learn very little of what the
world admires them for knowing, during what
is called their "educational course." They
are men who are constantly observing little
things and great things passing around them,
and they remember what they observe. They
take advantage, too, of spare moments to pick
up information from encyclopaedias, dictionaries,
—any books which happen within reach. Mr.
Boecker remarked some days ago that he
read the whole of Froese's England between
the courses at dinner. We do not commend
him for this particular practice, for the dinner
table is a place for sociability, and not for
study; but as an illustration of the principle
by which great men gain their information it
is excellent. This being constantly on the
alert wherever you may be, constantly exercis-
ing the mind and the memory, is the secret of
success in his direction. Direct and laborious
study, if one has time, is of course essential;
but it is the constant accumulation of little
things and small parts of great things which
give the grandest results. A few rules may
easily be followed by any one:

1. If you are reading, never pass a word
table in a place for sociability, and not for
study; but as an illustration of the principle
by which great men gain their information it
is excellent. This being constantly on the
alert wherever you may be, constantly exercis-
ing the mind and the memory, is the secret of
success in his direction. Direct and laborious
study, if one has time, is of course essential;
but it is the constant accumulation of little
things and small parts of great things which
give the grandest results. A few rules may
easily be followed by any one:

2. As far as possible, consult encyclopaedia
on all subjects which you do not understand.
Do not waste your time in doing this; but
there are a thousand little moments would be
otherwise lost, and the information picked up
in this way is an excellent foundation for fu-
ture requirements. When subject are brought
up in conversations or lectures, they are fami-
liar, and further facts can easily be remem-
bered. Keep a note book and set down items to
be examined; save the moments when you
are alone; pick up books; glance over them;
try to remember what you read.

3. Above all listen to other men and women
when they are in society, in the street,
in the cars; listen to men and women; with

er the knowledge, a little from each on their
own affairs, trades and professions, which they
drop incidentally in conversation. Be easy
in conversation, however, and do your share, if
you expect other men to speak their own
thoughts freely. Remember, above all that it
is this knowledge obtained among men
and from men that is the most useful in any
walk of life, literary or commercial. Walter
Scott was asked how he had accumulated his
wonderful knowledge of the habits of men,
their trades, and their modes of thinking. By
meeting the men themselves, talking with
them, and remembering what they said, was
the substance of his answer.

One general rule will cover them all, per-
haps: Be on the alert; look out for little op-
portunities; keep your eyes and your ears open.

Opening of the Legislature.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 13th.

The Legislature met to-day at two o'clock.
Bliss Botsford, Esq., was proposed for Speaker
by Mr. Kerr and seconded by Mr. Hibbard,
and elected without opposition.

His Excellency having commanded the at-
tendance of the House in the Council Chamber,
and being seated upon the Throne was pleased
to open the session with the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Hon. Members of the
Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker and Gen-
tlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have much pleasure in meeting you in gen-
eral assembly and in being able to congratulate
you on the generally prosperous state of the
Province. Providence has during the past
year blessed the labors of the husbandman.

The fisheries as far as prosecuted have been
generally successful, and, altho' while circum-
stances beyond our control have to a certain
extent dampened the prospects of our enter-
prising shipbuilders, yet I trust with the con-
tinuation of peace in Europe and the conse-
quent improvement in the trade and commerce
of the world, combined with the facilities for
shipbuilding in this province and the acknow-
ledged energy and skill of our people, that we
may reasonably hope for an improvement in
this most important branch of business.

The Provincial Exhibition held at St. John
during the last autumn gave satisfactory evi-
dence of the advanced state of our manufac-
tures.

It is highly gratifying to me to be able
to inform you that the state of our revenue is
highly satisfactory and that after providing for
all the ordinary services there will be a sur-
plus amply sufficient to enable you to make
the usual provision for roads and other public
works. At the same time taking in considera-
tion the increasing wants of the province with
a revenue to a certain extent limited I would
earnestly recommend you to adopt and enforce
a rigid system of economy, and as far as prac-
ticable retrenchment in every branch of the
public service.

With this view measures will be submitted
to you for the abolition of such public offices
to which salaries are attached as are not ab-
solutely required for the exigencies of the pub-
lic service also for the more careful collection
and management of the public revenue and
for the more speedy collection of Crown debts.

Your attention will be called to amendments
in the County Courts act with a view of ren-
dering those courts as beneficial as possible to
the public interest.

Your attention will be invited to other mat-
ters tending to develop the resources of the
Province, facilitate its settlement and amend
the educational system.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of
Assembly:

I have directed the accounts of Provincial
income and expenditure to be laid before you,
also estimates for the ensuing year which have
been framed with due regard to the resources
of the Province.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the
Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker and Gen-
tlemen of the House of Assembly:

Since the last meeting of the Legislature of
the Province the act of Parliament for the
Union of the Provinces has come into force,
and I confidentially trust that when the opera-
tion has been fully tried and tested it will
be found to advance the social and political
interests of the Dominion over which it ex-
tends.

After the members had returned to the
House, Dr. Dow moved that a Committee
be appointed.

Kerr said that Contingent Committee should
endeavor to retrieve such as much as possible.

Debate Committee submitted a report of the
effect that they did not consider a report of De-
bates necessary, they thought report of papers
sufficient. The Report was adopted by the
House.

"I'm afraid you'll come to want," said a girl
lady to a young gentleman. "I have come to
want already," was the reply. "I want your
daughter."

LEGISLATIVE INTELLIGENCE.

Parliament, Feb. 14.
After the resumption of the House this morning, another discussion took place on Economy. The propriety of dispensing with some of the public servants was on this occasion the theme. Nothing resulted from it. There appears to be reticence on the part of every member as to the necessity of it. They have not caught the disease seriously; but are compelled to feign it by the urgent demands of the public.

A report of the Contingent Committee submitted to the House, and was read. It contains the following recommendations, among them that the travelling privilege be confined to long members, but that they be strictly enjoined not to extend their travels beyond their own constituency. The report was received.

The report of the Contingent Committee was taken up. It provides that each member of the House be allowed \$8 for stationery for the Session; that the Clerk and his assistants be supplied by the Board of Works, and that no bills for stationery procured from other sources shall be entertained. It also provides as above stated that members of the House shall not be allowed to make other letters than those connected with their own business.

The Address in reply to the Speech was adopted with a round of applause in favor of direct taxation for school.

Many approved of the principle, but doubted if a country is prepared for it.

In answer to Mr. Hubbard the Secretary stated that the export duty is at present collected by the Dominion officers free of charge and that the inducement of continuing this system would engage the attention of the Government.

The Secretary replied, in answer to Mr. Cane that the Government would endeavor to remove the inconvenience felt by school teachers in procuring payment of warrants since appointment of Receiver General.

The Address in reply to the Speech passed in Legislative Council today.

Mr. Babbitt moved a resolution to dispense with Official Debates. It was carried, only Messrs. Cane, McInery, Peck and Taylor, opposing.

The following are the names of the members composing the Standing Committee of the Assembly.

Contingencies—Dow, Hubbard, Gough, Keane, Stevenson, McQueen.

Privileges—McQueen, Peck, Kerr, Stevenson, King.

Education—Moore, King, Montgomery, Frye, J. Flooding.

Fisheries—Cran, Bliss, King, Kerr, Taylor, Bliss.

Agriculture—One member from each County.

Accounts—Cane, Peck, Lindsay, Thomson, Kerr.

Immigration and Colonization—Hartley, King, Cane, Dow, McQueen, Peck.

Shipping—Gough, Kingston, Babbitt, Montgomery, McLeod.

Lumbering—Pickard, Glasier, Cane, Taylor, Bliss.

Mining &c.—Peck, Moore, Hartley, Frye, Cran, Butler.

Fredericton, Feb. 15.

At 11 a.m. the Address in Reply to the Speech was gone into and passed to the seventh paragraph, without debate.

Gough said in his opinion the present School Law should be abolished and the system of direct taxation instituted.

Lindsay replied that it would be better to allow the Government time to bring in their measures.

Hartley agreed with him and favoured abolition of County Courts.

Kerr thought the School Law should not be made a matter of party contention; he said the present Educational system should be abolished.

Pickard made a short but enthusiastic speech in favour of Free Schools.

Flannagan followed agreeing with him; he said he had advocated the principle years ago. Bliss favored school taxation and the abolition of the County Courts.

Inhabit moved for papers connected with the Export Revenue on lumber.

Babbitt moved for the correspondence with the Dominion Government relating to the establishment of County Courts.

The Attorney General gave notice that His Excellency would wait on the Hon. at the Council Chamber three times to receive all Addresses presented to him.

Feb. 15.

Mr. Kerr introduced Bill relating to Excesses.

Mr. Stevenson bill to amend Law of Jurisdiction in civil suits.

Mr. Stevenson bill to authorize assessment on Charlotte County for purpose of forwarding information to General Government on Intercolonial Railway route; also to pay expense of surveying Hamilton Branch Railway.

Feb. 17.

Mr. Stevenson introduced a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of Charlotte to lease a piece of public land in St. Andrews, for the benefit of the Poor of the Parish.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley had before the members additional papers on the subject of the Alabama claims; these documents have already been published.

It has been decided that the British Wood Japan Mail Steamers shall cease calling at the Island of St. Thomas, but some other place, probably Jamaica will be chosen as the ship station for the steamers.

London, Feb. 15.

Lennox who was convicted of treason and felony but not of murder was yesterday brought before the Court and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 15 years.

Lordy Dwyll continues very ill.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir:—As there appears to be at the present time, a feeling and spirit of unreconciliation against the present system of education in our town, would it not be well to have the whole subject properly and fully discussed through your columns. Oftentimes complaints are made and fault found when in reality there are no sufficient or plausible grounds for such complaints. You know sir, that almost every community has its professional quacklers, and perhaps St. Andrews in this respect, is not an exception to the general rule. According to the Standard of the 5th inst., our schools all appear to be in an unusual healthy state. The Grammar School taught by the Curate of "All Saints" Church, having sixty-two scholars in attendance, and the Roman Catholic School fifty more. The female school, of which I believe with but two exceptions, hold their classes, are very numerous and attended. Wherein then does this great fault lie? Perhaps your correspondent "Public Opinion," will be able in his next communication to bring the transgressor to the light, that his deeds may be repressed.

I would ask your correspondent by what rule, or by what authority, he speaks in the name of the public? Will public opinion in St. Andrews, be tested to-day to the fullest extent, say that the Act passed by the Legislature of N. B. in A. D. 1812 constituting the Board of Directors of Charlotte Co. Grammar School, is unjust and unfair, &c.

Will "Public Opinion" say that a wrong is done to other denominations in St. Andrews by having that Board of Directors composed of Episcopalians? Will "Public Opinion" say that there are men in the Wesleyan and Baptist churches of St. Andrews qualified to discharge the duties of a Director of Charlotte Co. Grammar School? And in conclusion, does "Public Opinion" think that any injustice is done to the Episcopalians by making the Grammar School sectarian, and the youth who attend that school exclusively under Episcopal influences? Will public opinion render such a verdict to-day Mr. Editor? I pause for an answer.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir:—Your correspondent of last week who assumes to himself the modest title of "Public Opinion," finds fault with the Legislature of this Province for passing the Act establishing a public Grammar School in the town of St. Andrews, by the provisions of which he says the school has become an "Episcopal Institution," and he endeavors to stir up some "enterprising party" to get the Act repealed, and place the direction of the School in some other hands. He says that a school at the head of whose direction is the Rector of the Parish, and whose Board of Directors may consist of a majority of Episcopalians is not in accordance with the spirit of the times, and therefore that our foolish forefathers in the year 1812, in founding the school, may have thought they acted prudently in the provision they made for its management, we of the present day are much more enlightened, and ought not to submit to such an Institution being continued among us.

Who this wonderful new light of the modern school who calls himself "Public Opinion," is, I am not aware, but as he himself tells us he has no fault to find with the present management of the school or its teachers, it must be very evident that his motives in trying to create a hostile feeling in this community towards the school, can have no other origin than a feeling of sectarian jealousy.

Now, Sir, as to the state of the Grammar School, I believe it will be generally admitted that it never stood higher in public estimation, or had a larger number of scholars than at the present time, and that as to the "Episcopalian influences" which your correspondent seems so much to dread, the School at all events hitherto has not suffered from them, while the "Parish School," which has been so carefully excluded from any possible influence of the kind by not placing even one member of the Church of England on the board of Trustees, and for the support of which all denominations have been recently so heavily taxed, is now closed.

As to the Board of Directors being composed of so many "Episcopalians," by which I presume your correspondent means members of the Church of England, I deny that it has arisen from any design to make the Institution an Episcopalian one. The resident clergyman of the Church of Scotland has always been elected a Director, and the Roman Catholic clergyman was elected but declined to act. The ministers of other denominations have not generally been chosen, because they are not permanent residents in the place, but are changed so frequently. I would therefore, sir, caution the public, in case an "enterprising party" should be found from interested motives, to do what your correspondent is anxious for, lest while they may lose the services of those gentlemen who now constitute the Board, and thereby get rid of "Episcopalian influences," they may in the end find the Grammar School of the town, very far deteriorated from what it has hitherto been.

Your Obedt. Servt.

A Director.

St. Andrews, Feb. 17, 1868.

SHOULDER OF MUTTON—A shoulder of mutton weighing about six pounds requires one hour and a half to roast; if stuffed, a quarter of an hour longer. Before cooking it, take out the bone, and fill the space with a dressing of bread crumbs, pepper, salt, parsley, sweet marjoram, one egg, and a small piece of butter mixed together.

—They are talking again of tunnelling the Niagara River for a railroad.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, FEB. 19, 1868.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—The Legislature was opened on the 13th inst.; the Governor's Speech will be seen on our outside page with a brief resume of the proceedings which are continued on the inside page. It is gratifying to learn from the Speech, that the state of the Revenue is satisfactory, and that there will be a surplus quite sufficient for the Roads, and other public service, and also that "a rigid system of economy" is recommended and re-enforced in every branch of the public service.

The Address in reply to the speech is a mere echo, and passed without opposition; why not pass it the same day and save time. It is expected that the Government will, without unnecessary delay, bring down their measures, and conduct the legislative business in such a manner, as to shorten the Session. The proceedings in Ontario Legislature may be copied, in so far as they are applicable to this Province. Time, many of the members are for the first time in harness, but their knowledge, and experience in public matters, will enable them to drive on with a due regard to the interest of their constituents.

We are pleased to notice that our young member for Charlotte, Mr. Stevenson, has been placed (as will be observed on reference to our Legislative Summary) on three committees; Mr. Frye is also on one which has much to do with the natural resources of the Province, viz Mining &c. The decision of the Legislature not to publish official debates is in accordance with the expressed wishes of the public. The members have begun well, and after a little, will no doubt harmonize their views, so as to avoid such lengthy discussions by agreeing on private committees. They will by so doing save much time, and shorten the Session, a measure looked for by the people.

The members appear to be addressing themselves to business, and much has been said and urged with reference to retrenchment; but there appears to be no concert of action, as each has his opinion, and advocates his peculiar views. As the Government has indicated their measures, which it is presumed are ready to be laid before the House it is probable that they push on the business of the country.

The Intercolonial Railway Route is not quite forgotten. The "Journal" has an able article in its issue of the 12th inst., in reply to the "Great Unknown's" objections to Mr. Fleming's line No. 6, in which the arguments of the Ottawa Pamphlet are refuted, its fear of competition exposed—the cost by the North Shore line compared with the Western Central or Frontier, and shown to be so much larger, that the interest alone on the cost of the Major Robinson line, would be upwards of \$2,000,000, an amount exceeding the revenue of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and of which some Ontario would be obliged to pay the largest amount. The Journal very justly and properly recommends using the existing lines, and connecting the main trunk with them. We may err in the opinion, but we believe had the inhabitants of St. John and vicinity been alive to their interests, and held meetings throughout their County, and aroused the people to a sense of their commanding position, and their right to become one at least of the outlets for the Intercolonial Railway, they would have had a weight and yielded a power in the choice of the route, which they have not now. St. Andrews and Fredericton papers were urging the matter upon their consideration, in the hope that they would have exerted themselves, long before the first article on the subject appeared in the city papers; and even in the House of Commons, the Charlotte member, Mr. Bolton, was the leader and most prominent speaker in opposition to the North Shore line, as he was also with reference to the Tariff.

We may mention that W. M. Back, Esq. C. E., was summoned to Ottawa some weeks ago, to confer with the Privy Council, on Intercolonial Railway matters.

On Dix.—That a respected contemporary in St. John, has been offered a seat in the Legislative Council. The Press will then have, if the report is true, a worthy representative in that august body.

AN ESSAY "On the duties of our young men," was delivered by Mr. Thomas McVay, in the female Catholic School room, last Thursday evening. We regret to say that the audience was not nearly so large as the importance of the subject discussed or the objects in view demanded, viz:—the raising of a fund to assist in the formation of a Literary Club in St. Andrews. Mr. McVay handled the subject in a very clever and interesting manner; many of the hints thrown out for the

benefit of young men, particularly when told to aim high, and to cultivate habits of virtue, temperance, &c., and to strive to leave the world better for their having been in it, were valuable, and if applied and acted upon be conducive of great good. A collection was taken up and the cordial thanks of the persons present conveyed to the Essayist.—[Com.]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The following statement has been compiled by the Collector of Customs at the Port of St. Andrews, for the General Government, at Ottawa. Value of Imports for six months ending 31st Dec. 1867—\$224,530; Duty \$18,334.05. Value of Exports \$198,617.

A circular received from the Clerk of the Commons, Ottawa, informs editors, that "no advertisement from this Department can be paid for, unless inserted by the authority of the House or of its Committees." We did not require the caution, as we do not copy advertisements unless ordered, and by the head of a Department!

TEA MEETING.—St. Andrews Division St. of T. according to advertisement are to hold a Tea meeting on Monday evening next, in Berry's Hall.

Langford's Official List of the Telegraph, Express, Money Order and Post Offices in the Dominion, is issued by the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, in a large sheet of paper, beautifully printed in colors. It will be very serviceable in an office. The price is fifteen cents.

Napoleon is rifling his cannon—preparatory to rifling his neighbors.

The experiment of stocking the Connecticut River with salmon has so far succeeded well.

It costs a million "and a half" dollars a year to do the printing for the national government of the United States.

Kanawha has an area greater than the whole of New England, nearly twice as much as the whole of the United States.

Prentiss says: "Our Government" is so bad that the West Indies quaked awfully at the idea of being annexed to us."

A ball was recently given in Chicago for the benefit of the poor, which came within four thousand dollars of paying expenses.—The Tribune publishes the balance sheet and calls upon the poor to liquidate the bill forthwith.

A Canadian recently ran a snow shoe race against an Indian and made two miles in fourteen minutes.

Crawshaw, the wealthiest iron manufacturer of England, who died some months ago, left an estate worth £7,000,000.

The latest medical sensation in New York State is a young woman of Buffalo who plays two airs with her right hand, one with her left, and sings a fourth, simultaneously.—Sweet melody.

New York, Feb. 15.

Gold closed at 140½.

"HEALING ON ITS WINGS," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use cured themselves of coughs, colds, and consumption. The prudent will always keep this remedy by them.

Obituary.

Mrs. Lucy Bradford, died at her sons residence in this town on the 14th inst., in the 82nd year of her age. The deceased indulged a hope in Christ when quite young, and upwards of half a century ago was baptized to fellowship of His Church. She was not a stranger to afflictions, but a firm christian hope enabled her in them all to rejoice in the Lord Jesus the Rock of her salvation. Her christian experience was one of those rare cases that date back to youth, and which ripened and matured with increasing years so far beyond the common lot of man; manifesting it self in a ready and cheerful performance of every duty that devolved upon her as a christian, a wife, and a mother. Her death was such as we might expect from her upright devoted christian life. Her mind was clear and calm to the last hour. Blessed three times blessed is the memory of those who after living so long in this world of sin can leave such a testimony behind them. Yea, blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Her remains were carried to the "old church yard," at Bayville, and there interred not many rods, perhaps, from the spot where she found by happy experience that the precious blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. B. Franklin Ratray, pastor of the Baptist church.—[Com.]

ARRIVED.

Feb. 13, St. James, Westworth, Eastport, Flour, Carey, Bros.

13, Coers, Robbins, Eastport, balley, R. Ross.

Empress, McGee, Eastport Express.

Quarterly Meeting, C. C. A. S.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Charitable Society, will be held at the residence of Robert Stevenson, Esq., on Friday 21st inst., commencing at 2 P.M. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN S. MAGLE, Secretary.

Feb. 19.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

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Feb. 19.

TEA MEETING.

ST. ANDREWS DIVISION NO. 173, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, Will hold a Tea Meeting in BERRY'S HALL, on Monday Evening next, 24th February. Doors open at 7. Tea on the table at 7½ o'clock. Admission 30 cents. Feb. 19.

NOTICE.

THE firm of J. Lochary & Son being dissolved by mutual consent, notice is hereby given that J. Lochary, Senior, has assumed the settlement of all demands against the firm, and that all parties owing to it, are required to arrange with him as soon as possible.

J. LOCHARY, Junr.

St. Andrews, Feb. 18, 1868.

LOW PRICES!

AS I wish to make some changes in my business, I am now offering at reduced prices an assortment of

MY WINTER STOCK

of Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Millinery and Fancy articles, together with goods purchased lately

AT VERY LOW RATES,

consisting of Fancy and Black Dressing, Tweeds, Pilot cloths, Men's heavy & light Coats, Reeling Jackets, Pants, Vests, threads, yarns, Hosiery, together with sundries innumerable.

Persons wanting goods, will find it to their interest to call, as bargains will be given.

E. M. LOCHARY.

St. Andrews, Feb. 12, 1868.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, for the passage of an Act to allow the Justices in Sessions for Charlotte County, to appoint Justices to the office of Fireward in the town of St. Andrews. Also an Act authorizing the Fireward to pay Firemen a certain amount of remuneration, in lieu of exemptions, the funds to be raised similar to the Act passed 1867, for Milltown, St. Stephen.

Feb. 10.

PRIVATE BILLS.

ON the resumption of the Parliament of Canada, in March, PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS will be received, in the House of Commons, until Thursday, the 2nd of April following.

W. B. LINDSAY

Clerk House of Commons.

Ottawa, Feb. 1, 1868.

Government House, Ottawa.

Thursday, the 24th day of December, 1867.

PRESIDENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present session of the Legislature, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulations:

"In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," the Ports mentioned in the annexed lists and being in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and which are now Warehousing Ports in those Provinces respectively, shall be and they are hereby continued as such Warehousing Ports, and are hereby declared to be so accordingly.

WM. H. JEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

ONTARIO.

Amherstburg, Bytown, Brantford, Chatham, Chippawa, Cornwall, Guelph, Hamilton, Huron, London, Niagara, Port Hope, Windsor, Woodstock.

QUEBEC.

Amherst, Magdalen Islands, Capricorn, Gaspé, New Carlisle.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, Amherst, Annapolis, Antigonish, Arichat, Baddeck, Barrington Passage, Bear River, Bridgetown, Canning (on Cornwallis), Digby, Kelly Cove, (Great Bras d'Or, Guysboro Harbour, Bridgewater in La Hare, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Malbone Bay, Margaretsville, North Sydney, Pictou, Port George, Port Hawkesbury, Port Hood, Port Medway, Pictouville, Ragged Islands, Saint Anne's, Saint Peter's, Sydney, Tattamagouche, Wallace, Westmouth, Windsor, Yarmouth.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst, Beauséjour, Campbellton, Welsford, Caraquet, Chatham, Dalhousie, Edmundston, Fredericton, Grand Falls, Moncton, New Castle, Richibucto, Sackville, Shediac, St. Andrews, St. George, St. John's, St. Stephen, Andover, West Isles, Woodstock.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following was adopted as one of the Standing Rules of the House in the Session of 1867:—

"26th.—That no Bill of a private nature shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two New Papers in such County where Newspapers are published."

CHAS. P. WETMORE, CLERK.

CUSTOMS.

ON the 24th of February, 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Ottawa.

NOTICE is hereby given, under the authority of the Act in that behalf passed, that all persons who are specially imported into Canada, whether by land or by water, and who are not imported by the Government, are required to pay the duty of Customs accordingly.

By command of the Governor General.

R. S. M. COMPTON.

NO.

AN application will be made to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, for the passage of an Act to allow the Justices in Sessions for Charlotte County, to appoint Justices to the office of Fireward in the town of St. Andrews. Also an Act authorizing the Fireward to pay Firemen a certain amount of remuneration, in lieu of exemptions, the funds to be raised similar to the Act passed 1867, for Milltown, St. Stephen.

Feb. 10.

For the Parish.

WA.

FIRST CLASS.

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Original issues in — Poor Condition.
Best copy available

