

NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN
NEW JERSEY.

THE HARMONTON TRACT OR
LAND IN NEW JERSEY.

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The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E. VARIIS SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

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Vol 35

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 25, 1868.

No 13

Poetry.

GOOD NIGHT.

BY A. E. PORTER.

Softly fades the light away;
In the crimson west;
Tenderly the dying day
Glideth to its rest.
Sweet summer day, oh stay thy flight!
For sad the words, Good night! Good night!
Sternly looms the morrow now,
With its life of care;
Gloomily comes sorrow too,
Bitter strife and prayer.
Long, weary days and tired feet,
When night is welcome, rest is sweet.
Bravely bare them, shrinking not
From the toil and pain;
Joyfully endure the cross,
There's a crown to gain.
Dark, weary days, and long their flight
How welcome then, Good night! Good night!
Gladly comes the morn at last,
From that dreamless night;
Joyfully the spirit free,
Rise to the light.
Now, Godless day, the conflict o'er!
And then Good night no more, no more!

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir:—Your correspondent "Semper Paratus," has certainly exhibited a large supply of ignorance in his very lengthy communication in answer to my brief and plain question. "Is it fair play that the Roman Catholic School of this town should receive its denominational grant, and also the Parish School grant?" He has not only exhibited a vast amount of ignorance, Mr. Editor, but also an equal proportion of impudence in changing my language in the manner which he did. I can assure "Semper Paratus" that I have more confidence in the teachers of the R. C. Schools of this Dominion than to believe that they would teach him the base, dishonest art of misquoting an author, however much he might differ from him in opinion, and thereby willfully misrepresent that author. "Semper Paratus" knows, Sir, as well as every one else who reads my communication, that my objection was not urged against the denominational grant to the Roman Catholic School of St. Andrews, but on the other hand, to state that the Roman Catholics of this Province have as much right to a Legislative denominational appropriation as the Episcopalians, or Wesleyans, or Baptists, or any other denomination. But my objection is urged against that same School receiving the "Parish School grant" also. And I know, Sir, that the public who do "understand the matter in its proper bearing," will endorse the principle for which I contend. A principle which is true, and just and reasonable, and fair play answers with the force of lightning, yes, and "Semper Paratus" knows, or ought to know that it is lightning which kills, and not thunder, however loud and terrific its tones may be.

Now, Mr. Editor, having corrected your correspondent on the above question, let me deal with him just for a minute, in the other character or office which he has been vain enough to assume, viz a critic, yes Sir, a critic in English grammar. He faults my grammar, but does so in the very sentence which he so ruthlessly mutilated for the purpose of making me say that which I never thought of saying, and after mutilating it, Sir, he discovers an error in its grammatical construction, and then advises me to study "Lectures on Grammar." I do not only "study," but I also charge this upon "Semper Paratus," knowing some of the most egregious blunders he has committed in "Lectures on Grammar," which a little school boy in this town discovered and corrected in reading his communication.

If "Semper Paratus" will acknowledge the error, confess his guilt, and also his ignorance, will not point a finger to those blunders, but let him pass himself off in the community for what he is really worth as a critic.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

—Anderson the wizard's wife closed. The injured husband gave out that he had murdered her child and committed suicide, when his faithless wife returned to take hold of his property, and she and her paramour were secured and \$2000 of the wizard's money recovered.

A bank officer went to a prominent lawyer in New York and said: "I am a defaulter to the tune of \$100,000. I have not yet been detected. What shall I do?" Go back, said the lawyer, take another \$100,000, and return to me. The officer obeyed, when the lawyer

Interesting Tale.

CHILD OF THE PRAIRIE.

BY METTA VICTORIA FULLER.

Chapter I.
Mercy! what have we here?
As he uttered this exclamation, Hugh Fielding pulled at his horse's bridle so suddenly that the animal was very nearly thrown upon his haunches, which was fortunate, for, had he taken another step forward, it would have been into the bosom of a little child asleep and alone upon the prairie.
The rider remained in his saddle a moment gazing with astonishment down upon the ground where, half covered by the tall grass and gorgeous blossoms, this vision had started him. The Indian, not more than a year old, apparently, a little girl in a white frock, the sleeves of which were looped up with coral; she had round rosy limbs, and a sweet face. A few flowers were grasped in one hand, the other was in her cheek; one shoe was on the other foot, while her little mantle of blue silk was crumpled beneath her feet. As if in protection, a rose bush leaned over her, from some of whose fullest blossoms the leaves had dropped into her golden hair.

It was not strange that Mr. Fielding was surprised, for he was eighteen miles from any habitation; and his piercing eye darting in the twilight, could detect not the slightest trace of any human being. He was dismounted from his horse and took the little one in his arms, who opened a pair of bright eyes and looked vaguely around, then wistfully into his face.

"Mamma?" she cried, in a plaintive voice again and again, but she did not otherwise cry, or make those active demonstrations of grief which her sister displayed.

Hugh was a man of thirty three and ought to have been the father of several such pretty creatures of his own; but he was a bachelor, reserved, unsmiling in the arts and ways of soothed infancy. He was touched almost to tears by the evident grief and loneliness of the little thing. She seemed to pine with the little thing. He placed her upon the saddle which he examined the contents of a brown bag which he had stored with provisions at the last settlement. Dried venison, hard bread—ah, here were some soda crackers!—sorry food for the baby that was still perishing dependent upon a mother's bounty for sustenance, but she was too hungry to be particular; she seized upon the crackers, and ate it with a relish, and, after finishing what was given her, looked at her new friend and smiled. That confiding smile went straight to his heart, and stirred in it a new sensation.

What was to be done? Of course, he thought not for an instant of abandoning the child to the destruction of solitude; but a baby girl was not the desirable companion for a man going into a new country to hunt and fish and dwell alone where ever his fancy might prompt him to wander.

A sudden thought that the parents might be sleeping somewhere in the vicinity, improbable as it was, occurred to him; and he lothly with hallooed so lustily that his charge began to wail with fright, with her left eye and began shouting for, putting her golden head, with some rather ineffectual efforts at baby talk.

Mounting his horse again, and keeping her in his arm, he took a circuit of a mile around the spot, hoping to find the lost guardians. But the tiny shoe which matched the one upon her foot, and a blue ribbon sash hanging upon the thorns of a rose bush, were all that he discovered.

Something in the color of the blue scarf and something in the color of the baby's eyes, which were a soft, bright, dark hazel, reminded him of a history in his past life which it was a part of his purpose in coming west to forget. He thought it very ridiculous in himself to connect things so remote from each other, even in fancy; nevertheless, he drew the child closer to his heart and spoke to it in the softest tone of his deep and musical voice.

But what was to be done? The sun was going down behind the earth as into a sea of gold and Jasper. He had meant to pass the night before night, but now he thought it best to remain where he was in the faint hope that so, "the one would come to him his horse. He had come upon a little brook trickling through the grass in a gully, as he described the circle of a mile, with a little clump of trees to which he could fasten his horse, making it a desirable place upon which to camp out.

Here he alighted and began preparations for the night. His little companion being left to herself upon the grass, commenced again her plaintive cry after "mamma, mamma." Occasionally, in the course of preparing his supper, he would try to beguile her away from the one desire which yearned in her forlorn little heart, but in vain. Like a dove nursing in the wilderness, she kept up her sorrow-

ful cry. A few sticks broken from the dead branch of a tree furnished him with materials for a fire, the prairie grass being too green to be dried and used as fuel. He took the shelter to his horse tenderly, and boiled a cup of tea, a portion of which he sweetened for the child, but she was too much grieved to be induced to partake of it. His horse at the stream, cropped at his leisure the fragrant blossoms and rich verdure about his feet.

By the time the meal of tea, toasted crackers, and dried meat was over, twilight had descended over the scene, and the infant had sobbed her poor, weary little self to sleep. Mr. Fielding took a blanket from his portmanteau, and, being nearly as tired as she, took the shelter to his horse tenderly, and wrapped the blanket about them, and, with some of their trappings for a pillow, disposed himself for the night.

Before slumber stole upon his conjectures, he had concluded that the mystery might be accounted for by the fact that the Indians had lately been troublesome, and that there were reports at the last settlement of their having been seen prowling about the neighborhood for the past few days.

How sad and terrible it must be if some emigrant family had been attacked by them, the father murdered, the mother borne off into slavery, and the child left to perish! What agony must not that mother at this moment be enduring! Was she young and beautiful?—Had she eyes like those of the infant whose soft breath played over her cheek? There had been no traces of any murderous struggle about the spot where he found the babe; and they might have taken it with them some distance and thrown it away at last, because it impeded their flight. Thus mused the traveler until his fancies melted into indistinct visions; and with only his horse for guard and his gun for defence, he slumbered as sweetly upon the wide prairie as he had ever done in the seclusion of a luxurious civilization.

A kiss upon his cheek and the caress of a soft hand awoke him in the morning; and he dreamed for a blissful moment that he was a married man.

Dear Myrtle, he said, in a rapturous tone at which the baby laughed, as if familiar with the name, thereby awakening him to a sense of his situation. Quickly the sweet dream vanished; and, as he sprang to his feet ready dressed, for a moment a doubt of pain was upon his brow; it faded presently as he became absorbed in his culinary preparations, while his companion sat upon the blanket and watched his movements with a pretty curiosity.

After breakfast, the two resumed their journey. Mr. Fielding thinking it useless to wait there any longer. The child sat quietly in front of him, seeming to enjoy the ride, and yet muttering over some secret grief of his own but she had no language by which to tell either her grief or sorrow; except her one word, "mamma."

The hot July sun was very endurable to Mr. Fielding, who was almost a world-wide traveler. But he observed that it scorched the lovely face of his companion, who had no bonnet to shelter her from its rays; so he contrived an impromptu shade out of his handkerchief.

It was nearly upon when they reached the city of Wakwaka, which, for the present, the destination of the travelers. As they left the prairie and ascended a slight eminence which gave them a view of the town and surrounding scenery, Hugh reined in his horse and gazed for a while upon the novel prospect. A long, river-like lake, whose bright blue waters lay smooth beneath the cloudless sky, flowed along between high banks of singular beauty. These bluff-like banks stretched back into narrow emerald plains, from which rose again beautiful wooded hills, between which he could catch glimpses of another glorious prairie beyond. At the foot of the eminence upon which he now was, along the south bank as smooth and fair as a terrace, lay the fifty houses which composed the present city of Wakwaka. About half of these were of canvas, gleaming whitely in the sunlight; the rest were of boards put rudely together, and three or four brick buildings which did not seem completed. The fact is this, the city had been founded but not been in existence six months before, its exact age he figured five months and one week. The virgin beauty of the lake shore was already defaced by a dock, from which a little steamboat had just pulled cheerily away, leaving the group of men who had gathered at the landing to look after her a few moments, and then turn again to their different employments.

Mr. Fielding spurred up his horse and rode down along the street, taking, as he passed along with his gun on his shoulder and a baby in his arms, the place of the departed stranger in the interest and curiosity of the people.

It is doubtful if any in the motley crowd who had gathered from various impulses of self-interest in that new city could more truly be called adventurers than the couple who now made their way to the principal and in truth the only hotel.

It was Hugh Fielding's business to seek adventure; and, as for the little girl, she also, by some strange and mysterious fortune, had been cast into a unique situation which promised only singular experience.

The theatre closed for her first appearance in her new part, seemed altogether appropriate. It was a stage upon which almost any new drama might be performed with surprising success. The cloth house, the sound of hammers, the flag fluttering from the top of the one-story hotel, the rattle of an omnibus, the distant hills, the lovely lake, the flowers and berries growing upon the very street of the city, formed no stranger jumble of objects than her life might form of events.

The arrival of a new-comer, though of constant occurrence, was still a matter of intense interest to the dwellers in Wakwaka; and the crowd upon the landing proceeded across the way and gathered about the front of the hotel to welcome with inquisitive eyes the approach of the strangers.

Hugh was not a man to be embarrassed even by the novel charge he had so gently in his arm. One glance upon the shrewd, speculative, yet cool faces about him revealed to him the elements upon which the rapidity of western civilization depends.

He smiled slightly as he glanced at the house built of rough boards with canvas wings like a quail, unfettered bird just settled from a flight, and thought of how he had often rested beneath the shadow of the Coliseum.

Have our new house done next week—that brick younger, said the landlord, who already had his horse by the bridle, as he detected the smile.

Have you any women in the house? asked Hugh.

Lots of them, was the ready response.

Well, take this child in, and have them provide some bread-and-milk for her, if you please.

The curiosity expressed in the neighboring faces gave place to a look of admiration as he took his handkerchief from the head of the little girl. The extreme beauty of her infant countenance delighted even the coarsest in the crowd. Her golden hair curled up in short, shining ringlets, which hung like a garland about her head, the crown of her exquisite loveliness. She shrank and clung to her protector when the landlord went to take her; but when Hugh asked her to go she obeyed.

A woman, who had been looking from a window, was already at the door to take her into and minister to her comfort.

Mr. Fielding, as he dismounted, found himself in a room of men, most of them intelligent, many educated, all ready to ask after the world they had left, and to give all the information desired about their new home and its prospects. He soon related the story of the child's being found by him; and it was unanimously concluded that its parents had fallen a prey to some revengeful Indians who did not dare open warfare, but sometimes attacked unprotected emigrants. Great pity and interest were felt, and twenty fiery hearts blazed up with a determination to hunt out and punish the marauders, if any traces of them could be found. The next thing that came to the minds of the men was to subscribe a sum towards the proper support and education of the Child of the Prairie, (as one imaginative person proposed she should be called); and several hundred dollars were offered on the spot. But Mr. Fielding, with many thanks for their generosity, told them that, although he was, and always expected to be, a bachelor, and had hitherto regarded children as rather needless and unjustifiable intruders upon people's time and comfort, yet, as Providence had thrown this one in his way, and he was very well able to provide for her, and already loved the motherless little creature, he should himself see that she was well taken care of.

A low cheer of approval broke from some of the young men; and they gathered about the windows and doors to get another peep at the pretty heroine who was being lionized by all the females of the house.

Hugh only waited to shake the dust of travel off him, and partake of the dinner awaiting upon a long table in the canvass dining-hall, before he went to inquire after his charge. She had eaten her bread-and-milk, and was sitting in her nurse's lap very patiently, making no trouble, but with two great tears glittering upon her eyelids, ready to fall. When she saw Hugh, she laughed, and came eagerly to his arms. It was evident that she was a delicate flower, to be guarded from too broad sunshine and too severe storms. She seemed dismayed to receive so much attention from strangers, and clung to him with an affection which made him feel how impossible it was for him to abandon her.

What are you going to name her? asked one.

I believe I shall call her Myrtle, replied Hugh.

What makes you give her such an odd-sounding name as that? said another. Mary would be much more to my mind.

It was the name of a friend of mine, he answered; and, besides, the meaning of Myrtle is "love"—a pretty meaning for a child's or a woman's name, though the name does not

not always indicate the character," he added, with a sigh.

As true as I am born, said the first speaker, will the initial on the clasp of her corals is not "M." But of course, her name must have been Mary.

Of course it was, added the second.

I think Myrtle will be very pretty, said a sweet voice in the corner.

Hugh looked that way.

Do you know, madam, he replied, where I could find some kind woman who would take care of her a few days until I get my plans somewhat arranged? She shall be rewarded.

"I will take her with pleasure, and wish no reward, of course. She will be company for me, answered the lady.

With this pleasant person, who was the young bride of a lawyer who had come out to take advantage of the making of new country, and whose winning ways were well suited to soothe the timid child, Mr. Fielding left his little Myrtle.

[To be continued.]

In our age the rule is to advertise.—All classes do it, and they do it in every way.—There is no general method or set term of phrases, for every one is unmistakably for himself. As a general rule advertisements are well written, striking and characteristic, but sometimes they are written with utter disregard to syntax, and some times the punctuation renders them a trifle obscure, as witness the following, cut from various papers in our office.

"Wanted a steady young man to look after a horse of the Methodist persuasion."

"To Let. A cottage in Newbury, containing eight rooms and an acre of ground."

"For Sale. A piano by a lady about to cross the Channel in an oak case with carved legs."

"Lost! A small lady's watch with a white face; also two ivory young ladies' work boxes. A mahogany gentleman's dressing case, and a small pony belonging to a young lady with a silver mane and tail."

An advertisement of cheap shoes in a country paper has the following note appended:—"N. B. Ladies wishing these cheap shoes will do well to call soon as they won't last long."

A man once advertised for "competent persons to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds, we didn't not with a truth, it will be profitable to the "undertaker."

I T E M S.

A famous judge came late to court one day in a busy season, whereas his clerk in great surprise, inquired of him the reason. "A child was born," his honor said, "and I'm the happy sire."

"An infant judge?" "Oh no," said he, "as yet he's but a child."

Gas was first introduced into America, at New York, by David Melville in 1812, five years after London and 16 years before New York.

Will love, the heart becomes a fair and fertile garden, glowing with sun shine and warm hues, and exalting sweet and pure without it is a bleak desert covered with ashes.

Tears do not dwell by upon the cheeks of youth. Rain drops easily from the bud, resting on the bosom of the mator flower, and breaks down that which has lived its day.

A statistician estimates that every married couple may calculate upon 4,194,304 descendants in about five hundred years.

Altho' 'vile wonders why men can't do, something useful. Mightn't they not as well sing, harp, as cigars.

Nuns are so fond of secrets as those who do not intend to keep them; such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation.

The man who refuses to admit his business, in effect confesses incapacity and defeat and retreats to the rear rank of his profession.

To avoid and overcome temptation let the mind be stored with useful knowledge, and let the heart search after the wisdom that cometh from above.

WHAT DARK DE HOLE.—Two darkers in the west went out to hunt "possums" etc., and by accident found a large cave with quite a small entrance. Peeping in, they discovered three young bear whelps in the interior.

"Look here Sam," said one; "while I go in there, and gets do young bears, you just watch for the old bear."

When, opening his eyes, he saw the old bear scouring her way in the cave. Quick as a wink he caught her by the tail, and held on tight death.

"Hello dar, Sam I want dark de hole dar?" "Lor bless you, Jumbo, save you self henny! If dis tail comes out, you'll find out what dark de hole."

Eighteen men suggested in cutting wood in the forest of Rothwald, in Austria, had collected to breakfast when they were overwhelmed by an avalanche of snow, and when a search was made for them eleven were extricated, even dead and the other four so exhausted by cold and hunger that they were not expected to recover.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

FREDERICTON, March 20.
Bill to incorporate the Maguadavic Railway Company agreed to.

Gough's Bill to repeal law exempting Volunteers from Parish and County Rates postponed for three months.

A Bill to authorize the assessment of certain Parishes of Charlotte for the St. Stephen Branch Railway was postponed for three months.

Bill relating to Sessions, to authorize and affirm their proceedings since County Court Act, was agreed to.

Hon. in Supply passed \$800 for Professor of Logic, and \$2,000 for Nova Scotia fishermen.

The Church Presentation Bill was agreed to with the amendment that it should only apply to St. John and Westmorland.

The first item moved was \$800 for the Professor of Logic on the resolution of last year. Mr. Stevenson said that if this item of the estimates was not carried, the Government would be defeated and compelled to resign. They are bound either to carry this resolution or else all the resolutions of supply that have been passed are a nullity and will have to be gone into again. The Government might take their choice of the evils.

Mr. King said the speech of His Excellency directed to this House foreboded the supply by message, and this was the only message required. Mr. Hibbard contended that the message did not reach the case at all, because the Government had repudiated it in the bill. He therefore thought that either it was now unconstitutional before the House or the Government were responsible for it. He would, however, support the grant. Mr. Moore would support it also, because the good faith of the House was concerned in the matter. The grant was then passed without any division.

March 21.
Yesterday the resolution to grant \$17,000 to establish a breeding farm was carried.

A Bill to regulate the measurement of cordwood was agreed to in Committee.

The House of Commons has agreed to in the Legislative Council.

A Bill to exempt Railways from County tax was postponed for three months.

March 23.
The House of Assembly was to-day occupied with the discussion of a few insignificant matters, such as the Contingent Report up to the time for preparation, which took place at 3 o'clock, when His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down, attended by a rather imposing suite, and assented to the Bills remaining to be made law.

Ottawa, March 20th.
Hon. J. Hamilton Gray is to be appointed arbitrator, behalf of the Dominion, between Ontario and Quebec.

There is talk of moving an address to His Excellency demanding Tupper's recall.

The Government bill respecting Insurance Companies is printed. Insurance Companies must obtain a license from the Minister of Finance to transact business in the Dominion. In order to obtain license, Life Insurance Companies must deposit with the Receiver General one hundred thousand dollars, and fire, guarantee, or accident insurance companies, fifty thousand dollars. No Company shall transact insurance business in Canada, unless it has at least one hundred thousand dollars of paid up capital, in addition to the above deposits.

Ottawa, March 23.
It is rumored to-day and generally credited that a solution of the Cabinet discussions has been found in the retirement of McDougall, to take vacant Collectorship of Customs at Toronto; and of Howland, on the ground of chronic ill health; Tilley would probably be ousted next, and we should then have a purely Tory Government.

The Tories in the house assert that this is the programme, and are delighted with it.

All the New Brunswick members have now arrived, except Smith, Johnson and Caldwell.

London, March 20.
In the House of Commons last night Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, presented the Government Bill for reform in the representation of Ireland in the Commons.

There is to be an alteration in the County franchise but in the Borough the right of voting is to be given to all five pound householders instead of ten pounds as at present. No action was taken upon the measure.

The news from the Abyssinian Expedition from Annaly Bay, states that Gen. Napier and his force were twenty miles south of Addis Ababa the 25th of February. The General had an interview and an entirely satisfactory conversation with Rasal the Chief of the tribes of the Tigre district.

New York, March 21.
Gold 133 1/2.

London, March 22.
A dispatch from Cork states that Captain Mackay has been sent out to imprisonment at hard labor for 12 years.

The Council of the North German Confederation has approved the treaty with the United States, securing the rights of naturalized American citizens.

The Pope gave a very gracious reception to Admiral Farragut and suite yesterday. The Admiral will remain in Rome a month.

Vienna, March 22.
The most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy are made over the recent action of the Reichsrath on the civil marriage Bill, which is regarded as practically annulling the concordat.

Yesterday, when it became known that the New House had rejected the motion of the Liberal party to defer the passage of the bill, there was great rejoicing among the people, and last night the city was generally illuminated.

New York, 23rd.
Gold 139 1/2.

(From the Royal Gazette.)
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,

March 18, 1868.

Thomas Anderson, Esquire, late Captain

78th Highlanders, to be Colonel, 13th March 1868.

By Command.

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lt. Col.

Adj. Genl. N. B. Militia.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—Hon. John A. Macdonald to be Receiver General of this Province.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, MARCH 25, 1868.

Since our last issue, the vote on Dr. Dow's

Want of Confidence Motion was taken, and

the Government sustained by a vote of 6 yeas,

31 nays. The yeas were Messrs. Dow, Bliss,

Montgomery, Babish, Hubbard and Stevenson.

The two last named gentlemen made lengthy

speeches against the Government; Mr. Stevenson

spoke for upwards of two hours; and we

learn from a friend who was present, that

his speech was argumentative and powerful.

A slight passage of arms took place between

him and the hon. Mr. McAdam, but from the

published report of the debate, the explanation

given by Mr. Stevenson, and the statement of

our informant, we are satisfied that there was

no intention to do Mr. McAdam's word.

The usual course has been to publish the name

of the gentleman called upon to form or re-

construct a government, which was not done

in filling up the present executive.

The debate has not been a loss to the coun-

try. No Government however good or popular,

has ever yet maintained its place, without a

healthy opposition, which is esteemed by the

people as their safe guard. It is the old story

of the courts watching the king, and thereby

protecting the people's rights. From the de-

bate we learn that the present Government

have been endeavoring to conduct the business

of the Province economically, and to the best

of their ability. They are not men, and to ex-

pect perfection in them is to look for something

that has never been attained by man in any

quarter of the globe.

Public Documents.

We are in receipt of the Report of the Chief

Commissioner of Public Works for 1867.

The Hon. Mr. McAdam in his report says,

that he was appointed Chief Engineer in

the 10th July, and that his "special attention

to the duties required has necessarily been

limited to a small portion of the year which ex-

pired on the 31st October last. Through

previous association with the Board as one

of its members, I have, however, the less

difficulty in submitting for that period as heretofore,

a report of the several Great Roads and

other Provincial Works, legally under the

superintendence of this Department, and on which

public money has been expended.

(Since the 1st July last, or for one third of

the whole year, a few of the objects here

before deemed to be by law amongst those

under the control of the Provincial Board have

been transferred to that of the central govern-

ment. They are such as have not, on an

average, of recent years very largely effected

the gross annual expenditure, and pay to be just

enumerated and distinguished. 1. The improve-

ment by dredging and otherwise of the

Internal Navigation. 2. The maintenance of

the buildings, works and machinery of the

Penitentiary. 3. Subsidies to promote steam

communication between the Gulf ports of this

and the adjacent Provinces with Quebec,

chiefly in connection with the Railway from

Shediac to St. John. 4. The building and

repairs of Light Houses, Buoys, and Marine

signals. 5. The improvement of Harbours

and the construction and maintenance of pub-

lic landings were not under Municipal con-

trol.

The Expenditure on the road from St. John

to St. Andrews is—

From St. John to Lepreau \$270.20

Lepreau to St. Andrews \$74.80

\$1,125.00

The estimate of the current year

St. John to Lepreau \$1,000.00

Lepreau to St. Andrews 725.00

\$1,725.00

From these figures it is plain that the origi-

nal site of the road was a most costly one; the

gross amount expended for the last 20 years

on the line, would be sufficient to have ma-

intained the whole bridge. Under the

present Chief Commissioner there will be an

amount of practical knowledge brought to bear

on the public works, that will no doubt lessen

the large expenditure which has heretofore

been made.

The amount expended on the road from

Waweg to St. Stephen \$884.48

Estimate for current year \$183.00

From Dyers to Oak Bay 186.60

Estimate for 1868 1,420.00

Roix to Dyers \$162.41

Estimate 1868 150.00

The Supervisors in this County have bal-

ances due them except Archibald McCallum

whose balance due Board of Works in 1866

has been reduced, and he now owes \$1.07.

Balance due by Supervisors in former

years remaining unsettled,

Pratt & Smart \$12.00

Whole amount expended in this County for

Roads, bridges, &c., \$2,364.74.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE TRADE

and Commerce of Montreal for 1867, has reached

us from its compiler, T. W. Raphael, Com-

missioner Merchant of that city. The Review

occupies 34 quarto pages, and contains a large

amount of information, which will be useful to

merchants and business men generally. The

imports to Montreal for 1867 were \$28,378,-

117, against \$28,795,321, showing a decrease

in 1867 of \$115,204. Mr. Raphael in his in-

troductory remarks says—"If we cannot now

speak with as much cheerfulness as we have

been able to do in former years of the com-

merce of the city for the past twelve months,

we are only, in that respect, in the same case

as our contemporaries both in England and in

the United States, with this exception—that

we have had much less reaction to complain of

than has been experienced elsewhere."

We have also received from Ottawa a copy

of Mr. Robinson's Report on the Intercolo-

rial Railway, published in 1858, and reprinted

by order of the House of Commons. This

Report has been so extensively reviewed,

and pronounced unreliable for any practical

purpose, that it is unnecessary at this time to

give it a further notice.

DENOMINATIONAL GRANTS.—The Eastern

Advocate states that of the denominational

grants for Education for the current year,

Episcopalians receive, \$1600

Baptists, 1000

Presbyterians, 650

Methodists, 1000

Roman Catholics, 4600

There ought either to be a fairer distribution

of these grants among the different denomina-

tions or they ought to cease. It is not right

that Presbyterians or Methodists should be

compelled to pay for the education of chil-

dren in Roman Catholic or Episcopal schools,

or vice versa. There is too much of this

sort of thing in the mother country and it

ought not to be perpetuated here.

CANDIDATE.—Mr. Willis of the "News" is

a candidate for the seat vacated by Mr. Skin-

ner. We trust that he will receive that sup-

port from his contemporaries and the consti-

tution generally of St. John, which will place

him at the head of the Poll. He will work as

hard in the Legislature for the people as he

has done through the columns of the "News."

The "Pilot" Standard, an impartial and

independent paper in its leader of the 17th

inst., speaks out boldly of the Nova Scotia

members to the Parliament at Ottawa; among

other things the writer says:—

"We need not commend the unfortunate

representatives of this province in their un-

comfortable positions, and we would recom-

mend for them if their difficulties had not been

increased by their own conduct, and if solicited,

it would appear by a correspondence in the

the Morning Chronicle that all except two in-

stead of going to Ottawa."

But what about this ignoring of the expressed

wishes of the people? Were not the mem-

bers repudiated, ordered, implored, besought, at

all the great recent meetings held at East, West,

North and South, not to go to Ottawa? And

as these recent meetings are intended to in-

fluence the British Government, surely it

seems strange the Ottawa members should

have so persistently disobeyed the instructions

thereby conveyed. What will the British

Government and Parliament say, what will

the repeal delegates say, when they find that

the Ottawa members ignore the wishes of their

constituents and in defiance thereof attend the

Dominion Parliament? Will not this fact do

much to weaken the position of the repeal

party? How can they appeal to the British

Government asserting that the Union was

emphatically the consent of the people, when

the very men elected to represent their opin-

ions are now insolently snapping their fingers

in the faces of their constituents?

Truly the people who have been so assid-

uous in asking their representatives not to go

to Ottawa may exclaim, "we have been wronged

in the house of our friends." We presume

that by this time some of the reasoning and

selecting portion of the people are beginning to

see the inconsistencies into which they have

permitted themselves to be led by unprincipled

knaves who care as much for the interests of

the Province as they do for those of Kam-

eschakia, and would sell it to the Americans,

or the Russians, or any other barbarous power,

if by so doing they could secure their own ag-

