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In memory of Robert Hewitt, who died Feb. 3, 1870.

I have a dear and loved brother,
That on earth I never shall meet;
But arrayed in angel whiteness,
Him in heaven I hope to meet.

O, I loved him, fondly loved him,
Dearest and all else at home;
But I know he's watching o'er me,
As through foreign climes I roam.

Now he's free from care and sorrow,
In a mansion that's on high;
He is with the blessed Jesus,
In a land above the sky.

Do not weep for that dear brother,
He is blessed with the best;
All the signs of his salvation,
In his peaceful rest.

Thou' I far from him and kindred,
Parents, brothers, sisters dear;
Still I hear that angel whisper,
Telling me that course to steer.

Oh! that brother I have left us,
Gone to see the King of Kings;
He has met with that dear sister,
Now in heaven they sweetly sing.

Many a day we walked together,
But that alas! on earth is o'er;
'Till in heaven, again we meet him,
On that ever happy shore.

JOHN ALEXANDER HEWITT.
Bumblid Bay, California.

Miscellany.

ROUND ISLAND.—A correspondent writes from Grenada, says:—Sir, Henry Barkly the Governor of Mauritius, has lately visited Round Island, one of the smallest of our island group. It is a volcanic cone rising to the height of 990 feet above the sea level, and is covered with dense tropical vegetation, and has been known hitherto as one of the best breeding stations for the red-tailed tropic bird, called by the Creoles "Paille en Queue" (Plumage de Queue). The visit of Sir H. Barkly was entirely successful, under the guidance of Mr. Van derweyde, a strange specimen, both botanically and zoologically, were collected; among the former the gorgonilla plant; whilst among the latter were some rare shells, spiders, a large scorpion with black and yellow bands, and two lizards, several of which were six different sizes of snakes, the largest was over 4 ft. in length; none of them appear to be poisonous. Some curious facts may be noticed by more research, and the origin of these reptiles perhaps accounted for, as they can hardly be indigenous to so small a speck in the ocean. Although another neighboring islet, still smaller, and of 500 feet elevation, bears the name of the He des Serpents, the real existence of snakes upon it has been generally denied and we must consider, then, that the comparatively large islands of Reunion and Mauritius are entirely destitute of snakes. The only one recorded of a snake being found in Mauritius took place in the month of February, 1813, when a large house-constructer was killed in the ravine of Grand Riviere, near from the it did cascade; and it is made to have been introduced from a wreck of an Indian vessel, at the mouth of the same river, some time previously. We may expect shortly to have detailed descriptions of these reptiles from a Fellow of the Zoological Society, who holds an official appointment in the island; and it will be most interesting to know what particular continent has reptiles with closest affinities to these lately found. Unlike the Galapagos Islands, which are on the way of trade winds and currents, the Mascarene group are in the centre of S. E. trades, which prevail the greater portion of the year in the Southern Indian Ocean.

THE TUNNEL FOR CONNECTING ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Mr. Bateman explained to a large audience at the Royal Institution, on March 18, the plan of himself and Mr. Reilly for connecting England and France by means of a submerged tunnel. The tunnel proposed would be about twenty miles long and fifteen feet in diameter, the sides of the chamber being of cast iron eight inches thick. Mr. Bateman explained in detail how such a tunnel could be laid. The work would be commenced by digging a trench at a cost of eight millions, and he hoped it would be accomplished.

BARRISTERS AND THEIR FEES.—A barrister practicing in the Court of Chancery, on March 2 applied to Lord Justice Giffard, in support of a claim for 700*l.* against the Executors of the late Lord Mordaunt. The sum sought to be recovered represented fees in respect of conveyancing and other professional work which he had done for the late peer.—The Lord Justice held that a barrister could not recover his fees, and dismissed the application, with costs.

body. You'll have to stay there most of the time, I reckon, after your step-mother gets here. She'll be too fine a lady to have children round, I expect.

Interesting Tale.

The Step-Daughter's Petition.
—OR—
Light through the Clouds.
BY ARTHUR L. MESERVE.

WICKLOW PLACE was one of the finest spots to be found in the Old Bay State. It lay close up to the Berkshire Hills, upon the summit of which the sky seemed to rest, and little Katie Gray used to think, as she gazed upon them, that it marked the boundary of the world.

Lonely and sad she had been all through the summer day upon which her story opens, and she had wandered from room to room all through the spacious house, like a bird seeking her nest and not finding it.

Her life thus far had not been a cheerful one, like that which should come to children of her tender age and innocent disposition.

She could just remember when her mother had died. She was only an infant then, as it were, but she would never forget the still form lying so pale and cold, and which gave her back no answer when she called to her and begged her to speak to her once more.

That moment she would never forget, and she clung to it so that it was ever fresh in her memory.

Her father, though he was kind to her, had never left the spot left vacant. He looked well to her welfare, provided her with all that she needed, and then left her to the care of the servants, thinking that he had done his duty.

His time was much taken up with his studies, for he was a profound scholar, and one whose name was well known in the world of letters.

Between his books and caring for Wicklow Place, he had little time for anything else. If he saw his child at meal-time, and passed a few words with her, he felt that he had done his duty, and that no more was required of him. And so Katie was left to the servants, to come up as she might.

But they were all kind to her, and in Mrs. Robinson, the housekeeper, she found a true and warm friend, who in a measure supplied her dear mother's place.

A warm-hearted and motherly woman she was, and it was her great aim in life to be true to her charge, and to care for the orphan as tenderly as though it had been her own.

And thus Katie Gray had lived in her home at Wicklow Place until she was two years old, and the day had come in which our story opens.

That morning her father had left home, to be gone a week, as he had told her when he had kissed her at the breakfast table. She must be a good girl till he returned, he said, and then he would tell her something that would both surprise and please her. What it was he would not tell, but he kissed her again more tenderly than ever when they parted at the doorway, and he got into his carriage and was driven away.

No sooner was the carriage fairly out of sight, than a most wonderful spirit seemed to be diffused into every one about the house. From the housekeeper down to the cook, who at times was as cross as ever a cook could be, all seemed imbued with the spirit of renovating and turning things upside down. Such a cleaning and scrubbing Wicklow House never got before; and when Katie would ask the housekeeper what it all meant, she would reply, evasively:

Why, child, don't you see that it is a good time to do those things while your father is away? If he was here, he could neither write or study, we should make such a fuss; and besides, we don't know but what he will bring company with him.

Who is coming? Katie had once asked.

O, we don't know, the housekeeper had replied, with a shake of her head, and a mysterious look exchanged between her and the chambermaid, who had chanced to be present. But then we may have company anyway.

She could get no more definite answer than this, and so the days went on until the one came on which her father was expected home. It chanced that morning that she wandered into the kitchen, where she found the cook hard at work, and cross withal.

Don't come here bothering me, she said, as Katie came up to the table where she was engaged in making out pies. I've got enough to do to-day, without having anybody to hinder me.

But I won't hinder you, said Katie. If you will only let me, I will fill out the pies as well as you.

But I won't! said the cook, shortly. Go up to the housekeeper's room, if you want to disturb any-

body. You'll have to stay there most of the time, I reckon, after your step-mother gets here. She'll be too fine a lady to have children round, I expect.

What do you mean, cook? asked Katie, her eyes starting with astonishment at this unexpected information.

It means that you're going to have a step-mother—that's all, returned the cook, who, having been offended by some words which had been spoken by the housekeeper, took this opportunity to spite her, and also to gratify a natural desire she felt, to be the first to impart the news to Katie. Didn't you know that your father had gone off to get married?

No! answered Katie, in a maze.

But he has, and he'll be back with a new wife to-day. That's what it all means that we've been turning everything upside down.

But the housekeeper told me that it was because father was away that they were doing this, said the child, in a half-choked voice.

That was because she didn't want you to know, returned the cook. She's a sly one, and I hope the new mistress will make her stand round, if she stay here.

But who is she that my father is to bring here? asked Katie, with trembling lips.

O, she is an old maid, they say; cross, and as sharp as a vinegar. Won't she make us stand round, though? But, poor child! I pity you the most. We can go away from here, but you can't.

I hope she will use you well, but I never knew a step-mother yet, but who was as ugly as a bear, and hated any children there might be like pizen! and the cook struck the side of the dish with a spoon, as though she was dealing a blow upon some imaginary mother-in-law.

Miss Jones, what do you mean? cried the voice of the housekeeper, close beside them; and the cook gave a jump, as though she had received a blow. "Are you not ashamed to be talking like that to this child?"

No, replied the cook, determinedly. It ain't nothing but the truth, anyway, and you may tell Mr. Gray if you want to. Thank fort! there are other places I can go to, that are as good as staying here and being ruled over by a new mistress, even if she does make some other folks stand round, that I know of; and with this thing, the spite lady turned her back upon the housekeeper, as though she had nothing more to say.

Came with me, Katie, said the housekeeper, taking the half-bemused girl by the hand. Go up to my room with me, and I will explain to you what the cook has so rudely told.

Mechanically the girl followed her up the stairs to the room. The news she had received had given her such a shock that she hardly knew what she was doing.

Once in the room, and with the door closed behind them, the housekeeper drew Katie beside her, and told her what she should have done before the cook had got the start of her. Her father was about to bring home a second wife, whom she trusted would be a mother to her, filling the place which had so long been vacant. Then she told her to try and forget the words the cook had spoken,—that all step-mothers were not cruel, and that she knew that her mother would bring no one there but what would be kind to her child.

In silence Katie listened to all she said. She had heard of step-mothers, and real stories of them until she had come to regard them much as she would a wild animal seeking for its prey. The words of the cook she could not obliterate from her mind, but in answer to the entreaties of the housekeeper, she promised to receive her new mother as she should, and try and win her heart.

All day long Katie wandered about the house like a spirit of unrest. It seemed that the sun of all her happiness had been blotted out, and that only dark clouds obscured the sky, through which not the faintest ray of light came down to cheer her.

When it was near to sunset, she wandered into her own room. It was on the ground floor, and looked out into the garden. Through the open window the high hills could be seen, with the golden moonlight shining upon them.

By it lay an open Bible, and sitting down she read a chapter. Then resting her elbow upon the book, she said in an imploring tone:

"O, my Father in Heaven, look down upon Thy little girl; make her good, and put it into Thy heart to love all. Make her love her new mother, who is coming to fill the place of the one that is in Heaven; and make her love me, too, and not hate and abuse me, as the cook says she will. Grant this, our Father, and Thy name shall have the honor and glory forever. Amen."

Hardly had the last closing word fell from her lips, before the sound of a light footstep fell upon her ear. Glancing quickly up, she saw a strange lady crossing the room toward her, and wrapped in her travelling garments beyond her in the doorway, stood her father, and she was not at a loss to know who the lady might be.

Katie would have risen from her seat, and escaped from the room, if she could have done so, for she felt that both the strange lady and her father had heard the words of her petition; but before she could do so, the lady had sunk upon her knees by her side, and grasping her hand, said:

Here my child, I promise to be that to you that you have asked that I should be; and may He that rules the world, and all things therein, help me to keep my promise. Katie, will you not try to love me?

The girl hesitated, but it was only for a moment. The next was all forgotten, and throwing her arms about the neck of her second mother she hid her face in her bosom.

I will and I know I shall, she said, with her whole heart.

And in this scene I seem to see my sister's face restored to me, said Mr. Gray, coming forward and taking the hand of each. Katie, your new mother will be to you all that you have asked in that petition; and to me it seems that it was the spirit of your mother that directed our footsteps here that we might hear it.

And thus old daylight broke through the clouds which Katie had piled above her, and soon they rolled away, leaving the sky calm and serene.

The Mysteries of Memory.

One of the most curious of those common occurrences, which befall us so frequently that at length they come and pass by unnoticed, is this. Sometimes, it may be in the midst of our most extraordinary round of life, it may be in some exceptional circumstances or combination of circumstances, or some business seems to flash across us, that this has occurred before, a sensation comes upon us that we have once, we cannot tell when, where, or how, been placed exactly in the same things, seen the same people, the same localities, or what not.

This is a strange thing; but is not all memory a strange mystery?—a strange thing that events once dead should rise up from the graves, and live over again in their effects on our minds!—strange that the smitten string, smitten years ago, should still vibrate still, often echoing on till that string is snapped forever! Yes, memory thus daily awakens; then resurrection, wherein the past starts up to life again; then spring tide, wherein the fallen leaves of autumn bud out again, and the sing's whose voices have been hushed in death's winter break out once more in wild earthly melody. Like all life's varied faculties, then, has a double aspect. O memory! there is that which is a blessing and a comfort thus to recall to new life, there is that too which would make the fabled Lethe river a very stream of life; there is much that it would be a luxury to forget!—Quiver.

A Curious Substitute for Cemeteries.

The inventive genius of the old world seems to be at work to devise a substitute for cemeteries, by employing some process for treating the dead bodies of departed friends so as to render them excellent specimens of petrification. A foreign contemporary announces a discovery by which graveyards will become superfluous: "An old discovery has just been made by a man of Grenoble, by which it is calculated that cemeteries and graveyards will become superfluous. At the decease of an individual, the body is plunged into a liquid invented by the man of Grenoble, and in about five years the individual is turned into stone. The secret of the petrification is known only to the discoverer. He says that in a thousand years' time, if persons will only preserve their relatives and friends, they will be able to build houses with them, and thus live in residences surrounded by their ancestors."

TWO ENGLISHMEN MURDERED IN BUENOS AYRES.—Particulars have been received by the mail just arrived of the death of Mr. Robert Bald, B. A., Cambridge, second son of Mr. John Bald, Wells, Roxburyshire. The deceased was cruelly murdered, on the 22nd of January, at a house, about 12 miles from Rosario, Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres. On the evening of that day they should remain over night, and remove the sleep next day. On the following day Mr. Bald was found murdered in his house, his body pierced with many wounds. Henry Felt, a boy of 14, who was in his service shared the same fate, having been in bed in an adjoining room. It is believed the crime was perpetrated between 9 and 11 o'clock, and that Mr. Bald was tranquilly slumbering while sitting at his table, on which a book was found lying open. He appears to have sprung up in order to defend himself, as the room gave all the evidence of a violent struggle, and there were numerous wounds in his arms. Two boxes were ransacked, and several articles, including Mr. Bald's watch and revolver stolen. This diabolical crime has caused a most painful sensation throughout the province, and the President of the Argentine Republic immediately offered a reward of \$5,000 (1,000*l.*) for the

capture of the murderers. One has been taken and has confessed his guilt, but refuses to give any information as to his accomplice. Mr. Edward Bald, a younger brother of the deceased, and who had only been a couple of months in the country, was at Rosario on the day of the murder. He has travelled over a great part of the country since, in search of the other assassin, who had hitherto escaped detection. The lamentable event has been reported to the Earl of Clarendon, who immediately forwarded instructions to Mr. Marquis de Castelar, Minister of Buenos Ayres, to afford every assistance in his power in bringing the murderers to justice. Mr. Bald was a young man of high principle, of a frank and genial nature, and of an accomplished mind. His many amiable qualities endeared him to his own family and a large circle of friends, by whom his untimely fate is deeply deplored.

MARQUIS OF AISIA.—We have to announce the death of Archibald, second Marquis of Aisa, which took place on March 20, from injuries he received in the hunting field on March 4. After the accident his lordship was considered in a critical state, but he rallied, and was thought to be doing well. Erysipelas supervened, and he died as we have already stated. The late Right Hon. Archibald Kennedy, Marquis of Aisa, of Aisa, in the county of Ayr, and Baron Aisa, of Aisa, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, Earl of Cassilis, and Baron Kennedy in the peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, was the eldest son of Archibald, Earl of Cassilis, son of the first Marquis, by Eleanor, only child of Mr. Alexander Allardice, of Dunhill, county of Kilmarnock. He was born in August, 1816, and succeeded his grandfather, the first Marquis, September 8, 1845. His lordship married, in November the same year, Julia, second daughter of the late Sir Richard Montague Jephson, Bart., by whom he leaves Archibald, his eldest son and successor, and other children. The late Marquis was formerly in the 7th Dragoons, but retired in 1842. The lamented nobleman was one of those who took part in the memorable Eglinton tournament. Latterly the Marquis of Aisa lived a retired life at his seat in Ayrshire. The late Marquis was nephew of the Countess Dowager of Newburgh and Lady Alice Peel. The Earl of Cassilis, who succeeded his father in the marquessate, was born in 1847, and entered the army as ensign in Colchester Guards in 1866.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.—The following paragraph we find in the New York Times:—"A coat that has the mark of use upon it is a recommendation to people of sense, and a hat with too much nap and too high a lustre is a derogatory circumstance. The best coats in Broadway are on the backs of penniless folks, broken down mortals, clerks with pitiful salaries, and men that do not pay up. The heaviest gold chains dangle from the fobs of gamblers, and gentlemen of very limited means; ready ornaments on ladies indicate to the eyes that are well opened to the fact, of a silly lover or husband or a rapacious friend. And when a pretty woman goes by in a plain and neat apparel, it is the presumption that she has fair expectations and a husband that can show a balance in his favor. For women are like books—too much gilding makes men suspicious that the binding is the most important part."

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF CELERY.—I have known many men, and women, too, who from various causes had become so much affected with nervousness, that when they stretched out their hands, they shook like aspen leaves on windy days—and by daily moderate use of the blanched footstalks of celery leaves as a salad, they became as strong and steady in limbs as other people.

I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance puts them in a state of agitation, and they were most in constant perplexity and fear, who were always effectually cured by a daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal times. I have known others cured by using celery for palpitation of the heart. Persons should use a celery daily having weak nerves, and unions in the head, when celery is not in season.

Customer (to clerk in a hard ware store)—Show me a small, low priced shears.

Clerk (hesitatingly)—Perhaps you mean a pair of shears.

Customer (severely)—I mean precisely what I said.

Clerk (cluckingly opening a specimen article)—Are there not two blades here, and don't you make a pair?

Customer (triumphantly)—You have two legs, does that make you a pair of men?

The shears were done up in profound silence.

I say M. K., what sort of potatoes are those you are plucking?

Raw ones, to be sure; your honor wouldn't be thinking I would plant boiled ones?

What is the greatest stand ever for civilization? The ink-stand.

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TELEGRAPH NEWS.

LONDON, April 8.
Mr. Iman prints a letter in which he expresses his belief that the City of Boston and the City of Amwerp were twin towns, and they both encountered the same fate—the latter without damage or serious difficulty. All things considered, he thinks that the City of Boston could do with one of the icebergs so numerous on the coast of Cape Race, and went down when only two or three days out from Halifax.

The paper makers in the North of England held a meeting at Manchester yesterday, and agreed to advance the price on all kinds of paper 10 per cent. owing to the dearth of rags.

Gold 112½.
LONDON, April 9.
The trial trip of the Vanguard, just concluded, proves her the swiftest of the armored ships. She made a fraction under fifteen knots an hour.

In the House of Commons last night after a debate on the Irish Land Bill, the resolution of the House of Lords for adjournment to the 28th of April was carried.

LONDON, April 10.
It is rumored that the Right Hon. Chester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been elevated to the Peerage, and will soon replace the Earl of Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Palmer will replace the former as Irish Secretary.

Lord Hatherly becomes Lord Selborne.

Steamer City of Durham sailed yesterday for Halifax. She was ordered to take a north-easterly course, and keep a sharp lookout for the City of Boston.

NEW YORK, April 11.
In Baltimore on Saturday a steam boiler exploded, killed seven men and wounding six.

OTTAWA, April 11.
Mr. Chipman died yesterday morning at the Protestant Hospital. His son who was despatched for when he first took sick, has not yet arrived. Talk of adjourning the House this afternoon out of respect to his memory.

Hon. Mr. McDougall is to drive out. Red River indignation meeting this afternoon.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—A new discovery, for curing nervous and debilitating diseases. It improves the appetite, assists digestion, promotes assimilation, rouses the liver, strengthens the nerves, purifies the blood, invigorates the heart's action, promotes expectoration, and gives tone to all the vital functions. It is efficacious in Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, and nervous or general debility, arising from whatever cause.

CONSUMPTION.—How much thought has been bestowed and what powerful volumes have been written on this direful malady, which can be relieved; and if the lungs are not irretrievably injured through neglecting to use this remedy, can safely be cured by this soothing preparation. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam acts directly upon the diseased part, and so cools and commands the disease, that harmonized nature can effect a cure. Consumption can now no longer be the harbinger of the sufferer, since this Balsam is fully competent to subdue the most harassing cough, and restore the miserable sufferer of health and strength.

Next to possessing good health, we may fairly rank the means of a quiring it. This is not to be done by stimulating the organs into a false appetite or momentary vigor. Those who resort to such expedients will find that they eventually increase the evils they wish to remove. But it is to be effected by creating a new tone in the stomach, by purifying the blood, and altering the secretions. Then the first symptoms of returning health will be felt in a glowing elasticity of spirits, and a relish for labor, whether bodily or mental, which is always characteristic of a sound body make the experiment, then, and as the best means of ensuring success, try Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-Bilious Pills.

Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment has been tested by the first horsemen of this country, and approved for superior to any other. Dr. Dow, the inventor, knows all about horses, and has had some of the finest horses in this Dominion in his possession. All who own or employ horses are assured that this will do all a Liniment can do. Always have a bottle in your stable.

The charges of weather and season, with change of labor, often have a great effect upon the blood and various fluids of horses. It is at these changes that they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been induced, and which, if not attended to, will result in Yellow Water, Worms, Heaves, &c., all of which may be prevented by the use of Clark's Derby Condition Powders.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE for April has been received; and as usual is filled with instructive and interesting articles, for the old, the middle aged, and the young. It is in every truth a Household Magazine. The articles on gardening and flowers are timely. Price only \$1 U. S. per annum.

NEW BANK AT ST. STEPHEN.—A branch of the Bank of British North America, is to be established at St. Stephen, immediately. One of the Bank officials at St. John has been appointed to manage it.

The April showers are copious and abundant, and are fast bringing the frost out of the

ground. The roads are in a worse state than for many years.

From our Fredericton Correspondent.

FREDERICTON, April 11, 1870.
Dear Standard,

The business of the Legislature during the four days immediately preceding the Prorogation was of so important a character, that I find myself disposed not to adhere to my resolution expressed in closing my last letter, and hence write you again.

The Bill introduced by the Government, to aid in the construction of a line of Railway from Woodstock to Edmundston, and from Woodstock to St. Mary's, opposite to Fredericton, by granting 10,000 acres of land per mile to any company that may be induced to undertake these works, is another evidence of how strong in New Brunswick is the desire, to enjoy the advantages which in numerous ways these great public highways afford to the developing country and promoting emigration. I was a little surprised, however, when the Bill was first committed, to find a disposition on the part of the Government to permit this Bill to pass without explaining their Policy in introducing it. They were forced into this, by Mr. Babbitt and Mr. Stevenson, who called for an explanation of the terms upon which the facilities were to be granted. It was explained that the lands were to be selected by the Railway Companies at such places in the Counties through which the line was to pass. There is more than sufficient land in the Counties of York, Carleton and Victoria to comply with the terms of this Facility Bill. Mr. Stevenson again contended, that, in view of the fact that the New Brunswick and Canada Railway had built 90 miles of Railway, and the Woodstock Railway Company had constructed 12 miles of Railway, and were by their charters authorized to build Railways through the same country as this Bill mentioned, as the public were disposed to grant further facilities to secure Railways in the direction of River Du Loup, these Companies, who had expended so much money, and who might be fairly said to have looked to the prospective traffic created by the further extension of their undertakings, were fairly entitled to a preference in the offer of facilities, and that it was now more evident than when Mr. Ketchum's Railway Act was passed the other day, that it was unjust to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Woodstock Railway that a charter should be granted to another Company to come into competition for the traffic of the country from Woodstock to Edmundston.

It is to be hoped that the facilities granted will secure this Railway extension and that the valuable farming lands of Victoria County will be thrown open to settlement on favorable terms.

Mr. Needham's Bill to protect all officers, who act under any law passed by the Local Legislature, called forth from that gentleman an able speech, free from much of the eccentricity which at times characterizes his speeches. The matter had been so fully discussed during the session that but little was said beyond what explanation was given by Mr. Needham.

Most of the afternoon was occupied in the discussion of a Bill to authorize the taxation of the Town of St. Stephen for \$15,000, to be given as a bonus to the Houlton Branch Railway Company. Mr. Stevenson and Hibbard were opposed to it. Mr. Stevenson made a long and able speech in opposition to the Bill, explaining the origin of the matter, and pointing out by the petitions, Notices and Resolutions passed at a meeting, that this had been called a Town Loan of \$15,000 U. S. cy, and not a bonus of \$15,000 N. B. cy, as was named in the Bill. He vigorously defended the conduct of some who had withdrawn their names from the petition for the Bill, because they had been, as they contended, deceived in the matter. He pointed out that the petition had been altered by making the time 1871 instead of 1870, within which the Houlton Road was to be completed, and that the Bill extended it to 1872. He contended that the promoters of the Bill should show there was some paramount public necessity which would justify the taxation of 175 who petitioned against the Bill at the instance of 100 who petitioned for it.

Mr. Hibbard also made a vigorous speech against the Bill, contending that the House had never, in a local Bill involving taxation, sustained it where a majority of the Local Representatives were opposed to it; that the basis on which this Bill should pass had been agreed upon when a delegation from both the supporters and opponents of the Bill were in Fredericton; that the Bill authorized the President of the Bank who was personally interested in the money to be raised under this Bill to vote for the adoption of it, and to represent, as well the stock of those who were opposed to the Bill as the Stock of those who were not. The principle of the Bill, however, was sustained on a division on the adoption of the first section. There were some amendments made to the Bill. The Petition in favor of the Bill asked that the sum might be a charge on the real and personal estate. The Bill provided that it should be chargeable on the incomes of persons in St. Stephen as well as the real and personal property. The Bill was altered so as to correspond with the petition.

The next section of the Bill provides for its adoption by the parties liable to be assessed under it. Mr. Hibbard contended that two-thirds of all the rateable property ought to vote in favor of the Bill, and on a division this was lost, and the section was adopted providing a two-thirds of the property owned by those who presented themselves and voted, should determine the adoption of the Bill.

This section provided that the President of Corporations should vote in respect of the stock owned by them liable to assessment under the Bill. Mr. Stevenson contended that this was unfair, when it was known and appeared by the petition against the Bill, that many of the stockholders in the St. Stephen Bank were opposed to the Bill, and he moved an amendment that each stockholder should

vote in respect of his own stock, making provision that he might do so by proxy. The Attorney General thought the amendment a very reasonable one, but would not agree to adopt it, unless the opponents of the Bill would agree that a majority vote of the property should determine the adoption of the Bill.

Mr. Stevenson replied that the House had affirmed that a two-thirds vote of the property owned by those who voted, should adopt the Bill, and that principle being settled, the Attorney General, and giving every person the right to represent his own property. The amendment of however was lost. Mr. Stevenson had amendment made which enabled, ex-officio, administrators, and guardians to vote in respect of the property they represented, and the Bill was sent to the Legislative Council on Wednesday morning.

When it was found that five of the nine Legislative Councilors were opposed to it, and the Bill must therefore have been lost, had not the hon. Mr. Perley, who was opposed to it, been called home on account of his wife's sickness, and obliged to leave on Thursday morning, and the hon. A. M. L. Selye been got up by the train on Wednesday evening to support it. The Bill accordingly passed in Council on Thursday, 5 supporting it and 4 being opposed to it.

The ceremony of prorogation on Thursday at noon, was precisely the same as heretofore witnessed in the Legislative Council chamber on such occasions. Gov. Batesford acted as clerk, Mr. Bates was not present, and so the storm has subsided which it rained at one time to disturb the harmony of the whole Legislature. The more the conduct of the Government in this matter is canvassed, the more apparent is it that in attempting to remove Mr. Batesford, they were in every respect wrong. No step has as yet been taken by the Government to obtain the opinion of the Ministers of Justice, or the Crown Officers of England according to the Resolution they succeeded in getting the House to pass; and asperities from Ottawa are that the Government has been advised that his Council are wrong in this matter.

A Review of the Legislation of the past month, but not ending, and when I began, I thought I might give a short one, but the letter will more than fill the space you have allowed to my correspondents.

Yours, KAPPA.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, APRIL 13, 1870.

THE NEW TARIFF adopted by the Dominion Parliament, and now in operation, is universally repudiated in New Brunswick, and will bear heavily on the poor man. The tax on Flour and Meal, articles that enter largely into consumption of the working men's families, is viewed in the light of a protection to the farmers of Ontario against the Americans, with a probable increase in the price of that staple necessary of life. In fact there is a wide spread of dissatisfaction (shared in by many of the staunchest supporters of confederation) on the changes in the tariff, and it is probable that it will manifest itself at the Polls by a withdrawal of the support hitherto accorded to the Dominion Representatives from this Province, who voted for the imposition of a tax upon the necessities of life. We give a synopsis of the principal articles in the new tariff which went into operation on the 8th instant:

Flour 25 cents per bbl. Indian Meal and Oats 15 cents per bbl. Wheat 4 cents per bushel. Indian Corn and Buckwheat, and other grain except wheat 3 cents.

Brandy, G. neva, Alcohol, Rum, Gin, Whisky, &c., 80 cents per gallon.

Salt except from Great Britain or British possessions, 5 cents per bushel.

Horses, Horn Cattle, Swine and Sheep 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Fruits of all kinds, Seeds not classed as cereals, Potatoes and other roots, Trees and Flowers, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Tobacco and Snuff 12½ per cent. ad valorem, and 20 cents per lb. Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange &c. 25 per cent., and specific duty of 10 cents per gallon.

IMMIGRATION.—We are in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, stating that the Board has been authorized by the Government of this Province to obtain information on the following questions, with a view to facilitate immigration into the Province, and of furnishing necessary information and immediate employment to emigrants who may land on our shores during the present Spring and Summer. Persons who have farms for sale, or who are in want of farm or house servants, or Apprentices, will oblige us by furnishing the desired information to these questions at their earliest convenience:—

Question 1.—What farms are for sale in your neighborhood? State whether large or small, about what they will cost, terms of payment, and other particulars.

2.—Are there any Farms to rent, and at what rate? State whether large or small, and whether from year to year, or for a term of years.

3.—Do you require Laborers or Farm

hands? and if so, will you give employment to one or more persons forwarded to your place free of expense? Please state the period for which employment will be given.

4.—Do you require house servants? If so, state whether Male or Female, and the term of service.

5.—Do you require Tradesmen or Mechanics? State the nature of business, and wages you will give.

6.—Do you wish to take young persons as Apprentices? State the business and calling you wish them to follow, and the remuneration, if any, they would receive.

The Sessions were opened yesterday—only a dozen Justices were present. After the usual preliminaries of opening the Court, the Grand Jury were sworn. Mr. Henry Ball was elected Foreman by that body.

The presiding Justice, R. Stevenson, Esq., addressed the Jury briefly pointing out to them their duties. The Jury adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock. The Justices then elected Robert Stevenson, Esq., Chairman of the Sessions. In consequence of Friday next being "Good Friday," to-morrow Thursday was appointed to take up the question of granting Licenses for the sale of Liquor. No further business coming before the Justices, the Court was adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-day.

THIS LATE W. ST. JOHN.—Under our old tary heading will be noticed the death of Mr. William St. John, an old and respected resident of this place. Mr. St. John was a native of Portaferry, County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1827, having landed in St. Andrews, where he has since resided a period of forty three years. For thirty-five years, he held a position in the Customs Department, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity to the Government, and entire satisfaction to the people. He was for several years an Elder of the Presbyterian Church, and also a Trustee. As a man, a neighbor and a friend, he enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen, and his removal is much regretted by his friends and lamented by his family. As a mark of respect to his memory, a large concourse of people followed his remains to the Cemetery, on Friday last.

After friend departed, who had not lost a friend.

Messrs. Stevenson and Hibbard have returned from their Legislative duties, and are in town. Mr. Donald is also here attending the Sessions; he speaks in confident terms of the forthcoming election, having everywhere received promises of support from the people who have the issue in their hands.

A suggestion was made by the Toronto Telegraph to the Dominion Government to offer \$5,000 or \$10,000 to anyone who would murder RIEL; a proposition deserving the execration of all decent men.

Our Fredericton Correspondent has favored our readers with another letter, in which among other matters he clearly shows the "dodge" which carried the \$15,000 Houlton Branch Aid Railway Bill. The opponents of this measure will make a note, and act accordingly. From his letter it is plain that Messrs. Hibbard and Stevenson did all men could do to oppose its passage; in its present shape; a large majority of the people approve of their conduct.

LEAD, SIXTY prophesies that "the world will come to an end in nine years." Pity this scientific gentleman is paying the way for his residence in an insane asylum.

MILITARY.—The following corps are to be stationed in the Dominion for the year 1870: 71st, 1st battalion 60th Foot, Canada; 1st battalion 60th and 78th Foot, Nova Scotia.

THE CANADA ADVERTISER has been enlarged and otherwise improved; having a new Power Press, and large assortment of Type. Such indications of prosperity, are in keeping with the progress of the Eastern City (Canada) which is destined to be a rival of other more pretentious cities in Washington County. There is a vigor and life in the editorials which augur well for the independence and usefulness of the "Advertiser." Will its proprietor see to a regular exchange; the first number of the enlarged addition did not reach this office; a friend loaned the paper before us.

We regret to learn that the hon. James Brown of Tower Hill, in a temporary moment of insanity, attempted to cut his throat on Sunday last. We understand that he was alive on Monday evening.

We are informed that Mr. Lawrence Ryder died suddenly at St. Stephen, on the 10th inst. Mr. Ryder was well known here, having formerly been a resident of this town.

ARRIVAL OF A FLEET.—A large fleet of merchant vessels have arrived at this port within the past two days, many of which were windbound on the coast during the late easterly winds. About one hundred sail entered this harbor on Saturday from foreign and domestic ports, all bringing valuable cargoes. The barque Rifleman, from Yokohama, laden with

tea, came in on Saturday, which is the fourth cargo received here this season from China and Japan.—[Boston Journal, 11th April.

MARRIED.
On the 30th ult., by the Rev. F. Partridge, Mr. Fenwick B. Boyd to Miss Margaret Ann Byron, both of this Parish.

DIED.
On the 6th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Wm. Stoop, aged 72 years; much respected and regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

On the 8th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, in the 70th year of her age, widow of the late John Morrison, and for upwards of fifty years a resident of this town.

On the 4th, at Beaver Harbor, P. M. Hild, after a long and tedious illness of three years, Mary Ann, beloved wife of William Hild, aged 55 years. Her end was peace.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
April, E. then Jane, McDonnell, Cornwallis, 20 tons.

Matilda, Sinton, St. Stephen, Mdze. U. S. Grant, Kent, Eastport, ballast.

Lydia, Wilson, Lubec, ballast.

11, Esth. r. Malouey, Boston, Flour. Dry Goods, Oil & Turner.

12, Julia Church, Malouey, Boston, ballast.

Harriet, Britt, Boston, Meal for Houlton.

Darcy, Waycott, Boston. 75 Bales 671 Hides, Shaw Bros, Meal, Flour, &c., D. Clark, R. Glenn & Co.

CLARIFIED.

April, Brig Florence, C. K.

Harriet, Ross, Portland, 510 knees, 500 m. Shingles, R. Ross.

7, Lydia, Wilson, St. Stephen, Sleepers & Knees, R. Ross.

11, Hellen McLeod, C. G. S. W. L. Boston, 2200 Sleepers, R. Ross.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

ON and after this date, Mails for St. John will be despatched DAILY, at 7:40 A. M. by train.

And upon Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Woodstock and the intermediate offices on the line, at the same hour.

By order, G. F. CAMPBELL, P. O. St. Andrews, April 7, 1870. 41 P. M.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
The Commissioners are invited to extract the Intercolonial Railway give public notice that having announced the Contracts for Section No. 3, 5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders for the same.

Section No. 3 is in the Province of Quebec and extends from the Eastern end of Section No. 2 forty miles east of Riv. du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about 26 miles.

Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the Eastern end of Section No. 2 forty miles east of Riv. du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about 26 miles.

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Eastern end of Section No. 3, opposite Digby, to Station No. 3, (formerly Station Fifty) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 21 miles.

The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871.

The Commissioners also give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for four further sections of the line.

Section No. 12 will be in the Province of Quebec, Metapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Saguenay to Station No. 37, at the Western end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 94 miles, including the bridge over the River Saguenay.

Section No. 13 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 12, down Metapedia Valley to Station No. 380, near Clair's Brook, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 14 will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 13, in the Province of Quebec, Metapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Saguenay to Station No. 37, at the Western end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 94 miles, including the bridge over the River Saguenay.

Section No. 15 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 14, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chignik Island road, thence crossing the North West and South West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 320, about one mile and three-quarters south of the South West branch, a distance of about six miles including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and terms of contract for Section No. 7, will be exhibited at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa; and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax; for Sections Nos. 6 and 8 at the same offices, on and after Monday the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, on and after Wednesday, the 10th day of May next.

Seals of Tenders for Sections 6, 7 and 8 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders" will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 7th day of May next; and for Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15, up to 7 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday the 23rd day of May next.

Seals for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the tender.

A. WALSH, ED. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. MCLELLAN, Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, 21st March, 1870.—41 April 6

WALL

1200 ROLLS of wall paper, just received, small quantities on cost, will find it to their advantage April 6.

TO

THOSE FOUR ST square, and possess or former if required. I time, they will be offered notice will be given. It swifter will treat private the purchase of all or Wharf. The terms will April 6, 1870. 31

Goods.

14 Chests Fine I 50 Half 12 Half chests best (Lo 3 Hils. London Redm 1 Hils. Barbados 5 Hils. 2 Hils. Vacuum P 2 Hils. 7 Kegs Saler's 1 ew 5 Hils. Moss 1 2 do Clear 100 B's best Family 5 Cases 2 cat. each 6 do 1 31 Hils. Bridges' Lun 40 " Pale Ale qts 5 Cases Guinness' xx 9 Qs Sherry 1 Hils. 7 Qs 2 Hils. Ginger W 10 Hils. 14 Qs 1 Cog 10 Hils. 6 Qs 40 Hils. Best Pale 2 Hils. 1 Mu 1 Qs 6 Qs 4 Dubin 4 do Scotch 1 Pouchen dr Dr 55 Cases H-messy 35 Red Cases, Gm. 12 Cases Irish Blk 26 do Dublin (B 15 do Dunville's 8 do Scotch 18 do pint Flask 19 do O. T. 6 do RYE WH 3 do Best CHA 2 do Best 1 20 do Old Port 10 do Best Claret 7 do Best Claret

PAINTS.

22 Cat. B. and R. 12 1/2 do 29 kegs Yell. and 4 clads. Brandy 60 Boxes Best Cro suited sizes.

GENERAL.

THE Court of Gen for the County of Ch Court House, on Th which time and place and (constables) s said requiring to be at this notified to give their a April 4.

Fish

THE Subscriber is and others requ leaving their orders w St. Andrews, Marc

1870

To the Ladies.

We have just reciv a sample lot of Also new FLOV arrive, will be offered At the Albion Hotel

Thirty-thr

CLOT

At the 4

Invoic

Canada

to hand. Goods v in a few days. The manufactory, and em amongst others will check. Inspection

HARRY

of the College

Lat of the Uni

May be found at 14 ing the professional ser

Cottag

THE Subscri gain, his ph Prince of Wales stre the House is one an from cellar to att the cellar is frost pr ing well of good v new, and is excellen at stands in under apply at this office,

Feb. 9.

Original issues in Poor Condition. Best copy available

