

The Great Storm on the British Coast. FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

The violent gale which ravaged the east coasts of England and Ireland on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 8th and 9th, appears to have been more destructive in its effects than any similar visitation which has occurred on those shores for many years. It was so sudden and unexpected, coming as it did from the northeast, that the numerous vessels were sacrificed in its fury, when had there been a previous phenomena to indicate such an interruption to the fine weather which had prevailed, they might have remained safely anchored in sheltered harbors. The storm set in on the afternoon of Friday, and raged without intermission until Saturday night—the weather vane indicating an occasional change in the wind from northeast to south and west. In the neighborhood of Hull, Shields and Hartlepool, on the English coast, and Kingstown and the adjacent ports on the Irish coast, the greatest ravages were committed. At Shields, Hartlepool, Redcar and Scarborough sixty-three vessels are reported to have gone ashore or foundered, of which about forty are total wrecks. Fourteen vessels are reported wrecked or disabled at Kingstown alone, and to this list of casualties is added a melancholy catastrophe which befell Captain Bayly, of Her Majesty's steamer Ajax, and a number of his crew, while endeavoring to save the lives of shipwrecked mariners.

The English and Irish papers abound in harrowing details of the disasters. "At Bray," says the Dublin Freeman's Journal, "where the storm raged with no less fury, one of those heroic deeds which exalt human nature was performed by James Lacy. James Lacy deserves almost equal commendation. A large brig went on shore, and the men clung to the rigging, while a frightful sea broke over the vessel. Lacy succeeded in casting a rope to the men whom four got ashore. One remained on board, and he was believed to be too faint to make his escape. He showed no signs of animation, and was reported by his fellows to be in a sinking state. How was he to be rescued? No boat could venture out in such a sea, and the rope was unavailing. Lacy volunteered to work his way to the brig along the rocks, and nearly perished in the attempt. He succeeded in reaching the ship, and with the half-dead man to the rope, and with the aid of some of the fishermen of Bray, and the last of the men was drawn to land through the raging surf. Along the Northern shores, as might have been expected, the scene was still more harrowing, if one terrible disaster could be surpassed in horror by another. From Howth to the mouth of the Boyne, the coast is strewn with the fragments of wrecks. Several vessels, some of them of large tonnage, were driven ashore, and of course, went to pieces. They attempted to beat off, but that dreadful northeaster forbade escape, and they broke up. The crews are mostly reported to have escaped, but one very sad occurrence, in which every man on board perished, took place in the afternoon of Saturday at Skerries. A large schooner-rigged vessel struck on the rocks, and went down in deep water. Not a particle of her hull or rigging could be discovered a few minutes after, and with the ship perished the crew to a man."

The Capitulation of Gaeta.

Gaeta is at last taken. On the day that the French fleet left the doom of the place was sealed. It is, of course, to the credit of the besieged that he has been able to protract the defence for three weeks longer, and it may be that Francis II. and his advisers have had reasons for keeping their hold on Italian territory for as long a period as possible. But the fall of the place within a limited time was certain from the day that the Sardinian fleet was free to blockade it, and the army of Cialdini could act without fear of offending the Imperial arbiter. According to news received this morning the place had been surrendered yesterday. Cialdini was already in occupation of Mount Orlando, which commands it; and probably as we write, the last stronghold of the Bourbon King on the Italian Continent is in the hands of the Italians, and he himself is steaming tranquilly across the Mediterranean to whatever land he has chosen for his easy and luxurious exile.

But all is now over. Francis II. has done his best and his worst, and it has delayed and not changed the result. The Siege of Gaeta has been an useless and senseless conflict. Every man who has fallen during these weary months has been murdered for the vainest of reasons—to satisfy the point of honor. We in England saw this from the first, and the Prince who has more than any one else hoped to prolong the struggle must have seen it also. Those who watched the affairs of Italy from a distance knew how impossible it was that the Royal power could be re-established in the Two Sicilies, could ever be re-established by the successes of Gaeta. When at Gaeta, 15,000 Neapolitan troops surrendered to 1,400 Garibaldians the Government of the Bourbons crumbled to the ground in the eyes of Europe. Such an army it was justly thought must argue a political system and a ruler whom nothing could save. Ever since, the same spectacle has been continually repeated. The army, the fleet, the civil departments, the Church and even a portion of the Royal family, deserted to or were forced to make terms with the enemy. The Bourbons could never be restored, for there was nothing left through which they could rule. Some priests in the country districts, with the peasantry they taught, were the only Bourbon partisans left in the Kingdom. Had no foreign power interfered all would have been at peace in a few weeks. But the French Emperor thought fit to show his sympathy with the Royal cause. We have been told by the "Monitor" and the statement has been repeated from imperial lips—that Napoleon was actuated only by pity for one who at an early age had met with a great calamity, and that he desired only to insure the personal safety of Francis and his devoted Queen. But with all respect for the Emperor's talents, we must take leave to say that if these were his only motives his conduct was singularly ill-judged. There can be no doubt that every man of fully Constitutional, Republican, Ultramontane, or Royalist, has interpreted the presence of Admiral Barbet de Tinan at Gaeta as a support to the cause of the Bourbon monarchy. As soon as it was known that the French were interfering back came some of the European Diplomatic Corps who had previously abandoned the fallen King. The Pope openly thanked Napoleon for his pious resistance to revolution. In Naples itself, signs of a formidable Bourbon conspiracy soon appeared. There was everywhere a belief that the

French were, perhaps, about to reinstate the King, and the Church-hills and Danby's of Southern Italy began to reflect that it would be as well to be on the winning side. Hence treasonable movements began in the capital headed by officers in the Neapolitan service, and summary arrests and punishment were necessarily resorted to by the authorities. The insurrections in the Abruzzi were planned and carried out by the assistance of politicians high in office in the Papal States, and the whole power of the Church in France was employed to confirm the Emperor in his supposed design of protecting the Bourbon Sovereign. Francis himself was mainly encouraged to persist by the hope that the Emperor meant ultimately to save him. He is, indeed, to be excused; for shot upon in a fortress, he knew but little of what was going forward, and perhaps thought that there was a sincere and general wish for this restoration. The loss of life and the misery which have been caused by this long struggle will stain his reputation less than that of the Monarch who permitted them, knowing them to be useless.

Will the Pope Remove the Papal Seat to Jerusalem.

A correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury, writing from Rome, states that French officers have lately been very busy in obtaining information respecting Jerusalem and the state of things in that quarter. He adds that they had been taking measurements in several localities, particularly the ground that is adjacent to the Mosque of Omar on Mount Moriah. From Jerusalem they had gone on to Hebron, Gaza and other points, for the like purpose. It was also currently reported that a body of French troops was shortly to come to Jerusalem while another would be stationed at Jaffa and a third on Mount Carmel. At Beyrout, he says, the French officers openly affirmed that their government had no intention of withdrawing the force sent out, but were about to employ them shortly on a new and very different errand to that for which they ostensibly came. The French were also actively employed in making a road from the Holy City to Damascus, along which they were erecting houses at certain intervals. It is said that such a scheme as this intelligence shows to be in course of development, points to the realization of Pius Noni's favorite plan of removing the seat of the Papacy to Jerusalem.



THE STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861.

The Late Election.

Now that the election contest is over, we can look back on its scenes with an impartial eye, although its result we sincerely deplore, as most every well-wisher of the interests of our County and of the Province at large. When a nation attempts to regulate its public affairs by elevating the most ignorant of their number to perform that duty, it reminds us painfully that we are fast drifting towards mobocracy when intelligent, respectable men will be rejected because of their ability and virtues. When the public are influenced in the choice of a representative by the writings of knavish demagogues as in our late election, it shows a sad lack of knowledge and discernment. The writings referred to are the production of that miserable embodiment of lies and malice, William Lyon Mackenzie. We want no better passport to Mr. Morrison's character than to know that he is disliked by the little unchanged aforesaid. We leave the public to judge of the honesty of the Grit cause when they bring in to their aid such detestable material.

How could any refined, educated man, bring himself down to confer on public matters with the embodiment of ignorance and vulgarity elected to represent this county in Parliament? Who is unacquainted with the first principles of the questions he will be required to deal with, and totally unknown to the contending due one public man from another. No, they would shrink from his presence. We present our readers with a few words of his address at the Declaration last Monday: "Well, I guess I'm elected. Some folks say how I'm agoin' to be a tool for other folks when I go to Parliament; but I ain't agoin' to be anythin' of the sort. I ain't agoin' to be like one of them ere things on the top or a barn (meaning a weather cock). The Yankee nasal twang was so disgustingly rich, that our reporter refused to note any more of his expressions. There was a procession formed after the Declaration was over, but the tag-rag and bob-tail element preponderated so largely that the few respectable persons who took part in the proceedings left the line of march and reached the rendezvous by another route. But it may be asked how was the election gained by him—or rather for him? He is not known by name or otherwise, beyond his own locality; and hearing his name mentioned as a Candidate for Parliament, strangers supposed him possessed of the necessary qualifications or he would not aspire to that position. He went very little among the people, at the request, we believe, of McDougall & Co., who found that his presence produced a bad effect. McDougall, McKellar, and the other hangers, represented him to be a man of exalted views, extensive and varied information, and above all, extremely honest. They painted poor Purdy in such gaudy colors, that had he seen the picture it would have been impossible for him to recognize in it any likeness of himself. To the Scotch people they mis-represented Mr. Morrison as an Irishman, and Mr. Purdy a Scotchman, and when it was suitable Mr. Morrison was denounced as a Roman Catholic. Had Mr. Morrison or his supporters descended to the same depths of iniquity, the result would have been different. While one party discussed the merits and demerits of public ques-

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF GREY.

GENTLEMEN:—I regret that the state of my health prevents me attending at the hustings on the day appointed by the Returning Officer for declaring the final state of the poll. To those who recorded their votes in my favor, I tender my most sincere and most grateful thanks.

To those Gentlemen who devoted much of their time in endeavouring to counteract the misrepresentations that were circulated through the County, and other Gentlemen composing the Committee acting on my behalf, I beg to offer my warm and grateful acknowledgments. Now that the Election is concluded, I trust that whatever animosity may have unhappily arisen during the contest, will cease; and that every means will be used to allay every unkind feeling.

In conclusion, I again beg to return my best thanks to those friends who kindly supported me; and also to acknowledge the great civility and kindness I received during my canvass from very many of those who opposed me.

I have the honor to be Your Obedient servant, J. C. MORRISON.

The "Globe" and the Orangemen of Grey.

For downright, barbed impudence, give us the "Globe." He claims the supporters of Mr. Gowen in the late contest to be Clear Grits. He must link the Orangemen of Grey with a few years ago, described the Orange Institution as being an "obstacle to the spread of the Protestant religion"; that "to the intelligent of every class, Orange Societies are most odious"; and who, when a Bill was brought forward in the House to repeal the "Party Processions Act," this same George Brown said that "we have our heel on the necks of Orangemen, and let us keep it there." He also said in the "Globe," that "of all the inconsistent men on the face of the earth, the Canadian Orangemen must be the chief." The latter assertion might be truthfully applied to the few Orangemen in this County who supported Purdy; and also to Nassau Gowen for his treachery and betrayal of principle in pledging himself to support the Grit Chief in the House, as a *quid pro quo* for election assistance, and to spare him from the thunders of the "Globe." Had this unholy alliance been known to the Orangemen of Grey at the time of the election, Mr. Gowen would have found himself minus some five or six hundred of the votes he received. He is at this moment endeavoring to place in power the man who made a boast that "they had their heel on the necks of Orangemen" who would, if opportunity offered, put their heels on the same place again; and if Orangemen allow themselves to be misled by such knavish demagogues as the Nassau Gowen, they will soon awake to the realization of the fact that what we now tell them has proved too true.

Mechanics' Institute Mount Forest.

The fourth Lecture of the course was delivered by Dr. W. C. Shaw, M. R. C. S. I., of Durham, on the evening of Monday the 4th inst. Subject—"Physiology and Hygiene, an Essential Element in a Liberal Education." The Lecturer introduced his subject by some appropriate observations on the utility of Mechanics' Institute's, and the necessity of more attention being given to the study of man—his physical, moral, and social constitution. He then dwelt on the importance of the study of the dead language being superseded by more practical and useful studies, and urged the necessity of Physiology and Hygiene becoming a stated branch of a liberal Education. The lecture was interspersed with numerous instructive illustrations, and anecdotes, which frequently elicited applause and was listened to throughout with marked attention by a large and intelligent audience.

Glenelg Council.

The Glenelg council met on the 4th inst. Taxes for 1860 were remitted John McPherson, of Lot 20, 5th con., and ten dollars paid him in advance on crosswaying. The money so advanced was for the purpose of relieving him in his present indigent circumstances, caused by sickness in his family. Twenty dollars were granted to the Durham Agricultural Society. Peter McArthur, constable was paid one dollar for services rendered. Some unimportant matters relative to Statute Labor were disposed of. Council adjourned to meet on the first day of April next, at the Arzyle Hotel, Durham.

Bentinck Council.

Met on the 4th inst. Alex. Brown was appointed Assessor for the current year. Auditor's report received. The sum of \$20 was granted Durham Agricultural Society. Adjourned till 8th of next May, for the Revision of the Assessment Roll. Efforts are being put forth to establish a cotton mill in Toronto.

reading. Rapid utterance careless and slovenly pronunciation, complete neglect of intelligence and expression, are so common as to be all but universal. But, no, it is one of the greatest achievements ever accomplished by the 'system' in any State in America, to expel the old English Reader and other such objectionable books. It beats the Britishers and Yankees all to nothing. Why! is not this one achievement worth more than all the expense of the system? And should it not be highly gratifying to the 'chief'?

222 "In every community, and in almost every locality, there will be found individuals steeped in the spirit of extreme partisanship, men of one idea, and that idea commonly one of proscription or hostility against some body or party; and to realize that idea, no sacrifice of educational and public interest seems too great in the estimation of its possessors."

223 "Man is very apt to have some hobby on which he centres rather too much, and I have seen the evil effect of this peculiarity in some of our schools during the year 1857. Now, sir, is not this the very portraiture of the generality of the advocates of the 'system'? Are they not steeped—yea submerged—in the very spirit of extreme partisanship? Can they brook the least opposition to their scheme? Have they any other idea than the establishment of their 'system' (without any reference to the wants or wishes, views, or feelings of any individuals who do not belong to their own party) at any hazard, and utterly regardless of consequences? Do they not continually manifest a bitter hostility against, and so far as they are able, proscribent all who are opposed to the 'system'? Do they scruple to attack the individual educational rights and liberties of parents and guardians, yea even the right to private property, in order to sacrifice them at the shrine of their 'noble system'? Does anything—in short—seem too great for them to lay their rapacious hands upon, if they think it will serve their purposes? Is not the maintenance of the 'system,' their hobby, upon which they centre, not only, 'rather too much' but very greatly too much? Is it at all possible that their noddles should be then enough to admit, or have room enough to contain the 'idea,' that it is a reality, that many friends of education, lovers of true liberty, upright and conscientious men,—patrons,—feel bound, from a sense of duty to their Maker, their country, and themselves, to oppose the 'system'? Are not these advocates persons who will and do oppose every thing relating to education, which is not in accordance with their own sentiments, regardless of consequences? At which, sir, will you direct the finger of your universal reproof and scorn? To be printed, at the system and its advocates, or at the opponents?"

The Western Grand Lodge and the Ministry.

The following is the resolution adopted by the Western Grand Orange Lodge which met at Barrie last month, expunging the resolution against the Ministry passed by the same Lodge at Hamilton some months previously:

Resolved.—That at a special meeting of this Grand Lodge, held at the city of Hamilton, on the 24th of October last, called to take into consideration the proscription course pursued by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle towards the Orangemen of Kingston and Belleville during the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Country this Grand Lodge adopted a series of resolutions the first sixteen of which appear to have met with the unanimous concurrence and approval of the whole Orange body, and of the Protestant people of British North America generally. That the said sixteen resolutions are now re-adopted by this Grand Lodge as fully endorsed and approved of after the most mature reflection. But this Grand Lodge feels bound to state that the seventeenth resolution, as adopted at the said meeting at Hamilton, has not only failed to meet the approval of the Orangemen generally, but has been condemned as leading to strife and division in the Order, and as directly contrary to that discretion and free judgment which every Orangeman should exercise upon political questions. That the said resolution be therefore rescinded and repealed.

BRYANT AND STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—We take pleasure in calling public attention to this excellent institution, so long and generously patronized by our citizens. The unprecedented number of its pupils, and its continued prosperity, is sufficient guarantee of its sterling worth. The provisions have been indefatigable in their efforts to perfect the course of instruction, and so combine Theory and Practice as to enable the student to obtain a complete knowledge of Bookkeeping and collateral branches in the least possible time. To aid in securing this object an excellent and complete course of bills of lading, stock and exchange, certificates of deposit, &c., was some time since established in their large and beautiful Hall, this securing to the pupil the advantages of a real business. Hundreds of young men have been placed in positions of honor and trust, with competent salaries, as a reward of the knowledge received at this college, and hundreds of others would do well to follow their example. We know of no equal investment of time and money which pays a young man better.

The County Orange Lodge of North and South Wellington and Peel, have passed resolutions exonerating the Ministry from all blame in the disgraceful conduct of the Duke of Newcastle at Kingston. Truth will out, and justice will be done the Ministry at last.

We learn from the Bruce Herald, that Wm. Hall, Esq., of Brant, had a yoke of oxen and a cow drowned last week, by breaking through the ice on the Saugeen river.

Hon. Mr. Galt has won the prize snuff box at the Quebec Curling Club.

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States last Monday. His Cabinet are as follows:—Secretary of State, W. H. Seward, of N. York; Secretary of Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, Ohio; Secretary of War, G. M. Cameron, of Penn; Secretary of Navy, Montgomery Blair, of Md; Secretary of Interior, Caleb B. Smith, of Ind; Postmaster-General, Gideon Welles, of Conn; Attorney-General, Edward Bates, of Missouri.

LETTER

To the Editors of the "Standard," Esq., Containing extracts from Chief Superintendent's School Reports.

(CONTINUED) But if they understand how to enunciate words clearly and distinctly, with reference to accent, pauses, and intonation, and to reflect on the meaning of each sentence while reading it, and ask themselves the question, do I comprehend what the author intended? to be understood in the passage under consideration? and cautioned against proceeding until a clear idea was formed, we should have no fear, (no matter what else was neglected) that the youth of our country would remain under the tyrannical influence of ignorance. But it is deeply to be deplored that this is not generally practised by our teachers. Few, indeed, of the children, even those who have the reputation of being advanced, can read fluently a paragraph in any popular book, and repeat the substance thereof, when they have finished. Writing is so badly taught by some of our teachers, that it would be creditable for themselves, and better for the pupils to leave it undone, and even in the 'Grammar School.' 221 "I am sorry to say that English reading is especially and generally neglected. I know no accomplishment in the education of youth taught or mistaught so defectively as

people have an opportunity to express their views and desires thereon, as a guide to their Parliament, before the Law was passed? (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Grey Election—Mr. Purdy Elected.

If proof were wanting that we were entering on that downward course in which the partial failure of the United States experiment is to be seen, it is supplied by the result of the election in Grey. Solicitor General Morrison has been defeated; and Mr. Purdy is the chosen representative of Grey. When we say that the result presents an alarming choice of a representative, we speak without the least reference to the political effect of the election. Two candidates presented themselves—we leave Mr. Gowen out of the consideration for the moment—to the choice of the electors. One an experienced politician thoroughly acquainted with the affairs, the wants, the resources, the public men, and all the varied interests and capabilities of the Province. He was the protege of the late Hon. Mr. Baldwin, the friend and associate of all those enlightened politicians to whom the Province owes whatever wise and timely legislation and sound, honest and vigorous administration can do for a country. He had served in more than one Cabinet which assisted to give that immense population to the development of the material and moral interests of the Province which has made Canada the first colony of the empire, and in some sort the wonder of the world. He is a man of great intelligence, and extensive reading; of elegant tastes and good judgment. The other, a person new to public life and to public men; unacquainted with the wants and resources of the country; unable to write an address to the electors, and compelled to append his name—not to say his mark—to a composition prepared by others, and of the truth or falsehood of which he charitably supposed himself to have been in happy ignorance; a man wholly unable to comprehend the questions that will come before the Legislature, and to give an intelligent vote upon them; who was selected because it was known he would be unable to exercise any volition of his own and must take the position of a mere counter in the political game. The election of the inferior and the rejection of the superior man is, to our thinking, an alarming symptom of a downward tendency which deprives a country of the services of its best men. The same state of things has been painfully conspicuous in a United States for several years before us, and with no qualifications for the post, have again and again been elevated to the highest position in the country. To a great extent the same symptom of decay has been visible in Congress. The best men have shrunk from a contact with the slime of political life. The result is that the government that was beginning to be held up as an example to the nations of the world has fallen to pieces, and become a spectacle over which good men, who had hoped everything from the experiment, weep. Let us rather hope that the case before us is but an aberration from the general course of things; while we remember that it is a sorrowful fall to the lot of a Macaulay to suffer defeat at the hand of a Gowen.

We must not pass a final judgment on the case, without taking all the elements that have led to the result into account. Grey has been represented in this Parliament by an Opposition member; elected as an avowed Opposition member. It was a bold thing for a man of the Government to go before a jury which had, up to that hour, been avowedly hostile. They were predisposed against him; and the question was whether he could convert a vast non-attending majority of eighteen townships into his own. Another candidate had been in a field for months; with the advantage of knowing that Mr. Morrison would be his opponent. A personal canvass brought him into contact with a large number of the electors. He was an Orangeman, who standing in the Order the books show to be good. He is an ex-Mt. Zion preacher and a temperance lecturer. Here are three interests to which he could look for support; one of them having a complete organization in the county, essentially of a political character, or at least capable of acting effectively in a political contest. He could not be elected, because his support was sectional, but he could vote for Mr. Morrison; a sufficient number of votes to enable a third candidate to get in. And so it has happened. Mr. Nassau Gowen has started a defeat to which he contributed; but defeat is a negative victory when a third candidate is a political enemy; but to prevent this election of a political enemy, the game of East Middlesex was again played. The returns show that there were plenty of votes to elect Mr. Morrison, if there had been but two candidats.

The result will not take a vote from the ministry; for it has had no support from Grey during the present Parliament. At the same time, we do not pretend to conceal that the ministry, in the person of one of their members, have received a vote of want of confidence from Grey. By Grey is not United Canada; and the ministry can only control their fate at the hands of Parliament. There they will in all probability have a larger support than was accorded to them last session. Parliament will still impose upon them the duty and the responsibility of governing. There is not the least reason to suppose that it will release them from the duty and that responsibility. Its confidence is still strong in the ministry; and the majority by which they are supported is large. In that majority there is a majority of both origins—British and French Canadians—and at the last general election a majority of all the voters supported the ministry, both in Upper and Lower Canada; the majority in United Canada being overwhelming. There is nothing to show that the ministry are not still supported by a vast majority of the entire electoral body. The constitutional and the reasonable presumption is that they are; and Parliament still remains firm in its allegiance, and even shows an increase of confidence. The result of the Grey election, though a bad thing in many ways, can have no decisive effect on the position of parties. It will give a handle to the local politicians; but that will only knit the Unionists more firmly together, and show the world how superior we are, as a people, to mere local feelings and impulses. —Leader.

Brantford Flooded.

We learn from a gentleman who passed through Brantford yesterday that a break up of the ice on the Grand River had caused a very serious flood at that place. The water was almost knee high on the streets, and rats were floating about in large numbers, where they were never known to float before. There was a great deal of damage done. We have not heard further particulars. —Leader.