

### Instructions to U. S. Fishermen.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to collectors of customs, informing them that, as the season for fishing on the coast of the British American possessions is approaching, it is considered important that fishermen of the United States intending to pursue their business in the vicinity mentioned should be thoroughly acquainted with the laws and regulations governing the matter, in order to avoid the loss of their vessels and the penalties for encroachments by foreigners upon the in-shore fisheries of Canada. The collectors are directed to notify each fisherman that the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, proclaimed July 4, 1871, relating to the fisheries, will not go into effect until the laws required to carry them into operation have been passed by Congress, the Parliament of Great Britain and the legislature of Prince Edward Island, and to warn them that their business must be carried on subject to the restriction existing at the time of the ratification of the treaty. The circular states that the fishermen of the United States are prohibited from the use of the in-shore fisheries. They may, however, take fish on the southern coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Royan Islands on the shores of Macdonald Island on the coast from Mount Folly to and through the straits of Belle Isle and thence northwardly, but without prejudice to any exclusive right of the Hudson Bay Company. They may also dry and cure fish on any part of the southern coast of Newfoundland above described, and off the coast of Labrador not settled. If settled, there must be a previous agreement with the inhabitants. They may also enter any bay or harbor for the purpose of shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood or obtaining water. Officers under the treaty may go on board any foreign vessel in any bay within three miles of the coast of Canada and stay as long as they may remain; and they may examine the masters under oath, and if it be found that the vessel has been fishing in the waters prohibited, such officer or officers may seize her without a warrant and proceed for a forfeiture of the vessel, cargo and stores. Any person opposing the officer will subject himself to a fine of \$800 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. The Secretary states that there is reason to apprehend that the Canadian authorities will equip armed vessels to protect their in-shore fisheries during the season of 1872.

### Arresting the spread of the Small Pox.

In view of the Small Pox being in such close proximity to this neighborhood, every means should be adopted to prevent the spread of so loathsome and infectious a disease. Vaccination should be compulsory on every pupil entering the public schools; in the United States no scholar is permitted to enter the schools who has not been vaccinated. We copy the following article from the pen of an eminent Physician, as a means of arresting the spread of the small pox, with the hope that it will prove effectual.

Dr. John Day contributes an essay to the *Australian Medical Journal* on a "Means of Arresting the Spread of Small Pox." By his method the germs which propagate the disease are perfectly destroyed. His doctrine is that small pox is always associated with pus-cells and the only way of destroying them is by exhalation. He advises the use of peroxide of hydrogen as the agent for rapidly and thoroughly oxidizing and destroying the virus germs given off from the bodies of small pox patients. Peroxide of hydrogen, which according to Schlenker, is composed of antiseptic and water in a state of chemical combination, undergoes a remarkable change in the presence of blood and by more contact with the corpuscles its antiseptic is rapidly transformed into ozone—the oxygen of combination.

The particular form in which he recommends the use of peroxide of hydrogen is that known as ozone ether, being a compound of absolute ether and peroxide of hydrogen. It is highly volatile, and may be diffused through even very large apartments, such as the wards of hospitals, by means of a spray apparatus. It quickly destroys sulphuretted hydrogen and other noxious gases, and when once diffused is very persistent in its action. As a collodion, cold cream and lard are sometimes used as topical applications in the treatment of small pox, ozone ether can be mixed with any of these substances without undergoing any perceptible change in its chemical properties.

**PECULIAR CUSTOM.**—The St. Catherine's (Ontario) "Times" says they have some queer customs in the county of Waterloo, which will strike other people as very strange. For instance, we see in a German paper appended to a funeral notice, the hearty thanks of a bereaved husband to "over a hundred persons" who after the burial of his lamented wife "withstanding the inclemency of the weather" went back (about three miles, we think it is) to the "house of mourning" and partook of suitable refreshments—which, with the generous hearted people of Waterloo, always consists of a dinner or feast good enough for a governor. The editor of the "Times" has frequently seen three or four hundred persons fed at the house of mourning on the afternoon of the burial day, and that, too, amongst his nearest relations and friends, but he never before heard of people being "heartily thanked" in a public newspaper for going back to a first class dinner.

Mr. F. Ives Seidmore, who has immediate charge of the postal telegraph system of Great Britain, in a letter to the Postmaster General admits that he purposely delayed despatches touching on the recent strike of the operators, for the purpose of protecting the public and preventing the spread of insubordination. For this he is ready to submit to whatever penalty the law may inflict, knowing that he is liable

to such penalty. The letter concludes as follows:— "I believe nobody in my position could hope to delay messages secretly. When messages are withheld the officer withholding them must follow my example throughout—make public admission, and incur the risk of punishment if justification is impossible. Believing this, I think the public and the press have abundant safeguard for the inviolability of telegrams."

### Special Despatch to "Standard."

FREDERICTON, March 19.—Woolfenden made a powerful and effective speech yesterday in defence of Government. Blanchard and Napier had an altercation in the House to day. MacPherson this afternoon detailed his version of his Emigration mission, exonerating the River du Loup Railway Company of any coercion, and the Government of any attempt to induce him to desert the Opposition. Lindsay spoke for and against Resolution, which probably sustains Government. Tibbits spoke briefly. Wilks will close debate to-morrow, when vote will be taken. We are having heavy snow storm.

FREDERICTON, March 20, 11:50, A. M.—Will's closing speech occupied half an hour in delivery. The vote will be taken this afternoon. Opposition numbers decreasing. Owing to the debate, and non arrival of mails with matter, there has not been much business done in the House. No Local Bills from Charlotte as yet.

### The Standard.

SAINT ANDREW'S, MARCH 20, 1872.

### The Government on its Trial.

We have carefully read the reported speeches pro and con on the Want of Confidence motion, and rather than the Opposition speeches, that the School question is the real issue, disguise it and deny it as they may. They have not made out a case against the Government? The Provincial Secretary stated in his speech among other things, that the Catholic hierarchy of New Brunswick, "were trying to get control of the educational institutions of the Province," and added "That's what they want, and that's what they shall have. The veil is now drawn aside, I am by birth and by every principle a Protestant, and no power of Pope, or priest, or prelate, shall ever intimidate or coerce me into submitting to such a pernicious system." The Government courted company into their management of public affairs, and in their defence ably and fearlessly replied to the charges, refuting them in every instance. During the debate there was no small share of criticism, and several facts were brought to light which place the Opposition members from Charlotte and other Counties in very unpleasant positions. Indeed in the present temper of the people, were the Government to be defeated, and a dissolution to follow, the electors would give the Opposition tangible proof, that their attempt to fast on their sectarian Schools will not be tolerated, and men who would support the Free School Act would undoubtedly be returned in almost every County in the Province.

The Government have shown from the Auditor General's Report on the Public Accounts, which was brought out rather earlier than usual, that they have been economical; and have come out squarely and boldly in defence of the new system of Education introduced and carried by them, which is now working so admirably in all parts of the Province. No doing, they have won the support of the Province, or at all events, a large majority of the people; and deserve, as no doubt they will, to be sustained. This annual "Want of Confidence" effort to get into power is disgusting to the people.

Is it not high time that the Representatives went to work in earnest at the business of the country, and not be wasting the time and money of the people? Is not the Opposition answerable for this waste and will they not be held accountable by the people.

From a despatch to this paper to-day, it will be seen that the debate has been closed, and that the vote is to be taken this afternoon.

**THE SCHOOLS.**—During the past week, we visited the Schools in town, and were pleased to observe the progress which is being made by the pupils. The classes in the Grammar School acquitted themselves creditably in classics and English, doing themselves and teacher, Mr. Sills, great credit. In No. 1 and 2 Advanced Schools, taught by Mr. Davis and Mr. Maher, the scholars are progressing in their studies; the Female Teachers are also bringing up their pupils rapidly. The Schools are all full, in fact they are too full, and the energetic and popular Trustees will be obliged to open another School, early in the Spring. We congratulate the people on their judicious selection of Trustees, who have done much to forward the interests of education, and accomplished more than any other in similar positions in the Province. All denominations work harmoniously together. May this pleasant state of affairs long continue.

**THE SMALL POX** we regret to learn is spreading in St. Stephen. The "Courier" of the 14th says, "three cases of small pox were reported in town during the week," since which time others have become known. The Town Council has been active in taking measures to prevent the spread of the disease by fencing up the infected houses, ordering the reporting of cases by visiting physicians, and making provisions for free vaccination. The disease has spread from the neg-

ligence of the person ordered to destroy the clothing, &c., of the late McGuire.

Would it not be advisable for the Magistrate to take immediate action in the matter, and authorize the Physicians here to vaccinate all persons desiring the operation free of charge, and also to visit the Schools and perform the same operation on the scholars. The charges would be cheerfully paid by the Parish.

**THE SNOW STORM** of Friday last surpassed any that has taken place for years. The roads are blocked up with immense drifts, and in some streets drifts eight feet in height are packed so hard that pedestrians can walk over them. In several instances a passage way for sleds has been cut through. Of course the Railways are in a fearful state, and the Trains will be still further delayed.

**OUR RAILWAY.**—The people of this Town turned out in force on Monday and Tuesday last, to clear the snow from the Railway track. On Monday they cleared a passage to Chamcook, and on Tuesday succeeded in clearing the track to the five mile post.

### Obituary.

It is with much regret we announce the death on Sunday last, 17th inst., of Mr. DENNIS BRADLEY, who had been ill for the past few weeks. Mr. Bradley commenced business here in 1831, and rose rapidly as a Merchant, being at one time the largest Dry Goods importer in the Town, and doing a large business both here and at St. Stephen. For a few years past he curtailed his business, and left trade in the hands of his juniors. As a neighbor and friend many will miss him, possessing as he did a warm heart and generous disposition. He leaves an amiable wife and several sons and daughters, with numerous friends to lament their loss.

The wife of the Rev. I. E. Hill, Editor of the "Christian Voice" died suddenly on the 13th inst. in the 61th year of her age. Mr. Hill has the sympathy of his many friends in Charlotte County in his affliction.

**A DECISION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.**—The Collector of Customs at Boston having made the enquiry, "Would a cargo of sugar imported from Cuba in a Spanish vessel and entered in bond for Canada be subject to any discriminating duty, and if so, what?" and should she then land a cargo of flour in bond from Canada would there be any charge on that account and what would be the tonnage dues on such a vessel be?" The Secretary of the Treasury replies that the vessel would be subject to tonnage dues of \$30 per ton only, the discriminating tonnage dues on Spanish vessels having been abolished, and merchandise imported in bond from Canada may be exported in Spanish vessels on the same terms as in American vessels. The sugar in question could go forward in bond to Canada without other charges than made in merchandise imported in American vessels, provided that satisfactory evidence can be given that it was destined, when shipped from Cuba, for immediate exportation to Canada, and is not therefore to be considered an importation into the United States within the meaning of the law. If, however, such evidence cannot be furnished, the regulations provide that the merchandise shall be treated as imported for consumption and be entered for the warehouse, in which case the discriminating duty of 10 per cent, imposed by law upon merchandise imported from Cuba in Spanish vessels, would attach and should be retained, whatever might be the final disposition of the goods.

The British American Assurance Company have been unable for the present to establish an agency in Chicago, as the law of Illinois requires a deposit of \$200,000 in Government securities from every company doing business in the State while the charter of the company compels them to make their deposit in Canadian securities.

**BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.**—There is no magazine in this or any other country that will compare with Ballo's for the variety and interest of its contents. It caters for all classes; and old and young, rich and poor, will find something in its table of contents to please and cheer them. Boys and girls find in Ballo's a department that is expressly appropriated for their interest, amusement and instruction; and all who read the Magazine are unanimous in its favor, and call it the most popular of all the serials in the country. It contains historical tales, sea yarns, wonderful adventures, the best poetry, thrilling romances, and some superb illustrations, and is sold for the low price of 15 cents per copy, or \$1.50 per year; cheap, but good. Try a number and see. Address Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston, if the Magazine cannot be obtained at the nearest periodical depot.

**THE ASTRONOMICAL LANTERN** is the latest invention for the benefit of the student. The Rev. James Freeman Clarke is the inventor, and the apparatus is thus described: It is a dark lantern to be carried in the hand, one side of which is made of paper, through which pin holes are pricked. This side is so constructed that when one side has been used another may be substituted. The different constellations are pricked out on the different cards. The student selects a card, slips it into the lantern, and takes it into the open air with him. Instead of having to run to and fro between the garden and the study, now looking

at the heavens, now looking at the charts, dazling his eyes with sunlight, and forgetting the bearings of the stars before he can get out again, he can hold up the lantern and directly compare the shining pin points on its side with the stars he beholds.

### Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, March 12.—Hon. Mr. Muirhead has completed his arrangements with Sir Hugh Allen to put on a line of monthly steamers from Liverpool direct to Miramichi, and has received from the Minister of Public Works a promise of an immediate appointment of a Surveyor, in order to get the Bar opened at Miramichi, to facilitate the continuance of the line. Mr. Muirhead has also taken a deep interest in the construction of a line of railway on the Miramichi Valley, from Chatham to Fredericton, which when completed will give a direct line from New York, Chicago and Montreal to Liverpool—three hundred miles shorter than the Halifax route. He has prosecuted this scheme with great energy, and has been assisted by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, to secure success.

British Columbia members of Parliament are beginning to arrive for the session.

Washington, March 14.—The Ways and Means Committee have decided on a tariff—the majority being opposed to the total repeal of the duties on tea and coffee. The Protectionists affirm that they have secured a vote, enough among the western men, including the Democrats, to prevent the taking off or even the reduction of the duties on iron, steel, woods, &c.

General Sikes will not return to Madrid as Minister. There is yet no indication as to who will be successor.

### THE ALLEGED SMUGGLING BY AN AMERICAN OPERATOR.

It appears by the details of the smuggling schemes just unearthed by the detectives that Richard Story, well known in Gloucester and this city, is alleged to be at the head of the scheme, and has been over the ground this many times under assumed names. Many Dominion dealers might be mentioned as connected with the business. A enormous profit have been realized by those engaged in it. The merchandise was divided into small lots, taken to St. Stephen, and carried across the country by the ordinary stage coaches forty miles or so. There are other instances of where the trucks being supposed to contain private property were taken into Canada without examination by the Customs officers; and of course there would be no examination at the Bangor or Portland Custom Houses. One effect of this discovery will be to submit travellers from the Provinces by all routes to a very rigid examination.

London, March 15.—England has received official notice from France of the abrogation of the commercial treaty.

In the House of Commons, in answer to a question to Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone replied that a cabinet meeting would be held to-morrow, at which the answer of Secretary Fish would be considered. After that the Government would report on the subject; but it was impossible to do so now.

The Fenians in Ireland were preparing for a grand demonstration in favor of amnesty on St. Patrick's day.

The funeral of Mazzini took place in Rome on Thursday, and was attended by a great concourse of persons.

New York, March 15.—The insurrection in Mexico is about suppressed.

It is rumored that Senator Sumner will be president of the conservative Cincinnati National Convention, and place himself squarely in opposition to Grant's re-election.

Eighteen persons were injured, none fatally, by an accident on the Boston and Albany railroad to-day.

### Loss of the Ego. "Sarah Sloan."

Eastport, March 15th.—Bark "Sarah Sloan," Sloan, struck on North Head of Grand Manan, Tuesday night. All but one man lost; recovered the bodies except one man, who we cannot find.

The schooner "G. F. Gould," Capt. G. Gould, of Grand Manan, early yesterday morning, and arrived in Saint John shortly before sunset last evening. It brought the bodies of Captain Sloan, the mate Charles King, and three seamen of the wrecked barque "Sarah Sloan."

The Daily News of the 18th inst., furnishes the following particulars: On board also was the sole survivor of the crew of eleven men who started from St. John full of life and health on Tuesday last. This man was Charles Turner, colored, a person of about twenty three years of age and a native of Baltimore. Turner's feet were frozen badly but in other respects he was though weak not seriously affected by the storm through which he had passed. Scenes which, if portrayed in their full horror, would appal the stoutest heart.

The "Sarah Sloan" left this harbor about 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The weather at the time was fair, but strong indications of a violent storm were observable, and much comment was made in regard to the vessel leaving under such circumstances. Towards evening the expected change came, and about seven o'clock a violent northeast snow storm was raging in the Bay. At half past seven the "Sarah Sloan" was in the northern channel of Grand Manan, the first mate having charge of the deck, and Turner being at the wheel. The wind at the time was terrible in its force and the snow squall was blinding as it drove through the channel. The vessel was at the mercy of the winds and waves. Around was darkness, and ahead was a rocky shore on which no crew could hope for the safety of the strongest ship that sailed. To this wall of rock the vessel rushed and in the storm sud dark-

ness struck. In an instant all was confusion, and nothing was known save that the vessel's fate was sealed. The helm was useless, and Turner to save his life abandoned the wheel, ran forward, and clung to the fore rigging. He could, in the darkness, see the shore upon which the vessel beat, the crew running to and fro for safety, and at times the form of some of his companions struggling in the water. The three men snatched, and with one crash, went by the board. Shortly after the vessel parted nearly amidships, and those who were aft were struggling in the waves.

Boston, March 16.—Boston has had a narrow escape from water famine, a consequence of a break in the 48 inch main under the track of the Erie and Hartford Railroad, between Brookline village and the reservoir last night. The railroad track was washed out, and timely notice arrested what might have proved a terrible disaster.

A serious accident is reported on the Boston and Albany Railroad at Wilbraham, with loss of life, and others were injured. The engine went over the Erie embankment with three cars. No further particulars.

### SUMMARY.

A company has been formed in Victoria for killing fur seals in Alaska outside of the territory controlled by the Alaska Fur Company. Raw skins are worth in London eight or ten dollars, but under the present combination only sell for forty cents in Alaska. Resolutions have been introduced in the Legislature asking Congress to repeal the act giving the monopoly of the fur business in Alaska to one firm.

A citizen of Newport is reported to have left the bulk of his property, estimated at \$50,000, to the worthy poor of that city.

INTER NOS.—Besides being useful music is one of the most pleasant accomplishments which we can become possessed of. In some cases, however, it may be difficult for some to acquire that knowledge which they desire; and it is gratifying to learn that an Earl has been giving music lessons and is also desirous of getting up a singing class of select scholars in the rural districts. It is presumed he will "board round." The first lesson will be—"Home, sweet Home (Jimmie)" to the tune of \$50,000.

ROCKEY.—It is said that Judge Johnson, of Nova Scotia, intends to resign his seat on the Bench and go the 8 mile of France to-day.

Robert Lockhart, aged 16 years, a lad in the "Daily News" office, while endeavoring to adjust some of the shading in that establishment, got caught in one of the belts, and had his right arm so badly shattered that amputation between the shoulder and elbow was found to be necessary.

### County Accounts.

To the Editor of the Standard. SIR:—The publication of the County Accounts in last week's "Standard" furnishes food for reflection. There are several charges, which, with all due deference to the Justices, require a closer examination than many taxpayers believe they received. In some cases, it would be satisfactory to the public to know how such bills are made up, how some salaries are higher than granted by the County, why it is that no return for fines imposed in the Parish have been accounted for as in other Parishes, what becomes of the taxes of the defaulters placed in the Justices hands for collection, and other information equally interesting to the rate payers.

I think, Sir, it is about time that the County should be incorporated, when the people would be in a position to elect their rulers, and know where their taxes went. I will with your permission return to this subject at another time, as many of my fellow rate payers are anxious to know where the money goes. I fear the public affairs of this Parish are not as healthy as they might be.

Yours, TAX PAYER.

A train was thrown off the railroad near Springfield, Mass., and 14 persons were injured on the night of the 7th inst. Six steamers and their cargoes were burned at Cincinnati. Four persons were suffocated by coal gas in a boarding house in Boston.

The war alarmists, who fancy that the Geneva squabble must terminate in hostilities ought to be as much puzzled at England allowing torpedoes to be manufactured at the London Ordnance works for the protection of the American sea board, as the United States is, nevertheless, a fact that at the present moment Messrs. Vavasseur & Co., of the London Ordnance Works, are executing, on American account, a large order for the Harvey torpedo, and American officers are on the spot learning the practical application of the torpedos. John Bull is very impartial in the distribution of his favors. There are building in English ship yards, on account of Germany, two powerful iron-clads, the "Meis" and "Sudan." Russia, a can-whirl, borrows in London all the gold she needs for her military railways, and she buys Farlie's double bogie engines to work them.

The new Bible revision, now proceeding in England under a body of clergymen, principally of the church of England, is to have the co-operation of American divines of different churches, under the lead of Dr. Philip Schaff, the church historian.

OTTAWA, March 18.—No mails from the lower Provinces since the 7th inst. Mr. Tilley received a telegram on Saturday from Brit. Columbia announcing that the Legislature there had adopted the Canada Customs Tariff.

### DIED.

On the 17th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Dennis Bradley, merchant, aged 61 years, a native of Letterkenney, Donegal, Ireland, and for forty years a resident of St. Andrews. At Digdegush, St. Patrick, on the 13th inst., Mr. John Cawley, aged 45, leaving six children to lament their loss. At Chamcook, on the 16th inst., Elizabeth, aged 2 years, daughter of James Townsend.