

Telegraphic News.

London, April 17.
Notwithstanding the declaration of Austria, published by the St. Petersburg government, denying the alleged speech hostile to Russia by Baron, the Russian re-asserts its original statement, and declares that he and two others were present when Rodick spoke of the Russians defeated by Turkey.

Reports have been received at Alexandria that the Egyptian army has been surrounded by Abyssinians, and its situation is critical, and that Abyssinia demands an indemnification for the expenses of the war.

New York, April 17.

Dom Pedro, the Brazilian Emperor, and suite, on Saturday afternoon were welcomed on behalf of the nation by Secretary Fish. His Majesty having declined a public reception.

General Babcock, ex-detective Whiteley and others were indicted in Washington on Saturday for complicity in the safe burglary conspiracy.

Gold 112 1/2 @ 113.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND THEIR CREDITORS.—Miss F. H. Churchill, a native of Vermont County, N. S., staying at the Albion Hotel, meditates legal proceedings against the Grand Trunk Railway Company for breach of contract and illegal removal from a train. Miss Churchill states that on the 3rd of March, she bought a first class ticket from Colborne to Toronto, and, feeling ill, resolved to stay over at Newcastle. On the 6th of March, she resumed her journey, but the conductor of the train refused to accept her ticket, and compelled her to get off at Bowmanville, her baggage meanwhile being taken on to Toronto.

Next day she purchased a ticket and went to Toronto, where the effects of the excitement consequent upon the treatment undergone became apparent, and an illness lasting seventeen days set in. Miss Churchill also complains that her language was tampered with. The ticket is stamped "Good for this day only," but the ground is taken that a ticket is good until the full journey is completed. *Montreal Witness.*

It is about time that chartered companies were given to understand that they cannot make laws to suit themselves, which operate injuriously to the public interests.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—We understand that there are only five or six miles of the line between Yarmouth and Weymouth yet to be graded, and not more than third of the distance between Weymouth and Digby. The railway bridge across Meteghan River will be ready for the rails in a few weeks. The four cargoes of rails already landed here this spring, with the other two to arrive from New Orleans, will extend the track from Yarmouth to Weymouth. As soon as the frost is all out and the ground sufficiently settled, track laying will be resumed. The contractors are pushing the work through vigorously, and there is every prospect that the line will be open from Yarmouth to Digby before next Christmas. *Yar. Herald.*

MORTALITY AT BEAR RIVER.—The Digby Courier says the mortality at Bear River during the winter has been unusually great, especially among children. Between the 12th of November and the 30th of March last thirty-four deaths occurred. All were children from 18 months to 10 years of age, and, with the exception of four, all died from scarlet fever and diphtheria.

A YARMOUTH INVENTOR.—Under the heading of "New Mechanical and Engineering Inventions," we find the following in the last *Scientific American*:

Improved Pump.—George W. Johnson, Yarmouth, Canada. This invention improves the construction of the pump known as the Siphon pump, so as to adapt it to be used on shipboard, and in other places where the pump should work continuously without danger of stoppage or delay from clogging. A number of useful improvements are added to allow any obstruction to be conveniently removed from the valve or suction pipe, to enable the pump to work smoothly, to be conveniently sounded, and to admit of an even motion of the pump handle to be produced when worked by a crank and fly wheel.

A FOUR-FOOTER POLICEMAN.—The other day two Newfoundland dogs, of about equal size, got into a fight in Floyd's yard on the hill. It appears that one of these dogs was a playmate of a yearling colt kept in the yard, and when the colt saw what was going on, he tried to part them by getting between them. Finding this method did not avail, he lost patience and deliberately kicked them apart, quelling the riot. *Portland Press.*

A prominent clergyman of Brooklyn last week, while taking one of a course of boxing lessons for exercise, received what the boys call "a jolly black eye" on Sunday he chose his text from Timothy, 5th chapter, 7th verse: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course."

Ancient Trademarks.

Examples of the practice of using trademarks, to show the workmanship of various manufactures, have been discovered at Hieraculum, such signs have been in vogue among bakers and others. In modern times

similar tokens have been adopted in textile and various other fabrics. The trade is a recognized part of the system of commerce, by which a guarantee is given to the purchaser, and a legitimate protection is afforded to the manufacturer. It is upon the uniform good quality of manufactured commodities that any foreign trade depends for its continuance; and (as the *Textile Manufacturer*, a London journal, says) it is in such cases that the use of trademarks is most useful.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, APRIL 19, 1876.

Our correspondent "Resident of St. Andrews," takes the Railway authorities to task for not resuming the running of the daily trains; we were assured when the change was made in February, that it was only temporary, it certainly does not bear such a construction, if the trains are not to run daily. The remedy is in the hands of the people, and they intend to apply it, they propose holding a Public Meeting and adopting measures to compel the trains to be run according to the law. Every town in the Province which has railway connection has a daily train and why should St. Andrews be the solitary exception.

PRESENTATION TO A CHURCH.

The ladies of the "Presbyterian Sewing Society," presented Greenock Church, last week, with a splendidly printed and full morocco bound Pulpit Bible. The book is a large and valuable one, and contains the Psalms and Paraphrases in large clear type. The gift is highly creditable to the donors who have already expended a considerable sum in repairing the Church. It affords much pleasure to record such generous acts.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

We trust that the Concert to be given this evening in Stevenson's Hall, will be largely patronized. The Amateur Singers who have voluntarily offered to give the concert are entitled to great credit, as the object is most praiseworthy, viz: to form the nucleus of a fund to defray the cost of erecting an Iron Railing and Gates at the entrance to the Cemetery. They have devoted some time to practice, and have selected their music from those sweet melodies "Moody and Sankey's Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs" which are so much admired in Great Britain and the United States. The singers are from all the Protestant churches in the town, and from what we heard, will give entire satisfaction.

The following is the Programme for this evening:

PART I.

Instrumental. Chorus.
Hold the Fort. Almost unaccompanied.
Sweet By and By. Solo & Chorus.
Pass me not. Quartette & Chorus.
Safe in the arms of Jesus. Qu. & Ch.
Go bury thy sorrow. Quartette.
Let the lower lights be burning. S & C Ninety and Nine. Chorus.

PART II.

Instrumental. Chorus.
Coronation. Diast & Ch.
Where hast thou gleaned. Diast & Ch.
The Home over there. Quart & Chorus.
Only an Armor bearer. Solo & Chorus.
What a friend we have in Jesus. Quite.
Even me. Chorus.
Home of my soul. Quartette.
What shall the harvest be. Solo & Ch.
Hear my prayer. Chorus.
Doxology.

The Surveyor General arrived here on Saturday evening. It would, no doubt, have gratified the would-be leader of the intended *New Government*—Mr. Burns—to have witnessed the hearty reception the Hon. Mr. Stevenson received from him and his many friends in Charlotte: an evidence that they have confidence in his integrity, and ability as an executive officer. Mr. Stevenson does not appear to have suffered from the onslaught on himself and the management of the Crown Lands. He looks hearty, and appears in good humor with every one.

The Rev. W. Richardson preached in Greenock Church on Sabbath last, morning and evening. The Rev. gentleman will be inducted Pastor of the congregation, tomorrow, Thursday evening, when Divine service will be held in the Church commencing at 7 o'clock. The sale of choice of unoccupied pews, on Friday evening 21st inst. at 7 o'clock.

The Provincial Finances, respecting which the Provincial Secretary furnished the Legislature with a detailed account, are the subject of comment with some of the newspapers. They cannot reconcile the statement of the Secretary with their ideas of how the balances stand; well, a little investigation will convince them that there is a proper system of bookkeeping which they might study with advantage, when they will find the difference between a balanced and running account.

The Value of Timber in the Highlands.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Edinburgh Scotsman*, as an incentive to persons in this country to make their waste lands valuable. There has been such an unlimited waste of timber that even now, lumberers are driven far back in the interior to get logs for manufacture and exportation. What a splendid opening there is on the vast prairies of our North West for the cultivation of timber. The *Scotsman* says:—

"An illustration of the value of timber on waste lands in the Highlands is afforded by a sale of wood which took place on the estate of the Earl of Cawdor in Nairnshire the other day. In 1820 two hills on the Cawdor property of about 300 acres in extent, and of almost no agricultural value, were planted with fir and other trees, and after successive thinnings, the sale of which realized large sums, the remainder of the wood has just been sold off for the sum £16,000. The sums realized for the wood on this waste land during the fifty years is stated to be equal per acre to the return for the best arable land in the county."

A fire at Campobello, last week, destroyed the house formerly occupied by the late Capt. Moles. The building was insured for \$1,000.

How fond some newspapers are of ridiculing others which enjoy Government patronage, they term it "Government pap." O yes, its "sour grapes" with them who are in opposition. Their large bills for advertising are *non est inventus* now.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

The general annual meeting of the court of directors of this Company was held in London on Tuesday the 22nd ult. The report submitted showed that the net Fine premiums for the last year amounted to £869,392, being an increase of £35,451 over that of the previous year. The fine losses were £536,146. The number of new life policies were 1,121, insuring £896,483, and securing an addition to the annual premium income of £27,757. It was agreed to recommend that the dividend for the year should be 3s. per share, or 25 per cent. on the paid up capital of which 15s. per share was paid in October last as an interim dividend, together with a bonus of 10s. per share—in all 35 per cent. This ought to be very gratifying to the shareholders. Mr. Henry Jack is Agent for this Company in St. John.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have decided to print the New Testament in the language of the Battas of Sumatra, a people numbering between two and three millions, who formerly were known principally for their cannibalism. An English mission started among them in 1825 had to be abandoned. The tragic end of the American missionaries Munson and Lyman in 1834 prevented other missionaries from laboring among such treacherous cannibals. In 1862 the Rhenish Missionary Society began a mission among them, and have now ten stations and twelve missionaries, with over 1,700 converted natives, a number of whom are laboring as school masters and evangelists. One of the missionaries who has mastered the language has, after several years' labor translated the New Testament, which will soon be given to this interesting people in their own language.

The Use of Glass by the Chinese.

At the last session of the Commercial Geographic Commission, of France, held in Paris, M. Edouard Renard, a former delegate of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the extreme Eastern countries, made the following interesting communication: "The product of manufacture which I submit to the Commission is a little known among us as the process employed in its manufacture, which requires great dexterity. The specimen I exhibit consists of a thin layer of colored glass, which appears to have been cast over a sheet of lead. Its production is a branch of industry which flourishes in many parts of the great and industrious city of Canton, and is practised in many places, even in the streets and in front of the houses, on a small scale."

"While in India and Burmah I was often surprised at the lustrous appearance of the domes on the Buddhist temples, which were covered with curved plates, colored violet, green, etc., or white and yellow, looking like bright silver and gold; and at a distance showing, with surprising brilliancy, a light having the appearance of an electric light, especially when seen from the sea. I was also often surprised to see the Chinese glassblowers, whose labor is ill paid, and who, notwithstanding this, show very remarkable results in their exercise of this curious industry, and who make these brilliant and multi-colored plates while exposed to wind and weather."

"A few days ago, I sent specimens of this singular product to M. Robert, the able director of the Sevres porcelain works, and also to the avant M. Clementot, whose thirty years' service in the direction of our principal glass manufactures has made him the most competent man now in this line. I am confident that, thanks to these men and their investigations, we will be able in a short time to see the effects of such reflected lights in the ornamentation of kiosks and domes of various buildings, in the manufacture of reflectors for headlights, coast lighthouse, street lamps, and several

other useful and practical purposes."

Correspondence.

RAILWAY TRAINS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir—Truly the people here are long-suffering and forbearing, easily deceived. These remarks can be justified if need be. I will cite a case in point. About the first of February, a notice signed by the Manager of the N. B. & C. Railway, was published in the *STANDARD*, intimating that "until further notice the trains on the Railway would run three times a week to and from St. Andrews." And in the same issue referring to the change in the running of the Trains, editorially, you stated, "I suppose on the authority of the Manager, 'that for the present there will be only three trains per week to and from St. Andrews, and as the Spring advances you expected to have the satisfaction thereby of giving notice that daily trains are resumed.' I imagine, Sir, you were also misled, as I am informed, by a gentleman of undoubted veracity that Mr. Osburn intimated to him a few days ago, that 'Trains would leave St. Andrews on Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's returning the following days.' Does this look like resuming daily trains? surely not.

Will the people longer permit such a gross violation of the Act? Will they allow the Manager or Directors to carry out such a manifestly unjust regulation to the interests of the people of St. Andrews? I am happy to reply they will not as preparations are being made to get up a petition to the Sheriff to call a Public Meeting, and I adopt such measures as will compel the Railway authorities to comply with the law. The change in the running of the trains from daily to tri-weekly was contrary to law, and was not assented to by the people—nor indeed were they asked. It has been injurious to the interests of the town in many ways. Persons from Canada and the United States who intended coming here were prevented, by being informed that there was no certainty of their getting to St. Andrews by rail, as on this end of the line there were only three trains a week, and no certainty of a connection with the Consolidated Railway.

The amount of deception practiced, and vacillating policy with reference to the running of trains, has led to a determination on the part of the people to assert their rights, and compel the railway authorities to run the trains on the same days they do to and from St. Stephen. Let us have the Meeting without delay. The notice inserted in the *St. Croix Courier* of last Thursday states that "on and after Monday's next trains on the N. B. & C. Railway will leave St. Stephen at 10.15 a.m.; St. Andrews, 9 a.m.; Woodstock 8.15 a.m.; Houlton, 9 a.m." is calculated to mislead the public, as these trains leave St. Stephen Woodstock and Houlton daily whereas they only run three days in the week from St. Andrews. Hoping you will, as formerly, lend your aid to urge the fulfilment of the Act, I remain a

RESIDENT OF ST. ANDREWS.

April 18, 1876.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May is an exceedingly interesting number, and profusely illustrated. The opening paper is an illustrated article on the Wheeler Expedition in Southern Colorado, from the graphic pen of W. H. Rideing. There are sixteen other articles in addition to the Editorial Departments. The present number completes the fifty-second volume of this popular periodical, which has no equal in America.

The Report of the Minister of Justice, is received. It contains a large amount of information with reference to the Penitentiaries in the Dominion—the number of inmates—the work performed—reports of the schools in the various Penitentiaries, the religious profession of the pupils, &c., with reports from the Chaplains, Matrons, Keepers and Schoolmasters. Value of building Machinery and Land belonging to those institutions.

The British Ironclad Fleet.

A discussion recently took place in the House of Lords, relative to the constitution of the ironclad fleet. Lord Dunsany moved for statistics as to the draft of water of the present sailing ironclad vessels, especially with regard to their capability of passing through the Suez Canal; and he called attention to the necessity of adequate dock accommodation for these large and heavy ships. He also stated that Italy is now having built some 100-tun guns, and armor plates of 22 inches thickness (as described in our last issue) are now being rolled for the same Government. Attention was called to the Russian circular ironclads, already described and illustrated in these columns. On behalf of the government, it was stated that the recently built vessels, of all calibers, were especially constructed with a view to their passage through the Suez Canal. Ample dock accommodation is already provided at Portsmouth, and additional docks are to be constructed at Devonport and in Ireland. It was suggested in the course of the discussion that, looking to the dangers of accidental collision of vessels fitted with rams, movable rams, to be used only in time of war, should be constructed. *Scientific American.*

A. H. Gillmor, Jr., Esq., M. P., arrived at St. George on Friday last from Ottawa.

A Waiter Who Waited in Vain for Tweed.

A waiter named Dacosta, formerly employed at Delmonico's states that he met Wm. M. Tweed the first week in March on a steamer between Genoa and Leghorn. Tweed told him he had obtained a pardon and was travelling in Italy for his health.

On arriving at Leghorn, Tweed invited Dacosta to call on him at a hotel. The next day he did so, but Tweed had not been there and he ascertained that no man named Tweed had been at any of the hotels, but an American Baron, whose description answered Tweed's, had been registered, and left for Naples. Dacosta makes an affidavit to the above.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, the opinion of the court in relation to cases known as "war risks" was delivered by Judge Jewell. The following is a syllabus of the opinion:

Insurance companies and insurers cannot recover in this court unless they show two things: first, that they suffer damage or prove losses by reason of the destruction of property by the Confederate Cruisers Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah after she left Melbourne; and second, that their business in insuring against war risks during the rebellion caused a net loss; both of which being proved they may recover a sum equal to the amount of such net loss in their business if their loss by said cruisers amounted to aggregate of such loss, but in no case greater than the amount of the net loss on such war risk business. In determining such net loss the amounts paid and received for reinsurance are to be taken into consideration.

THE SEIZURES IN THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT for the year ending June 30, 1875, were as follows in New Brunswick: Chatham \$11; Fredericton, \$123; McAdam Junction, \$14; Grand Falls, \$13; Richmond Station, \$116; St. Andrews, \$47; St. George, \$60; St. John, \$195; St. Stephen, \$713; West Isles, \$57; Woodstock, \$254. Total, \$1,729; of which seizing officers' expenses and informers shares absorbed \$1,121, leaving \$543 for the Government. The Seizures in Nova Scotia amounted to \$6,749.

TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Says a local paper: "During the decade ending with 1875, the imports of San Francisco amounted to \$161,504,400, exclusive of specie and bullion, on which the duties were \$79,017,400. During the same period we sent out to foreign markets produce of the value of \$175,603,109. The Peninsula city is free from ice for two miles below this river. Business on the river bids fair to be very dull this spring."

A DOUBT INCOME.—Charles H. Smith, journal clerk of the House, has been doing business as a bounty broker. The circulars to town clerks in New Hampshire are in evidence against him. He will probably be discharged by a resolution of the House, such resolution being now in the hands of a member.

DIED.

At St. John, on the 17th inst., Malcolm Millidge, son of Henry and Annie C. Jack, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
April 8, Sarah Glass, glass, Boston, 1228 sleepers.
15, Willie, Carson, Cornwallis, 1030 posts.
17, Jane, Craig, St. Stephen, ballast.
19, Belle, Stuart, Eastport, 30 cords wood.
Linda, Evans, Eastport, ballast.
Emerald, Harwell, Calais, plaster.
CLEARED.
April 10, Julia Clinch, Maloney, Boston.
15, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.
New York—17th arrived—Brig Anna E. Odell, Outhouse, Sagua, Cuba.

CHARLOTTE GENERAL SESSIONS.

APRIL 6, 1876.

ORDERED.—That all Persons to whom LICENSES TO SELL LIQUORS may be granted in future, be required to take out and pay for the same within twenty days after the close of the Sessions granting the same, and that the name of all parties to whom Licenses may be granted and who fail to comply with this notice, be published by the Clerk of the Peace in any newspaper printed in this County, said entries to be published within ten days after the expiration of twenty days aforesaid.

ORDERED.—That a copy of this notice be published forthwith in the *STANDARD COURIER* and *Journal*, we weeks in each.
Extract from minutes
GEO. S. GRIMMER,
Clerk of the Peace.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have by mutual consent, this day dissolved the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between them under the name style and firm of A. LAMB & CO., which expired this day.

A. LAMB,
JAS. COAKLEY,
The subscriber is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company.
St. Andrews, Feb. 5, 1876. A. LAMB