

Telegraphic News.

London, July 17.
A meeting was held in London, yesterday, in favor of raising a monument to Lord Byron. General Wilson promised the co-operation of Americans.
Floods in England and Wales are subsiding.
Forged notes on the Banks of England and France are in circulation.
The Bank of England has a larger amount of gold than ever before.
Latest advices indicate that dissatisfaction is increasing among the Carlists, and that the adherents of Don Carlos are abandoning him and fleeing into France.
New York, July 17.
Immense quantities of lumber were destroyed by fire in Canada West.
Gold 114½ to 114½.

The Birds and the Insect Pests.

The western journals are beginning to wake up to the fact that the idea which we broached some time ago, relative to the wholesale slaughter of the prairie chickens and other feathered game having its result in an increase of grasshopper infection, is founded on substantial truth. It is admitted that the destruction of the birds has been enormous, and that they have trampled by thousands and fed to the hogs, on the theory that pork can be salted and sold while birds cannot. Now, let the journals suggest to their readers the necessity of game laws, rigorous ones, which will impose heavy penalties not merely for killing the chickens, but for exposing them for sale, and let local authorities see that such enactments are enforced to the letter. If this be done, and if the western inventors will give more attention to devising exterminating machinery, by next year the hoppers, between the scorching of the prairies and the hungry crops of the birds, will find life utterly devoid of pleasure, and perhaps may be induced to migrate out of the United States territory, say to Mexico.
There is another reason why the birds should be spared, and that is the potato bug. Prairie chickens and quail, it is said, will eat the insects, and other birds are said to feed upon them greedily.

Singular Explosion.

At the works of Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J., a few days since, it became necessary to remove the rings from a steam-piston, which was hollow, with two sets of packing rings. The rings were found to be rusted and corroded fast, and the piston was placed on a fire in the blacksmith shop to loosen them by heat. In a few minutes an explosion occurred, and the piston was blown to pieces, injuring one man so that he died in a few minutes, and hurting another badly about the face. On a close examination of the pieces, it was believed that marks of an old crack were found. It is thought that, when hot and under pressure, some steam may have leaked through into the piston and subsequently condensed, and the crack may then have been rusted tight. When the piston was heated, this water inside became converted into steam and caused the explosion.

The Electric Light for Locomotives.

Experiments with the electric light as a head light for locomotives have recently been made in Russia on the railroad from Moscow to Kursk, with successful results. The apparatus consisted in a battery of 48 couples, which produced sufficient illumination to light up the track for a distance of from fifteen to eighteen hundred feet ahead.
A correspondent of *Les Mondes* suggests that a small electric machine would serve the purpose much better than a galvanic battery, liable to injury by agitation. It is proposed to connect the mechanism directly with the front axle, the revolution of which will set the former in operation. The chances of danger usually attendant upon the use of the battery, but arranged as above described, the intensity of the light would increase in like ratio, up to certain limits. In running slowly, the illumination would be comparatively feeble; but in such a case the bell, whistle, and other signals would afford warning in ample time.

NEW REMEDY FOR BURNS.—There has been in hospital for many months a case of extensive burn, in which different applications have been tried. Every new dressing succeeded well for a time, but soon it ceased to prove of advantage. The last agent that has been used, and is used at present, is salicylic acid. The effect is more beneficial than obtained by any of the former remedies. The method of using it is to form an emulsion with olive oil, one part of the salicylic acid to sixteen parts of oil. This mixture is painted over the ulcerated surface once or twice a day. It gives rise to a slight smarting sensation when first applied, but that soon passes off.—*New York Medical Journal.*

Chas. Flaherty a youth of sixteen years, one of the survivors of the ill-fated vessel *Atlantic*, died on Saturday at his parent's residence, Paterson, N. J. He was among those who took to the rigging with the chief officer, and who heroically took off his coat and wrapped it around a lady who was frozen in the rigging, in the vain effort to save her life. After great hardship, with the aid of a life-preserver, reached shore, but never recovered from the effects of that terrible night.

P. E. Island—The Crops.—The crop prospect on this Island is most cheering.

The country never looked better at this time of the year. The spring, though some what late, was exceedingly favorable to farming operations, and the weather has since been most propitious. Grain of all kinds looks healthy, and hay promises to be a heavy crop. Potatoes look uncommonly well.—*Charlottetown Patriot.*

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JULY 21, 1875.

Publisher's Notice.

Persons indebted to the STANDARD OFFICE for the paper, advertising, &c., will please pay our collector, and those at a distance can remit by mail. Many owe us for a year and upwards, and we trust that they will liquidate their accounts without delay. There is no good reason why publishers should not be paid as promptly as others. We are happy to learn that as the postage is now pre-paid by publishers, subscriptions &c. must henceforward be paid in advance.

Breaking up of the Camp.

All things must have an end, and as a consequence, the Brigade Camp closed its military exercises on Thursday evening last, to the regret of the military and likewise to the townspeople, who entertain the most kindly feelings for the Brigade—horse, foot, and artillery.

On Wednesday last, as previously announced in these columns, a Review was held on the Camp Grounds. The troops went through company and brigade movements, and formed into companies, marched past the grand stand, where His Honor the Lieut. Governor with his staff stood, presenting arms as they passed, the Bands playing the National Anthem. They afterwards went through a variety of manoeuvres, which were witnessed by a large number of persons from the town and surrounding country, and across the border. The Field Battery firing and exercises were greatly admired, indeed a finer body of men, and better up in drill, we learn from a military friend, are not in the Dominion. Their horses are fine animals, and move as regularly as sold troops.

The Battery is entitled to great praise having been but recently formed. At four o'clock the men were dismissed, when the officers with the 71st and 67th Batts., and invited guests, went on board the River Steamer *Idle Breeze*, on the "Officers' Excursion" to St. Stephen. Our reporter says, they had a pleasant sail to Calais where they arrived at six o'clock. A large number of the excursionists proceeded to St. Stephen, while others remained in Calais. The fog set in so densely that it was deemed prudent not to return during the night; many secured beds at the hotels, while others remained on board the steamer, where they had a jolly time—sleep of course was out of the question. Some of the officers returned to St. Andrews during the night by Coach, and next morning the large party arrived by steamer.

On Thursday at three o'clock the troops marched into town, accompanied by the Field Battery, to the martial strains of the Bands. Several visitors from abroad were present, among them Col. MacShane, of the St. John Battalion, and some retired officers of Her Majesty's 22nd Regt. The troops took up position in rear of Fort Tipperary, along the margin of Katy's Cove. Skirmishers were thrown out, the Artillery occupying the right and left flanks to support the infantry, which were lodged in a wood; the object being to storm and capture the Fort. The skirmishers opened fire, the Artillery supporting them by heavy cannonading. The main body of the army advanced and a general engagement commenced; the whole body fought its way up the walls, when several leaped over the inclosure and charged with rousing cheers, taking the old Fort. This gallant action ended the attack; the troops were then formed into line, the officers and colors in front, and the General Orders were read by Brigade Major Innes, the substance of which were: The striking of the tents next morning—the Parade of the Infantry, and the hour of leaving by train—the isolated companies by steamers. The Brigadier's thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men for the creditable manner in which their duties were performed. The Brigade Major, Lieut. Col. Innes and officers commanding were congratulated upon the efficiency of the Brigade, and the fact of each corps having its full numbers. The Woodstock Field Battery was lately organized and equipped is reported by Lieut. Col. Innes as having made great progress in their drill. The Brigadier will report favorably with respect to the Camp, to Major General Smyth, Commander-in-Chief. The Brigade Major then read the list of the crack shots in the battalion, of whom Private Perkins was the best. He was one of those chosen to go to Wimbledon, but was prevented from going by urgent private business.

Governor TILLEY then addressed the Brigade, complimenting the officers and men on their efficiency, expressing the belief that there was not a better drilled Battalion in the Dominion, and he thought that should their services ever be required to defend the country from an invading foe, they would be found ready. In his younger days he had commanded a company of militia and had taken an active part in militia affairs. He regretted that Maj. Gen. Smyth, whose duties required his presence in a distant

part of the Dominion, had not been present to view the excellent manner in which the brigade had performed the various movements. His Honor concluded his felicitous address, expressing the hope contained in the General Orders—that the men may be equally successful in their avocations as citizens, as they have been as soldiers while attending the camp; and that it afforded him much pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent conduct of the men.

Brigadier MAXWELL then called for three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given, and three cheers for the Lieut. Governor, which were also heartily responded to. Mr. James Coakley then called for three cheers for Col. Maunsell, which the populace and troops heartily gave. The troops were then formed into column and marched to the Camp, when they were dismissed.

On Friday morning at 6 o'clock, the 71st York, and 67th Carleton Battalions preceded by their Bands, marched to the Railway Station, the Bands playing while the troops were embarking, and when "all aboard" the Band played the National Anthem, and the Train moved off amid the cheers of the residents who had assembled to see the Brigade depart.

The Deer Island and St. George companies left by the tug steamer, and the St. Stephen company in the river steamer during the day.

The Ball.

Given by the inhabitants of St. Andrews to the officers of the Camp, took place in the Dining Hall of the New Hotel, on Thursday evening last. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, pictures and flags, with a raised platform for the Band of the 71st York. The British and American ensigns were artistically grouped, surmounted by the Royal Arms. The Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Tilley, with a number of other ladies and gentlemen were present, out of compliment to the officers of the Brigade. Dancing was kept up until an early hour, and all appeared to enjoy themselves. A refreshment table in an adjoining room was laden with all the delicacies of the season; and the whole affair reflected great credit upon the energetic and efficient committee, who directed it.

NEW POTATO DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

That excellent agricultural journal the *Colonial Farmer*, has been greatly improved, and while giving current political news, is principally devoted to the agricultural interests of the Province. From it we copy the following paragraph respecting the new disease which has attacked the potato crop in England:

The *Agricultural Gazette* says the potato disease is increasing in virulence, and like all new diseases, is very mysterious. "The disease is limited to American varieties from English seed, the garden affording no instance of an English variety being affected, nor yet an American variety from imported seed. The disease is distinct from the old murrain in appearance, and also disease spreads most rapidly with rain; the new increased most quickly under the late dry sunny weather. It would appear that the real seat of the disease is in the seed tuber, and that when once acquired it is hereditary."

Departure of the Battery.

On Tuesday morning at six o'clock, the Woodstock Field Battery, under command of Lieut. Dibble, preceded by the St. Andrews Band, marched to the Train, accompanied by several of the inhabitants of the Town, and after the horses were secured in the cattle cars, took leave of their St. Andrews friends, the Band playing "Auld Lang Syne," and other popular airs. Three cheers were given for the Woodstock Field Battery and Lieut. Dibble, and the train moved off at a rapid pace. The Battery as stated in another column, is well up in its drill. Great credit is due to Lieut. DIBBLE, and Sergt.-Maj. LYNCH, (both of whom were awarded First-class Certificates at the School for Gunnery, Kingston, during the past winter,) for the efficient state of the Battery. It is only justice to state that the Battery has made a most favorable impression upon the St. Andrews people. It is probable that ere another year elapses the present officers will be promoted.

NEW RAILWAY.—Another railway has been projected between Petitediac Station on the Intercolonial, and New Canada, a distance of sixteen miles, and a company has been formed to build it. When made, it will form a portion of the projected line between Fredericton and the Intercolonial.

Dr. TUPPER came by train on Saturday evening.
Capt. C. E. S. Parker, of H. M. 73d Foot, arrived from England last week, on a visit to his relatives here.

Dr. T. Forster, of Philadelphia, is on a visit to his friends in town.

Mr. George McFarlan, who has resided in the States for several years, is at present visiting his parents here. His many relatives and friends will be pleased to see him.

Death of Capt. Hutton.

Capt. Henry Hutton who had been in poor health for some time, attended the Camp with his Company from St. Stephen. On Wednesday he was seized with fits and was confined to his tent during the day. He was attended by the Doctors of the 71st and 67th battalions, likewise by Dr. R. K. Ross, who was in town at the time. He was ordered to his hotel in town, and Mrs. Hutton sent for. She arrived in the afternoon, when her husband was conveyed to town for greater quiet. Notwithstanding the efforts of the medical gentlemen, Capt. Hutton expired at about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. The flags in town were flying at half-mast. In the afternoon his remains were inclosed in a handsome coffin and conveyed by steamer to St. Stephen for interment. Capt. Hutton was deservedly a favorite with all who knew him, and his family have the warmest sympathy of his friends here in this affliction.

The July term of the Circuit Court will be opened on Tuesday next, 27th instant.

Spurs the Crows.

Talking of crows, a Belair stage driver says that the country people are poisoning them with strychnine, according to a time-honored religious custom at this season of the year. The fatal dose is administered by being saturated in corn, which is scattered around freely. Some of the crows die on the spot, others fly away and somersault in the sky, and others go blind and die of starvation and the stomach ache. An instance is cited of one worthy but wicked countryman gathering up 1,200 crows he had poisoned, taking their scalps and reaping his reward from the county authorities, 64 cents apiece, \$78. Crows, no doubt, perform a better part for farmers than they are given credit for. Nature furnishes scavenger birds and animals adapted to the wants of every climate. In South America the condors perform this part, aided by the buzzards, which latter birds are also an important feature in preserving the sanitary equilibrium in the southern portions of the United States. In Charlottetown, S. C., the buzzards are protected by wise laws, which impose a fine of \$5 for every one slain. The birds are so tame in Charlottetown, that they sit on the roofs of the market houses on the watch to grab up every bit of offal that is thrown out from the butchers' stalls. In the summer time, the birds being very numerous, do a large part of the city's scavenger work. In the same way crows, no doubt, are beneficial to the country in this latitude, as their name of "carrion crows" would indicate, besides making themselves generally useful in rooting out the grubs that hatch insects to destroy the labors of the farmer. No doubt, if the crows were properly encouraged to do so, they would be useful in destroying the potato bug, lately so destructive in all parts of this country. Who knows until we have tried them?

THE ALBERT RAILWAY.—The papers tell us that work has entirely ceased on the Albert Railway. It is well known that the contractors, McDonald, Cooke & Co., are very far behind with the sub-contractors, who are principally residents of Westmoreland County, and cannot afford to lose the large sums which are understood to be due them. It is to be hoped that the Government, when called upon to pay the subsidy, will see that those who have really put their means into the work are indemnified, as far as the subsidy will go. The *Moncton Times* understands that the Company are issuing bonds to the extent of \$700,000, agreeing to an act of last Session, which provides, however, that before these new bonds issue, those previously issued must be called in. The *Times* which has been very friendly to the Company and the work, calls upon the Company to remember that "while sympathy and aid should be extended to the contractors, so far as consistent with the interests of the people in the road, the Company should be careful to do nothing that, failing to relieve the contractors, might permanently embarrass the work." It has "grave doubts of the propriety of issuing the bonds at the present time." The difficulty in the case appears to be that the Company merely represent the Contractors, and the Contractors are undertaking to build this Albert Railway without an expenditure of any of their own means.—*Watchman.*

The Happy Eagle of the Isthmus.

Two passengers lodging at the Railroad Hotel, kept by Mr. Mansfield, started out to take a walk recently along the sandy beach which leads on the coast to the east of the railroad station. One of them went into the thick woods which skirt the seashore, and there saw a large bird sitting on a low branch of a tree looking very much like a large owl. He went up and hit it on the head with a stick, when the bird flew at him, sunk its claws in his breast and arm, and extending its wings dragged him some feet over the ground. His screams brought his companion to his assistance, and seeing what was the matter, he stunned the bird with repeated blows on the head and set free its captive. They then tied the bird and brought it with them to the hotel, where it has been seen by several people. The bird is evidently the happy eagle (harpia) destructor, having a strong black beak, yellow tarsi, round

ed wings, which nevertheless stretch some six feet. The head is grayish white, with long round feathers forming a crest on the crown, which give to it an owl-like aspect. It is found in Guiana and other parts of South America, but it is exceedingly rare on the Isthmus. It is about two and a half feet in length and six feet stretch of wings.

THE WIMBLEDON shooting by the marksmen of the Dominion has been highly successful. We are pleased to learn that Pvt. Loggie has won one of the prizes.

The Megantic Railway—or rather 30 miles of it—were opened last week. Hon. Dr. Tupper's speech on the occasion has not yet been received.

Lady Franklin, wife of Sir John Franklin, died in London on the 18th inst.

ADRIAN TUBBER.—Two well dressed men obtained admission to the house of Mr. M. M. Dansey, 59 West 11th street, New York, by representing themselves to be Croton water tax collectors. They had no sooner entered than they seized Mrs. Dansey, who was alone, bound, gagged and handcuffed her, and then admitted five of their confederates, when all proceeded to ransack the house from top to bottom. They obtained \$49,000 in Virginia State bonds, but overboarded \$10,000 in N. York currency securities. After the departure of the robbers Mrs. Dansey succeeded in attracting the attention of the passers-by, and was rescued from her fearful position. No clue to the thieves was found.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
July 5, Jane, Craig, Boston, ballast.
6, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, general cargo.
14, Daisy, Harper, Dorchester, 100 tons coal, N. B. & C. Railway.
15, Harrie, McQuill, Boston, Flour and meal, D. Clark.
16, M. Ella, Stinson, St. Stephen, general cargo.
Mary Ellen, Britt, Sydney, coal.
Willie, Carson, Boston, ballast.
19, H. V. Canfield, Maloney, New York, 205 tons coal, R. Ross.
CLEARED.
July 2, Esther, Maloney, St. John, ballast.
6, Martha A., Glass, St. John, do.
8, Christina, Andrews, Liverpool, deals and ends, Robinson & Gloun.
9, Arctic, Dougherty, Calais, fish.
12, Julia, Clinch, Maloney, Musquash, ballast.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Department, at Ottawa,
Till the 31st July next,
For the construction of
TWO BEACON LIGHTHOUSES,
On Washad-moak Lake, Queen's County, New Brunswick.

Also, for the construction of Beacon Light House at Spruce Point and Marks Point, St. Croix River, Can-Lake County, New Brunswick. Plans and Specifications of all the Light Houses may be seen at the Agency of this Department, St. John, N. B., and of the St. Croix River Light House at the Office of the Collector of Customs, St. Stephen, N. B., where Forms of Tender can also be procured by intending Contractors. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tenders for Light Houses."
WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister Marine & Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1875. } 31 July 91

Valuable Stand FOR SALE.

THE SUBSIDIARY offers for sale that valuable stand for Travellers' House or Tavern, situated near the junction of the Main Road and Great Road to St. George.
On the premises are a well finished story and a half house, with a large Barn; there are 18 acres of cleared land, a portion of which is under crop of Oats and Potatoes, also 4 kitchen garden with beans, peas, cabbages, &c.
The above stand is well calculated for a Tavern or private residence, being within 5 miles of the Town of St. George.
Tenders made known by the proprietor on the premises, or at the "Standard" Office.
JAMES ORR, JR.,
St. George, July 18, 1875.

Government House, Ottawa.

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 54th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 81 and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that, Lacombe, in the County of Guysboro', Province of Nova Scotia, and the same is hereby constituted an Out Port of Customs under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Guysboro'—to take effect from the 1st of July next.

W. A. HINSWORTH,
CLERK PRIVY COUNCIL.