

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

New York, Feb. 10.  
It is understood the English Commissioners on the Alabama and other claims are Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John R. and Mr. Barnard, Professor of International Law at Oxford, with Lord Tenterden as Secretary.

The United States Commissioners are Judges Nelson and How, Secretary Fish, General Schenk, and Senator Williams.

London Feb. 11.  
Immediately on the receipt of Gambetta's proclamation of 31st ult., Bismarck sent a message to Favre and received a satisfactory reply announcing that measures would be taken to arrest Gambetta if necessary.

North Germany will receive three-fourths and South Germany one-fourth of the contributions of two hundred million francs exacted from Paris.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies passed a bill authorizing financial convention with Austria and establishing a fund for the support of the Pope.

The Spanish Dynasty will soon make an official recognition of the Pope.

The Austrian Reichsrath is convened for the 20th inst.

There were violent shocks of earthquake at Darmstadt this morning.

The House of Lords last night received a message from the Queen, asking, do you for Princess Louise suitable to the dignity of the Crown.

In the House Mr. Cochrane reviewed the foreign relations of the country, and demanded a ministerial statement relative to the condition of affairs as regards Russia, Prussia and France.

There has been a violent gale all along the coast of the United Kingdom. Six ships are ashore near South Shields, and several lives are known to have been lost. Numerous wrecks are apprehended.

A plague has appeared among the numerous droves of cattle intended for the relief of Paris.

London, Feb. 12.  
The Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the French, in which he says, that until the people are regularly assembled and express their will, and acts are illegitimate.

The result of elections in 54 departments is 370 Bonapartists and Orleanists and 80 Republicans.

Returns from the department of Nord shows Monarchical candidates polled 185,000 and Republicans 47,000 votes.

In the Budget the estimates for the expenses of the English army amount to £15,851,700, an increase of £2,886,700 over last year.

The force of the regular army is to be brought up to 133,200 men, an increase of 19,380.

Provision is made for surveying the defensive positions around London and between the City and sea coast.

The new fortifications are proposed to be built at Dover and Harwich, and on the Island of Malta.

London, Feb. 13.  
The Prussians imposed a contribution of six million francs on Rouen.

If the demands are refused they will imprison the leading citizens, and hold them in close confinement until the sum is forthcoming.

At Nice last night the military were attacked by a mob. Troops charged on the people and order was restored.

The outbreak is supposed to have been at the instance of the partisans of the Republic.

Napoleon is greatly depressed by recent events.

There are fears that the Bonaparte dynasty will not be restored.

A French transport was wrecked on the coast of France, with 1250 troops on board. All were lost.

London, Jan. 13.  
Only ninety eight lives were lost on French transport Leccer, off Cape La Hougue.

Sicilian John, from New Brunswick, was recently abandoned, waterlogged crew were saved and brought to Plymouth.

Hostilities continue in D-partments of Jura and Doubs, the French refusing to accept the armistice.

Bordeaux, Feb. 14.  
In Assembly to day, the Rules of Chamber of 1849 were adopted.

Guibaldi decides a seat in the Assembly offered him by several Departments.

London, Feb. 14.  
The Prussians are daily becoming more oppressive. They have imposed a contribution of one million francs on Dieppe, and seventy-two thousand on each of the adjacent villages—to be paid on the 14th.

They are unable to comply as they have already paid large contributions.

The Department of the Seine has paid 25 millions of francs.

The correspondence to be submitted to Parliament will show that Favre's party was always willing to conclude peace on terms not to include a cession of territory.

Prussia pursued the war to gain territory. England continued urged peace on Favre's terms.

Oriens party is confident that the Comte de Paris will be King of France in a few weeks.

Railway Company in Trouble.—A bill has been presented by the Maine Legislature to promote immigration which assigns the Eastern and North American Railway for the transportation of the conditions in which they received the lands. They are given till May 1st to comply with them and if neglected there will be heavy penalties will follow.

An appalling accident occurred on the Montreal railway on Monday night. A freight car containing oil was thrown on the track and ignited. The passing express was

thrown from the line over a bridge on the ice below, and the burning oil poured over the sleeping car, instantly assuming a burning to death thirty four persons.

(From Toronto Daily Telegraph.)  
The Government Sustained by a Majority of 2 to 1.

The most important question which has been discussed by the present Parliament, was brought to an issue in the House last night. Early in the afternoon the Attorney General moved that the House should go into Committee on the resolution respecting the formation of "The Railway Fund." In doing so he made a length and able speech in which he clearly and distinctly explained the policy of the Government, and pointed out the benefits which result from the adoption of the scheme embodied in the resolutions.

Mr. Hicks followed in a lengthy speech, and moved amendment to the effect, that the whole surplus should be distributed among the municipalities according to population. The absurdity of this proposition was shown by Messrs. Wood, Cameron, Eckett, Beatty and other gentlemen.

For Mr. Hicks's amendment  
Against " " " " " "

Majority for the Government 26

S. H. PETERSON & Co.  
37 Park Row, New York.  
Are our only agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, FEB. 15, 1871.

THE CONCERT in aid of the French Peasantry came off on Monday evening last in the Superior School Room as advertised. The room was brilliantly lighted, reflectors of large size being used with the lamps. Seats were prepared for three hundred and fifty; the audience however which assembled did not quite number two hundred and fifty. This comparatively small attendance for such an occasion may probably be accounted for by the fact, that no half-price tickets for juveniles were issued. Be this as it may we can safely say that we seldom find a more select or intelligent audience assembled in St. Andrews.

The singing was as usual first class, some of the choruses being particularly well sung; we overheard a whispered conversation between two very prominent ecclesiastics, to the effect, that this was better than our folk could do, and we fully coincided with their opinion. "Moonlight on the Lake" could scarcely have been bettered, there was nothing shaky or doubtful in its execution, the voices on each part were well matched in volume, the time was precisely kept throughout. It is seldom indeed that so fine a piece of music is so well rendered. The other choruses were "Men of Harlech," "Away the Morning Freshly Breaking," and the "Marselles Hymn," which seemed to be new to most of the audience and was rapturously received. We need not here mention the duets and quartettes taken part in by the Messrs. Algar, Mrs. Magee, Mrs. Maloney, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Pittblado, Misses Clarke and Johnson, and the Rev. Mr. Partridge, Messrs. Morris, White, Greathead, Stevenson, Algar and Smith in their usual style. Two new singers, however, Miss Annie Green and Miss Jessie Whitlock made their debut, the former in "The Voice is Near," the latter with "Charles the First," both received encores.

Mr. Magee announced the amount received as \$35, which has been credited by subscription to \$101, and that the printing and all other work had been performed gratuitously. Thus we are happy to be able to report that our Old Town has done so well in this good cause. May she never do worse.

The following memorandum of proceeds of the Concert and also subscriptions to supplement the sum has been handed us by the Treasurer, Mr. Magee.

Proceeds of Concert, \$53.00  
James Boyd, Esq. \$5.00  
Henry Osborn, Esq. 5.00  
James W. Street, Esq. 5.00  
Mrs. Widdelock, 3.00  
John Aymar, Esq. 2.00  
N. T. Greathead, Esq. 2.00  
Thomas Williams, 2.00  
Sum from 50c to \$1 32.00

\$101.00

RIVER DU LOUP RAILWAY.—Public meetings have been held in most of the Parishes in the County of York, to consider the question of granting aid to the proposed "Railway from Fredericton to River du Loup, including a Bridge at Woodstock." At a majority of these meetings, resolutions were passed expressing the willingness of the people to be taxed the amount of \$100,000 granted by the Municipal Council, and also granting a free right of way; some added provided the line should run on the Western side of the River, while others urged the Eastern. They all admitted that the line of Railway would be of great benefit to the County generally. It is probable that any little difference of opinion as to the side of the river to be adopted for the location of the line will be reconciled.

In Carleton County the vote taken in the Parishes of that County on granting a subsidy to this Railway, nine were in favor and two opposed, viz: Richmond and Wakefield, one Parish, however had not been heard from. From these parts, it appears that the undertaking will receive substantial aid. Had the N. B. & C. Railway been built to Grand Falls, as originally designed, the people of the Eastern and Western Counties would now be enjoying the benefits of a through line to Quebec, with all the privileges it would confer, and the country saved millions of dollars, which it is not too much to say are wasted on a line which will require a fabulous amount even to keep it open in winter.

Tonnage of Shipping.  
The recent issue of French Lloyd's (Veritas) gives the following interesting Statistics respecting the Registered Tonnage of Shipping of Great Britain and Ireland, also the registered tonnage of the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.—  
Sailing vessels 23,165—6,293,152 tons.  
Steamers 2,426—1,691,767 "

Total G. B. tonnage 8,644,920 "

UNITED STATES.—  
Sailing vessels 5,170—2,100,407 "  
Steamers 397—513,792 "

Total U. S. tonnage 2,914,792 "

This shows that the Steamships alone of Great Britain, are more than equal to three-fifths of the whole American tonnage. President Grant has only to be re-elected, and by the time his full term would expire, the tonnage of the U. S. merchant vessels will be small indeed, taking into account the average losses, and the fact that they have but few buildings.

On the Clyde, in Scotland, last year 234 vessels were launched representing 189,400 tons; large as this amount is in reality for one river alone, there is still a decrease of 4,200 tons compared with those launched in 1868. But the prospects of the present year, are more encouraging than either of the previous years, 103 vessels being already in progress of construction, and under contract. Messrs. A. Stevens & Sons, Glasgow, have a contract from W. R. Garrison, Esq., President of the United States & Brazil Steamship Company, for the construction of three iron Steamships of 1700 tons each. The first order yet given to build iron steamships for the United States.

LECTURE.—On Wednesday evening last, Rev. C. B. Pittblado gave his lecture on "Missions of Love." We were unavoidably absent, but understand the lecturer pleased and entertained his audience.

THIS EVENING, the same Rev. gentleman will lecture on "Barus," in Music Hall.

THE SKATING RINK has been largely patronized during the present season, by those who enjoy the healthy and exhilarating pastime of skating; in fact whenever the ice was fit for the past four Winters the Rink has been used. But are many of the skaters aware, that they are indebted to the sole efforts of a public spirited young townsman, who expended of his own means upwards of Seventy dollars, in addition to his labour in preparing the Rink for their pleasure? We make this known, as we understand that he will shortly appeal to those who originally subscribed, but have not paid, to hand the amounts subscribed to the collector, which he hopes they will do without further delay. Unless means are provided, to make necessary repairs to the embankment, the place will not be in a condition to hold water, and consequently will not afford the pleasure of skating.

Around Paris.  
From the accounts that reach us day by day, says an exchange, we can form some vague idea of the destruction of property that has accompanied the bombardment and siege operations of Paris. One correspondent, writing from Versailles, looks out of his chamber window and is reminded of the devastations of "pitiful clouds of locusts"—although the deep snow conceals many a roofless cottage, and is the virgin shroud of many and many a corpse. Locusts eat up everything, leaving the land a desert and an open sepulchre—and so has it been with the German armies. For miles on each side of the ruins of their cannon mounds, there is a vast expanse, that lately smiled with plenty, but which is now a Sahara, the dwellings being shapless ruins, the corn, wine and oil gone to make up heavy requisitions, and the inhabitants sent out to beggary or slow starvation. One correspondent calculates that over 200 square miles of ground lies between the fortifications of Paris and the besieging batteries, and that there are not ten souls living on it, whereas in peace times it held the suburbs and the choice country residences of the fallen capital.

But by the far the most terrible record is presented in an appeal lately made to the English people by the Bishop of Versailles, and the clergy in the department of the Seine and Oise. In this department, wherein the siege of Paris was mainly carried on, there are 684 communes, 170 of which witnessed active siege operations. The latter contain, at the present time, about 220,000 inhabitants, who, since the 20th September—the day Paris was invested—have had to support about 300,000 German soldiers. The effect of this—taken in conjunction with the extreme cold weather, and the great horrors of war—has been to produce misery unexampled in the history of the world. The poor have either died under it, or gone out to ask charity of others in as pitiable a plight as themselves; the rich have fled, leaving chateaux, horses, plate and wines behind, and the whole country side has become a huge abomination of desolation.

In his appeal to England, the Bishop furnishes a table, showing exactly the condition of those communes in the Department of the Seine and Oise most directly affected by the siege. And if Canada were smitten with Cholera or the black plague, the Registrar-General would not exhibit a paler or more heart-rending face. In St. Cloud—which the Court satellites of other nations once thought the Paradise of fashionable hangers-on—there are 5,218 inhabitants, of whom 4,500 are classed as "refugee poor;" and 418 houses, 103 of which had been burned up to the day of

compilation, the remainder having been completely gutted. This is but one specimen of the ghastly appendix to the appeal. "On fire," "complete ruin," "the theatre of unceasing fire," "the uttermost misery," "the blackest desolation," and "nothing left," are the "remarks" placed opposite a similar number of the names of communes.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.—There is a vast difference between the Conference now assembled in London and the Conference of 1856. The latter was held when the world was just relieved from the terrible struggle in the Crimea, and all eyes were turned to it. It was the only ripple on the sea of history, and as such attracted universal attention. Nearly all the main actors in it have passed off the scene. Cavour, Clarendon and Walewski, the three most renowned of those who sat around the table, are dead, but its memory is still green, although its effect has been almost effaced by the tremendous political convulsions of the latter days. The Conference of to-day cannot expect to obtain such notoriety, or to command similar attention, though the plenipotentiaries will probably partition Europe amongst them before they separate. The events occurring outside the Foreign Office are so overwhelmingly important that the deliberations inside are almost lost to the public ear.

B. R. Stevenson, Esq. M.P., left here on Monday morning to attend to his legislative duties. The House will meet to-morrow at noon: our Fredericton Correspondent will keep the readers of the Standard informed of the sayings and doings of the House, particularly to Charlotte County interests. It is also probable that he will give brief political portraits of the members for this County, some time during the session. We have also arranged to receive telegrams up to Wednesday morning.

MANITOBA.—The friends of the late Thomas Scott, have decided to erect a memorial tablet in the wing to the new Methodist Wesleyan Church, about to be erected in that town.

Small Pox had reached that region and carried off several. Upwards of 1000 had died of the disease in the Upper Saskatchewan alone, not including the Blackfoot Indians.

Latest News.  
From the Boston Advertiser of Monday last, we glean the following items:—

Sir John Rose will, it is reported, decline an appointment as one of the joint high commissioners, and his place will be filled by the Duke of Argyll or the Duke of Devonshire.

The result of the French elections is as yet undetermined. Many departments are claimed by two or three parties, and from a great many no returns have been received. There was not yet sufficient provision arrived in Paris to give enough to eat, and a plague that broken out among the cattle at first which were intended for the relief of Paris.

Agamemnon has usurped the Cuban dictatorship, deposing Cespedes.

There has been a great fall in the price of provisions at Paris. General Canzy has been in consultation with the generals and members of the government at Paris, and has returned to Laval.

The Queen has asked the Commons for a dowry for the Princess Louise. In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Gladstone explained the absence of M. Favre at the conference.

Turkey has practically agreed to the demands of Russia concerning the Black Sea. The Spanish Cortes has passed a law making the sale of Cuban tobacco a monopoly in the hands of the government.

Ced Liver Oil.  
Having proved the great curative properties of this Oil in pulmonary affections, we transfer to our columns the following brief extract:

In every country on the earth there are to be found sufferers whose chief reliance against the ravages of damp and cold air is found in the oil from the cold-fish liver. It is not there fore, surprising that the single port of Saint John's, Newfoundland, exported last year nearly 350 tons of this invaluable medicine. The declared value of this quantity is about \$110,000. The oil is dissolved from the livers by gentle heat, in a tin vessel placed in boiling water, and filtered twice. The last filtration twice. The last is made through heavy woolen cloth, and takes from the oil nearly all its color and odor, leaving in it all the iodine to which, in combination with its carbon, its alternative, fattening, and heat-creating properties are due. It is not only in consumption, but in scrofulous affections and diseases affecting the tissues, that its value is felt. The sickly infants of poor mothers, whose atrophy, from bad and insufficient food, commences even before their birth, can be nursed into health by its aid. From its first introduction to the world in the year 1782, the use of it has been steadily on the increase: and the recent annual report of one of the largest of the London hospitals shows that 70 per cent of the patients of all classes are largely benefited by its use. It was first introduced into medicine by Dr. Percival.

PRESENTATION TO A CAPTAIN.—The Board of Trade have awarded a binocular glass to Capt. William Lull, of ship "Emerald," of New York, for having picked up at sea, and treated with very great kindness, the crew, 14 in all, of the barque "Donna Anita," of London, after the wreck of that vessel on a reef off the Island of Manigan, in the Straits of Mindoro, on the 22d of July last, whilst on her voyage to Falmouth, from Manila with sugar.—[London Shipping Gazette.

The Fishery Question.  
It is hardly possible that the British Government would send an agent to Washington to dispose of our fishing rights without first consulting the Dominion Cabinet, yet both the "New York Herald" and "World" persistently affirm that negotiations are on the eve of taking place. This high handed interference will not tend to strengthen the colonial connection, though it may relieve "Minister Thornton" from some impediments in settling the Alabama controversy. Will Gen. Butler be content with anything less than the cession of Canada? He must, of course, be consulted even if we are not.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE is the cheapest and best periodical published. It contains a great variety of reading matter, and all its articles are of the highest, moral tone. It numbers among its contributors, some of the best writers in the United States. Every number contains a \$100 Prize Story (complete). The February number furnishes much that is excellent, "Mother's Pet," a Prize story, by Miss Waterbury, is very well written, indeed, "Little Jod-on and his new Mama," contains many lessons for parents.

The Temperance Story, Miss Jackson, is full of earnestness and pathos. There are, also, articles by Gail Hamilton, Geo. Burleigh, Wm. Sizemore and others.—Price \$1 a year, published monthly by S. S. Wood, Newburgh, New York.

BALLOON'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—The March number of Balloon's Magazine is issued, as sprightly, as fresh as good as ever. The contents are varied, for there are stories, sketches, poetry and historical articles, matter for old and young, and in such profusion, that every patron must be satisfied that more than an equivalent is given for the money that Balloon's Magazine costs. Here is a list of contents for the March number, and our readers can see what a feast of things is before them: "Public Squares," "Children's Scenes and Things," "Shakespeare's Seven Ages," "A St. Ignace Song, A Leap in the Dark, Humorous Illustrations, and other attractions.—Terms \$1 50. Thomas & Talbot, Boston.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL for February has been received, and contains a variety of articles on care and breeding of stock, preservation of butter, management of poultry and choice breeds, Irish game fowl, also, some engravings of cattle, sheep, pigs, fowls, &c., and articles on the diseases of cats and horses. Published by N. P. Bayer & Co., Parkersburg, Pa.

SUMMARY.  
The Magistrates of Queens Co., have by a vote 18 to 4, refused to grant licenses to sell spirituous liquors.

DONATIONS.—The Newcastle "Union Advocate" states that the young men of St. Andrews Church, Chatham, recently presented their Pastor, Rev. Wm. Wilson, with a set of "Silver Mounted Harness."

CHALLENGE.—The Fredericton Skating Club have sent a challenge to the Victoria Skating Club, St. John, to match four ladies and four gentlemen of Fredericton against an equal number in St. John, the match to take place early in March, at Fredericton. A Silver Cup or Gold Medal to be the prize.

Scarlet fever is prevailing at present in Montreal.

The lumber operations on the Ottawa and tributaries, are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

The friends of Mr. William Workman, ex mayor of Montreal, intend presenting him with a testimonial.

Sir John Rose left Montreal on the 7th for Ottawa, thence he proceeds to New York, and intends taking Saturday's steamer for Europe.

Mr. Brydges had a consultation with some members of the Montreal harbor commission, and corporation respecting the proposed harbor extension of the Grand Trunk.

An engine company in Pawtucket has purchased the library of the Young Men's Christian association in that town, for the use of the company.

Harford employs two of its policemen to see that idle children in that city are sent to school.

Goldwin Smith intends remaining in Toronto until the end of the present month.

Lake Champlain at present is one unbroken sheet of ice which extends as far as the eye can reach, this being the fourteenth time the phenomenon has been seen during the last fifty years.

It is worthy of note that there will be a full moon in the first week of each of the seven months of the year. In July there will be two full moons, viz: on the 2nd and 31st, and in the remaining five months the moon will be at the full in the last day of each month.

The California orange crop is very fine, and Minister Schueck left New York city on Saturday for Dayton, Ohio.

Forty seven ear loads of silver ore from the Emma mine, Utah, reached New York on Friday.

An immensely rich silver mine has been discovered in the Bradshaw district, Arizona, near Prescott.

The captains of the French men-of-war at Havana have applied by cable for permission to watch and pursue German vessels during the armistice.

East River was so obstructed with ice on Saturday that nearly all of the ferry boats remained in their docks. Hundreds crossed to Brooklyn on the ice.

The Newark board of health has ordered all hands in manufacturing establishments in that city be vaccinated, as the small pox is spreading rapidly.

Ship  
PORT OF ST.  
CLEAN  
Feb. 14, schr. Antelope  
50 tons pig iron 32  
cns, R. Ross, 12,305

Havana, Jan. 28, afrd.  
Lings, Young, St. John  
Bos o. Feb. 12, afrd—  
Gott, St. Stephens.

DIED  
At Grand Manan, on 1  
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St. Andrews, Feb. 15, 1871

LOS  
A NOTE OF HAND  
B. I. win in favor of the  
Nine dollars, payable Feb. 1  
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DAVID  
St. Andrews, Feb. 15, 1871

Public  
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Dated Feb. 6, 1871.

NEW BRUNSWICK  
Charlotte Com.  
To the Sheriff of the  
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WHEREAS William  
Clark, Executors of  
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Andrews in the County  
have this day filed the ir  
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Notice therefore is ther  
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Registrar of Probates Off  
Friday, the 17th day of Fe  
of Eleven o'clock in the fo  
passing and allowance of  
Executors.

Given under m  
L. S., said Court, this  
A. D. 1871.  
S. H. WHITLOCK, G  
Registrar Probates,  
Charlotte County.

BRUNSWIC  
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KING STREET,  
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Government H  
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Jan 4 3  
NEW BRU  
HOUSE OF  
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CHAS. P.  
Flour, Corn, I  
Ex "General Meade"  
via R.  
110 BLS. Flour, 1  
20 BLS. Co  
125 Bags Corn,  
7 BLS. heavy Meas,  
Jan. 11.