

SUMMARY.

The English Press, Radical and Tory, have in many instances fallen into the error of supposing that Canada was about to admit American manufactures duty free while the protective scale of duties should continue to press on goods of English construction. It is, however, the intention, the charge of annexationism would indeed have been well founded. It happens, however, that the policy of the empire, ever since the adoption of free trade by the British Parliament in the days of Peel, is opposed to discriminating duties, even when imposed by a colony in favor of the mother country; whence the admission, duty free, of American manufactures can only be permitted by giving English manufactures the same privilege. The Globe admits this fact, which it sought to cover up by its silence so long as it could be preserved. Canadian manufacturers have the pleasure of knowing that they will be forced to compete with England and the United States, the former of which affords them no market, since the floods the world with her industrial products, while the latter does not afford a sufficient market for her own producers, whose stocks are now rotting in the warehouses for lack of purchasers. No wonder that Mr. Dierckx should favor to the utmost a Treaty which will enable him to prevent to his rival enemies of the Manchester school the boon which they sought in vain for twenty years from the Liberal chiefs, viz: the admission of English manufactures into Canada free of duty. What a glorious victory for him! The question is whether the majority in the Ottawa Parliament will vote this Treaty through without expending its objectionable features, and thus reverse the policy under which Canada has flourished and prospered. If they do, they will be held to strict account.

The grasshopper plague is a frightful scourge in the States of Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota. Its ravages are thus explained by a contemporary:

"For several years the grasshopper has paid his visits to some parts of these States as regular as the crops come. He comes a parent without an hour's notice. The farmer quickly and industriously sows his seed and cultivates his crops, extending his money and his time for several months, and with the aid of a favorable season makes his fields rich with a promising harvest. Suddenly, in the most growing part of the season, a cloud of singing grasshoppers alight on his farm, tarrying each one but a few moments, and then passing on to fresh fields and pastures new beyond. In that the work of months passes away, and the green fields are swept cleaner than by the scythe or fire. The meadows become deserts, and the hills mounds of sand. It is not to resist the invaders, and there is no way to expel them. They are as plentiful as flies on a bench, and it frequently happens that the soil is unable to penetrate the cloud which they form. Several counties in Iowa and Minnesota have already this year been laid waste by the grasshoppers, and it is too late in the season for the stricken farmers to restore their lost crops. They are destitute, and many of them have left their homes to seek employment. At the best there will be much local suffering, and the calls of the State officers for aid to this industrious and worthy population should receive a generous response."

The eccentricities of Election Judges are beginning to attract the attention of the House of Commons, for this evening a notice of a question was given by Mr. C. E. Lewis, with regard to the odd treatment which the petition against the return of the members for Boston has received; and Mr. Monk inquired if an Election Judge has power to adjourn the hearing of a petition in order to go circuit as it is said one of these high functionaries means to do, if he thinks it necessary, in the case of Stroud. The Attorney General distinctly stated his opinion that the learned Judge's discretion under the Election Petitions Act extends to that length.

The Commons are very rigid in keeping on the fiction that they are ignorant of what occurs in the House of Lords, while the Lords are free and easy in taking notice of what has occurred in the Lower House, which they could only learn from hearsay or the papers. An instance of the conservatism of the Commons in this regard happened this evening, in this wise: It is well known that an international conference which is to consider belligerent rights from a mitigating the horrors of war point of view, of which hitherto the British Government has fought rather shy, is to be held at Brussels. A few evenings ago, Lord Derby was interrogated in the Lords as to whether the Government were going to send a Commissioner to represent this country at the conference, and he made a most elaborate reply, stating all the circumstances of the case, which was duly reported in the newspapers. Nevertheless, Sir James Simon thought it fit suddenly to ask over again the question which has been most fully answered already. As might have been expected, Mr. Dierckx's reply was much more constrained than that of Lord Derby, but it amounted in substance to the same; for he said that Great Britain had consented to send a delegate on certain conditions, which he would by no means disclose.

RECENT ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES BY MR. GEORGE SMITH.—Last night, at a meeting at the Society of Biblical Archaeology, Conduit Street, London, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, read a paper on his recent excavations and discoveries made on the site of Nineveh. After entering into details respecting these discoveries, Mr. Smith concluded by suggesting that the great library in the Palace of Sennacherib ought to be excavated and all its treasures recovered. He calculated there must be 20,000 fragments of cunei-

form tablets buried there, and it would require three years work and the expenditure of £5000 to complete excavations. Examination should also be made round the walls for Assyrian tombs, particularly for royal tombs, as with reference to them we are at present totally ignorant of Assyrian customs.

Some of the military disciplinarians are muttering against the accompaniment of the Wimbledon excursion at the strictness of the regulations as to dress; and hot bath, billiard tables, champagne suppers, croquet lawns, and mosquito curtains—not to speak of flirtations with the fair sisters of brother volunteers, while bands are discoursing ecstatic music—make the meeting look rather like a protracted picnic than an important aid towards forming soldier-like habits. But this is the surface view, and seems rather to be a sort of echo of the criticism offered two years ago by the Crown Prince of Germany, when he was on a visit to Great Britain. The fact is, Wimbledon is year by year becoming more fashionable, and the demands of fashion are as inexorable in the case of military requirements. They who strive for the mastery are temperate in all things, as the excellent shooting this year proves. By the way, have not recent British wars shown that men who, in time of peace, had been regarded as men of peace, were before an enemy, as during the roughest most troops of ancient border-raids, and as fearless of death as your most rigid ascetic? A stolen glove can be worn on an iron hand.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JULY 23, 1874.

Serious Fire.

We regret that St. Andrews hitherto so fortunate in escaping fires, should have recently been visited by that destructive element. Between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning, fire was discovered in the barn attached to Clark's Hotel, between it and the Engine house. The alarm was at once given by Mr. Magee, whose store and residence is within a few yards of the premises. The Engines and hose carts went to work with a hearty will to save the property, but the fire had made such headway, owing to the hay and straw having caught, that the flames leaped from the barn to the Engine house, and the old Town Hall, which were in a few minutes on fire, that it was impossible to save the buildings already in flames. Fences and sheds were pulled down and the efforts of the fire companies and populace were directed towards saving the residence of Sheriff Paul, the Record Office and the premises occupied by Mr. Magee, which we are happy to record were successful. Had Mr. Paul's house caught fire, it is probable that the whole Church Block of buildings on the eastern side of Water Street as well as the houses on the opposite side would have been destroyed, and no one can calculate the injury which such a calamity would have entailed upon the Town, as the houses on King Street would also have been burned, and there is no knowing where the fire would have ended.

The Hotel owned by Mr. Clark with the barn and sheds were consumed. His loss is certainly large; in addition to the Hotel he lost four horses, all of his sleighs, several sets of harness, hay and oats, a supply of wood and coal. The carriage and horse turn were saved. Sheriff Temple, of Fredericton, lost a very fine mare. Mr. Lundgate, of St. George, lost a hired horse, and Mr. Mann, of Calais, a horse, all of which were in Clark's stable. One of his horses which had been hired, returned while his premises were on fire. In the Town Hall were stored 60 stand of rifles, belonging to the Militia Department, which were destroyed. The Hotel was insured for \$3,000, and the Engine house for \$100. It is generally believed that the fire was purely accidental. Mr. Clark informed us that he intends rebuilding without delay.

CANADA FIRST.—Mr. Howland, President of the Dominion Board of Trade, at the request of some gentlemen in St. John, addressed a large meeting held in the Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening last, on the subject of the New National Party. Sheriff Harding occupied the chair, and on behalf of the National Maritime Club, a recently organized society of persons for the purpose of educating the people politically, introduced Mr. Howland in a telling speech, during which he showed the necessity of establishing such a party as the "Canada First." Space will permit of our giving only an extract or two from Mr. Howland's able exposition of the principles which govern the new National party. He said: "The great mistake in the carrying of Confederation was the failure to have the question submitted to the people at the polls (cleers). Then we should have had strict party lines drawn in each Province, but there was an amalgamation of party leaders that destroyed the old organizations. An effort has been making to restore the old party lines, but it failed. Men changed every day. In Nova Scotia the transformations have been miraculous. (Laughter.) There is no such thing now as political principle. The people in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, he had found, were ready to form a new political party. As it is now the men who get the support of certain organizations—such as Orangemen, Catholics, etc.—get into office, no matter whether they are Tories or Liberals. The party leaders had formed policies and forced them down the throats of the people. The political history of the country could be read in the history of George Brown and Sir John Macdonald for the last twenty years. The people had not been consulted—the party had not been con-

sulted, as the ruling party is in the United States and England. We must have a great party, extending over the whole country, for breaking down Provincial lines (applause), putting down sectionalism, abolishing sectarian prejudices, and making Canada really one country, a united country, instead of being like a bundle of sticks tied loosely together. (Cheers.) The sooner we elect men as Canadians, and not as representatives of this or that religious denomination, the better. (Applause.) We are entitled to have the same national sentiment for our country as an Englishman or Scotchman has for his. The principle on which the Toronto Club acted was that the platform and principles of the National party could only be decided by a convention of delegates from all the Provinces. The National party had been elected to on the ground of loyalty. Look at the separated state of the Provinces, and consider if a party that wants to bind them closer together is not more likely to oppose and prevent Annexation than the party that keeps the Provinces as they are. There should be a Maritime union, doing away with these little Parliaments, and making these Lower Provinces more influential. We should consider that we are Canadians first, instead of more New Brunswickers or Ontarians (applause), and when Canadians can do this and stand shoulder to shoulder the country will take the position to which it is entitled." (Cheers.) The thanks of the meeting were unanimously tendered to Mr. Howland for his able address.

MAGINLEY & CO.'S ROYAL CIRCUS has been so extensively advertised through the British Museum and Mammoth Menagerie will visit St. Andrews on August 7th, giving two performances, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. We extract the following from the Boston "Herald" of June 23rd, which speaks volumes in relation to this fine Exhibition: "Maginley & Co's Circus and Menagerie give their initial performance yesterday on the Coliseum grounds to a crowded house in the afternoon, and a packed one last night. The Circus is far above the average, and greatly superior to the two last that were here. Their acts are not the old stereotyped and stale performances usually seen, but new, fresh and sensational, the riding being particularly daring. The Menagerie comprises a list of rare wild beasts never before exhibited here, and their school of educated animals most interesting. From the above we expect a fine performance, and believe they will be greeted with a crowded house. Read the advertisement."

The new Minister of Inland Revenue, Mr. Geo. Moffat, has been returned from Verchers, no opposition having been offered him. Mr. Geo. Moffat is a man of ability and great parliamentary experience.

The Canadian Team at Wimbledon are giving a good account of themselves, and will maintain their reputation as marksmen. It will require extra shooting however to beat their English competitors.

THE TREATY.—It is apparent from the general tone of the most influential journals in the Provinces, and the remarks made at the Dominion Board of Trade, that the proposed Reciprocity Treaty does not meet with general approval in its present form. It is not probable that it will be introduced as a Government measure, unless it is amended, as from the present state of public feeling, it would be lost in Parliament, and the Government defeated.

THE CIRCUIT COURT was opened here on Tuesday: His Honor Mr. Justice Fisher, presiding. Four causes were entered for trial. The first was finished yesterday, the second is now being tried.

At a meeting of the committee of the Charlotte Co. Agricultural Society, held on Friday last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty disposer of events, since the last meeting of this Society, to remove by death Mr. ROBERT EASTMAN, who for many years acted efficiently as a member of the Executive Committee of the Society, therefore resolved: That this board do to record their sense of the loss thus sustained by the Society, and the community generally, and to convey to the widow and family of the deceased, their heartfelt sympathy upon the sad bereavement sustained by them.

FIRE AT ST. STEPHEN.—About one o'clock on the 26th inst., fire was discovered in the rear of a dwelling house occupied by Mr. Jas. Lydell, and as the wind was blowing quite strong the flames got considerable headway in a short time. Fortunately the engine was soon on hand and succeeded in putting out the fire, not, however, until the building was pretty well damaged. The building was not insured. The Calais steam engine came over and helped to subdue the fire. The damaged house was attached to Mr. W. B. King's wholesale grocery store, which at the time contained \$8,000 worth of stock.

THE QUEEN OF THE CUNARD FLEET.—The new Cunard steamship "Bothnia," which will leave this port on her return voyage to Great Britain on the 26th of next month, is in every sense a magnificent vessel. She was built on the Clyde by the Messrs. Thompson, and she is the largest of the Cunard fleet, which now numbers 49 steamships, of an aggregate capacity of 90,000 tons, and strength of engines equal to 15,000 horse-power.

About £3,500,000 are invested in the capital of the company. The length of the "Bothnia" is 462 feet, her breadth 42½ feet, her depth 36 feet, and her burthen 4,535 tons. Her engines of the compound direct acting variety, have a stroke of 64 inches, and are rated at 600 horse power. She is provided with twelve boats, constructed on an improved life boat pattern. There are cabin accommodations for 300 passengers, and the steering will take 800 persons. The main saloon is 41 feet square, and more than 300 can dine in it at once. On her trial trip in Scotland, from Wemyss Bay to Loch Fyne and back, her speed was ascertained to be 14 knots an hour.—[Scottish American Journal.]

It is rumored that the salary of the employees on the Intercolonial Railway is to be reduced 10 per cent. Those most interested would like to know if there is any truth in the rumor.

OTTAWA, July 27. A party under charge of Lindsay Russell, starts to make a survey of the Peace River route for the Pacific Railway.

SARNIA, ONT. July 27. A terrific thunder storm passed over this place on Sunday, lasting from one until three o'clock. A number of houses and barns were struck by lightning. The Presbyterian Church was struck and badly damaged. The streets were flooded with water, and many sidewalks carried away. Reports from various places in this section indicate the storm of the most severe character, and loss of property heavy.

LONDON, July 27. A great open air demonstration against the money grant to Prince Leopold was made in Clerkenwell, England, yesterday.

Advices from France state that the Government has accepted a proposition of the Committee of Thirty providing for the creation of a Senate.

NEW YORK, July 27. The agents of the Foreign Insurance Companies in this country have received instructions to withdraw their risks from Chicago property, or to greatly increase their rates. Gold 109½.

RECITATIONS BY MR. CARR.—We cannot do better than give the following notice from the "Montreal Gazette":

"We have heard it whispered, or even loudly asserted in some quarters that Tennyson's popularity has begun to wane. To all who are inclined to take up this cry we would say, 'Go home; you have the chance, and hear Tennyson read by Mr. Carr, then say what you think of the poet and what of his interpreter.' Mr. Carr has apparently entered into the inmost spirit of the poet's muse, and he is able to show as Tennyson in all his strength of human feeling, in all his self-possession, in all the wealth and mastery of his fancy. Mr. Carr's highest art was expounded upon 'Ere-bon Anden.' This poem is one of Tennyson's greatest achievements, but how great it was—how perfect in structure, how nobly natural in expression, how simply grand in moral elevation, how full of dramatic interest and tragic pathos—we never fully realized till we heard it from the lips of Mr. Carr. To recite that poem alone as he recites it would be a worthy result of years of study; and he must have labored long and lovingly in order to acquire that perfect mastery of it in all its parts, and through all its changes of situation, character and sentiment which his reading displays. Enoch's farewell of Annie is incomparably touching, and it is with a truly terrible vividness that Mr. Carr depicts the agony and despair of that long lost mariner as he obtains a glimpse of the home in which his wife and children are gathered in happiness and peace around a second husband and father."

From the Sherbrooke Gazette.

On Wednesday last about forty of W. A. Smith Esq's former pupils took an opportunity of expressing their esteem and kind wishes for him and his bride by sending him a very handsomely bound illustrated Family Bible, with the following inscription: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith, from his old pupils." Mr. Smith in suitable terms expressed to the donors his appreciation of their good wishes for Mrs. Smith and himself, and the great pleasure which it gave him to accept their handsome gift. The bride who is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, was the recipient of several elegant and costly presents, on her marriage. The happy pair carry with them to their home in New Brunswick, the best wishes of the inhabitants of this city, for their future happiness and welfare.

MARRIED. At St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, Que., on the 22d inst., by the Rev. C. P. Reid, assisted by the Rev. Isaac Brock, WILLARD A. SMITH, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to LOUISE B., younger daughter of the late DANIEL THOMPSON, Esq., of Sherbrooke.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

July 28, Odessa, Tatton, Boston, ballast.

CLEARED.

July 22, Harris, McQuoid, Boston, 2200 sleepers.

Robinson & Glenn.

25, Nellie Clark, Craig, Boston, 3773 sleepers.

R. Ross.

27, Bgo. Statesraad Brock, Jonassen, Cardiff, 146 standard deals, 8,000 ends, J. S. Westcott.

Boston, July 23, arrd. Odessa, Tatton, St. Andrews; Madora, Pearson, St. George.

1 Days Encampment AND 2 PERFORMANCES, IN ST. ANDREWS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7,

MAGINLEY & CO'S

MUSEUM.

Circus, Menagerie

Trained Animals, The Largest Equestrian and Zoological Establishment in the World, embracing Four Distinct & Meritorious Shows, consisting of the

Royal Circus, BRITISH MUSEUM, THE MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, And Wonderful School of EDUCATED ANIMALS.



In the Circus will be found the best riders in the world.

MR. L. MARIE ELSIE, The Beautiful Equestrian.

WILLIAM MORGAN, The famous Barbic Horseman on his Wild Camanche Steed.

The Wonderful CARROLL FAMILY, BARBARIC RIDERS, (Six in number.)

PRINCE SADI DI JALMA, The Human Annouciator.

MASTER WILLIE, The Astonishing Boy Barback, Trained.

THE GREAT DUNBARTON, THE WONDERFUL ANTONIO.

JOHANOFF BROTHERS, Russian Athletes, And a Regiment of Artists, who stand at the head of the profession as the Monarchs of the Art.

The most comprehensive Fair Street TOURNAMENT, represented by American capital.

GOLDEN APOLONIAN, Drawn by a Team of 40 Horses driven by one man.

JAMES V. CAMERON, The Master Whip of America.

The Enormous Elephant "EMPRESS,"

the largest of her species ever captured, standing 11 feet and 6 inches high, age 130 years, and weighs 6 Tons, 480 Pounds.



THE ONLY RHINOCEROS ever subdued to perform in the amphitheatre, and ridden by a native. The great performing BUFFALO BLONDIN.

The celebrated and original performing Mules "PETE" and "BARNEY,"

whose reputation through Europe and America is of the most popular and amusing nature. The thoroughly educated horse

"STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS," coming endowed with the intellect of a human being. The performing horse "ORLANDO," the fire king, the only horse in the world that performs the feat of

"LEAPING THROUGH BALLOONS OF FIRE."

The smallest Elephant in the world, only 3 years of age. Besides a complete catalogue of rare wild beasts, such as



Lions, Tigers, Zebras, Yaks, Sacred Cattle, Rhinoceroses, Elephants, Giraffes, and a museum of natural wonders never before placed on Exhibition. The Grand Street Caravan on the morning of the Exhibition will pay to come miles to see. The streets crowded with Mammals Glittering Dens filled with Living Wild Beasts, heralded by the monster CORNET BAND, with thorough Musicians, under the personal direction of Prof. Adolph Niekisch, an accomplished musician.

Doors open at 3 and 7 p.m., giving all an opportunity of visiting the Festivities erected to the Museum, Menagerie and Mechanic department, before the scene in the Hippodrome begins. Recollect that ONE TICKET admits to the Menagerie, Museum, Circus, and Exposition of Trained Animals. Admission to all of the above 50 cents. Children under 10 years 25 cents. Special Notice—Pay your charge of tickets on the Street are requested to pay attention to them while the Procession is passing. All those of fast and slow currents in the various points of Encampment. Read our Catalogues, Programmes and descriptive lists, and remember the date. Will exhibit at ST. GEORGE, Aug. 8. ST. JOHN, Aug. 9. For three days. CLAUDE DUHAVEN, General Advertising Agent, and Director of Publications.