

Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.
At Toronto yesterday a Catholic procession was attacked and pelted with stones at the corner of Church and King streets. The police who were in the procession charged the crowd and fired several revolver shots, wounding a number of persons.

The crowd retreated, but made several subsequent attacks with similar results. Five regiments of volunteers were then called out, but no other attacks were made.

No deaths are reported, but over a hundred persons are wounded. Among the wounded were the Hon. Mr. Fraser, whose arm was fractured.

Thirty arrests have been made. One of the processionists, when the row began, fired a revolver in the crowd and wounded a policeman in the mouth.

With the exception of six men, the whole police force were wounded. The Toronto riot is the general subject of comment. The universal opinion is condemnatory of those who attacked the Catholic procession.

The police are highly lauded for their plucky conduct in resisting the rioters. Archbishop Lynch warned his flock not to carry firearms and not to make resistance.

A great many rioters have been arrested. Feeling runs high in Toronto and Montreal, in the latter place on account of late Guibord riots.

All newspapers, without regard to party, except the Toronto Leader, strongly condemn the action of the rioters.

It is generally understood that Mr. Laurier will succeed Mr. Fournier in the Cabinet.

London, Oct. 4.
The Swedish steamer "L. J. Hager," running between Lubeck and Copenhagen, was burned in the Baltic. Twenty-four passengers and eleven of the crew perished. The steamer was small.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.
The Nevada Bank opened this morning. There was a large crowd in attendance, but no demonstration.

The Bank of California re-opened on Saturday for business, with an amount of coin on hand sufficient for all emergencies, and a guarantee fund of over seven millions.

New York, Oct. 4.
There is a long list of disasters in the West Indies reported, caused by the gale of September 27th.

Another attempt to bury Guibord will be made on Friday or Saturday, and another disturbance is feared.

Gold 117 1/2.

Exploration in Africa.

The anxiety felt for some little time respecting the fate of Lieut. Cameron and Mr. Stanley and their parties in the interior of Africa has been set at rest in so far as the latter enterprising gentleman is concerned. It is a relief to know that he was at the date of his last communication safe, and was vigorously engaged in prosecuting the object of the expedition. Great difficulties have encompassed his path, similar to those which so often impeded the progress of the lamented Livingstone. In addition to personal privation, and the loss by death of valuable assistants, he had to fight his way through ranks of blood thirsty men. But in spite of all he nobly pushed on his journey, and has performed a work which entitles him to rank among the small band of African explorers, and which ensures for him the admiration of the civilized world.

According to the brief despatches which are to hand, Stanley had reached the shores of the Victoria Nyanza on the 1st of March last, and on the 1st of May he was in the district of Uchambli. This is undoubtedly the Ukambi of Speke, and the route pursued has apparently been that which Speke followed in 1853. In 103 days Stanley had performed a journey of 720 miles; and as he was about to continue his march round Victoria Lake, it is not unlikely that we shall soon hear that he has explored the region of both that and the Albert Lake, and that he has either added to or confirmed previous discoveries which have excited so much admiration and surprise.

The news of his safety is received with welcome; and the results of his researches will be anticipated with an interest and hope akin to that which centred around the person and the work of the father and leader of the present worthy band—Dr. Livingstone himself.

A ROYAL GRASS WIDOW.—It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Alexis, son of the Czar, is just divorced. His wife was a German maid of honor, for whom the Empress had a great affection. She was not pretty, I am told, but extraordinarily graceful, and possessed of that fascination which is a better gift than beauty. So the Grand Duke fell over head and ears in love, and the lady, confiding in her mistress' affection, undertook to break the news. It was done, and a few hours after the lady found herself travelling at express speed towards the frontier, whilst the Prince received orders to join his ship. Thus they were separated for a while. But it is hard to control a prince, harder to rule a sailor; and a sailor prince in love must be worse to hold than quicksilver. The Grand Duke ran away, of course found the lady, and married her at a village church in Germany. Thence they went to America, where for two years they dwelt in perfect happiness. The Czar, it is said, would not forgive, nor would the Prince humble himself. But the Empress

interposed at length, both for her son and her ex-maid of honor. And so, after a time, a reconciliation took place. This week the solemnities of the divorce are all completed; the Grand Duke enters the army, and his widow receives a pension. Seeing she is but twenty-one, she has time for more romantic adventures, but greater she can scarcely hope for.

The New York Daily Witness is to be discontinued this week. Between \$75,000 and \$100,000 have been sunk in the effort to establish the Witness, and the paper is now in its fourth year. Mr. John Douglass, the publisher, has been indefatigable in his endeavor to build up a religious daily news paper in New York, and his failure shows that the various religious weeklies fill the field so well that there is no room for dailies. It is understood that the Weekly Witness will not be so discontinued.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 6, 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After the 1st October, the postage on Newspapers must be prepaid by publishers. This will be an additional outlay, we respectfully ask that all owing subscriptions for the STANDARD will pay them as speedily as possible, as after this date it can only be mailed to those who have prepaid for the paper. Old arrears will be received with thanks, as we prefer voluntary payment to that obtained by legal collection.

ST. GEORGE.—Business in the pleasant town of St. George has been at a standstill for some time, rendering the place exceedingly dull, and money almost out of the question. The inhabitants complain that with the exception of what is being done by the Red Granite Company, and their expenditure of money for labor, there is no business carried on and no money about. The picture, we fancy, is only the reflection of other and perhaps larger places. Our friends in that quarter, like others, keep up heart and live in hopes of a favorable turn of the tide of prosperity.

The preliminary survey of the Grand Southern Railway has been completed, the approximate quantities excavation and embankment made, and the section plans finished. Mr. Nickerson, the Engineer, (to whose courtesy we are indebted for information with respect to the line) informed us that even the favorable line may be improved upon location, and that the cost of construction and equipment will be about \$17,000 per mile. The St. George people have unlimited faith in the undertaking, and that is a guarantee of its being constructed. It is said that tenders for a portion of the line from St. George to intersect the N. E. & C. Railway near Riox Station, will be let early in the spring. Success to the undertaking—there is no such word as "fail" among its promoters.

The Red Granite Works are in full blast, their present work is principally filling the large order for the State building at Philadelphia. Such of the immense columns as have been finished are splendid pieces of workmanship and corners and bases are really grand. The cornices and bases for what we may term the tropical garden at Washington, are magnificent specimens of workmanship. A description of the works was given on the first page of last week's edition copied from the Courier.

A monument was shipped this week for San Francisco, and it is believed that other orders from the land of gold are expected daily.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of forming a Cemetery company, the ground in rear of what is called the Wetmore hill has been purchased for the purpose.

The St. George Lodge Room of F. & A. M., is being beautifully painted and illustrated by the pencil and brush of Mr. Ashburne, who has also frescoed the Chapel of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

The new three-masted schooner Christina, is to be laid up for considerable alterations in her hull. The owners intend to put on another deck and change her rig to that of a Bark. Mr. Starkey, her builder, will superintend the work.

The schr. Julia Clinch has been laid up for some days undergoing necessary repairs and has been repaired.

The Manufacturers and Mechanics Exhibition held at St. John during the past and present week, was a decided success; it is to close this evening.

The "Central Exchange" is being fitted up and furnished by Mr. Neal, favorably known as a hotel manager at St. Stephen. The house will be open for the reception of boarders next week.

The Board of Trade supplies a summary of the agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1875. By it we learn that the acres under wheat are 3,342,388, being a decrease of 7.9 per cent. as compared with 1874. The acres under barley are 2,509,598, being an increase of 9.7 per cent. as compared with 1874. The acres under oats are 2,674,048, being an increase of 2.6 per cent. over 1874. Potatoes, take up

522,634 acres, which is an increase of 2.4 per cent. over 1874; and hops occupied 69,333 acres, an increase of 5.2 per cent. over last year. With regard to live stock, the number of cattle in Great Britain on 25th of last June was 6,012,605; sheep 29,165,298; and pigs, 2,229,870. The figures as compared with 1874 show a decrease all round—in cattle of 1.8 per cent., in sheep of 3.8 per cent., and in pigs of 8 per cent.

"LET YOUR MANUFACTURES PERISH," says the London Canadian News to the Canadians. Won't our people smile at the suggestion coming from a paper published in England, and will they not assure our contemporaries of the Canadian News, that they understand their better than those who reside three thousand miles distant. Will they not also assert that they enjoy responsible Government, and are no longer in "leading strings," that they will adopt their own line of policy as to what they will raise, such crops and so much as they deem requisite for home consumption and exportation. It is not probable that they will accept the advice tendered them of "let your manufactures perish." The recent exhibitions held in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and only last week in St. John in our own Province, would have opened the eyes of our London contemporaries, and he would know that we manufacture as sheep and as well as they do in the mother country. (Our people desire to be independent and self reliant, and will follow their own policy in the arts, agriculture and manufactures. The following is the article from the Canadian News of Sep. 16:

"We call the attention of thoughtful Canadians to one or two facts presented to us by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs in their last report. It is for the year 1874, and contains elaborate comparisons with the transactions of the year preceding. The first fact we wish to note is that during the past year the labor of artisans, colliers, and workers of iron commanded less money than in the year 1873. Fact number two is that for several successive years there has been a general advance in the wages of agricultural labor, the rise in the last ten years being probably not less than 30 per cent. Fact number three is more remarkable. Last year we received from New Zealand 40,000 quarters of wheat, and of wheat flour 30,000 cwt. New Zealand is at least two months distant from us by steam; by steam Canada is just about ten days distant. We do not think it necessary to comment on these facts. But observe, our manufactures are getting cheaper, our agriculture dearer. Grow corn, Canadians. Make your land yield its increase. Let your manufactures perish. We can supply you better and cheaper than you can supply yourselves with goods of all kinds. Give us of your corn, cheese, beef, and butter and take back with you such things as we make."

The Fastest Ocean Passage Ever Made.

The fastest passage ever made across the Atlantic was accomplished on Saturday morning of last week by the new steamer "City of Berlin" of the Inman Line, James Kennedy commander. The "City of Berlin" left Liverpool on Thursday, September 16, at twenty five minutes past six p. m. At half past eleven the next morning she arrived at Queenstown and waited for the mails. At ten minutes to five the steamer got under way from Queenstown on her voyage to New York, taking a more southerly course than the usual line of steamers. At four o'clock on Sunday morning she made Fire Island light, and at half past six a. m. Sandy Hook. The steamer arrived at Quarantine at seven minutes past 12 o'clock a. m., making the passage, allowance of four hours and twenty-two minutes being added for difference in time, in seven days, eighteen hours and twenty-two minutes. This is the fastest time ever made by any vessel across the ocean. The fastest previous time was made by the steamer "Germania," of the White Star Line, in seven days, twenty-three hours and seven minutes, longer than the trip of the "City of Berlin." It will be seen by the following abstract from the log that she made over 300 miles every full day except the first since starting, or over fifteen knots an hour:

Date. N. L. L. W. Lon. Sept. 1875. Distances. Dep. Min. Lea. Min. Thursday, 16. From — — — — — Friday, 17. Queenstown — — — — — Saturday, 18. 303 50 45 15 58 Sunday, 19. 367 49 37 25 19 Monday, 20. 375 47 08 34 35 Tuesday, 21. 368 46 18 43 11 Wednesday, 22. 380 43 59 51 33 Thursday, 23. 374 42 37 59 49 Friday, 24. 381 50 52 67 55 Saturday, 25. 280 — — — — — Total. 3,829

This remarkable result is almost entirely due to the admirable steam motive power of the vessel as only light winds or calms prevailed during the voyage.

A Gratifying Feature of the Exhibition.

One of the most gratifying features of the Exhibition is the unmistakable disposition of the people attending to be pleased with the display of articles made in it. The evidence of the existence of that disposition has been abundantly manifested. The visitors that have thronged the Rink and Car Shed day after day during the week have been outspoken in their admiration of the numerous objects that have passed beneath their inspection. Of course, great diversity of taste has been exhibited by the visitors. Some have most admired this production, some that and some the other. But on every side a willingness to be pleased, and a capacity for appreciation have been shown, and among our own people a commendable feeling of pride has found expression that New

Brunswick art and skill were appearing to such marked advantage. And we do not believe that a single article of even average excellence on exhibition has failed to secure its just meed of admiration.

We do not know how the respective exhibitors will be satisfied with the awards which will be made presently by the Judges in the different departments of the Exhibition, but they cannot but feel gratified that the products of their industry have been and are being surveyed by appreciative multitudes.—Daily News.

Matrimonial Eccentricities in Galloway.

A correspondent writes:—Two cases from Wigtownshire may serve to show the crooked course of true love. In the first case a young damsel in Stranraer, after carrying on a delightful correspondence with a nice young man, entertained his proposals, and they resolved to get married. Taking it for granted that no opposition would be offered by the lady's mother, the only person to be consulted, the joyful pair gave in the banns and ordered the wedding garments. In good time the young man arrived in town to be married, and naturally the first place he went to was the dwelling of his beloved. His reception rather staggered him. Instead of the young lady, he saw the old one brandishing a heavy pair of tongs, and threatening vengeance. He was forced to beat a retreat, without even a sight of the fair one; for, when the mother-in-law elect heard of the proposed union, she distributed the wedding dress in fragments about the house, and put her daughter under lock and key. This was the state of matters when the banns were proclaimed. On Sunday week, about mid-day when dinner was in progress, the damsel, taking advantage of the occupation of her relatives slipped out of the house locking the doors behind her. Attired somewhat in the style of a Greek slave, she gained a friendly neighbor's where, as a bonny bride is soon basket, she got garments fit to make her presentable. The young man who had sunk in sorrow, was suddenly elevated by her appearance in the hotel. To prevent further maternal interference they hurried off to the priest, and in the evening they were married in the chapel. Their story having got abroad a large company graced the ceremony with their presence, and perhaps it is well that the old lady did not appear too. As there are no Sunday trains in the highly-favored district, the couple remained in Stranraer, but were off on the wedding tour early in the following morning. In the other case to which we would refer, which happened in Stoneykirk the parties were all consenting, and the proceedings so far went merry as a marriage bell. Contrary to usual practice, before the wedding ceremony the dinner was partaken of—an arrangement which has the excellent effect of bringing the company up to time. There was quite a large party, and ample justice was done the viands. The bride retired to her room, it was understood, to pin a few points of her attire, and be "brought in," according to custom. She was dilatory, however, in making her appearance, and messages failed to bring her. At length she did appear dressed in deep black. Going round the company, she solemnly shook hands with each member in succession. When she came to the minister she told him she had "changed her mind," and there would be no use for his services. The bride's mother went into hysterics; her father reasoned and scolded; while the bridegroom "grat"—but all would not move the stubborn maid. She would neither listen to reason, nor would she give any for her own conduct. So the bridegroom had to return as he had come.

Even the Maoris are waking up. The Otago Daily Times publishes the translation of a "para" showing the business transacted at the Maori meeting at the Hecla. It was decided that collections should be made to test the validity of the purchase deeds of 1844, 1847, and 1853; that one or more Maoris and a lawyer be sent home to petition the Queen and Parliament for justice; that £5,000 be collected, and when that is gone another £5,000; that the Maoris who go to England be paid £1 ls. a day in New Zealand and £2 2s. in England; that the passage of the lawyers Maoris be paid by the tribe.—Canadian News.

LUCKY HEIRS.—The estate of the late Mrs. Rugg, who died intestate, is valued at \$50,000, and falls to two sisters of the deceased, who are the only surviving heirs. These ladies are at present in the city looking after the property. One has come from California, where she has lived for many years; the other is from Ficton. They received intelligence of their sister's death and of the property which awaited them, through a private gentleman who had the management of the business during Mrs. Rugg's life time.—Halifax Herald.

A shocking affair is reported from Marlboro', Mass. Mrs. White, a widow lady, forty-five years old, and the mother of five children, living in the family of a Mrs. Wilkinson, suddenly seized a scythe, and declared she would commit suicide. The female inmates of the house screamed for help, and Mrs. Samuel Gerould, the widow of a clergyman who was visiting at Wilkinson's, rushed up stairs to the room where Mrs. White was in the act of cutting her throat. She attempted to restrain her, when Mrs. White turned upon Mrs. Gerould, attempting to strike her with the scythe, and inflicted a frightful wound on her neck, one on her arm, and nearly sev-

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The Portland Press calls attention to the remarkable absence of signs of drunkenness at the late State Fair near that city. We have heard this fact commented upon by visitors from abroad this year, as well as last. No State in the Union, probably, is so free from drunkenness as Maine. The great improvement in the personal habits of the people in this respect, during the past forty years, is particularly observable when large crowds assemble. The Canadian Commissioners, who visited our State muster at Bangor, last year, were astonished at the absence of intoxication, and said that the good order was in marked contrast with what would have been found at a similar gathering in Canada.—Leicester Journal.

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