

# Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, May 8.  
To day after the routine business had been disposed of Sir John A. Macdonald, rose at a quarter to four o'clock to introduce a bill to give effect to the Washington Treaty, and explained its provisions.

The first clause suspends the operation of the present Fishery Act; the second provides that during the existence of the Treaty, fish and fish oil of all kinds, except fish of the inland lakes and rivers, and fish preserved in oil, being the produce of the fisheries of the United States, be admitted free of duty; the third provides for the continuance of the bonding system; the fourth provides that the right of transshipment, contained in article 30 of the Treaty, shall be insured to residents of the United States; the fifth and last provides that the Act shall come into effect on the proclamation of the Governor General.

Sir John entered into a statement of the history of events preceding the appointment of the Joint High Commission, the event which led to his appointment, the proceedings of the Commission, and the position Canada held throughout, but he brought out no facts not before known. He dealt at length upon the importance to Canada of the settlement of all difficulties between Britain and United States, maintained that he would not have signed it if it had not been left to the Canadian "Parliament" to accept or reject its provisions, and that they were free to take either course, though the Government were committed to its acceptance. He spoke of the value to the fishermen of a free market for their fish in the United States, and said the privilege of fishing in American waters was of great value, as it was there that the best bait was obtained. He argued that it was a selfish policy to the best to oppose the Treaty because it did not secure greater reciprocity for the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, who were with a few exceptions, in favor of it and considered it a great boon. He went on to contend that it was a great mistake to suppose that our fisheries could be used as a lever to get reciprocity, because the Americans did not want our fisheries, except in the way of settlement of international difficulties. Their fishermen were protesting against it, while ours were in favor of it, and therefore the offer of our fisheries would be no inducement to Americans to yield reciprocity in trade. He appealed to Parliament to accept the Treaty as the settlement of all difficulties, and because it did substantial justice to Canada. He said he knew his words might be used against Canada's claims for compensation compelled him to use them.

He was making an appeal for the support of Parliament to the Treaty, when six o'clock came, and he sat down, amid loud cheers from the Government side of the House.

London, May 1st.  
Subscriptions are being solicited here for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Antioch.

The new Governor General of Canada sails for New York on the 11th. He sends his yacht to America, which is expected will complete in the New York yacht race.

Dr. Livingstone is again reported safe at Zanzibar.

It is reported that the Pope has written a letter to Senor Zorilla, defining the conditions of reconciliation between Spain and Holy See. Several minor engagements are reported, in which the Carlists were successful. It is said that desertions from the Royal forces are numerous.

Serrano has delayed his attack on the Carlists in Navarre till his forces number 30,000. It is reported that Bismarck sent Amadeus some ten million francs to put down the insurrection.

New York, 4.  
A new point of misunderstanding has arisen between this country and England in relation to the consequential claims, and Secretary Fish has asked counsel of the proper Congressional Committees on the vexed question.

The leading democratic journals do not endorse the Cincinnati nominations, and the indications are that independent nominations will be made at the National Convention soon to be called.

London, May 4.  
Don Carlos entered the town of Vera, Province of Navarre, yesterday, and was greeted by the ringing of bells and cheering of the people.

Ottawa, May 7.  
In the House to-day Langevin submitted the correspondence between the Government and the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company.

Cartier submitted the correspondence between the Government and the Government of Ontario and Quebec, on the division of the surplus debt and on the subject of the Arbitration.

Tilley submitted returns respecting the New Brunswick School Act, and the complaints of Roman Catholics respecting the inspection of fish.

In reply to Fortin, Hincks said he already had a resolution before the House for the inspection of fish.

In reply to Poyer, Langevin said the contractors for a section of the Intercolonial Road had not been discharged from their obligations, and no promise had been made by any member of Government to indemnify them for the value of work done, except in conformity with the terms of the contract.

In reply to Jones, of Halifax Hincks said it was the intention of Government to make provision for the payment of increased subsidies to the Province of Nova Scotia and N. Brunswick, according to the census returns.

AN IMPOSSIBLE ORDER.—The Sheriff of Sacramento, Mr. Byrne, is in a quandary. He has received an order from a district judge sitting in San Francisco to place one Lloyd

Tervis in possession of a certain parcel of land described in the writ, ejecting all persons now occupying it. The order was issued in a suit brought upon one of the celebrated "Sutter titles." Now, the Sheriff's dilemma is this: almost the entire city of Sacramento rests upon the parcel of land described, and how to remove the population with the limited force at his command is a problem which causes him serious uneasiness. He has only about twelve men at his disposal, and if he increases this number by raising a posse he must necessarily call on men who are themselves subject to ejection. The suit of Tervis has been prosecuted very quietly, and the decision has taken the people of Sacramento by surprise. Some uneasiness exists, similar to that felt after a slight shock of an earthquake, but in general the Sheriff's dilemma is regarded with characteristic Californian humor.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.—Mr. J. L. Patterson, who for several years has filled the post of private secretary to Lord Dufferin, accompanies that nobleman to Canada on his appointment as Governor General.

## The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, MAY 8, 1872.

### Domestic Parliament.—The Treaty.

Sir John A. Macdonald's bill introduced by him in the Dominion House, of Commons to give effect to the Washington Treaty, meets with opposition, but will undoubtedly be passed. Sir John, it will be seen from the despatches, made a clear, convincing and exhaustive speech upon introducing the bill, showing that it was to the advantage of Canada to accept the Treaty, and that it had the power to accept or reject it. True it causes to be suspended the Fishery laws prohibiting Americans fishing in Canadian waters—but it grants privileges to Canadian fishermen not now enjoyed by them, to fish in American waters.

Mr. Bolton, the Charlotte member in the House of Commons, gave notice of two important enquiries with reference to some clauses of the Treaty. They are:—

"Whether under the 21st article of the Treaty of Washington, the fish (and fish oil) that are proposed to be admitted free of duty, into the United States, are meant to be only what were produced within the limits of the Dominion, or if fish caught by the subjects of the Dominion, outside of the three mile limit, will be considered the product of the Dominion fisheries, and admitted free of duty."

The other enquiry is to know "If American fishermen will be under control of municipal or other regulations, made for the protection of the Fisheries."

These enquiries do not necessarily imply an opposition to the Treaty, but to have our fishermen's rights defined, so that there may be no misunderstandings hereafter.

THE LOBSTER FACTORY in this town has been put in operation for the season's business, with greatly increased advantages, and presents a busy appearance. The factory is owned by Mr. W. D. Hart, of this place, and is in charge of Mr. Balkam, who superintends. It gives employment to quite a number of persons, who earn good wages, and are sure of being honorably dealt with. Large foreign orders we learn have been received. We heartily wish the enterprise success.

It is currently reported that there will be at least four Richmonds in the field to represent this County in the Dominion Parliament. Perhaps before the Election comes off, a compromise may be effected, and only two will offer. It is also said that a gentleman of acknowledged ability and some parliamentary experience, will be induced to become a candidate with strong prospects of success.

BETTER TERMS.—Messrs Hatheway and Wedderburn have been, it is said, invited by the Government at Ottawa, to a further conference on the demand for Better Terms. This looks like business, and is an indication of a desire to make some arrangement—perhaps an acknowledgment of the claims—for which however, there was no provision in the Estimates.

The heavy rains of the past few days have thoroughly saturated the earth and drawn the frost out. The ground however, is generally too wet for cultivation, and the work of farming is somewhat retarded, making a rather late spring.

THE CRICKET CLUB have had their ground put in order, but have been unable to use it owing to the late wet weather.

TEA AND COFFEE DUTY FREE.—The question is at last decided. We are to have free tea and coffee after July 1st, the House of Representatives deciding yesterday afternoon by a vote of 113 to 10. There was very little discussion upon the matter, either in the Senate or House, most of the members being devotees of the "cup that cheers but not inebriates," and not averse to saving a little something on grocery bills. Parties interested need expect to see no change in prices for some time to come, if at all, for, as a grocer apologetically stated to a customer, "it costs government so much to take the duty off that retailers really couldn't afford to make any change in the price." Exactly so.—[Boston Globe.]

WAGES IN HALIFAX.—The "Citizen" says: The Stevedore laborers of this city will, in future, charge the following prices:—general work, per day \$1.50; discharging or loading vessels at the Richmond Depot, \$1.75; discharging or loading steamers, per hour, 25 cents. The shipwrights and

caulkers of this city and Dartmouth have agreed to demand \$2.30 per day in future.

CONSISTENT.—On examining a file of the St. John's "Globe," we found that paper to have been from the first article upon the Treaty of Washington, a consistent advocate and supporter of the Treaty, while other journals which denounced it, are now its strongest advocates. "The Globe" argued that it would be adopted by the Dominion Parliament. Several of the "Globe's" prophecies have proved correct. It is but justice to make this statement.

VACCINATION A PREVENTATIVE.—Mr. R. C. Furley, licentiate of the London Royal College of Surgeons, in a letter to the "Scotsman," says that he is able to prove that vaccination is not only a preventive of disease, but a cure. It is, he says, ascertained that when a person liable to take small-pox is exposed to the infection the poison circulates in the blood for eight days before producing any febrile symptoms; thence commences headache, sickness, pain in the back, inflamed eyes, and a peculiarly white, furled tongue—a group of symptoms that belong to no other disease, and which last for three days. It has been held and cited on since Jenner's great discovery, more than eighty years ago, that it is not only wrong but fatal to vaccinate any one during that stage of the disease, or the subsequent one when the eruption makes its appearance. But Mr. Furley says he can show from cases under his care at the present time, that if you vaccinate during the febrile stage the fever is slightly increased, but the eruption does not make its appearance, and if you vaccinate during the eruptive stage the eruption is immediately arrested. The mature lymph overtakes the immature poison, and the disease terminates. If the eruption has gone the length of having white tops, there is danger of infection; if not, it dies away as pimples. Mr. Furley feels confident that if every doctor were to vaccinate each case of small-pox that comes under his care at once, many hundreds of lives would be spared, and many thousands of pounds would be saved. In the meantime he invites members of the medical profession to accompany him through the patients he has under his care, and thus possibly stamp out the epidemic in a few weeks.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 23rd inst., a man named Solomon Perry was killed by a circular saw in Colpitt & Demill's mill, on Polter River. He had got upon the table of the circular for the purpose of lighting or removing a lamp, when, by leaning a little to one side, the table moved from under his feet, and as he fell, his head came in contact with the circular, which in an instant split it open from the crown nearly to the neck, throwing the brains to a distance of several feet. An inquest was held the same night. Verdict, accidental death.—[Moncton Times.]

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH is to visit Ireland. He will go over to open the Dublin fine arts exhibition in June. The interest felt in the exhibition project is enhanced by the fact that the entire risk is borne by Sir Arthur Guinness and his brother, Mr. Cecil Guinness, to whom the building itself belongs. Large sums of money have been expended upon its adornment for the forthcoming display, and the concert room will be the finest in Ireland. A grand musical performance will take place at the opening. Every inch of space is already appropriated, and almost every Irish nobleman and many gentlemen of property have sent their treasures to enrich the halls.

For the Standard.  
MR. EDITOR:—The publication of letters on questions of interest, affecting as they do the public welfare, are of service; and the management of public funds, and how they are applied, is of like interest to the people. An intelligent correspondent in your paper for a few weeks past, has drawn attention to these matters, for which I notice, he was unjustly censured, and you, Sir, received a share of abuse for publishing. The people however, commend you and look forward to "Tax Payers" revelations respecting the "School fund," and other parish monies. Let there be no hesitancy about the matter; we want to know the facts—no surmises but plain unvarnished truth which can be substantiated by incontestible proof.

Reports are current that public monies are improperly withheld, and that a piece of paper has been deposited in their stead. If this is true, and I heard it from a reliable source, the Press should expose it, as a right and duty. A large and influential journal, the "Nation," has an article on the sphere of journalism, which is so apposite that I select the following extract:—

"Nobody will assert that a newspaper should never reveal a man's character. To lay down any such rule would be to deprive the press of three-fourths of its usefulness, and give a large body of knaves all but complete impunity. Nor should an editor be required to know personally the facts of every charge he makes. If every editor had to satisfy himself of the truth of everything he published, newspapers would cease to appear. Nor is he bound to give the name of everybody who criticizes the opinions or public career of public men. It makes no difference to anybody who writes the comments which appear in a newspaper on facts of general notoriety. The question in this case is not from whom do these comments come, but, are they sound?"

Just so; public policy demands that speculations should be shown up; and as an indiscreet head has attacked correspondents and the Press, I hope your correspondent will give us the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and "nothing extenuate or ought set down in malice."

Yours, ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

THE NEW YORK STANDARD says that a ship with small-pox infection was slowed to come to the pier recently, and the captain not liking to acknowledge the presence of the disease, or to keep on board a lot of infected bedding, threw several bales of it in the streets of the city, where it is now lying spreading the disease according to the nature of the infection.

CHEAP AND WHOLESOME FOOD.—The whole of the inmates of the Cornwall county gaol are now fed exclusively, so far as animal food is concerned, upon Australian preserved meat, chiefly beef. No English beef or mutton has been received into the establishment for three months past, and the testimony of the gaol surgeon and governor is unhesitatingly favorable as to its nutritive and wholesome properties, as well as to the economy of its use. Moreover, the prisoners are said to prefer it to the English beef. The cost per head for maintenance of the prisoners in this county gaol is only 1s. 11½d. per week.—[London Times.]

The Cincinnati Convention has nominated two powerful men for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, viz., Horace Greely, editor of the New York "Tribune," and Gratz Brown, of Missouri. It was known that Mr. Greely was willing, perhaps anxious, to be chosen, but there were many doubts as to how the Convention would accept his protective views. By skillful manipulation the tariff question was staved off, and by a combination of force, Brown rising from the candidacy for the Presidency, and throwing his strength with Greely, the latter was chosen for the first position, and Brown for the second. It is too soon to speak with any feeling of certainty of the prospects of this new party, and not yet having seen its platform, we are unable to say how far its views may be generally acceptable to the people. But, there is no doubt that it is made up by a formidable defection from the ranks of the Republicans. It will take off, under the leadership of Schurz, nearly the whole German vote. Grant's want of individual, personal popularity, and his desire to cling to the office for a second term, have greatly injured him with the people. Then there is a feeling that a long lease of power has made the Republican party as corrupt as even the Democrats were.—[Globe.]

SUDDEN DEATH IN FREDERICTON.—A very sudden death took place in Fredericton on Saturday morning. Major Priestly, former Barrack Master in that City, revivifying it and appeared in excellent spirits on Friday and remarked, in course of a conversation with a friend that he never felt better in his life. He also referred to two attacks of paralysis he formerly had as by-gones and expressed a hope that in another year he would be perfectly recovered from their effects. On Saturday morning he went to take a walk and had got near Mr. Minchin's residence when he fell dead. This was about 8 o'clock, a.m.

SUMMARY.  
—Three years ago a Bangor lady lost a diamond ring in a neighboring city. Monday evening a young man returned it to her father stating it had been found at a party by a young lady, whose conscience had finally compelled her to return it.

—There are five persons in a family in Fort Fairfield of whom 3 are mothers, 2 are grandmothers, and one a great-grand mother; two are sons, two are grand sons, and one a great-grand son; one is a daughter, one a daughter-in-law, and one a grand-daughter-in-law; one husband and one wife, and one father.

—Stokes has published an appeal to the public, complaining of undue confinement in the Tombs, the result of orders from the commissioners of correction, and that he is harassed by false and unjust statements about concerning the crime with which he is charged, and he asks for a suspension of judgment until he can be heard in his own behalf, confident that he can show a substantial defence. He pronounces as false the accusation that he had been in league with Miss Mansfield to extort money from Fisk. The accusation that he threatened to publish Fisk's letters to Masfild was also false. The greater portion of those published were never seen by him until in the public prints. He denounces the play at Niles' Theatre as grossly libellous, but its incidents require no denial with those who know him. On the whole he seems to think he is a martyr.

—A large bear visited three farms in Baileyville this week, from each of which he succeeded in abstracting a sheep. His last visit was to the farm of the Hon C. R. Whidden. He is undoubtedly the same animal that committed depredations in that locality last Fall. The citizens of Baileyville are determined to be troubled by him no longer, and have made arrangements for his destruction.

—A brakeman named Jewell Littlefield, employed on the E. & N. A. R. R. was killed at the overhead bridge below Lincoln Centre, on Tuesday last. At the time of the accident, he was standing on top of one of the box-cars, his back to the bridge, and was unconscious of danger until knocked down between the cars, several of which passed over his body, mangled him in a fearful manner and causing death almost instantly. Deceased resided in Winn, where he leaves a wife and child.

—John Digby, an Indian, was drowned while attempting to cross the river at Fredericton on Wednesday last. He was, it is thought under the influence of liquor at the time of the occurrence.

—The house of Mr. Jeremiah Bragdon near Woodstock was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Nearly everything was lost.

—A Memphis duelling party were driven into a cemetery by a facetious backman, "so that they might be buried without unnecessary expense."

—A brakeman named Williams was severely injured at Painesville the other day while removing a piece of timber from the track.

—The new steam fire engine, manufactured at Amesbury Works, Manchester, N. H., recently ordered for the town of Woodstock, reached its destination on Wednesday, via the E. & N. A. and N. B. & C. Railways. It is said to be a very fine machine, combining the latest improvements.

SALMON.—One of the salmon captured in Tusk river, last week, weighed 21 lbs. There have not as yet been as many salmon as usual at this time of the year caught in the river especially above the village, where they bring from 50 to 60 cents per lb. They are nearly all sent to Boston.—[Yarmouth Herald.]

CARIGHT AT ST. STEPHEN'S.—William Vail, of Carleton, who has escaped from the Lunatic Asylum several times, and repeated the practice a short time since, was caught at St. Stephen the latter part of last week, and arrived in the City on Saturday night in charge of a constable from that town. Vail was sent to the Asylum by the Chief of Police.—[Telegraph.]

Gilbs, Bright & Co's Market Report.

Liverpool, 23rd April.  
The Bank rate of discount was raised on the 11th inst. to 4 per cent.

Our COTTON MARKET is dull, with prices rather in favor of buyers.

SUGAR.—We have no sales to report.

FRUITS.—Vessels loading on the berth for New York and Boston are making about 20s. per ton on their dead weight capacity. Coal to Calcutta 16s., Madras 21s., Bombay 25s., Aden 27s. Calcutta to United Kingdom or Continent, 55s. to 70s.

Deals are worth from £9 5s. to £9 10s. per standard, but we have not heard of any sales having been made since our last.

### MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. F. Keay, Mr. George Gibson, of St. Andrews, to Miss Elizabeth Dougherty, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Dougherty, Chamcook.

### Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

May 2, Schr. Susan, Maloney, Calais, ballast. Antelope, Barker, New York, hides, R. Ross. Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo. 6, Greta, Stinson, New York, ballast. Emerald, Cook, Calais, plaster.

CLEARED.

May 2, Schr. Antelope, Barker, Hantsport, flour, &c. 3, Sarah Glass, Glas, Boston, 2100 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn. 4, Antelope, Coats, Boston, 30 M. plant, 51 M. scantling, Jas. McMillan. 7, Alma, Jackson, Machias, ship timber, J. Hanson.

At New York, May 1, Lacon, Kilpatrick, hence.

At Boston, May 2, W. R. Barry, Sherwood, St. George.

At Portland, May 1, Franklin, Coats, hence.

### ARRIVAL OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

Capt. Whitlock, of the barque Hesperus, from Cuba, which arrived at Boston, brought the crew of the barque C. V. Minot, of Bath, Capt. Healey, which was wrecked on the voyage from New York to Matanzas. She was laden with coal, and vessel and cargo were a total loss. The barque was 448 tons register, built at Phippsburg, Me., in 1865, and was owned in Bath.

### Lefergay's Patent Door Strips.

THE Subscriber has been appointed agent for the sale of the above articles in this County, and is prepared to supply them wholesale and retail, at Manufacturer's prices.

May 8. W. B. MORRIS.

### INVITATION

TO THE

LADIES OF ST. ANDREWS.

Mrs. MAGEE

respectfully informs you, that she has received a splendid stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, embracing many novelties in Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c., which with a choice assortment of new and beautiful designs in Dress Goods, were personally selected.

Mrs. MAGEE, with a view to secure for her patrons the latest fashions, visited the Emporium of Fashions in the United States and in the Dominion, and secured PATTERN HATS and BONNETS from the most renowned PARIS and LONDON HOUSES, being determined that no Milliner in the Dominion shall excel her for either Taste, Style, Fashion or execution.

The Annual show of SPRING and SUMMER STYLES, at her Ware room, will commence on FRIDAY NEXT.

The Goods will be laid out on the tables for inspection and sales. Every one is invited to call and examine. Orders respectfully solicited. As Mrs. Magée has spared no pains or expense, she hopes Ladies will give her a generous patronage, and ENCOURAGE NATIVE TALENT.

St. Andrews, May 8, 1872.

### NOTICE

Customs Department,

Ottawa, 10th April, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency, the Governor General, by an order in Council, bearing date the 19th instant, and under the authority vested in him, by the 3rd Section of the 24th Victoria, Cap. 16, has been pleased to order and direct that the following article be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada, free of duty, viz:—

"Three, four and six ply white and coloured unfinished cotton thread in bales, not under number twenty yards."

By Command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

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