

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.
The attempted revolution in Paris, appears to be effectually suppressed.
The National Guards in immense numbers had flocked to the Tuileries on the morning of the 4th, and the personal bravery he exhibited at that trying time.
The General made a short speech in reply, in which he said the Republic alone can save us. If it is lost we shall all be lost.

PARIS, Nov. 6.
Thiers has received orders from Paris to break off the negotiations for an armistice, and to leave the royal headquarters.
The cause of the rupture is believed to be the persistence of Bismarck in insisting on guarantees for the cession of territory.
The war goes on.

The Prussian Ambassador at London says that the struggle will continue all winter.
The Council of Ministers has passed resolutions in favor of the release of all political prisoners and the Italian occupation of Roman territory.

Reichardt has resigned his position on the Committee of Defence in consequence of a misunderstanding with the government on the question of Communal Elections. He has not been seen since.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.
A despatch to the Associated Press and a special despatch to one of the New York papers declare that the negotiations for an armistice have been abruptly broken off by order of the Paris Government, which will not assent to the conditions required by Bismarck.

LONDON, Nov. 7.
The Times this morning says the armistice turned on the question of free ingress and egress at Paris during the twenty-five days. Thiers insisting and Bismarck refusing.

During the conference between Thiers and Favre, at Seville, the Paris forts maintained a steady fire on the place of interview.
The conference lasted over eight hours.
The General feeling is spreading all over France in favor of calling the Duke D'Audaine to the Presidency of the Republic.

LATEST FROM FORT GARRY.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 15.
Via St. Cloud, Oct. 27.

On Thursday, the 13th inst. search was made for Scott's body. At ten o'clock in the morning the committee appointed by the signers of the petition, consisting of Dr. Schulz, Dr. Lynch, and the Rev. George Young called at the Fort. They were accompanied by the principal square of the Fort in which the grave dug for Scott is situated, by the Lieutenant Governor, and an order was then given to bring out the picks and shovels.

The Rev. George Young pointed out the locality of the grave, the ground was quickly turned up and the course of the grave discovered. A number of volunteers of duty, and some civilians surrounded the grave while the excavators were at work watching eagerly for the signs of the coffin.

After digging about four feet, ropes were discovered, and then planking. As the spades struck against the latter every one pressed forward with intense eagerness, but the box broken open it was found to be empty—it was not a coffin, but a long deal box. Farther excavation was made until water was reached, but no other signs of the coffin or body were discovered.

Various rumors are afloat as to its final position. The popular belief is that it was sunk in the river.

There was little excitement during the excavation, and everything was conducted quietly and orderly.

Lieut. Butler goes up to Saskatchewan to ascertain whether there is any necessity or any facility for troops there.

Mrs. Archibald and daughter arrived here to-day.

We learn wisdom from experience. When the complexion is pale or sallow, it denotes vitiated blood and unhealthy secretions. By using "Fowler's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites" regularly, and observing the directions accompanying each bottle for a few weeks, the blood becomes pure, the secretions of the body well disposed, the skin healthy, the features assume a more youthful appearance, while buoyant spirits indicate the return of health.

The Dominion Arbitrator.

"The Canadian" is in error in assuming that we ever lauded Col. Gray's appointment as Arbitrator. It is no part of our mission to find fault unless good cause be shown. We know nothing about Colonel Gray's antecedents beyond the fact that he appeared to enjoy the confidence of a respectable constituency, and assuredly the Government who appointed him never could have suspected that he would impute himself in equivocal dealings about member's indemnity. We ceased to have any confidence in Col. Gray's judgement and intelligence when the Hon. pludge Day felt compelled to retire from the arbitration, and we ceased to respect Gray's code of honor when he figured as a witness in the late libel suit. It matters not to us whether Col. Gray be conservative or liberal, he can only weaken the party to which he attaches himself, and we cannot imagine that the conservative leaders who have remained faithful to the acquisition of wealth amidst great temptations can be fascinated by Col. Gray's transgressions. [Montreal Weekly Chronicle.]

The Toronto Leader says: We learn by special cable telegram that the annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which was held in London on Thursday last, passed off satisfactorily. The management and Mr. Byrdge fully sustained.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—The following is a comparative statement of traffic receipts for the month of October, 1870, compared with the corresponding period in the two preceding years:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Passenger	\$7,361 10	\$6,964 31	\$8,590 22
Freight	11,556 00	10,111 53	13,439 98
Mails, &c.	1,372 48	981 06	776 71
Totals	\$20,289 58	\$18,056 90	\$22,807 91

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.

37 Park Row, New York.
Are our sole agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, NOV. 9, 1870.

WAR NEWS.

News of an armistice was received here on Monday last, only to be again contradicted by next day's telegrams, as the contending parties were unable to agree upon satisfactory conditions to each other. Prussia is said insisting, and France refusing cession of territory as the basis on which the armistice was to be arranged. The provisional Government of France preferring to fight it out to the bitter end rather than cede one foot of French soil to the invaders.

To add to French territory by making the Rhine the natural boundary of France was one of the objects of undertaking this disastrous war, and had the war cry of "En avant!" been "en fait accompli," there cannot be the slightest doubt they would have compelled the Prussians to have submitted to their terms; if they cannot be surprised at Prussia trying to regain the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

It is our opinion that to these terms the French will ultimately have to submit.

American Retaliation.

The fishermen of Gloucester and its vicinity appear to be much aggrieved because they are forbidden any longer to fish in waters to which they have not the slightest right, but imagine because they have been poaching so many years on these grounds with impunity, that it is an act of injustice now to prevent them, and are therefore proposing to retaliate, by preventing British or Dominion goods passing in Bond through the United States, and also to prevent Dominion cured fish or mackerel, to be imported into the States. Whether they will be enabled to carry out their intentions remains to be seen. We do not believe they will throw away the freight from their own line of railway, if they can help it, or deprive themselves of Dominion cured fish. Should they however commit this suicidal policy to themselves, let us hope it will have the effect of hastening the completion of the Intercolonial Railway, and our own to Riviere du Loup. Until these lines are completed, we must perforce send goods over their lines, and be at any time liable to have this treaty annulled in the same unceremonious manner as the Reciprocity Treaty was.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Ketchum's arrangements recently effected in Britain will be successfully carried into operation, ere our American cousins will have the power of injuring the carrying trade through United States territory, for which they already receive a large remuneration. Perhaps after all, it may turn out a political move of the wire pullers, against Canadians for protecting Dominion interests, for the purpose of carrying the State elections.

PROVINCIAL DREDGE.—This machine is now idle and could be profitably employed in dredging out the entrances to this harbour. We direct the attention of the Members of the Commons from the Western Counties to this great want. The Public Works Department should see to the matter ere it is too late. The bars at the eastern and western passages are increasing yearly in proportions, and are no small obstacles to coasters and vessels of larger class entering the inner harbor. Why not spend the money here where it is required, and while the work can be performed for a small amount. There is every prospect that ere a great white vessel of a large class will arrive and depart from this Port, as of old. The Hon. Mr. TILLEY and Hon. Mr. McNICOLL are sufficiently acquainted with the St. Croix to know that the services of a Dredge are required here as well as other places on the river.

On Saturday last Dr. Harry Gove removed quite an extensive cancer from Mr. Hume's lip; the old gentleman although eighty years of age bore the operation remarkably well. From the Doctor's success in operations of this nature, we can speak hopefully of Mr. Hume's recovery.

Mr. O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant still pines away in prison—vain are his petitions for a commutation of his sentence—he must remain in durance vile the whole length of his term—18 months. If instead of engaging in little "prize fights" for his own benefit, he had followed the doughty "Fenian General" to the frontier, and murdered a few Canadians, then would he have been released with the rest, to conduct other murderous expeditions. No, no, Mr. O'Baldwin, your political influence does not appear sufficient; your vote is of no account, and your petition for release cannot consistently be granted.

The Rev. W. Henry Street was presented by

his congregation at Andover, with an Address, on the eve of his departure to another field of labor, to which he made a most feeling reply. Mr. Street is a native of this Town, and oldest son of the late A. L. Street, Esq.

We beg to inform the "St. Croix Carrier" that the STANDARD is not the organ of the "expectant" or any other government, nor does not arrogate to itself any such assumption;—neither did it convey the impression, that should there be a change of government, the new rulers would restore the original number of Executive Councillors.

We regret to learn that A. J. Wetmore, Esq., Collector at St. George, has been seriously ill for the past fortnight. Mr. Wetmore's numerous friends will be happy to hear that he is somewhat better.

SUMMARY.

NEW STORE.—It will be noticed that Mr. P. R. Donaghy, so favorably known as clerk in Mr. Street's establishment, has commenced business on his own account in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Gilliland, where he will accommodate customers.

RAILWAY OPENED.—A number of persons left here on Tuesday morning by train to witness the opening of the Houlton Branch Railway.

The Rev. Wm. Hickson, of Newcastle, Miramichi, has accepted a call from the Baptist Church, at St. George. Previous to his leaving Newcastle he was presented with an Address from the Division of the Sons of Temperance at that town.

PIANO TUNING.—Mr. Henry Hale from St. John, is in town, and will wait on those requiring his services as Piano Tuner. Mr. Hale's qualifications are so well known it is hardly necessary for us to add, that we can recommend him as thoroughly competent in his business.

NEW GOODS.—Messrs. Odell & Turner have just opened the largest and most valuable stock of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, ever imported into this market, which are sold wholesale and retail. See advertisement.

An erroneous impression has been set afloat through the papers that the Hon. S. L. Tilley has purchased the brick residence of Henry Frye, Esq. We know from excellent authority, that Z. Chipman, Esq., of St. Stephens, was the purchaser.

The editor of the "Head Quarters" states that the verdict in the "Key vs. Thomson" case was set aside by the Supreme Court on account of the improper reception of the opinions of medical witnesses.

No snow has yet appeared on our streets, although there have been smart snow storms in other parts of the Province.

PETER'S MEDICAL MONTHLY for November has been received, and as usual has a large amount of choice Music. The contents are as follows:—

Lord teach me how to pray. Sacred—Wallace. If you've a Father's love for your child—Martin. Meet me, Nannie! Blue Eyed Nannie—Lucker. I'm sitting by the window love—Hays. Where art thou now—Much Soldiers Farewell—Gentle Zephyr—Mor-timer. Blessed are the poor in Spirit, Sacred. Song of praise the Angels sang, Sacred. Sun-beam Waltz—Harrington. Perle de L'Amour—Kinkel. King William—Dresler. Sweet Sixteen Polka—Shilling.

Published monthly by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, at \$3 per year.

The South Africa Diamond Fields.

So much interest is at present felt in the recent discovery of Diamonds, in Southern Africa, that we give the following condensed description of that interesting country:—

We can hardly feel surprised that the adventurous classes who abandon their homes in the British Isles to seek fortunes abroad, should turn in preference to South Africa rather than endure our extremes of heat and cold. The climate of that country is a positive luxury—dry, clear, balmy air, so health-giving that pulmonary patients rapidly regain vigor; a soil sufficiently fertile to produce every needed crop, including many known to the tropics. A country easy of access, one, moreover, which has acquired wide celebrity as rich in precious stones. It is curious that a region of enormous extent, actually sown with diamonds, should have so long escaped the prying eyes of those fortune hunters who roam over the world prospecting mines. The first diamonds brought to market were found in the hands of natives, who attached little value to them. It was the slaves of the Kafirs who picked them up in their wanderings while herding cattle. The moment it was firmly established that diamonds did exist in the country, a rush was made to it from Graustown, distant 400 miles. Each day adds to the excitement, because the pioneers rapidly acquire wealth, some of the lucky ones earning thousands by a fortunate "find." Diamond merchants throng to the place, and a lively trade has grown up.

The diamond region is so extensive that there is room for half a million of diggers. The only risk we can see is, that diamonds will become so plentiful that their value must day, were taught by such, and generally try to get men as wear their stamp as possible. From them, too, we have the idea so prevalent among certain classes, that learning is a cheap article. Graustown, which is 400 miles

from the fields, is deserted; men holding good appointments are away diamond hunting—The labor and privations are slight compared to what gold mining imposes. The diamonds are found either on the surface or at the depth of one or two feet. The simplest "rig out" suffices for separating the earth from the stones and the latter are easily discovered from their brilliancy. The day must come when the mines will give out, but meanwhile a vast number of people will press to South Africa, and no doubt stay there, founding powerful communities. The diggers have established a small standing force of twelve hundred strong, well armed, to keep the Kafirs in order. They are thus safe from molestation, and the fresh arrivals will remove all possibility of trouble from the natives. In a region where the grape grows luxuriantly, where wheat is a sure crop, and cattle graze all the year—these are decided temptations for the British emigrant, and the current of migration is now consequently flowing towards South Africa and the diamond mines.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir:—In your editorial on "Our Schools" in the last edition of the "Standard," you allude to "the Schoolmaster at Home" as a fitting subject for a Novel. Were a novel written on that subject it would prove so full of novelty as to arrest the attention of the great majority of our people; and if written aright, one fact would stand forward in bold relief on every page of it. The New Brunswick Schoolmaster is a Nonentity.

The schools in our towns and villages being the only ones which afford anything like sufficient compensation for the labor of an efficient teacher, are as a usual thing taught by persons of capacity. But the majority of our country teachers are far below the mark. They have drifted into the situation of master of a school not because they had any special predilection or capacity for it, but merely because it was vacant and no other "easy chance" was available. Go into a settlement where such an one has just been engaged; on every hand you hear Good Teacher! Good Teacher! Go there six months thereafter and the word is, "No Teacher at all." I wouldn't send a dog to him. We have heard these of similar remarks passed on a long list of teachers succeeding each other in our country schools, and no doubt, the settlers have been under going and expressing the same change of opinion on the capacity of "The Pedagogue" since the days of our grand fathers. Now and again there may be an honorable and noted example of one who had begun "good" and ended "good," but like angels visit the number and duration of such engagements have been few and far between.

It is strange, to passing strange, that our people with their long experience in having schoolmasters, have not yet learned any method of discriminating between the "Good" and the "No Good." The Board would counter an inestimable benefit on the country if it would issue plain directions for the disqualification of the one from the other.

What is the best ideal of the Schoolmaster with our friends in the rural districts, the standard by which they have hitherto gauged their man. Here is a piece of description for a novelist; would that we could wield the pen of a Dickens or a Halibuton so that we might portray him. The wise man and thoughtful scholar.

He must be different from all other men in dress, speech and action. A general air of deplorable must pervade the entire clothing of the man, his hat—a beaver of course—mouldy, greenish black in colour, must be dented in many places, here and there the raw hide appearing and the rim supple, pliable as India Rubber. He must wear spectacles—of the gig lamp pattern—his face must seldom be shaven—and it must always have the appearance of having been washed the day before yesterday. A young table cloth twisted round his long lean neck with an air of the most extreme negligence, must be a twelve month old at least. A diminutive piece of grey shirt collar ought to peer up through its ample folds, just to show that the under garment too is dirty. His coat may be new, but it must fit him as a salt sack would a hay pole. His shoes large creased mishapen things be the pet large or small (holes in the heels of the socks are a great improvement). Let him carry a tremendous green umbrella. Be absent minded on all occasions, pass his friends and never notice them—go to bed at noon by a mistake—eat soup with his fork at dinner, and pour his tea out on the table cloth instead of into the saucer. When he talks, let him say many things that nobody understands, and that he don't understand himself, above all let him gaze at the stars an hour at a stretch, and talk to himself as he walks along the high way, and he will fully realize the idea of a wise man, who of course must be a good schoolmaster.

This may be an extreme view of the case, some may call it a caricature, but it is undoubtedly the fact that a great many of the country teachers are about as capable of judging of the capacity of these teachers as the scholars whom they send to them to teach. And there are hundreds of teachers in the Province who might have set for their likeness, with that picture as a result. They are the men of the past however—the teachers of our fathers—who have left their mark on the times, as they daily left it on the back of each of their pupils—their principle of teaching. Thou hast a devil, let us cudgel him out. Their numbers are yearly diminishing, but their influence is still felt to a large extent. The literati of teachers, to get men as wear their stamp as possible. From them, too, we have the idea so prevalent among certain classes, that learning is a cheap article. Graustown, which is 400 miles

natural gift to receive, the test must content to remain King No-hings.

Yours, PROGRESS.

HARD ON LINDSAY.—The "Charlotte" Sentinel sarcastically says:—

"We have concluded, out of respect to the late term of this County abroad; out of respect to the political morals of those who have political morality to be shocked; out of respect to the Governor and the Government, not to publish a report of Hon. Mr. Lindsay's speech on the 26th, after the election had been closed, when, to say the least we can say, his remarks came with a very bad grace, directed at men who, had they merely been ambitious to oppose him or the government, might have done so very consistently."

NEW ZEALAND.—It is said that New Zealand, which it was thought would be ruined by the removal of the troops from it, was never in such a prosperous condition. The inhabitants are now busying themselves with local improvements, planning railroads, water-works, telegraphs, &c., and are willing to apply a million sterling for the encouragement of immigration. A very judicious movement is also on foot for giving the natives employment on the public works. Indeed, so strong in their resource are the New Zealanders becoming that they are thinking of declining the offer of the Imperial guarantee for £1,000,000, and raising four times as much on their own unassisted credit. Maori wars may again break out, but they will never be formidable, if due attention be given to keeping the natives in employment; for it is now found that they have gone to war much more frequently for bread than for glory.

At the close of September the Receiver General for the Province held \$1,787,373 18 on account of the Post Office Savings Bank. This is a large amount, and shows and increase over the previous month of more than fifty thousand dollars. The healthy and encouraging sign to see these savings rapidly accumulating. The above amount does not include New Brunswick Savings—they are still deposited in the different Treasury Offices.

DEED.
At Bangor, Ontario, on the 14th Inst., Thomas Wynn, son of the late Capt. Josiah Vardon, R.N., and formerly of Vardon's Point, in this County, aged 65 years and 7 months.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
Nov. 5, Schr. Enterprise, Ford, Gloucester, ballast, master.
7, Bgt. Florence, Clark, Boston, ballast, R. Ross.
Schr. Melita, Allen, Windsor, Planter, H. O'Neill.
8, Harriet, Witt, Boston, Flour, Park, &c.
Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephens, gen. cargo.
CLARED.
Oct. 31, Schr. Olive Matilda, Kilpatrick; 2, 300 Sheeps, R. Ross.
Nov. 2, Brig. Despatch, Berry, St. Stephen, Coal, C. B. Eaton.
Schr. Annapole, Tatton, Portland, 212 M. Shingles, 734 bbls. Paicow, James McLean.
New York, Nov. 1, sailed—Bgt. H. speras, Bailey, Montevideo.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by Mrs. Gilliland, where he keeps on hand a well assorted Stock of the best

LIQUOR & GROCERIES, and will be happy to wait on customers.

P. B. DONAGHUE.
On the premises are a large Stable for horses. St. Andrews, Nov. 9, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, will be held in Russell's Hall, St. Andrews, on Tuesday, 13th November, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., when the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. A full and punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President, JOHN S. MAGEE, Sec'y.

Nov. 8, 1870.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.
Between Henry Wickham Wickham, Charles P. Thomas and John Field, on behalf of themselves and the other Debenture holders, in the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company (Limited) Plaintiffs, and

The New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company (Limited) Defendants.
PURSUANT to the order of this Honorable Court made in the above case, on the fourth day of January last, Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, the Registrar therein named, do appoint Thursday, the first day of December next, at Eleven o'clock, a.m., at the Railway Station in Saint Andrews, New Brunswick, as the time and place for the Examination of the Accounts of the Receiver in this cause, filed by him on the twenty-third day of December last past, and transmitted to me pursuant to the said order to examine and report thereon.
Dated this Twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1870.

MENJ. R. STEVENSON,
Registrar.

Insolvent Act.

CANADA.
Province of New Brunswick
County of Charlotte.
In the matter of JOHN GILLES, Nihil. Undersigned has filed a Certificate of Insolvency, and on Thursday next, will apply to the Court at his chambers, in the confirmation of the discharge. Saint George, 1st November 1870.
BENJ. R. STEVENSON,
Insolvent Attorney, ad litem.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

16th day
PRESENT
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

ON the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, the Hon. the Attorney General, the Hon. the Solicitor General, the Hon. the Registrar, the Hon. the Receiver General, the Hon. the Auditor General, the Hon. the Comptroller General, the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. the Secretary of the Customs, the Hon. the Secretary of the Land Office, the Hon. the Secretary of the Marine Office, the Hon. the Secretary of the Public Works, the Hon. the Secretary of the Education, the Hon. the Secretary of the Agriculture, the Hon. the Secretary of the Fisheries, the Hon. the Secretary of the Colonies, the Hon. the Secretary of the Indian Affairs, the Hon. the Secretary of the Mounted Police, the Hon. the Secretary of the Mounted Rifles, the Hon. the Secretary of the Mounted Grenadiers, the Hon. the Secretary of the Mounted Light Infantry, the Hon. the Secretary of the Mounted Artillery, the Hon. the Secretary of the Mounted Cavalry, the Hon. the Secretary of the Mounted Infantry, the 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