

Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, April 19.
The statement of allowances granted in the appropriation of employees in the Civil Service during the past year, was submitted to the House yesterday.

Mitchell in Senate yesterday stated Government would send vessels as usual to protect Fisheries this season, and a steamer would be sent to the Mackenzie Fisheries immediately, for that purpose. Imperial cruisers would cooperate.

Annual Report of Postmaster General shows 147,600 post cards have been issued to 31st December.

Issue on Money Orders in Maritime Provinces have increased from 989,295 in year 1868 to 1,521,118 in 1871.

Five hundred and thirty-one Postmasters and Way Office keepers were appointed during the year, and 375 new mail contracts were entered into.

Revenue including all postage to June 30, 1871, as follows:—

Ottawa and Quebec \$923,708; New Brunswick, \$69,955; Nova Scotia \$92,103.

Total expenditure for small service: Ontario and Quebec \$106,271. [This is evidently an error—but copy reads so.—] Tax on Import Overton: N. B. Brunswick \$109,968; Nova Scotia \$144,766.

Mileage this year in excess of last three hundred thousand miles. Packet service with United Kingdom shows number letters carried during the year to be 1,341,626; 1,406,723 newspapers; 26,994 books; 8,536 samples and patterns.

To and from United States 2,097,249 letters; 90,725 newspapers.

Alban receives for fortnightly packet service between Halifax and Queenstown, £16,250; per annum, Imperial Post Office contributing half cost.

Collection in Canada on paid letters to United States and letters received, therefrom unpaid \$187,898.

Registered letters from New Brunswick, 50,000. Total registered letters for four Provinces, 1,100,000. Postage on parcels in New Brunswick, \$1,192. Total postage on parcels for four provinces, \$12,416.

Number of dead letters in New Brunswick, 12,991. Total in four Provinces, 335,508.

Paris, April 18.
The Constitutionnel positively contradicts the statement made by the London Telegraph that serious differences have arisen between France and Germany.

London, April 18.
Consul 922; four 26s 6d to 27s 6d. Ship Maria from Bombay for Liverpool was wrecked and 35 lives lost.

A serious conflagration is raging to-day in Laird's ship yard, Birkenhead. Two persons were killed by the falling of burning wood. Hundreds of persons are thrown out of employment.

A steamboat explosion in the Mersey this morning killed four and scalded several persons.

London, April 21.
The steamer "Rona," with sixty persons, was sunk in Chinese waters by colliding with the French steamer "Avao."

One hundred and fifteen emigrants sailed from Liverpool for Canada on Wednesday under the auspices of Miss Rye.

At a Cabinet meeting on Saturday it was resolved that if defeated on Fawcett's Dublin University Bill all would accept the defeat as a vote of Want of Confidence and resign. The House will decide on Thursday whether this pretext causes resignation, or the grave Alabama Question.

New York, April 22.
A growing sentiment finds expression that the United States claims for indirect damages against England was unwisely introduced to the Geneva Conference, and that the magnanimous policy would be to withdraw them. Gold 111½.

Postage on Newspapers.

In taking a comprehensive survey of the general features of Confederation, we must say that one of them has given a great deal of satisfaction to the people, and the Press of this Province, viz., the Postage on Newspapers. If any changes are to be made, they must be such as to be in accordance with the principle of the present law. We mean, of course, the Postage on Papers direct from the office of publication to the subscriber, and not on papers re-mailed. This tax has been especially odious in New Brunswick. Previous to Confederation we had it not—we have not been used to it in the past, and never can become reconciled to a tax on information for the public. This is the day of Free Schools, and it should also be the day when an educator like the newspaper should be allowed to travel to the remotest cabin in wilderness without let or hindrance on the part of the Postal authorities. Let the poor man by all means have his newspaper, which very often is all the library he possesses, without a tax upon it which makes him feel more unpleasantly than any other imposition he has to bear. As well might the authorities tax every school, and every school teacher, for the newspaper is engaged in the same good work of educating the masses. The Dominion Government will gain many friends in this Province by removing a tax which has tended to injure the usefulness of the Press by restricting the circulation of papers. A full rate survey has now made this session when the newspaper tax can be conveniently swept away.—We hope the Press will speak out in the matter, and make its voice heard, and if this is done we feel satisfied that we have seen the last year of the Tax, which in this Province at least is very unpopular.—Advocate.

A TECHNICAL COLLEGE FOR GLASGOW.—The "Builder," alluding to this subject, says:—"The proposal to found a Technical College in Glasgow has originated in the belief that no city in the Empire stands more in need of such an institution, or will derive from it greater and more immediate benefit. The object of promoters is to provide such a system of technical education as shall embrace scientific instruction with the theory and as far as possible with the practice, of the various great industries of the city so that the manufacturers, managers, and overlookers by whom such industries are conducted may be thoroughly acquainted with the principles of science upon which they are based. Those who have taken the subject up are men of the highest standing in Glasgow in connection with the various industries to be here fostered, and the scheme, we are glad to understand, has every prospect of being successfully carried out."

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, APRIL 21, 1872.

The Dominion Parliament has fairly entered on the work of the Session. All sorts of enquiries are put to the Government, and correspondence called for; the Ministry are ready on each occasion, to afford the required information and give replies. It is satisfactory to be assured that the Government do not intend to propose duties on flour, wheat, corn, barley, oats, etc., or coal, and that the Government intend to provide a naval force this season for the protection of the Fisheries as heretofore; that licenses to fish in the rivers and inland lakes are to be granted to residents of the Dominion only.

The great question of the day—the Treaty, is to be brought before Parliament, next week; the Premier gave notice that he would introduce a measure for putting it into operation. The debate is locked forward to, with great interest; there is no question that there will be a powerful opposition to the Treaty; the members from the Maritime Provinces are not satisfied with the 18th and 19th sections, granting to U.S. citizens the liberty of fishing in common with British subjects on the coasts of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island. Notice of several resolutions have been given, in opposition to the Treaty. The Government is so strong that it can carry any bill that may be introduced, at the same time, it will not force any measure through the Parliament which would be adverse to the interests of the people. Its sympathies heretofore, have been in favor of the Maritime Provinces, and it will give them an equivalent for whatever rights they may lose by the Treaty, if put in operation.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—In another column we have copied from the "Union Advocate," a well-timed and forcible article upon the propriety of repealing the odious act, taxing newspapers. Very many persons in the rural districts are denied the privilege of receiving newspapers, their only source of information being the outrageous tax, which is nothing less than a tax upon knowledge. They have free schools, and they now require free knowledge, which the newspaper alone can supply. It is to be presumed the Press will urge upon the Dominion Parliament the necessity of repealing the newspaper postage tax.

Cricket Club.

At a meeting held on Saturday evening last, it was resolved by several young gentlemen of this place to form a cricket club. Mr. Lee Street was requested to take the chair, and Mr. Sills to act as Secretary. A Club was then formed and the following persons elected office bearers for the present season:

W. B. Morris, President. C. M. Sills, 1st Captain. F. H. Street, 2nd do. W. B. Morris, Treasurer. C. M. Sills, Secretary. Committee of Management.—The President, the Captains, L. Street and W. Whinlock, Jr.

Meetings for transaction of business will be held on the first Wednesday in each month. The Club commences with twenty-two members. A committee was appointed to frame Bye Laws, which will be submitted at the first monthly meeting, May 1st, for approval and adoption. From the personnel of the club, we feel assured that their efforts will meet with success, and that the healthy and manly game of Cricket will afford a pleasant pastime to its members.

We seldom condescend to notice attacks, unless they appear to be made from an apprehension of injustice on our part as a public journalist. The leading article in the "Courier" of the 18th inst., on the proceedings of the Session, demands a reply which we feel bound to give as far as it has reference to the STANDARD.

One of the Justices said that insinuations had been made in the paper prejudicial to him, which were "base and foul." Let us see what was said by "Tax Payer" who wrote in our issue of the 20th March:—

"It would be satisfactory to know what becomes of the tax s of the defaulters placed in the Justice's hands for collection, and other information equally interesting to the rate-payers."

Does this imply that the Justice had collected the amounts, or "appropriated the amounts to his own use." Certainly not. The public have a right to know what becomes of the taxes exacted from them when collected, and if not collected, the reason why, and who is to blame. We have been in public life for upwards of thirty-five years, and we defy our accuser to point to a single instance either on record or in any other shape, where we have been intentionally guilty of misrepresentation. What correspondents write, is their affair; what we publish is done in the interests of the public, and as a public journalist we will give

insertion in the letters of the people, whether they reflect upon our views, or any other in the community. The attempt to purchase our silence with money or threats, has proved ineffectual heretofore; and we will not hesitate to expose abuses, or publish the letters of responsible persons upon such matters, when they come to us properly authenticated, even should they not be in accordance with our views.

We may here state in confirmation of what we stated in our last issue, that a Petition is now in circulation for signatures for the purpose of incorporating the County.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.—A correspondent complains of the delay in the mails being delayed at McAdam Junction owing to the negligence of the person whose duty it is to transfer them from the cars on Western Extension to those of the N. B. & C. Railway. Such delays have caused annoyance, and in some instances loss to persons in business. It is to be hoped that the Postmaster here has represented the delinquency to the proper quarter. "Too many irons in the fire" is an old adage.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.—In the "Daily Telegraph," of Monday, Mr. Elder announces that he will be a candidate for the representation of St. John County in the Dominion Parliament. His claims are set forth in convincing terms. The people of the County whom he offers his services as a legislator will decide at the polls when they will "delight to honor." They may be of opinion that he would be of greater service to them as a journalist, than he would be as their representative. This is the highest praise that can be given to any man.

THE NEW HOTEL is now under the direction of Mr. August Stinson, who has a number of men engaged on the works. From Mr. Stinson's well known capabilities and energy, it is probable the frame will be erected and boarded in before many days. The former contractor, Mr. J. Humphreys, abandoned the work.

TORONTO MAIL.—We have seen a recently started newspaper in Toronto, which bears evidence of being conducted by an intelligent and educated mind. In utter ignorance of its proprietor or the motives of it, incipience or the necessity for its publication, this we do know, that it is ably conducted, and will be a supporter we presume of the present Government, which has done and is doing so much for our new Dominion.

SUMMARY.

We have been requested to announce that the Rev. C. P. FITZGERALD will deliver a Lecture on "Impermeability in the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening next, 30th inst.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Tax Payer's letter is received, but too late for publication to-day. It will be inserted in our next issue.

We understand that Messrs. Campbell and Gillmore proceeded to Portland on Monday last, to purchase a tug to connect with the "City of St. John" at St. George.

MR. MITCHELL, Inspector of Schools for this County, visited the Schools in this Town during the past week. We learn that he spoke in high terms of their proficiency, and the arrangements for the Teachers.

ENCOURAGING MANUFACTURES.—The Americans are an energetic as well as enterprising people, and may be seen by the following paragraph copied from a Maine paper. They give encouragement to manufacturing enterprises and build up their country even should they be obliged to tax themselves to do so. The example is one worthy of imitation:—

"Bethel at its annual meeting voted to raise the sum of twelve thousand dollars to be expended in erecting a building one hundred and fifty feet long and thirty-two feet wide, and four stories high, to be furnished with an engine and steam heating apparatus, and the selection of the town were authorized to lease the same to any responsible party who would take the same free of rent and taxes for ten years and agree to carry on the boot and shoe business for that length of time."

A VALUABLE COW.—Mr. A. Vanline, of this town has a cow worth having. She is a Jersey, 5 years old; had a calf the 24th of March. During the seven days prior to the 12th of April, besides supplying the family consisting of six persons with milk and cream, and one quart of milk per day sold to a neighbor, enough cream was saved to make 10 lbs. of nice butter. Mr. V. thinks Jersey stock can't be beat for milkers.—(Houlton Times)

PERSONAL.—Francis Ferguson, Esq., and Mrs. Ferguson, arrived home yesterday morning after a three months' visit to the Southern States, which they enjoyed very much. They escaped a very disagreeable season here.

Hon. Mr. Kelly, who has been in ill health at Fredericton for the past week or two, is now considerably improved.

Rev. Mr. Dauphy is recovering from the effects of a heavy cold which confined him to the house for several days.

Senator Mc Gillivray is in town, and stopping at Brown's Hotel.

Mr. Archer, editor of the late "Herald," is also in the city, and is looking well.—(Globe)

RAILS FOR THE INTERCONTINENTAL.—Two cargoes of railroad iron for the Intercontinental Railway arrived here last night in the bark "Bel Stewart," Capt. Miller, and "Harmony," Capt. Dismore, from Buenos.

The latter bark was the vessel that was driven ashore in the harbor last year. She was 41 days on the passage.

The "Bel Stewart" belongs to this port, and was built at Dorchester last year. She crossed the Atlantic in 35 days. Her cargo consists of 4,018

steel rails, 1,185 1½ in. 6 in. plates, and 92 bags bolts.

The "Harmony" brought 1,141 steel rails, 1,553 1½ in. plates, 107 bags bolts.—(Globe)

The Mails.
For the Standard.
Mr. TROTTER.—On more than one occasion, the mails from St. John, N. B., for St. Andrews, have been left at McAdam. On Monday last, through the same official neglect the bags were left there. This is a matter which the Hon. Post Office Inspector should have remedied. It is a serious inconvenience to the public and to myself a loss. I do not wish to find fault, but a public should be better served, by the paid officers of the Government. It is bad enough to be deprived of the newspapers, but it is worse still to have a note dishonored. The Postmaster in St. Andrews, to my own knowledge, had to keep the office open the usual time, merely to reply "no mail from St. John."

Yours,
A SUFFERER.

The Earthquake at Antioch.

The telegraph informs us this morning that the ancient city of Antioch has been almost obliterated by an earthquake, in which 1,500 lives were lost. The population of Antioch was lately estimated at 100,000 souls, so that one out of every seven of the inhabitants fell under this terrific visitation. The modern city has now only the grandeur of its former days. About the beginning of the Christian era it contained 40,000 people; but in A. D. 115 it was totally destroyed by an earthquake, in which 65,000 people are believed to have perished. Since that time the city has gradually dwindled into meanness and obscurity. It is the days of Chrysostom, it contained 200,000 people, one-half of whom were Christians; but to-day it is believed that not a solitary Christian has habitation within the city's limits—that city where the followers of Jesus Christ were first designated Christians. The ruins of the Temple of Apollo, and the Temple of the Muses, are all that is left to call the mind of the traveler to the city's foundation by Nicosia, the Mædonian. The ancient magnificence has long since mouldered away; and it is probable that the earthquakes repeated this morning will leave Antioch as Tyne and Carthage have left Babylone and Palmyra.

This earthquake will be set down by our countrymen as a "second class" standing in the ranks of the loss of life and property the earthquake reported from California last week; but when compared to the fearful shocks of ancient days, or to the earthquakes which two or three years ago rolled several South American towns into heaps of rubbish, and swept off unnumbered thousands. When Darius, Emperor, Lycaonia, Caesarea were overturned, the ancients held to the theory of Amalgamates, that earthquakes were produced by subterranean clouds bursting out into lightning and shaking asunder the vault that confined them. That theory was a acknowledgment of the majestic power of Nature; and modern savants have not yet shown its fallacy.

The twentieth century was ushered in with a series of appalling earthquakes in Syria and the Holy Land. In 1114 half of Antioch was shattered; Maronite and Mamluk towns were levelled; 20,000 persons perishing; while Jerusalem was racked like a rattle and covered for several hours in darkness. Bethlehem suffered; so too did Nazareth and Capernaum; and many an old chronicler compared the spectacle of that day to the day when Nature mourned at Jerusalem for the death of the Redeemer. In 1456, 40,000 persons perished by earthquake in Naples; in 1692, 3,000 persons in Jamaica; 20,000 at Algiers in 1716; 100,000 at Pekin in 1731; 50,000 at Lisbon in 1755; 40,000 in South America in 1797; 20,000 at Aleppo in 1822; 14,000 at Mecca in 1827; 5,000 at Quito in 1859; 7,000 at Mexico in 1861, and 1,000 at Mylene in 1867.

WONDERFUL TELEGRAPHIC FEAT. The wonders of telegraphy never cease. The laying of the Atlantic cable has been eclipsed on a small scale by a feat performed at the late Oxford Cambridge boat race. Arrangements were made to lay on a cable from one of the first steamers which followed the race, and through it to disseminate every feature of the struggle as it progressed. There is no novelty in telegraphing through cables as they are being played out; but there is no precedent for so doing at the fast pace of the race steamer. The difficulties of the work were much increased by the fact that the whole of the final arrangements and reporting had to be done in the midst of an unusually severe storm; but in spite of this difficulty, all the leading facts connected with the race, including the varying position of the crews and the times at which they reached well-known points, were telegraphed before the race was concluded.

By this means it became possible to transmit throughout the kingdom, and to place before readers hundreds of miles distant, more information respecting the race than was known to the spectators on the banks of the Thames.

In the Chicago "Post" we find the following article of the Rev. W. W. Scott, of Canada:—**TABLE TALK**—Here is an anecdote worth giving. There is a Methodist minister in Canada, named Scott, eloquent, witty and genial. There was a Methodist minister in Canada, named Scott—the Rev. Wm. Steer. He is the worst speaker that ever attained to "thirteenthly." It was during a conference (at Sherbrooke, if the Table talker is not wrong) that several Unitarians billeted in one house were discussing Mr. Steer's merits and shortcomings. Mr. Scott lay down on a sofa during the debate. Finally one of the Unitarians asked him: "Brother Scott, what do you think about Brother Steer's preaching?" "Oh," replied Brother Scott, without removing his eyes from the speaker, "I think Steer will never become a Knox."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May is full of the most attractive reading matter, profusely illustrated. Of its sixteen articles, there are but five that are not illustrated. The Number opens with the second installment of PORTER CHAYON'S "Mountain," illustrated with a dozen of the author's most characteristic and effective drawings, representing some phases of rural life in the mountains of Virginia that are long to the east, but are soon destined to disappear with the approach of a new era. To read PORTER CHAYON'S sketches of a country life, is like resting by proxy. He gives us a kind of mental vacation and his work contrasts pleasantly with that done by most of his contemporary literateurs and artists who unconsciously perhaps, but very materially are affected by the absorbing influences of a too busy life.

In "Mr. Jefferson's Pet," Mr. Schiele De Vera gives the early history of the University of Virginia, and in doing this, has contributed a very important and interesting chapter to Mr. Jefferson's biography. The illustrations are especially interesting, as showing Mr. Jefferson's peculiar architectural taste.

There are several other articles of merit with the inimitable Editor's Easy Chair, Literary and Scientific Record, &c.

MR. BARON MARTIN, in charging the Grand Jury at the Cornwall Assizes, observed that ninety nine out of every hundred cases of homicide that had come before him during the twenty-one years he had sat upon the Judicial Bench arose from drunkenness. There should be no delay in taking effective measures for putting a stop to the cause of such vast evils.

The Yarmouth Herald contains a letter from Vincent Cornau, acknowledging the receipt through the collection from Rev. D. C. O'Connor of \$14 restitution money.

It is said that portions of the cargo of the "Darius" have been seen on the Atlantic fifty or sixty miles from Halifax.

A SINGULAR case has been before the Grimsby magistrates. A young lady belonging to the Walsley family was summoned under the provisions of the P. D. Act, 1871, for having stolen a "missionary basket" without a license. It was shown that the article was sold for the benefit of a foreign mission fund, and not for personal profit. The Bench dismissed the case.

The Celtic Times says that a man in that town recently visited a lady, who was in company with a gentleman and that he has since been attended by a physician, and had five stitches sewed over his eyes!

SHARRICK.

This morning, at St. Mark's Church, St. George, by the Rev. Harold E. Smith, Rector of Saint George, assisted by the Rev. Theodore Dowling, Rector of St. George's, Carlton, N. VILLE GRAY DEVERNEE PARKER, Esq., M. D., to ANNIE, only daughter of the late Rev. SAMUEL THOMSON, M. A., Rector of St. George, No. cards.

On the 22nd inst., by the Rev. P. Keny, Mr. John R. West, of Chamcook, to Miss Nancy McGibbon, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel McGibbon, Boaboe.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

April 15, Schr. Daisy, Hanson, Eastport, ballast; 20, Olesca, Tatton, Eastport, ballast.

22, Broadfield, Britt, Boston, gen cargo, Express Co.

CLARED.

April 19, Schr. Olive Matilda, Stinson, Boston, 1922 Sleepers, J. Brown.

26, Sose Prescott, Glass, Providence, 85 M. Boards, 41 M. sailing, Robinson & Glenn.

Elizabeth Howley, Clark Portland, 614 M. shingles, L. Brown, 1099 sleepers, R. Ross.

Olesca, Tatton, Boston, 2200 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.

22, Harriett, Sheehan, Boston, 3620 stows. L. Penfold.

23, Albert, Maloney, Portland, 2150 sleepers, R. Ross.

Laron, Kilpatrick, New York, 117 M. lumber, 77,340 plank, Robinson & Glenn.

Boston, April 24, arrived—Bark "Hesperus," Whitlock, from Matanzas.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assessors of Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, hereby give notice thereof, and that persons intending to give statements of their property and income, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act, must do so within thirty days from the publication of this notice.

R. GLENN, Assessors of W. RIDGOUT, of R. DENSMORE, Rates. St. Andrews, April 22, 1872.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give public notice that I have given my son John Arthur Beatty his time until he becomes of age, 21, and that I will not claim any wages earned by him, nor pay any debts of his contracting from this date.

BENJ. BEATTY.

Campo Bello, April 16, 1872.

TEA.

113 half chests Congou, 50 Oolong.

In bond or duty paid, at lowest rates.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

April 18, 1872. St. Stephen, N. B.

SOAP.

50 Boxes all qualities, just received from the manufacturer.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO., St. Stephen.