

Telegraphic News.

London, Oct. 26.
A meeting was held at Blackheath to-day in favor of an amnesty to the Fenians. Six thousand persons were present. The affair passed off quietly.

Twenty five Bonapartist deputies have protested against the restoration of Monarchy.
Havana, Oct. 27.
The captain and crew of the British barque Corona have arrived here. The vessel was lost in a storm off Yabaco.

John C. Heenan, the prize fighter, died on Saturday morning, near Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, while on his way to San Francisco. He was a victim to consumption.

New York, Oct. 27.
Heavy easterly wind and rains prevail.
The testimony in the Stokes murder trial closed to-day. The arguments of counsel will probably occupy two days.
Gold 108 1/4.

Glasgow, Oct. 27.
Nothing has been heard from the Ismailia, now nearly a month out from New York, for this port, and there are fears that she has been lost.

Papers Submitted to Parliament. Lord Dufferin's able Defence.

Special to Daily Tribune.

The documents presented to the House yesterday have created a great sensation in all circles. They contain Lord Dufferin's account of his course of action in connection with the Prorogation, Oath's bill, Pacific Scandal Royal Commission, and Earl Kimberley's despatches in reply. It appears from Kimberley's despatch that Sir John urged the home authorities to sanction Oath's bill, but upon consulting the law officers of the crown they disallowed the bill. In a letter to Sir John respecting the proposed appointment of the Royal Commission, Dufferin says: "For the part of the Crown, I should have no objection to offer to the Commission as you propose, and I think you may with perfect propriety set upon the presumption that members of the Committee will accept the charge confided to them. The Government has stretched its legal conscience, and encouraged Parliament, though not without warning to exceed its legitimate powers, etc. In order to facilitate this enquiry the obstacle interposed is one in which you have no concern and beyond your control. You propose to obviate the difficulty by the only means in your power, but a means both legitimate and effectual, no one can doubt that for the purpose for which the committee was originally constituted, its conversion into a Commission can make no practical difference, as a Commission it will take evidence, and as a Committee it will report upon that evidence, to the House. It would be unreasonable to allege that in discharging this double function, and in acquiring in addition to the powers delegated to it by Parliament a technical authority at the hands of the Crown, to take evidence on oath. It abates not one tittle of constitutional independence.

In another place Lord Dufferin says: "Nor has Huntington himself any grounds to dispute my right to take cognizance of the affair. While the Parliamentary Committee was still in existence, he approached me officially and directed a communication criticizing a member of my Privy Council. He, Mr. Huntington was invited at my intervention to the direct cognizance of the Crown."

It also exposed how Huntington tried to prejudice Lord Dufferin against the Ministers while the matter was in the hands of a Parliamentary Committee. "Mr. Huntington sent me a sealed package covered by an official communication to my Secretary, which, as I understood from the gentleman who brought it, as well as from Mr. Huntington's letter, contained copies of the incriminatory documents in his possession. As matters to which papers referred became subjects of public investigation before a House of Commons Committee; and, as I was still uncertain what turn affairs might take, I did not consider it would be proper for me to take personal cognizance of these papers. I therefore returned the packet unopened to Mr. Huntington."

Respecting the prorogation, Lord Dufferin shows that a protest was signed by a minority of the members. That on the last test vote in the House, the Government had a majority of thirty five. He quotes A. L. Palmer's letter to Sir John, showing that members from a distance understood that the House would be prorogued. He then says, "On one point I was quite clear, namely, that it would not be right for me to countenance the settlement of the serious issues raised between my ministers and their opponents, involving as they did the personal honor of the most eminent men in Canada. The fate of my ministry and public credit of the country except at the hands of a full Parliament, in which the distant Provinces of the Dominion were as well represented as those of Ontario and Quebec."

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION occurred the other night in the new City Hall at Louisville, from sewerage gas and leaky pipes, upheaving immense flagstones eighteen feet long all around the building and shattering as if by an earthquake. The pavement on fifth street from the City Hall to the river was thrown up at several points. A number of people at the police headquarters were thrown several feet and stunned. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—There has been no improvement in the matter of education in France of late years. Over 200,000 children, from seven to thirteen years of age, receive no instruction whatever. Twenty three per cent. of the young soldiers cannot read or write, and thirty-four per cent. of the married men and women cannot sign their marriage act.

RUSSIA AS A MARITIME POWER.—The "Moscow" Gazette has a new plan for the employment of the Russia as a maritime power ought to be carried for very different from the manner in which it has been done hitherto, if its whole development is not to be endangered. The Baltic and the Black Sea it believes to have no importance, as they would never enable Russia to become a first-rate naval power. The common supposition that Russia requires its iron clad fleet in the Baltic for the protection of the capital it treats as absurd, as no man having any knowledge of these matters would seriously assert that on the appearance of the British armada the Russian iron clad frigates and monitors before Cronstadt could do anything else than retire behind the protecting works of the island fortress. But on the other hand, the here perfectly useless fleet might be of the greatest use to Russian interests on the eastern coasts of the Russian Asiatic possessions on the Pacific Ocean. This ocean not being diminished over by any fleet as yet, the Russian fleet, if transferred to there from Cronstadt, would have a dominant position of great importance, especially in the Sea of Japan. In Vladivostok, the paper adds, Russia possesses a harbour having all the conditions necessary to a basis for the development of a great naval power.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 29, 1873.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The Session of Parliament which opened at Ottawa on the 23d inst., is looked forward to with deep interest by the people. The principal reason for its being convened so early, is no doubt, to receive the Report of the Royal Commission, or rather the evidence taken by it in the Pacific Railway question. The standing of the Ministry is not alone involved in the result, but the honor of the Dominion; and it is a great satisfaction to feel, that its honor has been unshaken by the leading men who compose the Cabinet. The Governor General's Speech refers to other topics as well as the report of the Royal Commission. The Representation Bill, the vigorous prosecution of the Pacific Railway, Additional Executive Affairs, Court of Appeals, and Dominion Board of Agriculture. The proceedings at the opening have been so extensively published, that it is unnecessary to reproduce them. All the Despatches from the Imperial Government and Report of the Royal Commission were laid before Parliament, and the reply to the Address, which was moved by Mr. Wilton, of Ontario, and seconded by Mr. Baby, in French, when the great contest commenced, by Mr. Mackenzie moving an amendment to the second paragraph and launching forth in an attack upon the Government. During his speech he was frequently cheered by his political friends.

Dr. Tupper rejoined in one of his powerful and slashing speeches, and defended the Government, showing that the Pacific charges had been disproved—that the Cabinet had not shirked investigation but courted it, and that the course pursued by the Opposition had damaged the credit of the country to an extent they could not repair if they had power for twenty years. He was frequently and loudly applauded during his masterly address.

Excursion to the Red Granite Quarries, St. George.

On Thursday last a party of guests from St. John and the Border Ports, joined the Red Granite Quarries, by invitation from the St. George R. G. Company. The visitors from St. John arrived by the Steamer "City of John," at the mouth of the river, and from there were conveyed to the Town of St. George, by the tug "Utopia." On landing they were received by the demonstrations usual on such occasions. As the visit, and granite district, have already been so fully and ably portrayed by our daily contemporaries of the "Telegraph," "News," "Globe" and "Tribune," we will content ourselves by giving a brief description, and our impressions.

The excursionists from the Commercial Emporium, were leading gentlemen of the professions, commerce, capitalists, the Press, and others. Upon landing they were at once conveyed in carriages and other vehicles to the Quarries, distant about two miles and a half up the river, from the Town, and are part of the property formerly owned by the late Col. McKay, but later by Hugh Macbride, Esq., from whom the Company purchased the land, which is said to contain about 1600 acres, in addition to which they have leased for a term of years about 200 acres more.

Arrived at the scene of operations, where men were engaged quarrying, about 150 feet from the base of the hill, the first object which meets the eye is a temporary work shed where men were engaged dressing the granite, some five or six pillars being already prepared for polishing, and others underway, which are intended for the new Post Office now being erected in St. John. The spot where the blasting is being carried on is at the side of a mountain, the large pieces are again drilled to the size required, and blasted. They are then hoisted by means of a large crane, and placed on a "slag" which runs down a sluice at a rapid rate a distance of upwards of 100 feet. Here a tram road of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, and about three quarters of a mile in length has been constructed under the superintendence of Samuel Johnson, Esq., one of the Company's Directors, and reaches the dressing and polishing building, which is nearly ready; the building is about 150 ft. square. An engine of 50 h. p. and boiler from the foundry and works of Messrs. Allan Bros., St. John, are at the building ready to be set up, with the rubbing bed, the sand for present use is obtained from Lake Utopia, but it is believed that the proper quality can be had near the premises.

The Company intend to continue the tram road about three or four miles further towards the mouth of the river to the "red store," where they are building a large wharf, that vessels can receive the stone and have a sufficient depth of water. But time would fail us to tell all the company have done, and will do before the works will be in full operation.

We now retrace our steps to the Quarries, where the large party first viewed the workmen, with rough and smooth ashlers, and their work ready for inspection; some clambered up to the top of the hill, from which a magnificent panorama of the surrounding country was seen. To the left on the opposite side of the river is the "Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company's" work, Lake Utopia, and its natural canal, and about two miles further up the hamlet of Upper Falls, below the picturesque town of St. George. After some time spent viewing the country, the excursionists returned to the Polishing Mills before noticed—some by the car on the tram road, and others by carriages. There the popping of corks, reminded one that something was coming. The genial and accomplished Secretary, E. N. Sharp, Esq., whose efforts to make all pleasant, mounted the rostrum, and in some appropriate remarks proposed several toasts, which were drunk with all the honors, and responded to by Gen. Warner, the Sheriff of St. John, Messrs. John Magee, T. Barry, S. Johnson, E. N. Sharp, Esq., and others. Some other gentlemen who were expected to speak, viz: D. G. Smith, Esq., of the "Telegraph," J. L. Stewart, Esq., of the "Tribune," D. Main, Esq., of the "Courier," and one or two from St. George, were prevented owing to the lateness of the hour; and the large party returned to St. George, some to the "Frisbie House," kept by Mr. Hogue, and others to the "New Dominion House," kept by Mr. Goss, where they partook of excellent warm suppers. It is unnecessary for a local paper to speak of the hospitality of the residents of St. George—there is so much of the pure Irish element in the place, imported and descended, that no one need look for anything else.

The Bay of Fundy Quarries which have been opened, and whose buildings are in course of erection will be noticed fully at another time. The party returned next day to their homes much pleased with their visit, which as our U. S. cousin would say "had a good leave off to it."

LOUIS RIEL, the murderer of Scott, has been elected for Provencer, and is now in Montreal on his way to take his seat in the House of Commons; while his first Lieutenant, Lapine, is under trial at Red River, for participation in the crime. Surely the Government would not guarantee Riel's personal safety; the majority of the people from whom their power is derived, would not sustain them one hour. Is true loyalty a farce, and justice a humbug? Will men of honor and respectability consent to associate with a murderer? Will they even recommend the Imperial Government to grant an amnesty, and thus wipe out the record of the troubles of 1869? It might be humane to do so, but the record would still remain, and public feeling would still be bitter. Justice should not be sacrificed to political expediency.

The election of Riel is a direct insult to both the Imperial and Dominion Governments. The question is probably a difficult one for the Cabinet, but there is only one course to pursue, and departure from it will necessitate a change of rulers. Hear what one of the witnesses says in his sworn testimony:

"The Rev. George Young, who attended Scott to the last, says in his sworn testimony that he went to see Riel, and asked him if it was his intention to carry the sentence into effect. Riel replied he was sentenced and that was his intention to execute him. Mr. Young then asked if the prisoner had been plotting mischief against Riel or seeking to take his life. Riel answered, No; but that he must impress the Canadians in Manitoba and the Canadian Government with the fact that he Riel, was in earnest, and that he had selected Scott because he was the 'worst one,' i.e. the most loyal one, who refused to take an oath of allegiance to Riel to save himself as others did. So after bidding his fellow prisoners good bye, Scott was led out, and kneeling in the snow was shot by a firing party under command of Lapine, and while writhing in the death agony was shot through the head with a revolver to end his misery."

To make the matter as bad as possible, Riel was denied Christian burial, despite the prayers of Rev. Mr. Young, the Bishop of Rupert's Land and others.

The Attorney General of Ontario, will now have an opportunity to bring Riel before a competent tribunal for trial. Sir John A. Macdonald, Minister of Justice, if we remember rightly, was desirous to lay hold of Riel. If he still has that desire he can now accomplish it, and for the welfare of the country it is hoped he will take the matter in hand. The Pacific Railway scandal dwindles into insignificance in comparison to accepting or acknowledging the services of Riel in or out of Parliament.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS were held here yesterday and to-day, by the Inspector, Jas. Mitchell, Esq., in presence of the Trustees and a few of the parents, and will be noticed in our next issue. The Inspector expressed himself as well pleased with the new School building, and the general arrangement. The Trustees have had two large new Furnaces placed in the building, which it is believed will be amply sufficient to heat the building in the coldest weather. The furnaces are from the manufactory of Everett & Co., St. John, and were set up under his supervision.

The Election in King's County resulted in the return of Mr. Nowlan, an anti school law man, by a majority of 50, over Mr. Flewelling.

The Ottawa correspondent of the "Globe" says that among the ladies present at the opening of Parliament—"Mrs. Tilley looked well after continuous travelling." True, Mrs. Tilley does look well, but since her return from England, she has been in St. Andrews, and only left this morning, for her winter residence at Ottawa. In her case surely distance must have lent enchantment to the (correspondent's) view.

PROMOTION.—We have much pleasure in announcing that Capt. HOWARD CAMPBELL has been appointed to the command of a splendid new Steamer of upwards of 1000 tons, to run between England and South America. Capt. Campbell is a native of St. Andrews, and son of our respected Postmaster. We heartily congratulate our esteemed young friend on his merited appointment.

LARGE PIG.—Messrs. Henry O'Neil & Sons had for sale in their market on Saturday last, a splendid pig of eleven months old, which weighed when dressed 605 pounds; the hams weighed 48 lbs., and the spare ribs were eagerly bought up, as the meat was tender, sweet and fat. They are picking choice rounds of clear sheer. The pig was raised by Mr. John Curry, of Bay Side.

One of the heaviest rain storms of this season accompanied by a South Easterly gale occurred on Monday, and during the night. We have not heard of any damage done to the Shipping, but the gale was almost as destructive to fences and trees, as the Saxby gale. The large quantity of rain which fell, has brought up the rivers.

The County Court was opened yesterday, His Honor Judge Stevens, presiding.

St. Patrick's Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair.

The St. Patrick Agricultural Society held its Twenty-third Annual Cattle Show and Fair at the farm of Mr. Hugh Monahan, in D'Agueach, on the 14th inst. The morning being cloudy and appearance of rain, prevented many who had a long distance to drive from attending, but as the long brightened, quite an assortment of stock and farm produce was on the field for exhibition. The show of Stock and other articles was not quite so good as on former occasions, owing to the small prizes awarded. The Society having invested most of its funds in machinery, having purchased two Threshing Machines, and some improved stock, expending together with the prizes awarded at their exhibition, about Five Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars this year. There is considerable improvement in the neat cattle; stock raised from imported Alderneys and Devons look well, and shows that our farmers are fully alive to the benefits that will result from having an improved breed of cattle.

Grain was shown in considerable quantities, some excellent Wheat and superior Oats and Barley, Buckwheat, Peas, Beans, and Grass Seed; altogether there was some 60 samples exhibited.

Roots and vegetables were extra; Potatoes of so large a size were never seen here before—Markies, Jackson Whites, Early Rose, Scotch Drums and Moss Rose or Chilians; Carrots, Beets, and Apples of fine flavor and size.

The Domestic manufactures and fancy department was well represented. Homespun of all descriptions and kinds was exhibited. Mitts, Gloves, Socks, Hosiery, Quilts and Knit Shawls of extra quality and quantity, which reflected much credit on the ladies for their skill and industry.

The Society held its annual meeting the same day of the Fair, and appointed its officers for the year. The officers are: Matthew Stevenson, Esq., President; John Cathcart and Charles McKay, Vice Presidents; Hugh Monahan, Secretary; John Stevenson, Secretary; and a full Board of Committee was also appointed.

The Society is in good working order, having two Threshing Machines working for the members for every 20th bushel. So a farmer can get his grain threshed at a small ratio, and be a member of the Society for the sum of one dollar.

Yours, &c.,
Bocabee, Oct. 18, 1873.

IN WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE for November, the table of contents seems calculated for a rich feast, and shows that no efforts have been spared that could add to its excellence. "A Sermon on a Skimmer," is not only pleasing in its quaintness and originality, but contains sound logic. Mrs. Pomeroy's Pin Money.—Upon the Stand.—Coffin and Potatoes—and several other sketches are entertaining. The poetry is unusually good—Price \$1 a year—with charms "Yosemite" \$1 50.

GIGANTIC FUNGUS FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—We have had sent us by Mr. Alfred Snow during the last week, writes "W. G. S." to the Gardeners' Chronicle, a huge fungus, found growing parasitically upon the pitch pine joists of the Bank of England, in Threadneedle street. The entire growth was so large that when packed in a box for transit, it was as much as two strong men could carry. The largest piece was no less than 6 ft. 3 in. in circumference, 7 in. thick, and weighed 32 lb., growing upon a piece of joist weighing 6 1/2 lb.

MICHIGAN RAILWAYS.—Michigan proposes to control its railroads. A report has been submitted to the Constitutional Convention, providing that the Legislature shall establish maximum rates for transportation of passengers and freight; shall prohibit contracts between railway companies in favour of any railway as against any other intersecting line; and that no stocks or bonds shall be issued

except for money, labour, or property actually received.

WRECK AND NARROW ESCAPE.—There was very near being a sad loss of life at Point Wolfe, (above Quaco) on Friday, 17th inst. A little schooner named the "Beaver," 20 tons register, had taken a cargo of fish from St. Andrews to Hillsboro, and was returning home when in a gale on the evening of the day mentioned, she was driven ashore at Point Wolfe, and broke in pieces. Capt. Masters (of St. Andrews) owner and commander of the vessel, with his two sons as crew, had much difficulty in getting ashore and saving their lives. The schooner was a total loss, but the anchors, chains, etc., were saved. The loss to Capt. Masters is considerable.

CAPE BRETON.—The "Capo Breton Advocate" learns on reliable authority that the railway from Sydney to Louisburg is a decided fact, and that the construction of the line will be commenced at once—"The coal cutters at the Reserve Mines have been on a strike in consequence of a change being made in their pay day. Satisfactory reasons for the change were given, and the men resumed work."—A party of miners, employed by Mr. Globe, are sinking trial pits near Magg's Creek, close to Sydney, in order to prove the value of a ledge or bed of the massive iron ore. The surface indications are good.

The Bostonians are troubled over the fact that during the recent storms and changes have been wrought in their harbor. It is stated a portion of Deer Island has been washing away, carrying its drift into Sculpin Ledge channel, a channel having at low water a depth of about thirteen feet, and of great service to coasting vessels. The unusual tide, with the wind, has shoaled the water channel several yards, taking tons and tons of ballast sand from the neck. The pit of the island off Deer is about a thousand feet broad and some two thousand long. At low water the neck is uncovered, but if some protection is not immediately used a succession of southeasterly winds, with the sea, will form a permanent channel separating the main island from the promontory, and closing the Sculpin Ledge channel.

The Keeper of the Black Rock Point Light Station, at Boularderie, writes to the Herald that on the morning of the 16th of September the body of an unknown man was found floating on the water a little outside the entrance of B. g. Bay D'Or. An inquest was taken before D. Morrison, J. P., the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning.

DIED.
On the 22nd inst., Mrs. Sarah McLinden, aged 78 years.

Intercolonial Railway.

THE Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for the construction of a "Deep Water Terminal" at Father Point.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Engineers' Offices in Ottawa and Rimouski, on and after the 20th day of November next.

Tenders marked "Tenders for Harbour and Branch Line," will be received at the Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, up to six o'clock, p.m., of the 20th day of December next.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELLAN,
Commissioners,
Ottawa, Oct. 17, 1873. } oct 29-4i

C. C. Grammar School.

WANTED.—A Head Master for the C. C. Grammar School to take charge on the 22nd January next. Salary Eight hundred dollars per annum.

Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of December next.

CHAS. ONEIL,
St. Andrews Oct. 28, 1873. Secretary,
[Daily News & Pion. Reporter, 1m.]

Paints and Oil.

Ex "Dorothy" from London via St. John: 8 Casks "Brandram Bros" boiled and raw LINSEED OIL.

2 Tons best WHITE LEAD.
10 Cwt. "Black, Yellow, Red and Green PAINTS."
1 Cask "PETTY."

J. W. STREET & Co.
Oct. 25, 1883.

Flour, Meal, Corn, &c.

Ex "Mary Ellen" from New York: 200 Bbls. FLOUR, "Reindeer" and other brands.

25 "CORN MEAL,
200 Bushels CORN.
10 Bbls. MESS PORK, &c.
J. W. STREET & Co.
Oct. 25, 1873.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

WILLIAM R. MOWE, Plaintiff,
AND
JOHN CAMPBELL, Defendant.
A writ of attachment has been issued in this cause.

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews,
Charlotte County, N. B.,
2d. h. Sept., A. D. 1873. } oct 12i

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