

THE JERSEY CITY EXPLOSION.

The Jersey City explosion and fire was more serious in its results than at first it was supposed it would be, and was attended with great loss of life and property. Five bodies have already been taken out, and search is still being made for others. The bar keeper, Milligan, has been arrested on suspicion of arson, but refuses to say anything further than that Dumney, one of the proprietors, and himself closed the place as usual shortly before the explosion occurred. The opinion is gaining ground that the proprietor caused the fire to obtain the insurance, \$8300. Neither enjoys a good reputation, McGee being suspected of incendiarism a short time ago in Whitehall, N. Y., and Dumney having formerly been arrested for keeping an illicit distillery. The authorities are confident of securing both, if they are alive. All the buildings in the neighborhood were severely shaken by the explosion. The entire front of the store on Bath street was blown out. The middle of the street and the opposite sidewalk were covered with broken bottles, glasses and debris from the bar room. The bar was lifted bodily and thrown against the adjoining wall, making an opening through it, completely blocking the passageway and cutting off the only means of exit left to the inmates. Simultaneously with the explosion immense volumes of fire burst forth and all the lower part of the building was in flames. In five minutes after the first explosion another took place, and the east wall was demolished. The ill-fated occupants had no time for escape, so speedily was the spread of the conflagration. The scene of the accident is surrounded by crowds of people, many of whom assist in removing the debris and continuing the search. Mayor O'Neil offers \$500 reward for the arrest of any person suspected of setting the building on fire.

MURDER CASE IN ONTARIO.—The Coroner's jury in the horrible murder case, which occurred some days ago near London, Ontario, returned a verdict of wilful murder against the wife of the murdered man, Campbell, and a man named Koyle, who was in her father's employment, and who was suspected of being her paramour. The evidence against them was not by any means conclusive. Koyle was recognized, but not positively, as the person who bought a pistol similar to that found in Campbell's slant, and the wife was accused because, according to her own account, although a remarkably strong looking woman, she did little or nothing to help her husband, because she bore no marks of violence, and because she did not fly from the house while the murder was being committed, or make any alarm then or some time after. The verdict has had such an effect on the woman that she has confessed that she on that night left the house open for Koyle in order that he might sleep in and murder her husband while he slept. Koyle would have shot him, but the pistol missed fire, and then the woman brought the axe not for her husband to use in his defence, but for Koyle to employ in her husband's murder. Some think it was she herself who used the axe. The body is barbarously mutilated in a way indecipherable, in a shocking manner, and it is said once but an infuriated woman would have so treated it. She has also accused another man, a relative of hers, of having taken part in the murder. She varied her bad story, and she, after the first confession, protested her own innocence. She feigns insanity, and pretends that her husband's spirit visits her. A telegram was sent to her father asking him to go and see her, but he has declined. After she made the confessions she was taken to Koyle's cell in her own room. She was then very quiet in her mind, to all appearances, and only desirous of acquiring her conscience of the terrible secret.

THE CANAL LINE.—This famous line, which is one of the wealthiest in the world, owns a fleet of forty splendid steamships, trading from Liverpool to ports in America and the Mediterranean. Besides these, it owns a number of boats of smaller capacity for the British coasting trade. The substantial character of its ships and the thorough manner in which they are equipped have acquired for this line a world-wide reputation. It has twelve ships running between Liverpool and Boston, and six between Liverpool and Boston, of an average gross tonnage of 2000 tons each. The boats of the latter are the Samaria, Siluria, Malta, Tripoli, Tarrifa and Aleppo. Each ship is thoroughly British in every detail of its aspect and management, and the crews are fine, robust specimens of British sailors. The discipline of the crew from the captain to the cabin boy is admirable. The engines and boilers are wonders of marine architecture and finished in a style characteristic of the best English workmanship. The agent for the line in Boston is Mr. James Alexander, a gentleman whose urbanity, yet prompt and energetic business qualities especially fit him for that responsible position. A steamship on this line arrives in Boston every week, while another leaves for Liverpool. (Boston Post.)

At Philadelphia Mr. F. B. Carpenter, the artist, has begun work on a painting, the subject of which is "The Signing of the Joint High Commission Treaty at Washington." The picture will be four and a half by seven and a quarter feet in size, and the figures will be about half life size. The room in the State Department at Washington in which the Treaty was signed will, of course, be represented with its long table, and the commissioners engaged in deliberation. The central group will be composed of Secretary Fish, in the miniature lotus-ground holding a section of the treaty, and painted in profile; Earl de Grey sitting opposite to him, and both listening intently to Sir Edward Thornton,

who stands pointing to a passage in a book of reference. General Schenck sits at Secretary Fish's right, Judge Nelson at his left, his gray hair coming out in strong relief against a secondary group consisting of Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Lord Tenterden. Judge Hunt sits at General Schenck's right, opposite to Professor Bernard. Senator Williams is at the extreme right end of the table, facing Bancroft Davis, Lord Tenterden, and two secretaries at the extreme left.

A most wonderful microscopic machine is the micro pantograph, constructed by a London inventor. The lower end of the lower lever carries a pencil or tracer connected with it by two equal and parallel links, which is passed by the operator's hand over the design or writing to be copied. The upper end of the lever carries the piece of glass for the reception of the diminished copy. Over the glass is mounted a diamond-pointed downward, which remains stationary while the glass moves under it, the usual process of writing being here reversed. Mechanism is connected with the diamond, by means of which it can be raised or lowered, and also pressed with greater or less force upon the glass, and thus the thick and thin strokes of ordinary writing can be faithfully transferred to the minute copy on the glass.

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37 Park Row, New York.
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The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, AUG. 23, 1871.

Our Schools.

The Press of the Province is once more directing attention to this interesting and important subject. The World and not the Province of New Brunswick alone seems at last to be awakening to a knowledge of the fact, that the first duty of States and individuals equally demanded by self-interest and moral obligation has been in the past thoroughly ignored and neglected; that much of the evil to which humanity is heir, is caused by ignorance all must admit. Equally patent to the intelligent observer is the fact that national poverty is the offspring of national ignorance; and who shall count the "myriads of dead" who have fallen victims to bigotry or prejudice that could exist only where intellectual darkness reigned. How many of the tremendous wars of the past could have been averted had the nations which engaged in them possessed a little more intellectual culture. And on the other side of the question—How many of the conveniences and how much of the comfort and happiness of our hearts and homes is due to increase of knowledge. Is not all of life that is worth having the result of our own or others knowledge.

We have, however, another object in view at present than to attempt to show the advantages of education. Still we do not agree with many other journals in the Province in the opinion which they commonly express, at the head of such articles as this, viz: that all men are so thoroughly awake to the vast importance of education, that any attempt at proving its importance would be but labor thrown away. We believe that the very thing men do want is a good solid dose of proof of the importance of the subject. Much of the indifference in educational matters evinced by our citizens, is due to their ignorance of the great benefits they are at this minute enjoying, and which arise from the labours of a long list of schoolmasters now in their graves. In our opinion no better method of exciting interest in this great question could be adopted, than that of showing pointedly and plainly, to men what comforts, conveniences and advantages they derive from knowledge. Never perhaps was such an important measure passed with so little discussion as our School Bill. This is now to be regretted. By the discussion of such a subject the predilections of its friends are strengthened, and the convictions of its opponents shaken, if not overcome. A great deal depends upon the friends of the measure in the inception and carrying out successfully of the law. In fact if much assistance be given by these voluntarily, we can't see how Free Schools can be established before the 1st of March. Considerable sums of money will be required, which the Trustees must either advance themselves or procure from the friends of the measure. Men must be found too, who without hope of fee or reward will be willing to become personally liable to the Teachers of the Town for a couple of thousand dollars, say. Some one will require to devote a month or two of his time to look after the little petty details. This could all have been avoided, by ordering the election of Trustees in the month of October instead of January. The friends of education must now fill the gap. It is time that some steps were being taken by way of preparation for the great coming event of the 1st January, 1872—the most notable day in New Brunswick history.

The Peak Family of Bell Ringers gave an entertainment in the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, which was largely attended. The performances were entirely satisfactory; Miss Fanny's playing on the staff of bells, Miss Zella's rapid execution and artistic playing on the piano, and Mr. Kelley's imitable imitations on the violin, and his humorous sketches of character, were frequently encored. Taken as a whole the performance was of the very best description.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE between the Paris Crew and Timesiders will come off to-day, wind, and weather suitable. Large parties from nearly every section of the Province will be present, to swell the already immense crowd which has

thronged the City for some days from the United States and Dominion.

TWO NEW LIGHTHOUSES are to be erected in this County, one on Wolf Island, and one at Blis Harbor. John Bolton, Esq. M. P., went down in the "City of St. John" last week, to settle the location of these lights. The work has been let to a Miramichi contractor; the cost of erection will be about \$3,000.

MAP OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—We have received a neatly executed lithograph Map of the Dominion of Canada showing the positions of the Canals constructed by the Government of Canada for connecting the Lakes with the Ocean by the valley of the St. Lawrence, the enlargement and extension of the Canal system recommended by the Canal Commissioners. It has also all the Railways completed and in course of building. The map has been compiled to accompany the letter of the Commissioners to the Secretary of State, by Samuel Keefer, Mem. Inst. C. E.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.
Sir:—Already in several of the Counties of the Province are preparations being made for the inauguration of the New School system. Inspectors are holding public meetings whereat the various peculiarities of the Free System are being fully discussed, and its practical working explained. It is not to be expected that the change from the old to the new can be accomplished in anything like a satisfactory manner, unless preparation be made for its inception. Unfortunately the Bill leaves the preliminary arrangements in the hands of the public in general. Now we know that everybody's business is nobody's business, and the probability is that nothing will be done until the Trustees are elected on the second Thursday in January.

With all due deference to the wisdom and experience of the framers of the measure, we think that they made a very serious error in ordering the election of trustees to take place a fortnight after the bill comes into operation. January is the month during which our schools are filled to overflowing as it were, and we believe that many a lad must lose his years schooling for 1872 unless the public take hold of the matter, and indemnify the press at Trustees for all expenses which they may incur in making the necessary preparations. The months of January, February and March constitute the school year of one-third of our present pupils, and it would be more than a pity that official blundering should cause them to lose what may be to many of them their last chance, but to all a most important opportunity for increasing their knowledge.

We do not believe that any benefit is to be derived from the mere principle of Direct Taxation being substituted for that of voluntary payment. If our Free Schools are to be any better than our present schools, they must become so by perfecting details—by centralization. Division of labour and unity of management. It is to be regretted that our schoolmasters have not ere this spoken out on the subject, as they are in a position to throw much light upon it. Suppose we ask them the question—How is better teaching to be done by the same men under the New than under the Old system? For that is what interests us. Should this meet the eye of any Dominie Sampson, he would confer a great benefit on the subscriber and the community by answering the above question. It is one that is often asked, but never answered now-a-days. If one cannot answer it, perhaps all can.

How about that Teachers Convention you alluded to some time ago. Would not the above be a very suitable subject for the consideration of such an assembly. They have got things now all their own way. Direct Taxation is one of the things that are. The country has been induced to yield this demand of the Dominies, believing that better scholars would be turned out under that system than under the old. Chief Supt., Inspectors and Village Pedagogues have all sworn that this would be the case. By and bye we will be called upon to fix their salaries; all expect an advance. Now we should like to know how much more work they are going to do, so that we can proportion the pay to the work done.

Yours, &c., TAX PAYER.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 15.
Although Dr. Mc Donald, the Superintendent of the Money-Order Bureau, has made arrangements for a postal money order convention between this country and Germany, such a convention cannot go into operation before the first of October, 1872, at which time the contract with the North German Lloyds line of steamers for carrying the mails will expire. It is said the steamship line has been carrying on a system of money-order exchange between the United States and Germany for two years past, and have made sixty thousand dollars per year thereby.

The Secretary of the Treasury explains that his reason for withdrawing the new loan from the market, with the exception of the five per cent. bonds is to enable all efforts to be concentrated upon the latter, and to prevent diversion therefrom by attempting to put the four and four-and-one-half per cent. bonds upon the market. When the five per cent. shall have been subscribed for, the Secretary proposes to put the remainder of the loan on the market.

—Emperor Napoleon has declined to receive an address of welcome which has been proposed to tender him, except at the expressed wish of the British nation.

—The strike at Newcastle, Eng., continues, and many of the striking workmen are emigrating to America.

—The European and North American Railroad between St. John, N. B., and Bangor, Me., is

rapidly approaching completion. There are nine miles of track yet to be laid, the rails and sleepers for which are on the ground.

—Commodore Ashbury's challenge to the New York Yacht Club was forwarded by the steamer Russia from London, on the 12th inst.

The last Royal Gazette, contains the Act to Incorporate the St. Andrews Hotel Company, and the Act to authorize the Town of St. Andrews to aid the St. Andrews Hotel Company.

TEA MEETING.—The young ladies of the Baptist Church at Bay Side, intend holding a Tea Meeting on Wednesday evening, 30th inst., the proceeds to be used for repairs on the church.

TRIAL BY JURY.

An intelligent listener to the evidence given in any cause of importance, very often has his faith in the greatness of the blessing of trial by jury very considerably shaken. Every where we hear the expression "tis all a lottery, and a long and close observation of the various causes which have been tried in the Supreme and County Courts has led me into a secret in the matter of the prizes in this grand lottery, always prosecute, never defend."

Look at the Jurymen, principally men from the country of limited education, some hoary headed, and some with the swan down in the incipient stage, it may be that a few of them are men of intelligence, one or two in the panel. How many of them are physically capable of paying close attention to any subject for one hour, not speak of one day; we believe they can hardly concentrate their attention so as to hear all of a sermon, of half an hour in length. Yet our law compels them to sit there for days and listen to every word that proxy witnesses have to say, very often too, you find a witness who wishes to tell the truth, but his manner would lead a casual observer almost to believe he was telling a falsehood. If we wished to get a model picture of half a dozen miserable human beings, let a photographer step into a court house, and strike the likeness of a jury during the afternoon of the fourth or fifth day of a long trial. Those who have looked at such, or who have been in the box, know just what that picture would be like.

Can it be said then that men in that physical condition, even supposing that they had intellect and will to do justice, would always be able to give a right verdict? There seems to be a sort of mental track over which all incompetent jurymen walk. Trial commences; Plaintiff tells his story in a straightforward way. Jury's mind embraces this as the truth with which everything else must stand comparison. Defendant comes on, tells as straight a story, but jurymen are plumbly every word by Plaintiff's story—finds it far away from that, consequently very far wrong ver plaintiff. He would not have said; if he did not owe him.

The Planet Jupiter has been experiencing lately some changes of visage which are puzzling the astronomers. The surface of the disk is variegated with coloured bands, the nature of which has been long a subject of study. The colours and forms are now changing in an unusual way, showing that there are some movements of a grand character, perhaps somewhat similar to those that have been attracting so much attention in the sun. This new phase of Jovial existence may help astronomers to solve the constitution of that great planet. In the "Journal of Science," of New Haven, Miss Mitchell, of Vassar College, gives a record of some observations made by her in the winter of 1870-71, which are interesting in this connection. At that time, she says, the red tint of the equatorial belt was less marked than in the preceding year, the dark spots were less decided, and the white spots more numerous. She says that in watching the changes of Jupiter's bright, cloudy belts, or its dark bands, one is continually reminded of the changes in the sun's atmosphere. The variations are less, and yet an interval of half an hour shows differing relations. The first satellite she has never seen to enter upon or leave the disk of Jupiter other than as a white, circular object; yet in the centre she has "either lost it or it has changed in shape or colour, becoming elongated toward the polar regions and assuming a reddish-brown hue. The impression made on the observer is that of the interposition of some medium through which it is seen dim and distorted." In other words, this would seem to be some sort of atmosphere of the planet within which it passes, or some exterior envelope behind which it is obscured.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT LYNN.—The jury of inquest summoned by Coroner Phipps to investigate the circumstances attending the death of the young woman named Margaret Willis, who was struck by a passing train at the Boston street railway crossing, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. The jury were of the opinion that similar accidents must occur from time to time, unless some measures are taken to prevent people from walking on the railroad track, or the present rate of speed be very much reduced by all trains running through the city of Lynn.

—Archbishop Manning is one of the most eloquent and popular orators in London. Whenever he is announced to speak, there is found a crowd of the "clere." His worship stands erect before his audience, lets his quick, bright eyes travel over it an instant, and then speaks extemporaneously and slowly in a clear

and most perfectly attuned voice. For a whole hour, sentence after sentence, pregnant with thought, rolls off as if typed from print. Though delicate in appearance, he stoops not the slightest under the weight of more than three-score.

THE TERRIBLE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

London, Aug. 15.—The volcano of Ruwag broke out after a long interval of inactivity. It was preceded by a terrible earthquake, which unroofed dwellings and rent their walls asunder. The eruption was of the most fearful character. Several craters opened around the side of the volcano and continued their action at the same time, the rapidity of the explosion causing a tremendous roar, which was heard all over the neighboring islands. The outbreak was accompanied by a concussion of the sea. A wave forty yards in height issued with lightning speed and swept all human beings, houses, cattle and horses from the island. From every crater proceeded flashes of electric lightning and volumes of smoke. Red hot stones, disrupted fragments of rock and currents of mud were thrown with tremendous force high in the air, and the earth was rent open all around the volcano. Besides covering the whole surface of the island, the matter thrown out accumulated in some places, forming hills several hundred feet in height. Amid a most terrific explosion an island suddenly rose from the sea. Not a single being on the island could be saved.

The health of Queen Victoria is reported by the attending physicians as much improved since yesterday. Her Majesty's condition is now reported favorable, and the anxiety of the members of the royal family has been greatly relieved in consequence.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Company formed recently in Charlottetown for the purpose of establishing communication by steamer between that port and Liverpool, G. B., have sent an order for the building forthwith, of a 2000 ton class iron steamer, to be fitted with all the new improvements. Engines to be built by Napier & Sons, and the vessel to be ready to take a cargo at Glasgow on the 25th March next, so as to be enabled to leave Liverpool in April.

—A carpenter named John McGilvery, a native of Nova Scotia, fell from a new building in Chelsea, Mass., on Monday, breaking his arms and one leg, beside sustaining severe internal injuries.

The Minister of Customs, Hon. S. L. Tilley, we are happy to state, has so far recovered that he has been able to attend to public business. We understand that he intends visiting St. John about a week. His Secretary has been here for some days.

LECTURE.—On Monday evening next, a Lecture will be delivered in the Church Sunday School Room, by W. A. Smith, Esq. Subject: "Words." Their wit and wisdom. The object is to raise funds to furnish the room.

THE BOAT RACE.—It is said that since the armistice commenced to practice on the Kennebecasis, there has been but one moving out of every twelve when the weather was suitable for a race in such boats as are now used. Visitors from all quarters are pouring into the city. (Globe.)

Russia and Prussia are making great military preparations, a French paper believes that war between Prussia and Russia is probable.

The Queen has assented to the Army Regulation Bill.

The Government's course in suppressing the Dublin meeting, was sustained in Parliament by a majority of 53.

Twelve convicts made their escape from Sing Sing prison, N. York, on the 19th, by jumping on board and overpowering the crew of steamer tug, passing the prison wharf. What they did in the woods, and how.

—Hon. John H. Gray, of St. John, N. B., has made application for admission to practice at the Bar of the Supreme Court in British Columbia.

—Hon. Peter Mitchell will be in St. John this week.

—The ironclad "Agincourt," recently ashore at Gibraltar is to be put out of commission, and her commanding officers superseded.

Mr. VandeBilt and other members of the Staten Island Ferry Company, with the Engineers, were charged with manslaughter by the Coroner's jury in the Westfield disaster; and placed under heavy bail.

—We learn that the hay crop in many places is much better than was at first anticipated.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., Mr. Hugh Maxwell, cooper, aged 67, an old and respected resident of this town.

LECTURE!

W. A. SMITH, ESQ., M. A.,

Has kindly consented to deliver his lecture on

"WORDS,"

Their Wit and Wisdom,

in the Church Sunday School Room, on

Monday Evening, Aug. 28.

The proceeds are to be devoted towards furnishing the school room.

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8.

Tickets 12 cents. For sale at the store of G. F. Stokely, J. S. Magge, and at the door.

St. Andrews, Aug. 23, 1871.

GOVERNMENT.
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HIS EXCELLENCY.

ON the recommendation of the Customs, and the provisions of the Customs Act, His Excellency, the Governor, has ordered that the duties on the importation of the Port of St. John, and the duties on the importation of the Port of St. John, be reduced to the rate of 10 per cent.

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Customs De.

Ottawa, 3rd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Governor in Council has ordered that the duties on the importation of the Port of St. John, and the duties on the importation of the Port of St. John, be reduced to the rate of 10 per cent.

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