

Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.
Nothing done by the Commission to day except closing Sanford Fleming's deposition. The first detachment of the Mounted Police leaves for Manitoba next week.
Saturday's "Globe" has an editorial virtually receding from the original charges of selling the charter, and arguing the case on the ground of bribery by the Government during the election. It holds that this is sufficient reason for their overthrow.

London, Sept. 29.
Louisa Mathias is dead.
A Paris special to the London Times says there will assume the sole leadership of the Left in the Assembly.
Bank of England rate was raised to day to 5 per cent.

The insurgent frigates Numancia and Mendez Nunez have left Alicante for Carthagena. The commander of the Numancia admits serious loss of life on his vessel during the bombardment.

The election of the Lord Mayor of London took place to day, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Andrew Lush, at present an Alderman and also a member of Parliament.

New York, Sept. 29.
Yellow fever interments in Memphis, Saturday, 93 for the week, against 128 the week previous.

At Ono, a town in Honduras, foreign consulates have been gutted, American flag insulted, British residents imprisoned, and other outrages committed.

The British steam sloop Molen arrived, and bombarded the town until the prisoners were surrendered and compensation guaranteed.
Gold 112 1/2.

The Horrible Murder of a Woman.

From the examination of the various parts of a woman found in the Thames, it appears that not only was the body decapitated and quartered, the head mutilated, and the skull torn from its covering, but each portion of a limb yet discovered shows that it has been torn out from the joint. There were rumors on Tuesday that the police were on the trail of a harem man whose wife, his usual companion, was missing, but they have not been confirmed. A letter has been picked up near the new meat market, Smithfield, which purports to be a confession of the crime, but wears the appearance of a hoax. It is addressed to the police in London, and contains the following sentences:—"I did the deed. How it came to pass was this—I loved her to adoration, but she did not love me in return, and she loved another instead. When I found that out, I vowed vengeance, and minded firmly to take her life, so that no one else should have her. By the kindness of a friend of mine, a row boat was in readiness for her and me on Thursday night between Richmond and Mortlake. We floated along towards Hammer-smith-bridge at a late hour, and after passing the bridge about five minutes, the devil tempted me and I rose in the darkness, and clasp her as it were fondly around the neck, I gave a tremendous gash with a butcher's knife like a razor, and she fell insensible at the bottom of the boat. In the darkness I finished my bloody work."

A Roman Catholic Pastoral.

The Edinburgh Scotsman's London correspondent writes as follows:—"The Provincial Synod of the Catholic Bishops of England, the fourth since the establishment of the hierarchy having been brought to a close, a pastoral letter, which will be read in all the Catholic Churches in the country next Sunday, has been drawn up and signed by Archbishop Manning and all the Bishops. The pastoral dwells upon the constancy and devotion of the Catholic body surrounded with an atmosphere of unbelief, and passes to the subject of the importance of religious training for all classes, but especially the poor. This leads to an appeal for assistance for the additional seminaries required to a larger number of priests and school teachers. The next topic treated of is the question of mixed marriages. In language of great energy, mixed marriages are altogether condemned, and it is set forth that only in special cases is a dispensation on the point granted, and that only on those conditions—namely "mutual and united promise of the two parties Catholic and non-Catholic, made to the Bishop who grants the dispensation, that the Catholic party shall have perfect liberty to practise the Catholic religion, that all the children born of such marriage shall be brought up in the Catholic faith, and that such marriages shall be solemnized in the Catholic Church alone." The reasons for these conditions, especially the last one, are then given at some length. The condition of the Church in England at present is now dwelt upon:—"In 1850 we were in the beginning of our restoration to order. The walls were raised, but the mortar was yet moist, and the structure had not hardened sufficiently. We have now a system covering the whole land. The Church in England is now so rooted and so fruitful that it needs only time to grow to its fullness."

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. James Sanderson, reporting on the state of the crops, estimates the yield of wheat, taking England generally, to be 20 per cent. under the average. The grain is of good quality and in excellent condition. The yield of the barley crop he estimates at 15 per cent. over the average, and the oat crop at ten per cent. under the average. The bean and pea crops are remarkably good, especially in the North and Midland counties. The bean crop especially has escaped the attack of the fly, and will probably prove to be 15 per cent. over the average. A very large area has been planted with potatoes, and the crop is singularly regular and promises a large yield. Turnips and mangold are singularly

promising; there is scarcely a failure to be seen, while the crop generally, irrespective of light or heavy manuring, good or bad farming, is everywhere luxuriant.

WHAT IS IT?—"A snake in the sky" is now troubling the people of the southwest the Fort Scott Kansas Monitor telling of a huge serpent which seemed to encircle the sun's disc as it rose above the horizon; and the Bondham (Tex.) Enterprise reporting the sight seen by several terrified men on a farm at Honey Grove, in this wise:—"The air serpent seemed to be as large and long as a telegraph pole, of a yellow striped colour, and to float along in the cloud without any effort, coiling itself up, turning over, thrashing forward its huge head as if striking at something, and displaying all the manoeuvres of a genuine snake."

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 1, 1873.

International Arbitration.

The Committee of the Peace Society have issued an address referring to the recent debate in the House of Commons on International Arbitration, in which they say:—"The question now arises, What is to be our course for the future? The answer is at hand. Far from being content with the success we have achieved, we must regard it rather only as a vantage ground from which to start forward for greater and more vigorous exertions. We must first of all avail ourselves of the attention awakened by our Parliamentary victory to scatter broadcast in the public mind the seed for further interest and sympathy. Perhaps, for the moment, we cannot do better than give as wide a circulation as possible to the full report of the discussion in the House of Commons, which has been prepared and issued by the committee. Another important point to be considered by the friends of peace is the near approach of a general election. It will be of the utmost importance that the practical measures for which they are contending, such as non intervention, systematic arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, and the mutual reduction of armaments which are so terrible an incubus on the moral and material well-being of nations, should have a prominent place given to them among the topics to be pressed on the attention of Parliamentary candidates. With a view to this service, we earnestly urge upon our friends not to allow any of their organizations to decay, but rather to strengthen and extend them every way. But there is another sphere of action open to the friends of peace. The recent event in the House of Commons has excited extraordinary interest in foreign countries, as is evidenced by the cordial greetings which Mr. Richard has received from France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, and the United States, and by the discussion to which it has given rise in the Continental and American journals. It is clear that the subject has thus been lifted into general notice, and that the minds of multitudes throughout the civilized world are more prepared than they ever were before for inquiry and consideration at least, which are the first steps to conviction."

The School Question.

is being again agitated, or more correctly speaking, is being pushed on with vigor for the agitation has never ceased but has been quietly carried forward by the friends of the cause. The opponents have contended for, "separate schools," with just such books as may be approved—and not those furnished by the Board of Education. If the following paragraphs copied from the "Daily News," whose editor is a member of the Government and Board of Education, are correct, and we have no reason to doubt them, and if adopted by the Government, then the first step would be taken to return to the old system, and all the expense, turmoil, and exertions to establish Free Schools, will have been expended in vain. The excellent work of the new School Law, is apparent to every unprejudiced mind, and commends itself to all who desire that the rising generation should receive a good common school education, without reference to class or creed. Concession now, will simply be defeat. Nail the colours to the mast, and stand by them while there is a free school advocate in the land.

"That the Christian Brothers and Sisters should be licensed to teach in the public schools on successfully passing an examination, conducted in a special manner, in which test papers furnished by the Board of Education, to be filled in by the candidates, should be certified by their Bishop as having been written by the parties thus professionally examined; that to the schools taught by Christian Brothers and Sisters, thus licensed, the Catholic parents should be permitted to send their children from any part of the city in which they happen to reside; and that, in such schools, there should be used no books objected to by the Roman Catholic clergy, while that for instruction in subjects on which any books deemed objectionable have been furnished by the Board of Education, the books of the Christian Brothers should be used."

The "News" adds:—"It was not promised that if these proposals were favorably entertained, the appeal to the Judicial Committee to the Privy Council would be abandoned or that the war against our noble Free School system would not be hereafter renewed. The interview was, we understand, very courteously conducted on both sides, and, of course, the proposals or demands made will be considered by a full Council."

Mr. Stephen Connolly, a native of St. Andrews, but for upwards of a quarter of a century, a resident of Massachusetts, paid a visit to his St. Andrews and St. George friends during the past week. Mr. Connolly, like most New Brunswickers who reside in the States, is doing well, as

a Builder and Mason. Time has made but little change in his looks.

THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE was opened yesterday. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Advanced Schools have taken possession of their respective rooms, which were well filled with scholars. When we entered the senior Trustee, Mr. Hulseway, was addressing the pupils, in his usual happy manner, pointing out the advantages they now enjoyed of large, well finished, and ventilated rooms, urging them to renewed diligence, and hoping that they would not disfigure the rooms, but keep them neat. Mr. Stevenson and Mr. O'Neill, his co-Trustees, also spoke words of encouragement, and the Rev. Mr. Lockhart, addressed them in some well chosen observations, congratulating the Trustees on accomplishing so much with the limited means at their command, and under such adverse circumstances.

We understand that it was announced on Sunday last, that there is a prospect of a new Teacher being appointed for the Catholic school, or more properly speaking for the school lately taught by Mr. Meagher.

The Bank of British North America closed its agency in St. Andrews on Tuesday, to the regret of the business portion of the community. The local agent, J. S. Carnegie, Esq., by his attentive and obliging manner in the Bank, made many friends, and while a resident of the town, was respected by all classes. We are pleased to learn that his removal to New York has been a step in advance in his business. He carries with him, the best wishes of his many friends here for his prosperity.

The King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel, has been visiting the Courts of Austria and Germany, and was received with great state ceremony. From what we can gather, His Majesty's visit was prompted from a fear of the designs of the Papal Court, and the possible future intentions of France. The pilgrimages lately inaugurated in France, have spread to England. Italy looks upon this movement as a menace to her peace, and the Austrian and German Empires view them in a similar light, and are preparing to resist any encroachments on their liberties. From this it appears, that Victor Emmanuel's visit had a political and religious significance, which affects the peace of Europe.

IRON FOUNDRY.—Messrs. Andrew Lamb, James Cokely and James Hickey, have formed a partnership to carry on the Foundry and blacksmith business, in the establishment recently occupied by Mr. John Watson, from whom they have leased it. They intend to carry on the foundry business in all its branches as heretofore, and will furnish stoves, mill, ship, and railroad work, ploughs and other farming implements of modern style and well finished, at as low prices as can be had elsewhere. As a mechanical genius, Mr. Lamb has no superior in the Province; Mr. Cokely has had charge of the moulding shop and smelting, for several years, and Mr. Hickey has a general knowledge of the foundry business. We bespeak for the new firm an extensive patronage, as we desire to encourage home industry. The firm have made several changes and improvements in the foundry, and are prepared to fill orders at short notice, on reasonable terms. We wish them abundant success.

WARM DAY.—Sunday last, 28th Sept., was one of the finest and warmest days for many weeks. The heat was oppressive, and reminded one of a hot day early in August. The mornings and evenings, however, are much cooler than they were a month ago; the weather is all that could be desired by the agriculturist.

NEW BRUNSWICK SCENERY.—Persons visiting St. John, N. B., would be amply repaid by visiting Climo's American Gallery of Art, 60 Germain St., where can be seen some of the finest stereoscopic specimens of New Brunswick Scenery, and which are sold at a very low figure. Strangers are particularly requested to inspect the art rooms.

Z. Chipman, Esq., was here during the past week; his trip to Europe, has in a great measure established his health.

MINISTERS' salaries in New Hampshire often are less than \$500 than more. Old Dr. A., in the town of —, Hillsborough County, prior to the war only received \$300, on which he had to support his family and keep a horse. The war increased the cost of living so much his parishioners had a sudden fit of liberality, and voted to increase his salary to \$400, of which he was informed by old Deacon C. — one evening, who was amazed because Dr. A. did not seem overjoyed. Next Sunday, after his sermon, old Dr. A. — laid aside his glasses and surveyed the congregation with tears in his eyes. He thanked them in touching language for their great generosity, etc., but said he had slept on it, thought of it night and day, and had come finally to the conclusion to decline it, for three reasons: First—he was not worthy of any more salary; second, they could not afford to pay any more; but third, and mainly, it was as much as he could possibly do to collect \$300, and if he had to collect \$400 more, it would be too hard work, and more than he could possibly do and preach.

A remarkable instance of prudence misplaced occurred winter before last at Frankfort, Kentucky. Cincinnati was deeply interested in the success of a railroad bill, to which a determined opposition was manifested by other interests. A secret meeting of Cincinnati capitalists was called. Twenty thousand dollars were subscribed and paid in at once to be used "where it would do the most good" with the Kentucky Legislature. The money

was placed in the hands of B. —, a well known citizen of Cincinnati, and thus "staked" he went to Frankfort, and remained there in close communion with the Legislature until his bill was most disastrously defeated. Upon returning to Cincinnati he called the subscribers of the fund together and reported his action.

"Well, B. —," asked one of his friends, "did you distribute all of the money?"

"Not a dollar of it, Sir. Here it is, every cent. The members were willing enough to take it, but 'they would not give receipts,' and I was not coming back without either the money or vouchers for it."

DR. CUMMING ON THE CONFESSIONAL.—Dr. Cumming addressed a large audience in Newbury Town Hall, lately, on the confessional. The doctor criticised the conduct of those clergymen who are endeavoring to Romanize the Church of England. He appealed for aid for the Protestant Reformation Society, reminding his auditory that there is nothing more certain than that Romanism is rising in England like an advancing tide. He is no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but he concluded that we are on the verge of a tremendous conflict, and that the whole army of Roman Catholics is preparing to replace the Pope of Rome on his throne. He hoped God would spare the life of Count Bismarck, who was a noble character, and that Germany, and perhaps Russia, would join England in the struggle against the Papal attempt. He did not claim to be able to perceive the future better than others, but he read his Bible, and he saw gathering the clouds of a terrible conflict which he hoped would be the last, before there broke upon the world the everlasting sunshine, joy, and peace which were the best age of all mankind.

Louis Wagner, the Isles of Shoals murderer, was sentenced to be hanged. Notwithstanding the proof of his guilt was established, he stated in a positive manner, and appealed in solemn tones to his Maker, that he was in no way of the awful crime. Wagner is a native of Prussia, and emigrated to the United States seven years ago.

The editor of the "Aroostook Pioneer" accused Mr. Stikney of the "Sunrise," who is Postmaster at Presque Isle, with having robbed his office; and afterwards was obliged to retract the untrue statement.

SHIPWRECKS.—The Emigration Commissioners have made out an interesting statistical list of casualties to emigrant ships during the last twenty one years. For that period 15,057 ships were sent to sea, with 4,741,669 persons on board. Out of these, fifty nine vessels were lost, and 4,986 lives, or one tenth of one per cent. of the whole number that sailed. Probably the greater proportion of loss was in the earlier years, for which the figures were taken. This may be inferred from the fact that between 1854 and 1865, 2,040 persons were swallowed up by the sea, and the vessels carrying them were never heard from afterwards, while a large number included in the regular list of disasters also went down. During the last eight years these mysterious disappearances have not happened 4, and the fact is doubtless owing in large measure to the stauncher vessels in which emigrants have been carried. There may not have been any better seamanship, but there has been less foundering far out at sea, and the ratio may be made still more favorable to ocean transit should Mr. Pinnall and his humane coadjutors succeed in carrying out their reforms fully. The Emigrant Board chartered 853 ships during the twenty one years, which took out 312,525 passengers. Four vessels of this number were wrecked, and only 543 lives were lost, a very creditable showing considering the risks run.

A GIRL'S HEAD CUT OFF AT A LEVEL CROSSING.—A sad accident has occurred at Tarnworth. A Mrs. Booth had been to Cannon Chase, with her two daughters, to see the manoeuvres. On returning home they, by some mistake, got into an excursion train at Rugeley, which did not stay at Lichfield, and brought them on to Tarnworth. At the latter station, when crossing the line from the platform to the down, it is supposed in the confusion she did not observe the down express from Rugby, which passed Tarnworth a little after eight o'clock. The crash was very great, and the express came upon the people causing great consternation, but all managed to get out of the way except Mrs. Booth's youngest daughter, named Lucy Ann, a fine girl, six years of age. The train struck her on the head, completely cutting the upper part away, and hurled it a distance of twelve yards, when it was picked up, with its beautiful tresses of auburn hair still attached. The body fell at the feet of Mrs. Booth, death, of course, being instantaneous. The mother, endeavoring to save her child, came in contact with the express with her hand, which was badly lacerated, and had one of the bones broken.

CERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A curious story of an accident from a needle comes from San Francisco. While a child four years old was playing on the floor it uttered a cry, and the mother on examination found the end of a large needle protruding through the skin about two inches above the knee; but at that moment the child moved his leg and she lost sight of it. A physician was summoned and a deep cut made where the needle had entered, but without finding it, and not until a fourth cut was it discovered—lying on the bone of the knee, against the cap. During the operation the child was kept two hours under the influence of ether.

MARRIED.

At St. Andrews, on the 28th Sep. by the Rev. E. Doyle, P. P. St. George, Mr. Elijah Frazer, to Miss Sarah Hinds, both of the Parish of St. George.

DIED.

On the 29th Sept., of scarlet fever, Maggie, aged 5 years and 7 months, daughter of Mr. Joseph Shaw.

At Chamcook, on the 1st inst., after a protracted illness of consumption, Martha, aged 27 years, third daughter of Mr. Robert and Clarissa Townsend.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 22, Broadbill, P. Brit, Boston, oil, &c., Railway Co.

23, E. Bowley, Murchie, Portsmouth, ballast, R. Ross.

Martha, Simon, St. Stephen, meal &c., 29, Greta, St. John, Pembroke, ballast, Master.

Pointer, Tatton, Portland, gen. cargo.

Sept. 26, Daisy, Maloney, Portland, 2200 Sleepers, R. Ross.

DEPARTED.

Sept. 26, Daisy, Maloney, Portland, 2200 Sleepers, R. Ross.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

WILLIAM R. MOWE, Plaintiff,

AND JOHN CAMPBELL, Defendant.

A writ of attachment has issued in this cause.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, Charlotte County, N. B., Oct 1 25.

20th Sept., A. D. 1873.

Privy Council Office.

Ottawa, 29th Aug., 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue and under the provisions of the 1st Section of the Act passed in the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intitled "An Act to amend and consolidate and to extend to the whole Dominion of Canada the Law respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian Produce" has, by order in Council of this date, been pleased to designate the following (which is to say, Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London and Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; St. John in the Province of New Brunswick; and Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia; as cities at and for which it is expedient to appoint inspectors of the following articles of Canadian Produce, viz: Flour and Meal, Wheat and other grains, Beef and Pork, Potatoes and Peas, Pickled Fish and Fish-Oil, Butter, Leather and Raw Hides and Petroleum, W. A. HILMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

\$100 REWARD.

THE above reward is offered to any person who will give information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who broke into the Hall of the Royal Charlotte Lodge of B. T., of Boacabe, on Sunday night, 7th, and broke the furniture, and stole the funds of the Lodge. By order, PATRICK McLAUGHLIN, Secretary.

Boacabe, Sept. 17, 1873.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to Parliament for Private Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the Rules of the two Houses of Parliament, (which are published in full in the "Canada Gazette") to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the "Canada Gazette," and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the Papers containing the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office of each House.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the first three weeks of the Session.

ROBERT LEMOINE, Clerk of the Senate.

ALFRED PATRICK, Clerk of the House of Commons.

sep 17 2m

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