

## Telegraphic News.

Washington, Feb. 10.

In a debate in the Senate yesterday, Senator Edmunds moved a resolution asking of the President information relative to the alleged intention of Great Britain to revoke the Treaty of Washington. He showed that the United States must stand by it.

It is believed in some quarters in Great Britain that the Convention will not award the full amount of damages claimed therefore some parties here are anxious that the American statement should be modified to meet this alternative in the assessment of damages. [Globe.]

Ottawa, Feb. 10.

The annual returns from the fisheries have been received by the Department. They show a general prosperity in the whole, but it is especially noticeable in the Maritime Provinces, where there has been a marked increase. The condition of the fisheries appears to be unusually prosperous. The value of the fish taken for commerce may be roughly set down as follows:—Nova Scotia, \$5,100,000; Quebec, \$1,100,000; New Brunswick, \$1,185,500; Ontario, \$193,500. This statement shows a very large increase in the produce of the fisheries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In the former province it amounts to upwards of one million of dollars. It will thus be seen that the total value of these fisheries, not including the value of the local consumption exceeds seven and a half million of dollars. The Ways and Means Committee will probably report a bill reducing the revenue from fisheries of millions of dollars.

The son of Minister Washburne has been appointed second Secretary to the French Legation.

The General Amnesty Bill has been indefinitely postponed.

Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 5.

Five powder mills belonging to the Miami Powder Company, located between Xenia and Yellow Springs on the little Miami Railroad, exploded this forenoon. Five men were killed and another missing is supposed to have perished. The ground is strewn with timbers and debris for half a mile around. At Yellow Springs hundreds of windows were demolished. The city was considerably shaken sending the inhabitants into the streets in great alarm.

The British schooner Lark, captured and towed into Manzanilla, belongs in Jamaica. She was on her way to Coymans when the storm drove her on the Cuban coast, where she was seized on suspicion of being a blockade runner. The captain and crew were placed in jail but released on bail at the instance of the British Consul. The Spanish Admiral is convinced the Lark is not a blockade runner.

A despatch from the Pacific Railroad says a train loaded with provisions furnished by the Government is en route from Fort Steele to Percy for the passengers Superintendent Sickles is at Lookout Station with a force of men. He reports that the cuts are full of snow and that it is useless to work while the wind blows. Despatches from points west of Rawlins station report that provisions are becoming short.

London, Feb. 12.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Sandringham to day for Windsor. When they arrived they received the plaudits of a large assembly.

There has been a terrible storm the past few days off the southern coast of Ireland. Three vessels (names unknown) foundered off Ballycotton, and the crews perished.

A report prevails throughout London this afternoon that the London Mayor and Governor General of India were killed at Port Blair Andaman Islands. The influence of the report is already felt on Stock Exchange. The prices of all securities are affected by India affairs. The authority for the report is not yet traced.

Madrid, Feb. 12.

It is probable that the Radicals will refuse to vote in the elections for Cortes.

New York, Feb. 12.

Brigham Young has been quite ill for the past three days. His strength is failing rapidly.

Passengers on delayed western trains are not sufficiently supplied with provisions. Much sickness and suffering reported.

Gold 110 1/2.

Duke Alexis has arrived at New Orleans. The work of empanelling a jury to try Stokes commenced to day in the Oyer and Terminer Court.

President Grant is said to express his gratification at the temperate tone of the American press on the Treaty question. He anticipates no serious difficulties, but in any event the United States of America, in honor to herself, cannot be used as an instrument in the hands of any foreign Ministry to shield itself against embarrassments arising from local political division.

The British Parliament opened on Tuesday. The Speech from the Throne alludes to the Alabama question as follows:—

The arbitrators appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama Claims held their first meeting at Geneva. The cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by America, large claims were included which were understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the government of the United States.

Rev. Nathan Sheppard is in London, soliciting aid for the Chicago University, an institution which was wholly untouched by the fire, and is in precisely the same condition now as previously. The attempt to take advantage of the sympathy felt in England for

the real sufferers by soliciting aid for an institution which did not lose a dollar in the fire, is something very like fraud, and we are glad to notice that the Chicago press condemns it in no measured terms.

## The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, FEB. 14, 1872.

It is apparent from the tone of the leading United States papers, that the demands of the American Government laid before the Geneva Conference, are excessive, and will be modified. That more has been asked than they have a right to claim, is admitted by portions of their own Press. It is probable that the case as presented by the American Government will either be amended or withdrawn, as the claims are preposterous. The cable despatch states that "Chief Justice Cockburn, Counsel for Great Britain at the Geneva Conference, says that England must recede from the Treaty of Washington, leaving America to decide between a new Treaty and War." This of course is the Chief Justice's opinion expressed in the language of the frame of the American despatch, and should be taken "cum grano salis."

THE SCHOOLS.—Mr. R. H. DAVIS has been appointed Teacher of No. 1 Advanced School vice Mr. D. B. Whyte. Mr. Davis comes highly recommended as a competent and careful teacher. The Trustees indicated him into his charge on Monday morning last, after having divided the classes between him and the former teacher Miss Agnes Algar. One of the Trustees, Mr. Hatheway addressed the scholars in a pleasing and encouraging manner, pointing out to them the privileges they possessed in obtaining an education, the necessity of their paying attention to their studies, and a proper deportment both in the School and out of it. He hoped the Trustees would receive a good report of them from their Teachers, where they next visited the school, and trusted they would diligently prepare themselves for the Examination which will take place in a few short months. Mr. Davis then commenced his duties. The Trustees have had upwards of forty new desks made which are now in use, and they purpose making some alterations in the school room.

In the afternoon they visited Miss Smith's, Miss Morrison's, and Mr. Meagher's Schools, which were all full and the pupils getting along nicely with their studies. Owing to increased applications the Trustees have been obliged to open another Primary School. Indeed the Trustees have been busily engaged in perfecting arrangements for the successful working of the Schools since their advent to office.

### The Free School Act.

We publish the Report of Sir John A. McDonald, Minister of Justice, on the Free School Act, in which he advises the Governor General, to sanction the law, and leave it to its operation. The objections which the opponents to the law raised, and forwarded to the Privy Council, were so frivolous, that they could not be entertained nor did any of its friends ever believe they would be. The law is working well, and it is improbable that it will be repealed. The following is the Report:—

Numerous petitions to His Excellency the Governor General from the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick most respectfully signed have been received praying that the Act, cap 21, entitled "An Act relating to Common Schools," be disallowed.

The grounds upon which this prayer is based are—

1st. That the Act will greatly destroy or greatly diminish the educational privileges which Catholics enjoyed at the time of the passing of the British North American Act and subsequently.

2nd. That the pecuniary grants hitherto made to the Graded Schools have been taken away, although to these grants Catholics may in most cases be fairly regarded as having a prescriptive right.

Now the Provincial Legislatures have exclusive power to make laws in relation to education, subject to the provisions of the 93rd clause of the British North American Act. Those provisions apply exclusively to the denominational, separate or dissentient schools; they do not in any way affect or lessen the power of such Provincial Legislatures to pass laws respecting the general educational system of the Province.

The Act complained of is an Act relating to Common Schools, and the Acts repealed by it apply to Parish, Grammar, Superior and Common Schools.

No reference is made in them to separate, dissentient or denominational schools, and the undersigned does not on examination find that any statute of the Province exists establishing such special schools.

It may be that the Act in question may operate unfavorably on the Catholics or on other religious denominations, and if so it is for such religious bodies to appeal to the Provincial Legislature, which has the sole power to grant redress.

As, therefore, the Act applies to the whole school system of New Brunswick, and is not specially applicable to denominational schools, the Governor General has in the opinion of the undersigned no right to intervene.

As to the second objection respecting pecuniary grants those must of course be under the annual supervision of the Legislature which has the sole power to deal with the public funds, unless by enactment those grants have been conferred for a special period by an Act of the Legislature.

In such case the grant might be considered in the nature of a contract and the repeal might be held to be a breach of that contract.

The undersigned does not find that any such

statutory contract has been made. Under the circumstances he is therefore of opinion that no other course is open to the Governor General than to allow the Act to go into operation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.  
January 20th, 1872.

It appears from the "Farmer," that Charles McPherson, Esq., M. P., has gone to England in the interests of the River du Loup Railway Company, and not as Emigrant Agent of the Government. He has received instructions to bring out men to work on the Railway, and to offer inducements in the shape of free grants of land, as well as liberal wages. The efforts to make political capital out of Mr. McPherson's absence, next Session, will like some other attempts prove abortive.

The "Telegraph" last week had some well timed and telling advice to its correspondents. It recommends them among other things to state "facts," or in other words to confine themselves to truth, when sending information for its columns. It is probable that the editor has found out recently that information furnished, to speak mildly was not genuine, a fact persons residing in the locality where it was written, know full well.

We learn that two new vessels have recently been purchased in Boston and are expected here this week; another at St. George, which, with one about being built at the point, will add considerably to the tonnage of the port.

LECTURE.—Last evening Edward Willis, M. P., editor of the "Daily News," delivered a lecture in the Church Sunday School room, on "The Eminent Statesmen of the Nineteenth Century." The room was filled with an attentive audience, and a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Willis, for his eloquent and interesting lecture.

His Honor Judge Stevens delivered his lecture in the Sunday School Room on Wednesday evening last, to a well filled house. The lecture was highly applauded and the audience much pleased.

THE REV. PETER KEAY, A. M. will deliver a Lecture in the Scotch Church, on Thursday evening, on "The Life of the Rev. Thomas Scott." Seats free.

WE notice that Mr. Hartt, is busily engaged in his Lobster Factory, preparing for next season's operations. The thorough manner in which the lobsters are prepared and canned, has secured for him large orders for the present year.

CONCERT.—Mr. and Mrs. Butler will give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert in Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next. Notices in American papers, and letters from St. George, where they gave two entertainments a few evenings ago, speak in commendatory terms of their performance as violinists. Mr. Butler's powers on the violin, are reported to be very fine.

NEW FOUR DOLLAR NOTES.—The Bank of British North America is issuing \$4 notes from a new plate. The Royal Arms are at the head; on the right is "Justice" seated with scales and sword, and on the left is "Ceres," also seated with sickle, wheat, sheaf, &c. The word word four is printed in green ink. They are in general circulation in this vicinity.

A Missionary Meeting was held in the Methodist Church on Monday evening last, which was largely attended. Rev. Messrs. McKewen, Dutcher, Smith and Pittblado addressed the meeting in appropriate speeches. A respectable amount was collected in aid of Foreign Missions.

The proposed Scull Race between Fulton of the "Paris Crew," and Brown of Halifax, is all up. The Halifax people presented so many obstacles, and their demands were so unreasonable that the race for the present is unlikely to take place.

BALLOON'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—The March number of Balloon's Magazine is issued, and a careful examination of its contents shows us that it is one of the most useful monthlies for amusing the public. There is such a variety in its contents, that every one can find some article that will please them. Boys will delight in the sea yarns and adventures, ladies in the love stories, gentlemen in the historical tales, and the sentimental in the poetry.

Balloon's Magazine contains 100 pages of reading matter, yet it is sold for only fifteen cents per copy, or \$1.50 per year; the cheapest publication in the country. Yet in the face of all this, the publishers give some of the best premiums that were ever offered for clubs of subscribers. Send for a list and see. Thomas & Talbot, publishers, 63 Congress Street, Boston.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN UTAH sounds incongruous. We have been always under the impression that the Mormon system degraded and enslaved women, and find it hard to reconcile their possession of the ballot and their social status with the idea that woman suffrage is the one thing needful for their elevation. The popular idea of the subjection of Mormon women does not agree with a despatch, which says that hundreds of Mormon women voted at an election in Salt Lake City for delegates to a convention in favor of the

admission of Utah as a State, and General Connor and other Gentiles were elected. The Saints must teach their women better than to vote for Gentiles, or else deprive them of their suffrage. [Telegraph.]

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT has been 'advised' a stage between England and the United States by the action of an important meeting of American publishers in New York, held Tuesday, when the draft of an act to grant copyright to foreign authors was discussed. Mr. Appleton's plan, which was fully explained in our columns a few days ago, was finally adopted.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR.—In your paper of the 7th inst., I read with much satisfaction the letter of "Rate Payer," who in mild but forcible language warned those restless individuals that a continuance in the future of their course in the past, would no longer be submitted to by a people now thoroughly aroused to their evil intentions. The vote of the ratepayers on the 11th inst., was the "hand-writing on the wall,"—let them heed the warning in time.

I learn with pleasure that the Trustees have succeeded in securing the services of a competent Teacher for the School abandoned by Mr. Whyte, and it was opened on Monday; the general opinion, I think, is, that in the change the community has made a gain. In no district in the Province did a better feeling exist than in this; but for one or two troublesome spirits the harmony would have remained unimpaired; their influence in any shape is gone, and all I desire is, that they may return to their native obscurity.

Feb. 13.

ANOTHER RATE PAYER.

### SUMMARY.

It is reported that Mr. O'Brien, telegraph operator at St. George, is likely to be appointed Postmaster, vice Mr. Knight, who has resigned the office.

The Hon. John McAdam was here on Monday evening.

The weather is becoming spring like; the snow is fast melting on the streets, and the buds on trees beginning to swell.

INTER NOS.—Mr. Speaker: Doubtless, I am one of the oldest members of this honorable Assembly; I have stood the brunt for years, years, Mr. Speaker. I am no chicken now, Sir, and I may say, that I am not too bashful to admit that I wear the spurs; be kind enough to set opposite my name S., and sit down amid rapturous applause; all was calm and peaceful again, but such tranquility was not to reign supreme, for in a moment, ere, in the twinkling of a moment, some of Her Majesty's bullion was brought to bear which rendered competition useless.

THE "MONITOR TIMES" says that Mr. Whyte recently teacher of No. 1 advanced School in this Town, has been engaged to take charge of the Westmorland Grammar School, located at Shediac.

The Yarmouth barque "Manitoba" lost, we learn from the Herald, was insured for \$24,000. Among the persons lost were the Captain's wife Mrs. Durkee and two children.

Because a Fort Wayne woman kept her bed long poison on the same shelf with her preserves, she don't have to mend her Johnny's pants any more.

Direct communication between Norway and America will be opened on the first of April by a line of new Norwegian steamers, running to New York.

Albert A. Rodgers a clerk in the Western Union telegraph office in Boston, has absconded with between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

A convention of delegates from all the Catholic Temperance Societies in the United States is to assemble at Baltimore on the 22nd of February, to take steps for the formation of a National Catholic Temperance Union.

February, having twenty-nine days this year, begins and ends on the same day of the week. This is a way it has every 14th year, and in that respect it has the advantage of all the other months of the year.

A Michigan paper thus delicately announces the death from a "non explosive," "Mrs. Maria Framley gave up the habit of using kerosene for kindling fires on Tuesday last."

"Good bye, Liberty," was the melodramatic expression of a gentleman who stood on the tail of a train of cars as it passed from New Brunswick into Maine the other day.—It appears that he had been robbed of a bottle of brandy by a U. S. Customs official.

It is not uncommon to see 450 passengers at McAdam Junction Station at one time.

Mr. Willard White, who was attacked with the small pox eight or ten days ago, died this morning, at his residence, at the Union Mills. He leaves a wife and several small children.—[Calais Advertiser.]

The dead letters returned to Washington last year contained \$3,000,000.

Twelve million pounds of wool have been exported from California during the past nine months.

The fish trade of New England amounts to \$10,000,000 a year.

The American press almost universally demands of Congress the immediate repeal of the income tax.

A steamer is reported to be coming from Philadelphia to land with oysters which are to be taken to England.

Five thousand eight hundred and fifty Illinois soldiers were killed during the war of the rebellion and 13,412 died of disease, making the proportions of deaths to the enlistments one to six.

The Nova Scotia Legislature will meet on the 22nd inst. for the despatch of business. The Government rely on a working majority of ten, exclusive of the "independent" members. It is supposed that the choice of speaker will lie between Hon. J. C. Troop, of Annapolis, ex speaker, and W. B. Desbrisay, Esq., of Lunenburg.

MANITOBA.—From first page.

Ordinate cereals, Oats, Barley, Rye, Potatoes, &c., follow wheat, growing 5 degrees beyond wheat in the McKenzies river valley to the Arctic circle. Barley yields enormous returns in Manitoba, with a weight of from 50 to 55 lbs. a bushel. Oats thrive well. Potatoes are particularly successful, unsurpassed in quality and the yield remarkably prolific. Turnips, carrots, &c. do nearly as well as potatoes. Cabbages attain enormous size as do also cauliflowers, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c. Fruit culture has not been tried. Wild fruits strawberries, currants, raspberries, cranberries, &c., abound and are very fine. Some young farm-use Apple trees have been imported from Montreal and are doing well. Flax and Hemp where tried, are of excellent quality.

For raising cattle and horses, Manitoba is equal to Illinois, for sheep raising superior. The beef and mutton are of superior excellence. The richness and luxuriance of the native grasses, the great extent of uncultivated land affording a wide range of pasture, and the remarkable dryness and healthfulness of the winter, make Manitoba peculiarly fitted for stock raising and wool growing. Since the introduction of sheep 40 years ago into Red River, no case of disease attacking them has been heard of. Well fed ewes give fleeces of from 2 to 3 1/2 lbs., and wethers 6 to 8 lbs., of wool of good quality.

The liability to frosts is not greater than in many parts of Ontario, and the peculiar dryness of the atmosphere allows a much lower range of the temperature without injury to vegetation than in milder climates. From a meteorological register for 1869, kept by the Hon. Mr. Gawn, we find that in that year the ice broke up on the 8th of April, and on the 25th wheat was sown. On the 20th of June strawberries were ripe. Reaping was commenced on the 24th of August, and finished on the 15th September. The climate is subject to sudden changes, there being a great variety of climate in the Province. But the crops are sure and the quality good. The winters are healthful and invigorating. The mean for the three months is 62° 85°. In April it rises to 33° and in May to 55°. The winter climate grows rapidly milder as we go westward.

The Saskatchewan valley has the climate of Ontario, with one third less mean depth of snow. Buffalo's winter on the prairie grasses up as high as Lake Athabasca, and the horses of the settlers run at large and grow fat on the grasses they pick up in the woods and bottoms.

The summer mean is higher than that of Northern Illinois, Northern New York or Ontario. The average snow fall is about six inches a month. This falls in small quantities and is rarely blown into drifts. With the new year comes the extreme cold of the winter, the mercury ranging from 15 to 40 below zero, for a few days, but this severity is much softened by the brilliancy of the sun and the stillness of the air. The atmosphere is dry, with bright cloudless days, and serene star light nights. While the fall of snow is less than in Ontario, the rain fall during the summer months is considerably greater.

The dryness of the air, the character of the soil, the almost total absence of fog or mist, and the brilliancy of the sunlight conspire to make the climate one of great salubrity. Fevers and consumption are almost unknown, and epidemics have never prevailed. The schools are excellent. There are 23 churches of the different denominations.

As a rule, the early spring is the best time for emigration. June is the best month for breaking wild land, especially prairie. Potatoes may be dropped into the furrow and covered by the plough with the tough sod, and turnip seeds sown on the freshly turned soil and slightly covered. The immigrant should bring with him a supply of provisions, and the cattle he may require. Settlers can obtain free grants of 160 acres, on certain conditions. They can go to Manitoba either by the United States or by the Northern Railway from Toronto over what is known as the Dawson route.

DEATH OF GEO. KERR, ESQ.—We learn with deep regret that this gentleman died on Sunday last, at his temporary residence, in the State of Georgia, U. S., in his 66th year. The deceased gentleman was for many years a representative of this County in the Provincial Legislature, where he used his talents in furthering the best interests of the people. His death will be universally regretted by the people of Miramichi, who regarded him as one who had the welfare of his country at heart.—Last fall the deceased removed to Georgia, but the sea being wet and cold, his death, though not altogether unexpected, has taken place sooner than was anticipated. We understand that Mr. Wm. Horton, of St. John, has gone to Georgia to bring home the remains for interment here. The news only reached us as we were going to press last night, in consequence of which we are unable to enter into particulars.—[Advocate.]

THE WESTMORLAND ELECTION.—There is quite an amount of excitement in Westmorland County regarding the impending election for the seat in the Local Legislature made vacant by the death of hon. Mr. Moore. Four candidates are now in the field—Messrs. Chapman, Humphreys, Welsh and Robinson. It is said that all these gentlemen are in favor of free schools, but do not agree as regards whether or not the schools should be non-sectarian. The candidates are reported to be very careful in their expressions, and if rumors are to be believed, some of them have different opinions to suit the different classes in the constituency. There will not, probably, be any more candidates. Election takes place on the 24th inst.

A ranchman in one of the Territories recently lost a valuable cow, and after a long search found her in a herd of several thousand buffaloes. The bison community had received her on terms of absolute equality, and it took

three men and to return to the Catholic Baltimore W. A Kansas pair is not a farm or not stolen some who has not been thrown at turnpike.

THE POPUL paper, with a some courious Europe at the a hundred year hundred million about sixty ners of Europe population, R 400,000,000; France, 36,500,000; Italy, 26 the five great population.

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Feb. 7, 1872

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