

Telegraphic News.

London, March 21.
In the Commons this evening Gathorne Hardy moved address to the Crown, praying that Government be instructed to dissent from the three rules adopted by the Court of Arbitration at Geneva.

A spirited debate followed, resulting in the withdrawal of the motion.

A special edict for toleration for Christianity throughout Japan has been issued, and it is determined to throw the whole country open to foreigners.

New York, March 22.
The body of Charles Goodrich a wealthy lumber merchant of New York, was found in this house yesterday, under suspicious circumstances, it is believed he was murdered for his money. No clue as yet to the perpetrators of the horrid crime.

The Coroner's inquest in regard to the murder of Charles Goodrich in Brooklyn, shows the crime to be one of the most brutal that has ever been perpetrated in this vicinity. Three bullets were extracted from the head, and on examination were found to fit the chambers of the revolver discovered lying close to the dead man. One ball had entered the left temple, going entirely through the head, and was found embedded in the brain close to the skull on the opposite side. Another bullet pierced the skull behind the left ear, but failed to penetrate, having flattened on the skull which was fractured by the concussion. The bullet itself had broken in two pieces and one portion was firmly embedded in the skull. A third bullet had entered behind the right ear, passed completely through the brain, and was found close to the skull, near the place where the first ball had entered.

The Erie depot and other buildings were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$250,000.

The consolidation of telegraph lines opposed to the Western Union company was made known on the 21st inst.

Reported that the leading operator in the frauds upon the Bank of England, August Byron Bidwell with several aliases—was arrested in Havana, yesterday, having just arrived from Spain.

Large tea ship with all the crew except one man, reported lost.

The Mohammedans were threatening to invade northern China.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22. There are two hundred cases of epidemic at Los Angeles, and is spreading rapidly in all directions.

The famous Arizona murderer and assassin, Pedro Pina, was killed at Alta, March 1.

A quarrel is reported among the Modoc Indian chiefs and Captain Jack has been threatened with death should he agree to give up the six men indicted for murdering the settlers at Lost River.

NEW YORK, March 22. Guatemala advises say that in the revolution which exists there, and which is headed by Palacios, the Government is existing by shooting and imprisoning.

On all sides the misconduct of the English Minister, Corbett, has caused a bitter feeling against England. Corbett sought to secure the appointment of one Dent as Customs Receiver at a local port who was personally objectionable to the people. The Guatemalan Government refuses to longer recognize Corbett.

The Bank of England Forgers.

Packages containing bonds to a large amount have been attached in Duran & Sherman's banking house, directed to Mr. Donnell, also packages addressed to him at the Post Office; also packages addressed to Bidwell in the care of the New York Safe Deposit Company; also packages of diamonds in the Custom House directed to McDonnell.

All these are believed to be the proceeds of forgeries on the Bank of England. They will be held subject to the order of the Supreme Court.

The Judgment of the Lord Chief Justice in the Alabama Case.

CERTAIN remarks in the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice in the Geneva Award have evidently proved a bitter pill to the gentlemen composing Her Majesty's Customs. As a consequence of the annoyance experienced, a correspondence has taken place between these gentlemen and Her Majesty's Treasury on the subject. Yesterday the letters were issued officially, and from them we gather that the members of the Board of Customs have taken exception to those remarks of the Lord Chief Justice in which he comments strongly on the conduct of the Board, stating that it was the duty of the Collector of Customs at Liverpool to detain the Alabama as early as the 22d July; that the Commissioners ought at once to have directed the seizure of the vessel; that there was no room for doubt as to how they ought to have rejected as palpably erroneous the advice they received from the law advisers of the Crown, seeing that the matter properly belonged to them, and it was competent for them to act independently of any other department of the State.

The Commissioners first of all wrote to Mr. Gladstone asking him if, after the explanation given, he thought the Board was exempted from blame, to acquit the Board publicly from the charge brought against them. In his reply Mr. Gladstone states that the responsibility of the Board in the Alabama case is completely covered by the Cabinet. At the same time he gives permission to the Commissioners of Customs to forward an appeal to the Treasury with the view of receiving a like assurance from their Lordships, and of having it publicly recorded by a formal Treasury minute.

The Commissioners then state their "case," which goes to show—Firstly, that the original information with respect to the vessel was first communicated to the Treasury, and forwarded by their Lordships to the Board of Customs. Secondly, that from the moment

of receiving that information, although the Commissioners acted on the repeated opinions of their law officers, to the effect that the vessel was not, under the then existing law, liable to seizure, and declined to send orders to Liverpool to seize her; they kept through the officers of the department at Liverpool a strict and constant watch upon the proceedings of the vessel, and reported to their Lordships not only every item of information received, but every order sent by them to Liverpool up to the date of the vessel's final departure. Thirdly, that as soon as the evidence assumed so important a form as to justify them in making such a recommendation, that is, on the 22d July the Board suggested to Her Majesty's Treasury that the case should be laid before the law officers of the Crown. Fourthly, that a reply to this communication was not received in this department until the evening of the 31st July, when the opinion of the law officers and the order to seize the vessel were sent down to the Board, and when, as the Chief Justice himself admits, the vessel was gone beyond all hope of recovery.

The following is the reply of Her Majesty's Treasury to the Commissioners of Customs:—
"The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have read with care your report of the 7th inst., wherein you draw their attention to an extract from the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice in the case of the Alabama as reported in the 'London Gazette' of the 24th September last. Their Lordships direct me to state, in reply, that it appears to them in the present instance that the responsibility of your Board is entirely covered by that of Her Majesty's Government. If the conduct of your Board was open to objection it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government to cause that objection to be taken, and by not doing so they made the conduct their own."

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, MARCH 26, 1873.

(Special to Standard.)

FREDERICTON, March 26.

Supply nearly all through.

Great and By road appropriations produced considerable discussion, in course of which in the interest of St. George Railway Delegation. Hubbard went into figures at great length to show in what items savings could be made, and from what sources funds might be expected, so as to provide fifty or ninety thousand dollars annually, to meet interest on subsidies to several projected Railways.

Lindsay strongly objected to deductions being made from byroad money; some others favored Hubbard's views; no member of Government expected an opposition.

St. George Delegation had an interview with the Government on Monday evening, and have returned home.

It is understood Government incline to favour Railway subsidy, but owing to position of "better terms" matter, are unwilling to deal with the question just now.

Law Procedure Bill will pass to day.

Bill authorizing Government to appoint Board of Health in any county, parish or town, was introduced; passed; both branches, and gained Governor's assent yesterday at four o'clock. At the same time Bill legalizing the Assessments, and several other bills, were assented to.

River du Loup men abandoned idea of passing bill relieving them from building Branch and Bridge, until Carleton gives subsidy, they however want extension of time to build the bridge.

Bill introduced to consolidate the New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Branch lines.

Session not likely to last more than a fortnight longer. Brown has gone home.

DELAY OF THE TRAIN.—The Storm King still rules, and "winter lingers in the lap of spring."

Early on Friday morning snow commenced falling, and continued during the day, accompanied by a strong wind which drifted the snow in many places to a great height, and made travelling so difficult that people in the town and country turned out to shovel the roads. The train (still without a snow plough) left here on Friday morning, and did not reach Watt Junction until Sunday evening. The weather since which time has been very cold, and the water and slush froze so thickly on the rails, that the return train did not arrive here until Tuesday forenoon, without mails. The ice on the rails in many places was so thick that the men had to cut and pick it before the engine could pass over the line. The inconvenience and delay arising from this untoward state of affairs is a serious loss as well as a great inconvenience. All the other lines are open, and passengers and mails have not been delayed. No mails were received from St. John or Canada from Thursday evening until to-day, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m., just as we went to press. To Mr. Osburn's thoughtful attention, who brought the mails with him in a sleigh from St. Stephen, the people are indebted for the mail. Our Fredericton correspondent's letter has not arrived, and we have had to do the best without late papers. What cannot be avoided must be endured, and persons bear these disappointments philosophically, until they can apply an effectual remedy, which we trust it may be in their power to do ere another season rolls round.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.—We are requested to direct attention to the sale of that valuable Town Property, a large and well finished Brick House and Store, and the wooden store and dwelling, the property of the late Denis Bradley, with the land and water lots attached, which is to take place on Tuesday next, 1st April. The stand is one of the most eligible in the town, and well adapted for stores or public offices.

Disappearance of the Small Pox.

We are now in a position to be able to state, that the Physician to the Board of Health reports that the Town and Parish of St. Andrews are again free from Small Pox. The last house where the disease existed in the Parish, was released from quarantine restriction a few days ago. There have been no cases in the Town since the first of February. The following report of the Board of Health is published, showing the number of cases which occurred from its first appearance in this vicinity.

Since December there have been twenty-nine cases in all, viz: 3 houses in the Town, and four in the Parish.

In the Town 3 of small pox and 3 of varioloid, 2 deaths.

In the Parish 22 varioloid, 1 small pox; 1 death. Total—29 cases.

The cases in the Parish were 10, twelve miles from St. Andrews; and in no instance did the disease spread from houses under charge of the Board; and we think had its first appearance in the Parish been communicated in time to the Board, there would have been fewer cases to report."

C. E. O. HATHWAY, Board of Health.
W. WHITLOCK, J. R. BRADFORD, R. STAVENSON.
St. Andrews, March 26, 1873.

We regret to state that the Rev. Mr. Verrier, has had a relapse, and is confined to his house; he is very weak, but suffers no pain. His numerous friends will be pleased to hear of his recovery. The Rev. Mr. Doyle, of St. George, has been officiating here, for Mr. Verrier for the past week.

A number of legal gentlemen of this County, with many persons from the country are in town.

The County Court was opened yesterday, His Honor Judge Stevens presiding. There were two civil cases and one criminal case entered for trial. The Grand Jury found no bill.

Mr. E. STINSON, buyer for Messrs. Odell & Turner, arrived at Portland yesterday from England. He is expected here by the train this evening.

James Mitchell, Esq., Inspector for this County, visited the Schools here yesterday, accompanied by the Trustees. We learn that the management of the schools meets with the approval of the Inspector.

THE CENSUS.—From the Census of Canada, we gather the following statistics of the population by religions in the Province of New Brunswick:

Catholics	96,016	Ch. England	45,481
Baptists	42,729	Presbyterians	38,851
Do Free W	27,866	Congregationalists	1,193
Methodists	29,856	Christian Con	1,418
Universalists	590	Jews	82
Lutherans	82	Protestants	63
Quakers	26	Swedenborgians	21
Unitarians	21	Other Denoms	34
Deists	55	No religion	76
Not given	392	Mormons	59
Adventists	711	Christian Br'n	2

Bible Believers 1.

Total Population of New Brunswick 285,594.

Labour Strikes.

THAT strikes are an evil, nobody, not even those who practically promote them, will deny. They are the cause of losses to masters, and to the public—perhaps to the public as much as to any one else. It is no wonder, therefore, that proposals should be constantly forthcoming having for their object to make strikes unnecessary or impossible. Parliament has so far adopted one of these proposals as to pass an Act for the furtherance of arbitration in trade disputes; but hitherto experience has not shown arbitration to be effective. Indeed very seldom could it possibly be of much service. In cases where it was agreed to make wages directly dependent upon profits, rising and falling as profits rose and fell, it might be possible to arbitrate between the people entering into such an agreement. But as neither workmen nor masters would, or could if they would, make such an arrangement, the cases in which arbitration is possible or applicable are very few. Both sides—masters and men—have refused arbitration in many cases and for the best reason in the world—no arbitrator was necessary to decide the question at issue, any more than an arbitrator is necessary to settle whether you should give up your watch to the first person who demands it. If a master insists that his workmen must take less wages, what is there to arbitrate upon? If he has made this demand upon his workmen's purse, he will not get what he asks if the workmen can get higher wages elsewhere. The question is not one of disputable right, but of absolute right—the right of the workman to refuse to sell his labour for a lower sum than he thinks it is worth. There have been cases where arbitration has been resorted to, and where the decision has been against one side or the other, the defeated side has refused to acquiesce in the decision. In such cases, no doubt, the

objection should have come earlier. In the shape of a refusal to enter upon arbitration, but that it did come is evidence that arbitration is not a remedy for strikes. Nothing is more common than to find this supposed mode of settlement suggested when the question at issue has in one way or other practically been settled; and then those who refuse it are subjected to much thoughtless condemnation. But without seeing that arbitration could not be of use in the majority of cases in which strikes occur, both men and masters practically come to that conclusion by a rough process of looking mainly at what they believe, often wrongly, to be their own interests. They refuse arbitration, and settle their disputes in their own way.—[Scotman.]

The Irishmen had a grand time in New York on the 17th of March. From 20,000 to 25,000 men participated in the procession in honor of St. Patrick. Celebrating the anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint was the order of the day, and they paid attention to it. At an early hour in the morning flags waved from all parts of the city, and the sons and daughters of the "green of the sea," radiant in green neckties, ribbons and flowing skirts, filled the principal thoroughfares. All passed off quietly and pleasantly.

The day has been observed with great eclat in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

A young man by the name of Richard C. Carman died at the residence of J. G. Beckwith, Esq. on Monday morning last, very suddenly, of apoplexy. He had been in Mr. B's employ some time past, and was in his usual good health on Sunday—and was out riding with a young woman. He belonged in Chatham, Miramichi, where he has relatives and friends. He was about thirty years of age.—[Calais Advertiser.]

Blasting in a Coal Mine.

"Down in a coal mine" is a locality which, although immortalized in a popular air ground out at the rate of some twenty times a day by wheezy hand organs under our windows, is not the most inviting place in the world to take out one's exercise. We descend the shaft with a disagreeable feeling of going, we know not whither, save somewhere into the depths of a black pit which yawns beneath us. Once at the bottom, there is a damp oppressive feeling in the air; the rock overhead drips dirty water down upon us, and occasionally an icy stream crawls down our back, sending a disagreeable shudder from head to foot. Of course we get bewildered; the light from the little lamp in our oil skin hat is very dim and smoky, and casts a sort of uncertain radiance for about three feet in advance, throwing great black shadows which leave us in a kind of unpleasant doubt whether or not we shall suddenly step into some abyss and disappear forever into the bowels of the earth.

We trudge through countless leads, now scrambling over timbers, then compressing ourselves into incredibly small compass in order to crawl through the narrowest of openings. There is a conglomeration of coal dust and mud under foot that sticks to our shoes like glue. We trip over the rails, and bruise every square inch of our bodies against the sharp angles of the rough walls, while our hands and faces, within a very few minutes, partake of the squalor of our surroundings.

Soon we encounter a party of miners, rough hardy looking men, far healthier than we should believe would be the case with beings whose labor is carried on away from the light of day. They are preparing a blast, our guide tells us, and we draw near to watch the operation, but speedily retire in dismay at the apparently careless handling of the powder in close proximity to the unguarded flames of the lamps. The men manifest no concern, and all are coolly smoking or chatting.

Now, the charges are ready, and one of the miner's lights the fuse from his pipe. We scramble precipitately to a safe position in total disregard of either dirt, wet, or bruises; and then, in a state of suspense, we stop our ears and wonder whether the smoke will leave us entirely or only partially suffocated. The men lounge lazily out of the way, forming a little group by themselves and puffing quietly at their pipes.

A flash—then a deep muffled explosion, which echoes through the long caverns, and is followed by the rumbling and crashing of the falling debris of clouds of dense sulphurous smoke fill the chamber, rising up to the roof and curling away toward the shaft. We get down close to the floor with a handkerchief—a very grimy one by this time—over our nose and inwardly yearn for one breath of fresh air. Meanwhile the blasters wait until the smoke disperses, and the atmosphere becomes less stifling; then they resume work. Some pile the detached bits of coal in heaps, and others fill the tubs which travel on rails. Then the guides are signalled for, and we can hear the noise of their hoofs approaching, mingled with the sounds of blows and an alarming chorus of explosives on the part of the drivers. The animals are attached to the tubs, and after arguing some time with their attendants, make fashion, by drumming on the wagons with their heels, refusing to stir, or manifesting an unconquerable disposition to lie down, they at length persuaded, through the agency of a club or by being banged about the head with a lump of coal, that resistance is useless, when they reluctantly start off on a slow jog trot. We follow them to the shaft, leaving the miners swinging their picks or hammering at their drills, apparently careless of the dark heavy atmosphere around them.

—Rev. John A. DeRoss, Assistant, died at the Catholic Cathedral in Portland, March 12, of small pox.

"WHISKY DRIPS" is the peculiar and suggestive title of an intensely interesting and exciting book, written by United States Detective Officer James, of the Internal Revenue Department. It contains, first, a series of interesting sketches, illustrating the various evasions of the law and its penalties by the "Whiskey Rings," including not only illicit distillers, but men of apparent respectability, and even officers with Government appointments. It gives a circumstantial account of the attempted murder of Officer Brooks, giving an inside view of the causes which led to the only authenticated instance of hired assassins in the United States. It is written in a vigorous spicy style, and well illustrates that "truth is stranger than fiction" for all that is here written, the Author asserts to be strictly true.

The "Calais Advertiser" has the following hit at some of its St. Stephen friends:—"We understand the bridge fever is once more prevalent in St. Stephen. Patitions and remonstrances are the order of the day. We hardly think the citizens of that good town need feel alarmed, for the gentlemen who pretend to want the bridge are probably busy taking care of the \$15,000 they got out of Calais."

The Vezie Bank, Bangor, is now a National Bank, having lately been organized as such.

It is thought that the Cuba molasses trade this year will be unusually brisk. 5,000 hogsheads have already been bought by our firm in Portland.

The St. Croix and Penobscot Railroad Company is authorized in extending its road up the Schoodic river to Princeton to proceed to Bangor.

The charter of the Bangor & Calais Shore Line Railroad has been amended so that the road can run through the towns of Verona, Bucksport, Penobscot, Orland, Blue Hill, Sarrey to Ellsworth.

A YOUNG LADY DENTIST, Miss Emilia Fooking, native of Berlin, Prussia, where she intends to practice upon German jaws, after a little experience in a dentist's office in Maryland. At the graduation exercises she was fashionably dressed in white silk and pink overskirt, and handsome enough to give all the gentlemen tooth ache.

DIED.

At Brooklyn, New York, on the 16th inst., of heart disease, Capt. Thomas Smith, a native of London, England, and formerly of Saint Andrews, where he leaves relatives and several friends.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

March, Schr. Wm. Lancaster, S. ely, Boston, bulk, R. Ross.
Broadfield, Britt, Calais, ballast.
Emerald, Cook, Calais, plaster, Goodnow & Co.
Estella, Pendleton, Eastport, ballast.
Cara, Clark, Calais, ballast, m. s. r.
22, Linda, Peacock, Eastport, ballast, m. s. r.
24, Esther, Maloney, Oil, Co.

DEPARTED.

March, Schr. Broadfield, Britt, Boston, 2600 sleepers, R. Ross.
Wm. Lancaster, S. ely, St. George, ballast.
Mary Ellen, Britt, Portland, 3018 sleepers, R. Ross.
Ulrica, Maloney, Boston, 2027 sleepers, Goodnow & Co.
Anna, Simpson, Boston, 1300 sleepers, R. Ross.
Emma Penbertson, McQuoid, St. Stephen, ballast.
Odessa, Tatton, Portland, 2,000 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.
Franklin, Coats, Calais, ballast.
Jane, Clark, Boston, 2590 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.
Martha A., Maloney, Boston, 4,600 sleepers, R. Ross.
22, Linda, Peacock, Eastport, old iron, master.
24, Willie Carson, Carson, Portsmouth, 1672 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.
25, Eliza Frances, Maloney, Portland, 2900 sleepers, R. Ross.
Clara, Clark, Boston, hay and sleepers, R. Ross.
Antelope, Bannan, Boston, 1800 sleepers, R. Ross.

Arrd. at Boston, March 24, Broadfield, Britt, hence.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the following Non-Resident Ratepayers of the Parish of Penfield, hereinafter assessed as under, for the year 1872; and unless the amounts, together with the cost of advertising is paid within three months, the properties will be sold according to law—

Foot & County tax. With land tax.
John G. Woodward, \$1.48. \$7.40. \$9.28.
Hein estate Thos. Shaw, 1.13. 2.00. 3.13.
Isaac Woodward, 79. 79. 79.

WM. SHAW, Collector.
Penfield, March 23, 1873. 3m.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of APRIL, next, at 12 o'clock, noon:

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County, and other persons required to be at this Court, are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

ALFRED T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, March 26, 1873.