

# THE ROYAL STANDARD IN AMERICA.

The Royal Standard of England, whose display indicates the presence of a member of the Royal Family, was undoubtedly first hoisted in North America on the ship which brought H. R. H. Edward, Duke of Kent, to Halifax. He was the son of Geo. III., and father of the present Queen, and brother of William IV., whom she succeeded on the throne in 1837, and grandfather of the Princess Louise, the announcement of whose embarkation with her husband for Halifax prompts the writing of this sketch.

The Duke of Kent was appointed by the King, his father, "Commander in Chief of the forces in North America," in 1801, and had his headquarters at Halifax. He was then 33 years of age. His furniture, servants, and personal effects composed the passengers and lading of the ship *Princess Amelia*, which was lost with her entire company on the Isle of Sable in 1802. In 1800 the Allan Steamer *Hungarian*, for Portland, with all on board, was lost at the same place. The Duke built a villa on the shore of Bedford Basin, at the bottom of the harbor. He added to the fortifications of the town, and built the clock tower at the citadel. He died in 1819—the same year with his father, and the same year in which his daughter the present Queen was born. Two years after a subscription of £168 was sent to London from Nova Scotia for a statue of the Duke at Liverpool. Kentville, on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, perpetuates his memory.

The naval ship *Hero* next displayed the Royal Standard in the Provinces when she with two consorts, brought H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and suite to America. At the head of landing stairs in the Government Dock Yard at Halifax, is a flat stone bearing the following inscription:—"Here H. R. H. the Prince of Wales landed, July 30th, 1859."

The Royal Standard has since been hoisted on the occasion of the visit of Prince Alfred, now Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, each on duty in his country's service. The other day it was again hoisted when the Duke of Edinburgh landed at Halifax as a member of the Royal Family, and its use on the occasion of the landing of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne sums up the number of occasions on which it has been displayed on this continent.

## Communism in Practice.

The world has recently stood aglance at the attempts—of Socialists it cannot be denied—upon several of the sovereigns of Europe, and has been amazed if nothing more, at the pretensions and declarations of certain apostles of the doctrine upon the other side of the Atlantic. Here we have the Kearney and Butler travelling band in hand and developing notions ridiculous, some of them indeed, abhorrent in the estimation of all lovers of good sound government. Some of our American contemporaries have recently been studying the socialistic idea as carried into practice in certain organizations or communities that have been established in some of the States, and it must be said that the result is not particularly a favorable one. At Zoar, in the State of Ohio, a separatist colony exists, composed of thirty, industrious and hardy men and women, who brought with them money enough to purchase a fine tract of land, in a fertile region, abundantly watered and rich in mineral resources, and to establish themselves upon it. They were pious, earnest, God-fearing men and women, of temperate habits and perfect integrity. They were not wild theorists or doctrinaires, but so sincere in their feeling of brotherhood that those of them who were rich shared freely with the poor even before the experiment of communism was thought of. They resolved upon communism as a practical remedy for poverty, and avoided all pestilent outgrowths of the theory, imposing upon themselves willingly all restraints which the common welfare required. They were thrifty farmers; they built mills and factories, and provided abundantly for all their wants. Their business prospered, and they have grown rich; but they still live simple, comfortable lives, with every want abundantly supplied.

## Check of the British at Peshawar Pass.

A Thill despatch says the Afghans have established a battery on the summit of Peshawar Pass. Afghan troops swarm on the ridges and crags. Three regiments failed to turn the enemy's position on Saturday, and retired on discovering his strength. One man killed and twelve wounded. The withdrawal of the battery and of the camp of the remainder of the force was rendered necessary by the accuracy of the Afghan artillery fire. The British attack the pass on Monday, after the troops have had a day's rest. They are confident of a good result, although the Pass is 7,000 feet high. Fighting will certainly be severe. A Sukhtar special says, from the Quetta column is discouraging. In consequence of the loss of camels it is universally believed the advance on

Cardahar will be delayed till spring.

It was reported that the Ameer has considerably reinforced the troops at Jellalabad. The Viceroy, however, telegraphs a report that the treasure and ammunition have been withdrawn from that city.

LANARK, Dec. 1.—Another strongly escorted convoy has been attacked. Its assailants were, however, driven back, and it is believed the convoy has arrived at Ali Masjid.

## The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, Dec. 11, 1878.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT was convened on the 5th inst. The Queen's speech was brief. Her Majesty regretted that owing to the action of the Ameer of Afghanistan, she was obliged to send an expedition into the territory and had taken the earliest opportunity of calling Parliament together and making known to it the communication required by law. The address in reply to the speech was adopted by Parliament; not however without criticism in both Houses on the Government's course. The amendment was voted down at once.

The industries of Great Britain, are depressed to a greater extent than was ever known heretofore. The unpleasant fact is accounted for in several ways—one of the most important being, that the manufacturing industries of countries which have been hitherto purchasers of British fabrics, are themselves progressing so fast, that they are becoming competitors. Again it has been proved that the adulteration of English cotton goods is so great that the trade has been seriously injured. Where the cloth had been formerly adulterated with 46 per cent. of china clay, considered the highest maximum, it was now adulterated to the extent of 290 per cent.—which, while cheapening the article had nearly ruined the trade.

According to the latest statements of the United States Bureau of statistics the excess of exports over imports still continues, the excess during October being \$27,743,464, against an excess of \$17,731,155 during October, 1877, over ten million dollars in excess. For the two months ended Oct. 31 the excess was \$237,070,012 against \$72,191,489 for the corresponding period last year—an increase in the excess of nearly \$165,000,000. These figures relate to merchandise alone. Well may British manufacturers, and Canadians too, seriously ponder, and in large numbers conclude that there is something radically wrong in the existing fiscal system.

At last, after several weeks of charming weather, a regular fall of snow commenced early on Tuesday morning, and continued to descend with such evenness as to form a thick coating over the ground which was frozen for the past few days. Sleds and sleighs will probably be used, should it not rain and melt the snow. It is rare that the snow holds off so long in the season. The mildness of the winter has been such, that the grass in the fields was quite green on Monday.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT is taking the place of all others, and its simplicity and cheapness will soon bring it into general use. A variety of improvements in the lamps have been made within a short time, but notwithstanding the advance in the method of producing the light, to Mr. Edison is justly attributed the credit of the discovery. A carbon rod 5 3/32 inches in diameter and a yard long, which costs but a franc, placed in a large lamp having an estimated lighting power of 320 candles, will last from 12 to 15 hours. Smaller lamps take a carbon rod of 3/4 inch diameter. It is said that lamps which will light a whole house, will be manufactured and sold, within a few months for \$6. With such a great saving in cost for light, the humblest cottage need not be without one at a very small expense. Already, on this continent, the electric light is used, as being cheaper, and safer, than any other heretofore in use, and one of great advantage, is its being less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light.

Cabul, in Afghanistan it is said, can easily be made one of the strongest places in Central Asia. It is protected on the north by the Hindu Kush Mountains, on the southeast by a spur of the Sulaiman range, while the southwest approach is commanded by the impregnable fortress of Ghuzni, the Afghan Gibraltar. It is at the junction of four great roads, and will be the objective point of the English campaign, soon to be inaugurated.

## TORIES OF THE WEEK

LARGE HOGS.—Mr. Samuel Billings while attending to his butcher-business, also finds time to devote to raising hogs. Early in the present year, he purchased several young pigs of the best breed, and this week killed and dressed five of them, which weighed when ready for market as follows:

No. 1—1 year old	397
" 2 "	360
" 3 "	404
" 4 "	398
" 5 "	507

Total 1999

This is a proof of what can be done in raising pork, even in a town. The food used was potatoes, barley, oats, and Indian corn. The pork is as fat and of as fine a quality as any imported.

It will be but a very short time before the Government will have appointed every man (we are even almost inclined to add woman) in the Province Justices of the Peace. Can they not devise some other means of rewarding political friends? The magisterial bench is overcrowded with numbers. Other governments were equally lavish in their rewards.

St. John papers contain full reports of the opening of the new St. David's Presbyterian Church. Several celebrated clergymen took part in the services on Sunday last.

The letter of "O. P." is received, but is declined. If the writer will put his proper name to it, the letter will be published; but we will not lend ourselves to showing up the inconsistencies of the person aimed at, simply from the writer's personal pique. We know the writing, but the author has failed to furnish his name.

IS IT THE EFFECT OF PROTECTION.—The value of domestic exports in the United States during the month of October was \$65,000,000, being an increase of \$6,000,000 over the exports of 1877. The imports amounted to \$37,000,000. This was 28,000,000 less than the exports—which may be placed to the credit of the country. More extraordinary still, the trade balance in favor of the United States at the close of October \$237,000,000, or equal to \$284,000,000 for the year. If this is the result of their protective policy, other countries may well adopt it. Perhaps these returns may be exceptional, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the Great Republic is becoming rich under their customs tariff, even though the imports are declining in value. The trade balance against Great Britain for the same period amounts to the enormous sum of \$742,000,000.

Harper's Magazine for December opens with four old Christmas poems, by Ben Johnson, George Wither, S. T. Coleridge, and Giles Fletcher. Abbey illustrates these with three remarkable pictures: the Christmas Waits, the Shepherds, and the Madonna in the Stable.

An illustrated article on "England's Great University" contributed by M. D. Conway, gives a satisfactory comprehensive view of the various colleges of Oxford, the social life of the students, the most eminent of the professors, and the work accomplished by the University in promoting scholarship in England. The illustrations are picturesque and interesting.

The most interesting paper in the number because of its humor, is the fun-provoking narrative of B. Munn Chownson of Dedham, concerning the peculiar institutions of Knowan—an island upon which he was thrown by shipwreck.

The thrilling adventures of the "Red River Colony" belong to the early pioneer history of the West, and are told by Gen. Chetlain, a descendant of one of the colonists. The article is effectively illustrated.

Lovers of music have a rare treat given them in the beautiful paper on Mendelssohn and Moscheles, covering a remarkably interesting era in the progress of music both in England and Germany.

An illustrated paper by Charles Barnard describes the mining of silver in all its stages. The brief paper on storm signals by E. H. Knight is also very timely.

The serial novels by Black and Hardy, continued in this Number, will be concluded in January, to be followed immediately by a new novel by Miss Mulock.

The Editorial Departments—including a fuller Literary Record than usual—are up to their usual standard. It must not be overlooked, in any proper notice of this Magazine, that whatever may be the variety and interest of any Number, there is also an additional element of peculiar value in the always timely and admirable contributions making up the "Editor's Easy Chair."

## THE NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

(Toronto Globe.)

London, Dec. 3.—The Government loan was placed on the market to day by Baring Brothers and Glyn, Mill & Co. It amounts to £3,000,000 of four per cent. Canada bonds, half of which bear the guarantee of the Imperial Government. The bonds bear interest from the 1st of October last. Tenderers must bid one price for both stocks united; no offers which do not bid one price for the two stocks, and treat them as identical accepting half of each, will be received. The minimum price of the issue is 94 per cent. The guaranteed portion of the loan is in bonds or registered stock. The loan is redeemable in 1913. The Dominion portion of the loan is to be provided with a sinking fund of not less than 1/2 per cent. per annum. Canada 6 per cent. bonds maturing in January next will be taken in lieu of cash in exchange for new bonds. A little more than half of the loan will be employed in redeeming six per cents; the remainder will be devoted to the construction of public works of the Dominion.

The *Chronicle*, the *Daily News*, the *Standard*, and the *Daily Telegraph* accompany the announcement of the loan with comments. Times in its editorial says that going to the redemption of six per cents and the saving in interest charges effected thereby, the annual increase made by the loan in the hands of the Dominion is calculated to be but £27,000. That a satisfactory loan will be made is probably inevitable, for Canada is too deeply in debt and too deeply involved in costly public works to be able to get on without constant borrowing.

Only £1,619,000 was allotted at an average of £96 12s 6d.

## The Right Kind of a Creditor's Meeting.

(From the Monetary Times.)

Not many days ago, the creditors of Patrick Cox, shoe manufacturer, of Rochester, were invited to attend a meeting at "Mataram's," in Beekman street, New York. About ten of the sixteen creditors assembled and found a bountiful repast spread. Mr. Cox addressed his guests, stating the purpose for which he had called them together. He said that ten years ago he was unfortunate and unable to meet his obligations, amounting to \$15,000. He settled with his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. Since that time he had removed to Rochester, where he had prospered, and was now enabled to pay them the balance of his indebtedness. It has been a weight on his conscience all these years, and now he was happy to meet his old friends and pay them the remainder of the debt. He then handed an envelope to each one present, which contained the amount due. A *weight on his conscience*, this worthy man found his sixty cents in the dollar of unpaid liability! If every trader who compromises in Canada felt his balance after compromising to be a weight on his conscience, what a group of mourners in sackcloth and ashes would we have in every town and hamlet of the land. Here is an opening for some commercial Moody or Rainforth, to convince compromising insolvents that they have a moral as well as a material liability, to quicken their mercantile consciences and reach their financial heels.

WIGWAGS.—Through the private enterprise of several Halifax gentlemen, the Esplanade was surrounded with fir trees, and the camps of sixty Indians placed therein for the purpose of showing the Royal party the mole of life existing among the copper faced inhabitants of our forests.

A CHILD IN JAIL.—Two Paterson, N. J., babies of five and six years, Willie and Edie Aslam, have just been sent to the Reformatory School for robbing a hen roost and being caught in the act. The ragged little urchins had a father and mother, who took no care of them, letting them beg or slich their food and sleep wherever it happened, and twice before they have been in jail. The younger is not yet able to talk plain, and told a prattling story of how a boy enticed them from under the stoop of a barber shop at midnight to "hook" a chicken and cook it by a fire in the fields.

VISITORS TO ST. ANDREWS can obtain agreeable and pleasant quarters at Kennedy's Hotel one of the best houses in the Province. The rooms are large, well ventilated and nicely furnished, and command a view of beautiful scenery of the surrounding country, diversified by land and water, and fitted with all modern conveniences. The bar is always supplied with the best from the town and surrounding markets, while every thing in season may be found at the table, with obliging and polite waiters. The location is within a short distance of the Railway, and Steamboat landing and near the bathing place. Connected with the establishment is a large livery stable. In a word, the house is a favorite resort for men of business, and visitors generally. 25-1yr

DIPHTHERIA.—Diphtheria has become one of the most malignant and fatal diseases of the country. When it once enters a family of children all are subject to it. In many instances it has carried off every child in the family. It is, however, one of those maladies that may be prevented with proper care. Dr. E. M. Snow, the Registrar of the City of Providence, in his official

report, asks the attention of the people of Providence, and especially parents, to the following facts:

1. No case of diphtheria occurs without an adequate cause. This is self evident.
2. The cause of nearly all cases of the disease exists in the house or premises within a few feet of the houses where the disease occurs.
3. The cause of nearly all the cases that occur in the city is breathing impure air from privy vaults or sink drains or cess pools, or drinking impure water.

These observations, by long experience satisfied him, says Dr. Snow, are applicable to all cases, whether in the tenements of the poor or in the mansions of the rich.—*Philadelphia Press*.

"BARNES' ALMANAC FOR 1879 has been received, and contains the usual information to be found in such works. The Almanac is nicely printed, and can be obtained at the stores.

HEAVY STORM.—The storm which commenced on Tuesday morning with a light fall of snow, turned to rain in the afternoon, accompanied by a strong south easterly gale, and rain fell in torrents during the night and this morning; the tide rose to an extraordinary height during the night, but no damage has been reported. Rain is still falling with a little prospect, however of fair weather.

His Excellency the Governor General was in his office Departmental buildings Ottawa, first time on the 9th inst.

A cable message from England states that Canadian cattle are placed on the exemption list.

The cost of the Afghan war is set down at less than £1,150,000, and it is proposed that the revenues of India pay the amount.

FARM PRODUCE generally sells at low prices but agriculturists have made it up by the large price paid for potatoes, which to some extent, relieves the pressure of hard times. Large quantities of potatoes have been shipped from this County, and it is feared the seed for planting will be scarce and high. The *Carleton Sentinel* says that "one of our County traders sent away 10,000 bushels of potatoes—representing probably \$6,500 paid the producer." Pretty good for one trader. Then the quantity of wheat raised, will be nearly enough when ground, to supply the country with flour.

## Lord Shaftesbury on the Russian Atrocities.

In answer to a letter from Lord Elcho Lord Shaftesbury writes to the *London Daily Telegraph* acknowledging that the accounts of the horrors perpetrated by the Czar's troops in Bulgaria are strictly true, and that the Rhodope Commissioners' report is too awful in its reality. He proceeds:—"Probably since the days when the Goths, the Huns, and the Vandals overran the Roman Empire there has been nothing in Christendom to equal, certainly to surpass, the cruelties now recorded against the armies of the Czar. We may cry aloud and proclaim our indignation and horror but we can do no further." Public opinion may at last do its work, even in the heart of a Government so immersed in barbarism and ambition. We know, at any rate, by whom it is said, "Vengeance is mine; I will repay." Perhaps there are no two peoples on the face of the earth more amiable, docile and peaceful in themselves than the Russian and Turkish peasantry; and yet we see them stirred by the fury of their respective rulers to such acts of reciprocal atrocity as may surpass the imagination, but which nevertheless are consistent with reality.

To ourselves, however, at the present crisis good may come out of evil. The Musselmans of Afghanistan may learn from the narratives of their coreligionists in the Rhodope, what they are to expect from the embrace of the Russian should he ever enter their territory and desire to hold it afterwards according to his own notions of security of tenure. Let them contrast it with the rule of Great Britain. Great Britain may have committed, and she may be committing even now, many errors in the government of her Oriental fellow-subjects; but she has ever respected, and God grant that she may ever respect, the principle and the law of religious liberty.

## Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED

Nov. 29, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.  
Dec. 5, Matilda Stinson, St. Stephen gen. cargo.  
Dec. 5, Xantho, Mitchell, St. John, 1,000 bus. turpins.

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Dr. LAWRENCE, Surgeon those who intend call soon as possible, as his is limited.

A few bbls. Apple-ican Baldwins and Nov

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A lot of cheap, Wh Glass and China at Ch have a supply of Ch

## New Adv

## NOT

A Tal persons having capacity of Chai-ber, on or before the 5th inst., and Overseers of Parishes are notified, oath, are by section 9 Statutes, required to b or before the 1st Tue year."

Secretary's Office, St. Andrews Nov.

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