

Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, Feb 9
To-day Mr. Cockburn, Reformer, was elected Mr. McKeen.
The Toronto "Mail" calls upon all its friends to protect the election. Should this advice be taken Ministerialists will do the same. So far, however, very few have given notice of protest.
Bishop Guigues died last night. He was born at Gap, France in 1805. Many thousands visited the remains at the Palace to-day.
Hall a million dollars will be placed in the estimates for building the new wing to the western block for the railway offices.
All the Ministers are expected here this week.
The Reform Association will turn out tonight to welcome Mr. Huntington.
The Premier's family has moved to this city.

London, Feb. 8
In the elections yesterday in nine constituencies, eleven Conservatives and three Liberals were returned. Four Conservatives were chosen for seats lately occupied by Liberals. Sir Arthur E. Guinness, Conservative, and Mr. Brooks, Liberal, are elected from Dublin.

London, Feb. 9
Parliamentary returns announced to-day show 73 Conservatives elected to seats formerly filled by Liberals, and 27 Liberals chosen in place of Conservatives.

Advices from Sumatra show that the Achinese Chief still holds out and is building forts in the interior.

A dispatch to the "Times" reports that the Indian famine has extended to Nepal.

The "Times" advises the Government to resign during the time intervening between conclusion of elections and the Assembly of Parliament. So far in Parliamentary elections, 509 members have been chosen—267 Conservatives and 242 Liberals and Home Rulers. One Home Ruler has been returned from the City of Cork and two from the County of Kilkenny. It is probable that Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, will be raised to a peerage.

New York, Feb. 9
A fire on Broadway this morning nearly destroyed the large marble building, occupied by the dry-goods and notions rooms of J. C. B. Baker and Friedman & Company importers of lace, besides damaging the adjoining building occupied by Spelman & Company, and Rice & Brothers. The loss is estimated at over \$150,000.

Gold, 111 1/2.

EXTENSIVE POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.

James Robinson, a letter-sorter in the London General Post-office, who says excessive drinking has been his ruin, has been committed to Newgate on a charge of possessing articles of jewelry and bills of exchange without being able to give a satisfactory account of them. He had offered a diamond ring for 10s., and the police found in his possession several diamonds, three bills of exchange, two letters, a piece of wood and six pawn tickets relating to jewelry. One bill of exchange was for £50, was dated "Toronto, November 27, 1873," and was made payable 75 days after date at the Bank of Scotland, London; the second was for £148, G. S. L. was dated "Lima, November 26, 1873," and was made payable at Gonzalez and Co. 34, Old Broad Street, London; and the third was for £1,000, also dated "Lima, November 27, 1873," and was made payable at "Dr. J. J. and Co. Paris. One of the two letters was addressed to "Mrs. Schulz, care of Carl Schulz, Berlin," and was dated "Queenstown, November 25, 1873." It had reference to a diamond ring being forwarded in a piece of wood. The other letter was addressed to Sweden, but the portion of the envelope bearing the name had been torn away. It was dated "New York, Diamond F. B. L., November 12, 1873," and related to 12 diamonds set in pasteboard, and enclosed a photograph of diamonds. The following is a translation of the most important part of the letter: "I promised in my former letter to send you two diamonds, which follow herewith. They weigh altogether 7 1/2 carats; the largest weighs 1 1/2 carat. The diamonds found in the prisoner's possession weighed 7 1/2 carats, the largest being 1 1/2 carat. On searching the prisoner's lodgings the police discovered two more pawnbrokers' duplicates, one respecting a ring and the other a pair of earrings."

BERCHER AND SECULAR NOTICES. This is the way the Rev. Mr. Bercher declined to give a secular notice in his church recently. "I am requested to give a notice which puts me into a little difficulty. I don't want to and I don't want to. The American Dramatic Association wish to give a benefit in the Academy of Music next Saturday evening. They wish to pay all the expenses themselves, and give all the receipts to the poor of Brooklyn. Now I want the poor to have all the money they can get, but I don't want to advertise a dramatic company, and therefore I shall not give the notice."

MILD WINTERS.—The mildness of the present season, though unusual, bears no comparison to that of some winters "long gone by." In 1772 the temperature was so high that leaves came out on the trees in January, and birds hatched their broods in February. In 1779 the winter was equally mild, and the residents of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and corn flowers at Christmas and on Twelfth Day. In 1424 the flowers flowered in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April. Cherries ripened in the same month, and grapes appeared in May. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1772.

the same thing was repeated, and it is added that the corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France neither snow nor frost through out the winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617, and 1659; finally, in 1662 even in the North of Germany the snows were not lighted, and in France the winter of 1846-48, when it thundered at Paris on the 28 of January, and that of 1866 the year of the great inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as exceptionally mild.

A YEAR'S ARMY COMMISSIONS.—The "Army and Navy Gazette" states that in the twelve months ending December 31st, 324 commissions were given in the cavalry and infantry of the line. Of this number, 37 were awarded to deserving non-commissioned officers, 4 of the appointments being made to sub lieutenants, 29 to quartermasterships, and 4 to ridingmaster-ships. Of the remaining 297 gentlemen, 86 entered from the militia, 5 were Queen's and 9 Indian cadets.

THE OTTAWA FIRE.—The Jury appointed to inquire into the burning of the Pacific Railway office, concluded the investigation yesterday, with the following verdict:—"The Jury are of opinion, from the evidence before them, that the fire which occurred on the night of the 10th of January, 1874, in the building occupied as the office of the Intercolonial and Pacific Railways, was occasioned by some person or persons who set fire to the building with intent to defraud."

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, FEB. 11, 1874.

In consequence of a painful accident to our principal assistant in the Standard Office, our readers will please excuse the small quantity of reading matter.

CHARLOTTE ELECTION.

SPLendid REPORT TRIUMPH!

GILLMOR ELECTED.

By upwards of 300 Majority!!

GILLMOR 1210. McADAM 1222.

On Monday, the 9th inst., the last gun was fired by the veteran army of Charlotte—Lord Macdonald was taken, and the Opposition forces, horse, foot, and artillery routed. In other words—the Pacific Scandal was wiped out, as far as a pure and virtuous people could do so, by their votes—and thus condemn the late ministry for the infamous wrong inflicted upon the country. It is of no use to shut off eyes to facts; the error, or to use the milder form of expression by a late respected Cabinet Minister—"discretion" was such, as to cast a stain on the fair fame of our young Dominion, which could not, too soon be effaced from its escutcheon. The ministry by their own admission condemned themselves before the Royal Commission, and dare not face a vote. It was then that men of honor and principle in the Maritime Provinces, from some duty to themselves, denounced their corrupt acts.

The men of Charlotte on Monday, by a majority of votes, affirmed their loyalty and purity, by electing a representative, who conducted in a straightforward manner, those, who though not active actors in the scandal, yet by their tame following afterwards condoned the act of a mercenary government, by following its leader. No one who is not wilfully blind will deny this. We appeal to the honest common sense of the people to sustain this assertion. We do not assert that all the members of the cabinet were alike guilty, but we hold a common principle, that each member is responsible for his acts.

Mr. GILLMOR was elected by a powerful majority it is computed 287 over Mr. McADAM, an old member, who has been popular from his many good qualities, and a generous and estimable man. Had he chosen gracefully to retire at the commencement of the contest when requested by his influential friends, he would have retained his honor, and saved defeat. But how is it now? The Country has unmistakably declared that his services are not required and he will retire to private life.

Mr. GILLMOR is highly honored by the confidence reposed in him; no pledges were exacted from him during his canvass, and he will enter Parliament untrammelled. Reports were circulated to injure his election—that he was non-progressive and an anti school man, &c. Unfortunately he was prevented through stress of weather, or he would have refuted these slanders at the Nominations, as he has done successfully since his return, and would have increased his majority. He will prove an honest and independent member, and protect and promote the interests of his native country, and take a respectable position in Parliament. He possesses independence of character, and will not be a tame follower of any government. We would have promulgated these views before the day of voting, but preferred that the electors should deposit their ballots according to their own convictions, we ourselves did, believing it the most honest course to pursue.

The canvass during the day was vigorous, each party worked hard—pleas with "Gillmor" or "McAdam" gleefully conveyed voters to the poll; no row occurred, but little drinking, and all passed off harmoniously. When the Sheriff declared the vote, the cheering was most enthusiastic, every one shook hands, and all went off well.

In the evening a bonfire blazed in the Market Square, in honor of Mr. Gillmor's victory. It is not surprising Gillmor won, even the young ladies, young men and school children had Gillmor on the brain, or rather on their hats, was a ticket with that popular name—GILLMOR.

The Rev. J. MacNAUGHTON, of the Presbyterian Church, St. John's, St. Andrews, occupied the pulpit of Greenock church, for the past two sabbaths, with much acceptance. His delivery is fluent, his arguments derived from scripture powerful and convincing, and his discourses breathe that deep piety and thorough knowledge of the text, which carry conviction to the heart. The Rev. gentleman is still a young man, and it is to be regretted that where there is such a wide field for his talents and usefulness as a clergyman among his own countrymen in the Dominion, he should be living in a foreign country. May his lot soon be cast among those who can look back to a Melville and a Wishart as their own.

The Rev. Mr. MacNaughton will preach again on sabbath next, at the usual hours.

THE ELECTIONS.—The changes which take place in the political world form an interesting study. Here in Canada we have the Liberals carrying all before them, achieving results so wonderful as to be almost beyond belief. While in Great Britain, where an electioneering campaign is in progress, the Liberals are being driven to the wall by their opponents, the Conservatives. The friends of the late Canadian ministry try to account for their defeat from the fact of their having been so long in the ascendant that they grew lax in the cause. But there can be no doubt that the true cause of their defeat is to be found not so much in defective organization as in defective morality. Their corrupt practices in the matter of the Pacific Railway have been the mill stone which has sunk them in public estimation, and we are of opinion that it will require years of penitential probation in the cold shades of opposition before they can rise to the surface again. It is now for the dominant party to profit by the lesson which the fate of their predecessors teaches, guarding against overweening confidence in the stability of their position, and scrupulously avoiding the rocks upon which their opponents have made shipwreck of their political influence.—[Quebec Gazette.]

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The slow train attached to the train on the 5th instant for Halifax ran off the track a little north of Monmouth station, carrying one of the engines with it. The plough was turned around and the engine upset. The tender also ran off and was damaged. A train was sent from Shediac with assistance. The train from Halifax for St. John returned to Halifax with the disabled train passengers and mails, and the train sent from Shediac brought the Halifax mails and passengers to St. John. Both were of course delayed somewhat. No injury was caused by any body in the accident, and the track being freed last evening, is again open for regular running of trains.

The British Parliament.

The dissolution of Parliament was unexpected in the same sense that the death of a person sick of an incurable but lingering malady is a surprise. For months past Mr. Gladstone's opponents have been wont to speak of the House of Commons as moribund, and in one case at least they have given as a reason for not contesting an election that it was not worth while, since a general election was so near. The constitutional length of a parliament is seven years. Only three, however, of the twenty parliaments since the Union, in 1800 have lasted through seven annual sessions, and only two others have held six sessions each. The average duration of the twenty parliaments of the United Kingdom, beginning with that which assembled in September, 1786, and not including the time between parliaments, has been a little more than three years, five months and five days. The history of the now-defunct parliament was one of great achievement, but it appeared that it was exhausted by its exertions. It was elected in 1868 under the auspices of Mr. Disraeli, after the previous house had shown off his control by adopting Mr. Gladstone's resolution in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish church. Instead of retaining a majority of conservatives the people elected a House that was liberal by the immense majority of one hundred and twenty. Mr. Gladstone came in as premier by universal consent. His success the first year, during the session of 1869, was triumphant, and when the Irish church bill had become an act, he received a still further accession in the little knot of liberals who, with Sir Roundell Palmer, now Lord Chancery, Selborne, were opposed to him on that question. At the second session, in 1870, the second great measure was enacted—the law relating to land tenure—and, hardly less important, the elementary education act. On these questions came the first apparent loss of power on the part of the government. On one clause of the land bill Mr. Disraeli mustered within seventy-six votes of a majority for an amendment proposed by him. In 1871 the army re-organization and the abolition of the university tests were the great questions, and now it became more evident that the ministry was losing its strength. On a division on the question of army purchase the government had but twenty-seven majority, and the use of the royal prerogative in abolishing the purchase of commissions caused the cabinet to become highly unpopular in army circles. The opposition was so great to some other measures that they were withdrawn, and a terrible blow was given to the government by the unpopular match tax proposal and abandoned by Mr. Lowe. In 1872 the act establishing vote balloting was the only great measure, and though it was passed by good majorities the government was thwarted in some of the details of the bill. The scandal respecting the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to the bench was made the occasion of a proposition to pass a

vote of censure, which failed by only twenty-seven votes.

Last year the act establishing a supreme court of judicature, was the only successful great measure, and that was unopposed except in details, while on the Irish university bill the government experienced a crushing defeat, which caused it to resign. During the year 1873 we count seventeen contested elections, of which the liberals carried but three, though most of the constituencies elected liberals five years ago.

Such has been the history of the late parliament. It has been the universal belief that it would not outlast the session of the present year. It is probable, however, that the most recent election—that for Stroud—for a member in place of the late Mr. Winterbottom, one of the under secretaries, which resulted in the return of a conservative, convinced Mr. Gladstone that the appeal to the country could not be longer delayed without disastrous consequences. It looks as though there was a disposition toward conservatism not so much because the liberal policy has been discredited as because the policy has been carried out in a disastrous manner, and because there is a feeling in favor of a new deal, simply for a change. The majority of either party must be small, however, and even if Mr. Gladstone should succeed, the liberal party needs to be in opposition for a time in order to become fully consolidated.

The Local Legislature meets for the despatch of business to-morrow, Thursday.

Mr. McLeod, reformer, elected for Kent, by majority of 495.

Mr. Mitchell for Northumberland.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—Where are the "Tannery Ring" to get the "officers," now that Gillmor is elected?

Also for the 490 majority for McAdam.

HURRAH FOR GILLMOR.

A UNIVERSAL PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

A Council of all Presbyterian Churches in the world has been projected, and a preparation for it are making progress. At the next meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States a committee was appointed to correspond with other Presbyterian bodies in relation to the subject. A meeting was also held during the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance by the Presbyterian delegates, at which the project was most favorably received. The Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Philadelphia has also expressed their concurrence. The Council will embrace the Reformed Churches of the Continent of Europe, the Presbyterian Churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches of America.

A RACE OF DWARFS.—The Geographical Society of Italy has received from the Explorer Miani, and various ethnological objects, two living individuals whom he had forwarded of the tribes of the Akka or Tikku Tikku, and whom the learned traveller had bought of the King Muzza. These individuals—of whom one is 18 years old and 40 inches in height, and the other 16 and 31 inches high—are stated by Miani to belong to the race of dwarfs described by Herodotus, and recently recorded by the German explorer Schimper, who described them carefully. They are not, as is often supposed, very thin, and knock-kneed, and spherical and prognathous mania, very long limbs, copper skins, and crisp, saw-like hair.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM IN SPAIN.—According to the last accounts, Protestantism is making good progress in Spain. At Seville a building which had once been an elaborate mosque, and afterwards converted into a Catholic church, has been sold to Protestants. In this church there is a service in Spanish every Sunday, which thrice a week is attended. At Granada service is held in the house of the pastor, Sonor Alameda, who ministers to the Protestants of the city. The Protestants of the city are increasing in number, and are well supplied with the Scriptures.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. George Seely at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Gordon Stewart of St. Patrick to Miss Adeline Greenlaw of St. Andrews.

DIED.

On the 3rd inst. of consumption, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Brown, of the Customs, in the 24th year of her age, deeply regretted by all her friends.

LOST.

ON Saturday, 2nd instant, on the road to the Cemetery, a silver Hunting Watch. The finder will be suitably rewarded, on leaving at the store of G. F. Stuckey.

Feb. 10, 1874. THOMAS STORR.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, for the passage of an Act to incorporate the Bay Side Wharf Company.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, for the passage of an Act to incorporate the Clamcook Wharf Company.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, for the passage of an Act to divide the Parish of St. Andrews, and to form a new Parish.

Jan. 28.

To the Electors of the County of Charlotte.

GENTLEMEN.—As the Dominion Parliament has been dissolved, you will soon be called upon to choose a representative.

Having been requested by my friends in different parts of the County to become a Candidate at the approaching Election, I have consented to do so, and it is my impression that apart from any unfair influences a majority of you will vote for me. Did I not really entertain this opinion I would not offer.

If I should be the successful candidate, I will use my best endeavors to have this Dominion governed wisely and well. I shall be careful to ask for this locality all we are justly entitled to and will be satisfied with nothing less. I have the present Government intend to legislate honestly and fairly for the public good, and conduct the public business economically. I fully endorse the course pursued by the Opposition in the late Parliament in dealing with the Pacific Scandal, and condemn the conduct of the Macdonald Government, and all who sustain them in that transaction.

With these views I have no hesitation in saying that if I am elected I will give the present Government a fair and generous support.

Thanking you for the laudable vote you gave me on the last occasion, and trusting that you may largely increase it this time, I remain, Yours Respectfully,

H. GILLMOR, Esq.

St. George's, 18th January, 1874.

To the Electors of Charlotte.

GENTLEMEN.—Parliament being dissolved, I will be a candidate for your suffrage.

If elected, I will look after the best interest of this county and the Dominion generally, and I will support all good measures brought in by this Government or any other Government.

Yours truly, JOHN McADAM.

Debentures for Sale.

THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS, ST. ANDREWS, District No. One, offer for sale DEBENTURES in sums of from \$100 to \$500, secured on the credit of the District.

Jan. 21, 1874.

MORRISON'S HOTEL.

Corner Water and Edward Sts., St. Andrews.

THE Subscriber thankful for the support which he has received, has, on the 14th inst., removed to his large HOUSE, corner of Water and Edward Streets, for the reception of

Travellers and Permanent Boarders, and hopes by strict attention to business, and efforts to please, to obtain a share of public patronage.

The table will be supplied with the best market affords, and the rooms are furnished in a comfortable and well ventilated style, and will be given to gentlemen and families.

He also keeps on hand, the best of Wines, Whiskies, &c.

Connected with the House is a large and commodious stable, with an abundance of oats, &c.

WM. MORRISON, Hotel.

St. Andrews, Jan. 14, 1874.

NOTICE.

As I am in winding up my business in this place, as soon as practicable, all persons owing me will please settle at an early date.

Dec. 25, 1873. W. B. MORRIS.

Steam Service.

North Shore.

PAID TENDERS will also be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Fredericton, until February 1st, 1874, from persons willing to place a good and serviceable passenger, and freight Steamer during the Navigation Season of 1874, once a week on the route between Shediac and Campbelltown, calling at Richibucto, Chatham, Newcastle, Caraquet, Bathurst and Dalhousie.

The Department will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender for either of the above services.

W. M. KELLY, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

dec. 24, 1873.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

21st day of October, 1873.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the Provisions of the 123rd Section of Act 31, Vic. Cap. 6, in relation to "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of St. Andrews in the Province of Quebec, be, and the same is hereby committed to a Warehouse Port for all the purposes of this said Act.

W. A. HIMS WORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

nov. 19, 73.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me for goods purchased from Jas. Dingley, out of my stock, are hereby notified to make immediate payment only to Patrick McGrath, my agent, at St. Andrews, June 24 1873. S. SHERLOCK.