Telegraphic News.

OTTAWA, April 17.

Mr. Light, of the Intercolonial Railway, will shortly leave for Newfoundland, to organize the railway survey across the Island.

The Government are making arrangements for raising a memorial to those who have lost their lives in the Canada Pacific survey.

LONDON, April 17.

The order for the arraignment of the publishers of the London *Times* and *News* at the bar of the House of Commons for a breach of the privileges of that body has been revoked, pending the result of an investigation.

Three men ascended in a balloon from Paris yesterday, reaching an altitude of 26,000 feet, but two died before descending, and the other is not expected to recover.

The bill, abrogating certain ecclesiastical privileges now guaranteed by the constitution, was passed to a second reading by the lower house of the Prussian Diet, yesterday, when Bismarck made another speech.

NEW YORK, April 17.

Particulars are received of a fight between Chinese and foreigners, and is reported that the Chinese will send a large force to Formosa.

Surgeon Suddard, of the North Atlantic fleets says, that the health of the fleet is good and that while they were at Key West and Havana, the old residents expressed the gravest apprehensions of a very sickly summer. He says that the actual appearance of yellow fever so early in the year, both at Havana and Key West, all combine to favor the belief that any protracted stay of a large force at either of these places might have a most calamitous result, and would, therefore, be in the highest degree imprudent.

The ice is an eighth of an inch thick at Corinth, Miss., and all exposed vegetation is frozen. It is believed that all fruit, cotton and wheat in this and adjoining States is seriously injured, though not entirely killed. The thermometer is down to 26 here, and was 42 in Montgomery, Ala., this morning.

[From the Scotsman.]

THE imports from the United States into Great Britain are great in quantity and very various in kind. Some of them such as the "breadstuffs" and bacon which the Western States send us in amazing profusion, are unmixed blessings; while others, among which may fairly be reckoned railway bonds, shares in worked-out mines, and bill-forgers, if they are blessings at all, are blessings in disguise. It seems that another article is to be added to the list, an article of which the quality is not unknown, inasmuch as samples of it have been in this country for nearly two years past, but as to the proper classification of which there is nevertheless considerable difference of opinion in the public mind. Some people will have it that a large supply of this article would be greatly conducive to the well being of the comunity; while others regard it with a similar aversion to that which the Chinese Government entertains to the importation of opium, or Sir Wilirid Lawson, to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. It appears probable that both parties will ere long have a better opportunity of forming a matured judgment on the subject, because matters are being put in trim for a wholesale importation of the commodity in question. A few days ago, we are informed, Messrs. Moody and Sankey held a conference with 250 ministers of religion in London, to consider how best to follow up the revival movement, and it was arranged that Mr. Moody should telegraph to some of the most popular preachers and revivalists in America and Australia, and invite them to come over to England.

What, then, is the significance of the action determined upon by this solemn conference of ministers? It can only mean one of two things: either that the supply of preachers is inadequate to the demand, or that the quality of the home-grown article of pulpit eloquence is altogether inferior: that our preachers cannot do the work to which they have devoted themselves, and find it necessary to call in the aid of more competent laborers from America. Neither of these alternatives is one which a representative assembly of British divines might have been expected to recognize; the adoption of either is as severe a condemnation as the bitterest enemy of religion could wish to pronounce on the feebleness of our immense religious organizations, and the miserable disproportion of their results to the means at their command. Above all this invitation to American revivalists to come and do the work which more than 50, 000 clergymen are deemed unable to perform, is a confession of the failure of our ecclesiastical Establishment.

No doubt at this moment anxious thousands are awaiting the result of that thrilling telegram (which followed in the wake of carnal messages about good investments and "salted" mines,) hoping that the expert preachers have taken their passage, and that there are "more to follow." But no doubt there is another and ribald class who dread their advent as much as they do the Colorado beetle. What is worse, it is to be feared that even those who admire the zeal the private inquiries, and melodies of the American revivalists in London will feel a slight shock given to their nervous system at finding that this great Movement needs experts to further it. This is of course a very natural weakness. For example, the passer-by in Piccadilly, who hears tender strains of music, feels his admiration cool when the street musician (for the small sum of one penny) shows him how the lovely airs are produced by him from a comb, however small. The passer-by may admire the simple art, but he does not like the tunes somehow so well again, and can never get the comb out of his head. Similarly, it does take away from the mystery and glory of this great work, which is said not to come of man, to discover that it needs clever Americans to bring it, who are experienced in "experiences." Let it be granted that that inventive country possesses a new patent fire escape, yet some persons may prefer the simplicity of the early apostles to the ability of the latter-day ones and on the whole think it was a finer scene when St. Paul fought with wild beasts at Ephesus than when Mr. Moody manages very tame ones at Astley's.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, APRID 21, 1875.

THE SESSIONS which opened on Tuesday, the 13th, was largely attended by Justices from the various Parishes, and some of the newly appointed Magistrates, who by the way, are in this instance a creditable addition to the Bench. Some very important questions arose as to Assessments, and were debated in a manner which would do credit to the halls of legislation. The fact is, when people's pockets are touched, it awakens their energies, and while they admit the necessity of taxation for public purposes, they are careful to examine the causes, and to endeavor to make them as light as possible, and to distribute and equalize them in such a manner as to do justice to all. The new Assessment Act passed by the Legislature at its recent Session, will be a decided improvement upon the old system, but as it will not come into operation before next year, the assessments for 1875 were based upon the present mode. The Chairman, Justice Hatheway, presided in such a manner as to push forward the business.

On Thursday afternoon the Grand Jury presented their report upon examination of the County and Parish Accounts, and on Friday morning their Worships entered into an examination of these claims, and apportioned the Assessment in the Parishes and County. Several Liquor Licenses were granted, the rate being fixed at $40, and for isolated districts at $20.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved—That the Justices of the Peace in General Session assembled, express their great regret at the death of one of the oldest Magistrates in the County, JAMES W. STREET, Esquire, who for many years attended its meetings, and by his counsel and advice contributed to the harmonious and effective conduct of County and Parish affairs; and they hereby tender their sympathy to Mrs. Street and family in their severe bereavement.

Resolved—That this resolution be entered on the Recoads, and that a copy be forwarded to Mrs. Street, by the Clerk of the Peace.

The Sessions were adjourned until Friday next, at 10 o'clock.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In that land long celebrated for its excellent and popular common school system, Scotland, according to the Education Act, parents are compelled to send their children to school. Recently in Edinburgh, a meeting of the School Board was held for the purpose of dealing with defaulting parents under the 70th section of the Act. Twenty-two parents were summoned to appear, all of whom with the exception of two were present, and these two the Clerk was instructed to prosecute. The general plea was poverty or insufficient clothing; some of the cases were referred to the committee on destitute children, while in the remainder the Clerk was instructed to institute prosecutions in the event of the children not attending school regularly during the term. Would it not improve the New Brunswick School Act to add a compulsory clause? Persons taxed, and who do not send their children to the Schools would then have a *quid pro quo* for the tax. Perhaps the next amendment will embody this principle.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Our British fyles per last steamer, contain a large amount of interesting intelligence, of which some extracts are given in our columns to-day. The following with reference to a company doing a large business in this country shows its healthy condition, large capital, yearly revenue, annual dividend, and the amounts paid for losses by fire and life. Very few companies can show such a handsome exhibit:—

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company was held within the company's office in Edinburgh on the 3d April—the Right Hon. Lord Lawrence in the chair. The report by the directors showed the following results of the business for the year 1874:—Nett fire premiums, £824,941, 0s 1d, being an increase of £62,300, 8s 4d over the premiums of 1873. One-third of the year's premiums, amounting to £274,980, 6s 8d, has been set aside as a provision against liability on the unexpired fire policies of 1874. The fire losses were £455,999, 7s 10d. A dividend of 24 per cent. on the paid-up capital stock was declared, free of income tax. Of this dividend 10 per cent. was paid in October last, and the remaining 14 per cent., or 17s 6d per share, will be payable on the 5th instant. After paying this dividend, £109,729, 17s 8d will be added to the fire reserves, which will then amount to $827,238, 6s 11d. In the life department 873 new policies were issued, insuring £672,177, the premiums on which amounted to £21,005, 13s 10d. The claims paid during the year, including five endowments, were 197 in number, and the sums, with bonus additions, amounted to £240,466, 17s 9d. Fifty-four annuity bonds were issued, securing annuities to the amount of £4093, 13s 6d per annum, and for which the company received the sum of £37,805, 4s. The total accumulated funds of the company, irrespective of the paid-up capital of £250,000, amounted at 31st December 1874 to £3,794,751, 14s 5d, and and the total revenue for the year was £1,283,772, 7s 4d. The report was unanimously adopted.

AUCTION.—Mr. Hatheway advertises in this issue an auction sale of that pleasantly situated Cottage and grounds, &c., at present occupied by Mr. Bridges, to take place on Tuesday next, 27th instant. Possession given on 1st May. Also, carriages, waggons, a horse, harness, &c.

Irish Taxation.

The following extract will give some idea of how far figures can be relied on in the hands of Home Rulers:—

Irish figures of speech are generally matter for amazement, but Irish figures of arithmetic are fully as wonderful, though happily not so often resorted to. In a debate in Parliament on the subject of taxation, everybody, excepting perhaps Mr. Lowe, was taken aback by a tremendous volley of figures from the Home Rulers, showing that Ireland was oppressively taxed in comparison with England or Scotland. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose strength does not lie in nimbleness, was evidently nonplussed, being able neither to find in any official document the figures which the patriots had hurled at his head, which is not to be wondered at, nor to lay his hand upon the true figures, which really is to be wondered at and also blamed. The figures brought forward in the Irish speeches are simply to be found nowhere else, and have no resemblance whatever to the facts or even the possibilities; and a Chancellor of the Exchequer should have been able to show this on the spot. Mr. Lowe came to the rescue by showing, what ought to have been perfectly plain without showing, that the figures given were incredible and impossible, though it might have been worth his while to have gone further, and shown what an entirely different tale is told by the real figures. He settled the matter by simply stating that, as Ireland was subject to no tax that England and Scotland did not also pay, and paid no tax at a higer rate than those countries, but, on the contrary, was entirely exempted from several taxes borne by the other two kingdoms, it could not be said in any rational sense that she paid more taxes. He might have gone on to show that necessarily Ireland pays a great deal less, and have proved it both from the theory or plan of our taxation and from the ascertained results.

THE U. S. POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—The spring cleaning in the Postoffice Department still goes on, and the amount of filth brought to light is astonishing. Mr. Jewell has now discovered frauds in letting contracts for mail bags, and although they are not on as great a scale as those for carrying mails lately exposed, they are of such magnitude as to warrant an extended investigation. Repairs of mail bags have cost from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars annually, and a large part of this has been overcharge. Hereafter all repairs will be done at depots to be established by the department. It is not at all creditable to the predecessors of Mr. Jewell that such transactions have been kept from sight so long.

MR. WM. WELSH, of St. John, President of the Y. M. C. A. was presented with addresses, valuable presents, and also a parting supper was given him, on the occasion of his leaving St. John to engage in business at Liverpool, England. Mr. Welsh merited the parting tribute given him. The Sunday School and his Bible Class in the Church which he attended also presented him with an address and handsome gifts. He leaves St. John with regrets that wealthy residents never called forth.

The rush of immigration to Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming and the Pacific coast this spring, is enormous, and continues without abatement. The Union Pacific Railroad is compelled to employ the passenger equipments of connecting roads east to move the people westward as fast as they arrive at Omaha. Two and sometimes three emigrant trains are despatched daily. Thirty-five hundred emigrant trains were carried from Omaha during the first seven days of this month.

A LITTLE THE MEANEST THING YET.—Is it true that the B. of B. N. A. agency in St. Stephen who do their corresponding for the Dominion on Postal Cards, use *U. S. cards* and *post them* in *Calais* to save the premium on difference in currency.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—Wouldn't it improve the *Iron Pot* sound our Town Bell has, if the crack in the bell was sawed down into the solid composition? A.

Henry O'Leary, M.P.P, who received the extra $100 voted to the members of Assembly, states that he will lay out the money on the Bye-roads of his County, and the extra mileage will be returned to the Receiver General.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The annual report of this institution by the Superintendent, Dr. Waddell is received. He sends in his resignation after a connection of 26 years with the Asylum.

The U. S. Postmaster General is right after frauds in his department. He has now instituted inquiries into the character of the bonds of postmasters at a number of important points. Many of the bonds have been revoked and the postmasters requested to file new bonds.

BLACK HILLS BULLETIN.—We are in receipt of a paper with the above title published by D. K. Allen, in Boston. It gives a full description of the Black Hills country, its mineral, agricultural, and other resources, expense of outfit, how to get there, and cost of transportation.

SEALED CARS.—We understand an agent of the Grand Trunk—a gentleman of great influence in Montreal—left for Washington on Wednesday to secure the old order of things in reference to sealed cars. We also learn the Dominion Government has taken the matter in hand.

CONCERT.—We understand that the Baptist Choir purpose giving one of their popular concerts, on Tuesday Evening, 27th instant. The Programmes will be circulated prior to the concert, and from their contents, we believe the public will be pleased.

DEATH OF CAPT. BELMORE.—We regret to learn, that Capt. Belmore of the steamer "City of St. John," died at his residence in that City, on Monday evening last, after a few hours illness. His age was 55.

ILLNESS OF THE POSTMASTER OF FREDERICTON. Mr. Andrew J. Phair, who for upwards of 30 years has been Postmaster of Fredericton, has been for some time prostrated with an attack of rheumatism, which is now feared will prove fatal, as at latest accounts he was sinking rapidly, and his medical advisers had abandoned all hopes of his recovery.

SUMMARY.

"Winter still lingers in the lap of spring." The weather on Tuesday was extremely cold and stormy.

—A Liverpool publican (says the 'Standard') has given to the Licensed Victuallers' Association £5, the "extra profit derived by him during Messrs. Moody and Sankey's visit to Liverpool."

Several people in this Province are intending to emigrate to Manitoba, in preference to the Pacific Slope? Some of them will leave as soon as navigation will permit.

IT is asserted that the conversions to Protestantism in Spain since 1868 number 30,000. A Madrid telegram announces that the Protestant chapels in that city and in the other large towns continue open—a rather ominous statement, for it seems to fore-shadow steps on the part of the Government to close them.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been created in the neighborhood of Crewe by the conduct of the Rev. Moses Reid, rector of Church Coppenhall, a suburb of Crewe, by desecrating a number of graves in the churchyard over which he has control. He had at night demolished a trellis work round the graves, and dug up some carved wood tablets, on the ground that they had been placed there without his permission.

Some of the large sugar manufactories of Paris are now illuminated at night by the electric light obtained form the Gramme machine. The apparatus requires from 1 to 1½ horse power, and is driven from the engine the same as any other piece of machinery.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—Late reports from Egypt state that the usefulness of the Suez canal has become much impaired through the quantity of sand blown into it at certain places, and which, if not systematically removed, will soon fill it completely. Already large vessels cannot pass each other, but are compelled to wait at the mouths of the canal until the channel is clear. It is probable that high walls will eventually be built along the banks of the canal as barriers against the sand storms which are so common.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT JOURNALIST.—Boston, April 15.—Henry W. Dutton, senior proprietor of the Evening Transcript, died this morning, aged 79. Within five months Mr. Dutton lost his wife and son and these afflictions coupled with the recent decease of Mr. Haskell, editor of the Transcript, are the indirect cause of his death. The Transcript will probably be conducted without change of the present management.

—The publishers of the London Times and Daily News have been summoned to the bar of Parliament for breach of privilege in publishing certain documents about the South American bubble which had been submitted to select committee.

ATTACHMENT LAW.—The Act amending the attachment and imprisonment for debt act has been published in pamphlet form by Mr. G. W. Day. Those who have occasion to consult the law, will find this a most convenient and ready form.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, with the May Number, completes its Fiftieth Volume and its twenty-fifth year. This number is one of unusual interest. The Editor's Easy Chair in a few words, points with just pride, to the past of the Magazine, especially its immediate past; but this Number is more occupied with the celebration of their national glory than of Harper's well deserved prosperity. It opens with a graphic and complete story of the Concord Fight, by Frederic Hudson, illustrated with twenty-eight engravings, including fac-similes of Emerson's poem and of Longfellow's "Ride of Paul Revere." This article is peculiarly timely, being published on the eve of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the event described, and is worthy of the twenty-eight pages which it occupies.

In another and more important sense is Harper celebrating the centennial—in its First Century Series, which is intended to be a complete exposition of progress in every department of their national life. The Seventh Paper of the series, given in this Number, is a concise history of their Agricultural Progress, contributed by Professor William H. Brewer, of New Haven.

This Number contains three excellent short stories, "The Judge's Daughter," by Virginia W. Johnson; "Nobody but Jane Rossiter," by Fannie Hodgson Burnett; and "Katy," by Sarah L. Barten. The poetry is contributed by John Hay, Nelly M. Hutchinson, Kate Hillard, and Mary B. Dodge.

BUENOS AYRES.—Religious feeling in Buenos Ayres has found vent in a most appalling tragedy, which was enacted on Sunday the 28th of February last. A telegram to hand states that the Jesuit College was on that day set on fire with petroleum by a mob estimated to number from 10,000 to 30,000 persons. The priests were then attacked by the infuriated crowd, and several of them killed. The mob afterwards directed their efforts to the Archbishop's palace, which they sacked. The Government sent troops to the Government House and the convents, and several arrests were made. The national Government, in view of the critical position of affairs, has declared the provinces to be in a state of siege for thirty days, and proposes to take immediate steps for the prosecution of all parties implicated in the outrage.

AN ENGLISH SHIP SEIZED BY PIRATES, AND SOME OF THE CREW MURDERED.—The steamer Loanda, which has arrived in the Mersey from Africa, brought home the crew of the ship Geraldine, which was seized by pirates, after grounding near Point Elena, on the African coast, on Jan. 29. All efforts to get the vessel off failed, and the following night, during a violent thunder storm the vessel was besieged by a large number of pirates, who, however, were repulsed. The crew believing that the would return armed, and murder all hands, the vessel was abandoned, but before leaving the ship four boys who had been shipped at Banana Creek were missing. Point Elena was reached, and after obtaining assistance the crew returned to the vessel, which was completely dismantled and everything portable taken away. The deck was covered with blood, and the body of one of the boys was found in a shockingly mutilated state. The bodies of the other boys could not be found, and it was therefore concluded they had been murdered, and their bodies thrown overboard. The Geraldine belonged to London, and left that port in December for Africa.

The style of Fredericton's new City Hall is to be Gothic, of the Venetian type, the walls being faced with pressed brick, relieved by flush bands or bond stones of olive tinted freestone and stone string courses and window heads. The estimated cost is $35,000.

—The Postmaster General thinks the postal business of Fredericton is not sufficient to warrant the erection of a new post office, and says that there are towns of 4000 inhabitants in Ontario contributing more largely to the postal revenues of the country than Fredericton with its 7000 inhabitants.

WANTED.—Information of THOMAS GEORGE, who resided at Chamcook about 36 years ago, and is supposed to have removed to Richibucto, or perhaps Nova Scotia. By communicating with the Editor of this paper (*St. Andrews Standard*,) he will hear of something to his advantage.

DIED.

At Beech Hill, on the 19th inst., Edwin Arthur Julian, in the 38th year of his age, son of the late Edwin Julian, Esq., of England. [Funeral on Thursday.

Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.

April 16. Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, mdze.
17, R. Ross, Clark, Boston, sundries.
19, H. V. Crandall, Maloney, Boston, Hides, Shaw Bros.

CLEARED.

April 15, Sarah Glass, Glass, Vineyard Haven, 88M.ft. Hemlock Boards.
16, Utica. Warr, St. Stephen, ballast.
17, Harrie, McQuoid, Rockland, 84 cords wood.
19, Jane, Craig, Boston, 3000 sleepers, G. Beach.
Boston, 15th inst., sch. Wm. R. Barry, for St. George.

HOUSE a
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The Subscriber is aut Auction, on TUESD o'clock, A. M.,
THE HOUSE an situated on the c leton streets, and at pre Mr. C. C. BRIDGES. situated, is in good repa water in the cellar.
Possession given on
Also, at same
2 double Carriages,
1 Truck Waggon,
1 Saddle and bridle.
The Woodboat 'Sa then, as she now lies at
Terms at sale.
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St. Andrews, April
WANTED FOR a small co drews. Must be in derate. Apply to Apl 18 4m. A
Bo Cham
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Apl 21.
CUSTOMS
NOTICE is hereby the Governor Ge bearing date the 3rd i ity of the power vest of the 31st Victoria, C der and direct that th red to the list of goods Canada free of duty.
Ground Gypsum
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HIS EXCELLENCY
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Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available