

Telegraphic News.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21. In the Kingston election case, Sir John A. Macdonald's election was to-day declared void, but he is not disqualified. The respondent pays all costs.

The Chief Justice of British Columbia is here to transact some very important State business but is compelled to wait until the Minister of Justice turns up.

The Lepine case has been under the consideration of the Cabinet, but owing to the absence of Minister Tourneur, no decision has been arrived at.

A cable despatch from London, this morning, announces that in the Guibord case, the appeal was allowed and the burial ordered in holy ground, with all costs, except recusation of Judges, Guibord is entitled to ecclesiastical ceremonies. His body, it will be remembered, was refused burial in a Catholic consecrated cemetery at Montreal on account of excommunication by a Catholic Bishop for being a member of the Montreal Canadian Institute, which his Lordship considered an immoral institution. The matter was subsequently placed in the Courts for settlement, and appealed to England with the above result.

There is a great excitement in the Montreal Shynary in consequence; and Father Rousselot, the Cure declares that he will go to jail before he will allow Guibord's body to be buried in Cote Des Neiges consecrated ground.

THE LITTLE ISLAND OF LEMNOS.

The little island of Lemnos, situated to the south of the island of Lesbos, has for some years been troubled by an annual invasion of locusts. The plague of these insects has become so intolerable that the local authorities of the island lately instituted an investigation of the matter, and discovered that the nuisance was attributable to sorcery. A council was immediately held, and presided over by the Turkish Governor, at which it was decided to make an example of the guilty parties. Seven women suspected of witchcraft, were at once taken into custody, and failing to produce any satisfactory proofs of their innocence, were condemned to be cast into a deep pit in an ancient building. The witches, one of them being an old woman of ninety and another a young girl of sixteen, were kept alive during a month with provisions which their relatives were allowed to send them by means of ropes. Two of the women were married, and their husbands were imprisoned and heavily fined for being united to witches. In the meantime, Emin Bey, the caliph of Lemnos, who has jurisdiction over Ayios Strati, hearing of these measures, and also hearing that, notwithstanding the imprisonment of the witches, the locusts were as numerous and troublesome as ever, gave orders for the release of the captives. One of the women died shortly after her release, and the affair has, according to the Dardanelles correspondent of the Levant Herald, led to legal proceedings. The released witches and the two husbands who were imprisoned and fined, cited their persecutors to appear before the tribunal of Lemnos. As, however, the parties cited are all primitives, and consequently influential people, it was impossible to obtain redress. The plaintiffs then appealed to the vail of the Archipelago, Ibrahim Pasha; but as three months have elapsed without any notice being taken of the application, it is considered improbable that the primitives of Ayios Strati will be taken to task for their unsuccessful crusade against locusts and witches.

In Luck.—A little tailor in Constantinople has just been paid very handsomely for a coat. He made the coat for Turkish customer, and sent in a bill for £4. Like many other people who buy coats at £4, the customer was not in funds, and the little tailor had to ruefully away with nothing better than a bond in the Roumelian Railway lottery loan. But fortune had in store for him a recompense for his temporary disappointment, for when the lottery was drawn the bond in question turned up a prize of £12,000.

AMERICA AS A PENAL COLONY.—The Austrian Government proposes to pardon its criminals if they will come to the United States, and the officials on the Pacific coast have been instructed to look out for them. The convenient practice of pardoning criminals on condition of their emigrating to America, was adopted many years ago by various countries of Europe. It is easy to understand that unusual vigilance is required of our authorities, effectually to prevent our country from serving as a penal colony for States which are unwilling to bear the burdens imposed by their own social afflictions. It is a matter of astonishment, however, that among all the Governments to which remonstrances have been sent, as appears from our Washington intelligence, that of Great Britain is the only one which has failed to give satisfactory promises where those were requested. The fact that this country is made a drain for carrying off the dregs and refuse of other nations, may in a great degree explain the discouraging increase of crime noticeable from year to year in the criminal records of the United States. For foreign powers to construe "an asylum for the oppressed of all nations" as meaning a place of exile for criminals, whom it is cheaper to transport than to hang, is somewhat free translation of the avowed purpose of the republic.

PLANTING BULBS.—This can be done any

time in October or November, provided the ground is not frozen. The varieties mostly planted in autumn are hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, snow drops, narcissus, crown imperials, &c. They require a rich, light, somewhat sandy soil, and should be set two inches below the surface. Hyacinths, to have them in perfection, should be replanted every fall, but the others may remain in the ground for two or three years.

BANKS.—The Chignecto Post learns that a private Banking Institution is to be opened at that place next spring. A Bank is also to be started in Woodstock. The proprietors are Messrs. L. P. Fisher, P. W. Yarnart, W. Lindsay, H. A. Cornell, and J. S. Leighton.

The Daily News says that Dr. M. P. Green of St. John, on Wednesday removed a tumor eleven inches long, ten inches in circumference, and weighing four pounds ten ounces, from the groin of a horse.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, NOV. 25, 1871.

Encourage Home Industries.

New Brunswick has few manufactures, comparatively speaking, for a Province of its population and the many advantages it possesses; and when we reflect that such is the case, it becomes to every lover of the Province a fact much to be regretted and of serious consequence to their interests. In every town where manufacturing interests are extensively carried on, there is an air of prosperity about them that is entirely foreign to those places that do not possess them. A country's strength and wealth is in its manufactures, and without these we cannot hope to grow as rapidly or compete as successfully as those who do possess them, and hence, it is no wonder we have to complain of dull times, because we have nothing to keep our men employed at. It is quite true that within the past year several new enterprises have been started, (we hope they will succeed well), but there is abundant room for many more, and there is no doubt there will be, if those that are already in the Province are patronized as they should be by our own people. This has been the great fault among us, and what has done so much injury and is still affecting our interests. Instead of encouraging home industries, and enabling others as well as themselves to live, send out of the country for articles, inferior in many cases, to those manufactured at home.

There is very little encouragement to start manufactures where there is a disposition, on the part of a people to patronize other industries rather than those in their own country; it certainly is not the way to build up their own homes and make them prosperous. Where manufactures are started, those who are most interested are not in many cases, most benefited, and it there becomes the duty of all who can, to assist, and make the benefits widespread.

St. Andrews unfortunately cannot boast of many manufactures, but those she has should be well looked after. There are other industries by which the principal portion of her inhabitants live, viz: Shipping, and with its interests other resources might be developed, and money thus earned kept among us. For instance, we have a BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY where all kinds of boots and shoes are manufactured, and recently its proprietor, Mr. Hanson, has placed in his establishment a number of new and improved machines, besides a large and valuable stock, enabling him to furnish goods equal to any imported. Mr. Hanson left his native place for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of his business, and is now prepared to give to his fellow-townsmen the benefit of that knowledge. Would it not be to the interest of the community for those who import boots and shoes, to leave their orders at the Manufactory, thus keeping that capital among us, and giving employment to a number of men. We are just entering upon a long and hard winter, and where we have the privilege, it is our duty to help those who live among us first. We do hope our people will give this subject thoughtful consideration.

THE SCHOOLS IN ST. JOHN commenced on Monday last to hold one Session daily, from 9.30 a. m. to 2.30 p. m., with a recess of twenty minutes at noon. We respectfully suggest to the Trustees of St. Andrews to make a similar change of School hours for the winter. It will be better for the pupils and teachers.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Professor Barker, of Philadelphia, and formerly of Yale College, has recently made a discovery of great value to railroad men. It is a metallic paint, intended for application to "journal boxes" on railroad cars. The paint when heated to about 160 degrees Fahrenheit turns from its original color, which is a deep, clear red, to a pure black; and immediately on cooling it resumes its reddish hue. The journal boxes being covered with this metallic paint, train hands detect at a glance whether a journal has heated or is heating. Their knowledge now is only gained when the woodwork has ignited and the damage has already been done.

A SEVERE STORM took place on Monday night; the wind blew a gale from the south-west, accompanied by heavy rain. The tide rose very high, and the foundation of the Light House, in course of repair gave way, and the lights,

plate glass and lamps were upset and now lie on the wharf.

The Tea Meeting.

given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church was held on Friday evening, instead of Thursday, in consequence of the fire having taken place that afternoon. Gove's Hall was tastefully decorated with flags; the tables four in number, nearly thirty feet long were abundantly filled with choice cake and other edibles, and decorated with flowers, &c. At seven, the tables were at once filled, and the ladies who presided with their fair assistants were kept busy filling up cups with tea and coffee, and handing cake, biscuit, tarts, pies and other viands, and the greatest good feeling existed; the St. Andrews Band the meanwhile playing some fine selections. After the tables had been twice filled, and the large company had partaken of the many good things provided, the choir of the Church sang the beautiful anthem "St. George's, Edinburgh" with much taste; Miss Stevenson presiding at the organ with her usual grace and ability. Then followed an amusing dialogue, called a "Connubial Eclogue," by Minnie and Leo Saunders, which was exceedingly well performed by such small children. "Meet me in Heaven" was then sung by one of the young men, the other members of the choir joining in the chorus. Mr. Carruthers then read in fine style "Little Tit," a pathetic story. Then followed a male quartette, entitled "The Winds are all Hush!" and the band played one or two selections, when a dialogue entitled "Mrs. Sniffle's Confession" was well rendered by two young people. Mr. Herbert Lamb sang "Bonnie Dundee" in such style as to call forth an encore. Owing to the lateness of the hour several pieces on the programme had to be omitted. The Band played "Auld Lang Syne," and ended with "God Save the Queen." All present were delighted with the evening's entertainment. Votes of thanks were given to the Ladies for the excellent repast, to Mr. Gove for the use of the hall, and to the Band and Choir for their services. The total amount realized after paying expenses was about \$170.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Thursday afternoon about 2 p. m., fire was discovered in Hughes & Whitlock's stable. The populace and Fire companies were early on the ground; owing to the stable being attached to the surrounding buildings, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity despite the noble efforts of the firemen and hose companies, aided by the people. The horses and waggons in the stable were got out, as well those in the opposite stable belonging to Mr. Adams of the Central Exchange. The shed and house owned by C. C. Bridges with his hacks, the house occupied by T. Rooney and others, and the Exchange stable were consumed. Mr. Adams saved his horses, carriages, &c., but lost his sleighs, stable furniture, and two fine pigs. John Bailey's small cottage took fire but was torn down to prevent the fire reaching the adjoining buildings on Water Street, Wm. Sharkey's house, and Michael Fall's two houses, all occupied by several families, a barn by Thos. Healy, and Hartt & Co's. Lobster factory, were destroyed. The store and premises on the Market Wharf, owned and occupied by Mr. Hicks was several times on fire, but by well directed efforts of the building was saved; the large pile of lumber on Robinson & Glenn's wharf was with great difficulty saved. Another pile of lumber owned by the same firm on the wharf below the old steamboat landing and a pile of railway ties owned by R. Ross were burnt. Several families on Water-st., including Mr. Adams of the "Exchange," removed their furniture. The losses gathered from the most reliable sources, are: Hughes & Whitlock, \$200; C. C. Bridges \$1,500; Mrs. Hanson's house \$250; John Bailey's cottage \$150; W. Sharkey \$300; M. Falls \$500; T. Haley \$400, no insurance on any of the foregoing. R. Adams, \$500, insurance on his house; Hartt & Co. \$200, insurance \$1,000. Robinson & Glenn, \$2,000, and R. Ross \$500, no insurance.

The Railway extension and Haley's wharf were damaged. Thos. Rooney lost everything in his house, and it was with great difficulty old Mrs. Mary Giddings, who has been confined to her bed for several years, was removed with danger, the bed clothes having caught fire. It was late before the fire was extinguished.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The pupils of the Presbyterian Sabbath School, were entertained by their teachers in Paul's Hall on Monday evening with tea, cakes &c. Notwithstanding the snow storm the children were present in large numbers; accompanied in many instances by their parents. A blessing having been invoked by Mr. Carruthers, the children regaled themselves with the good things so kindly provided for them, to which they did ample justice. They afterwards enjoyed themselves in playing games, two or three little ones repeated dialogues and the Choir sung some favorite pieces. The ladies requested the Sheriff to address the children which he did in a lengthy and pleasing speech, reciting his own experience as boy and man—pointing out the advantages the pupils of the present day have over their predecessors, who have well ventilated School buildings, trained teachers, and excellent educational books. He also urged upon them a proper respect for their parents and seniors—alluded to the noisy conduct of boys upon the streets after dark, and the great

improvement since the Volunteer Watch had been organized, the Sheriff was in his happiest mood and made a capital speech. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Paul for the use of his hall and to Miss Stevenson for her service at the organ. Mr. Carruthers then offered prayer and the happy throng departed much pleased with the Festival.

From a despatch received here to-day, we learn that the schooner Water Lily, of St. George, was cast ashore on the night of the 23rd inst., 9 miles west of Portland, and that Capt. James Greason and two of the crew, McVicar and McLeod, were drowned. The mate and cook were saved.

The C. C. Agricultural Society's Dinner is to be held at the "Central Exchange," R. Adams, on Monday next, at 6 p. m.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December has a very interesting illustrated sketch—or rather the first part of it—of the ancient city of St. Augustine, in which there is a semi-humorous and romantic thread woven; a rather interesting paper is devoted to the coming transit of Venus; we have the third paper, also illustrated, on Decorative Art in England; and the second descriptive of the "First Century of the Republic," which is largely devoted to the growth of mechanical inventions which have had a wonderful influence on the industrial manufactures of the United States. Castelar contributes his fourteenth paper on "The Republican Movement in Europe." There are two or three good stories; three chapters of the story "Rape of the Gamp;" a spirited legendary ballad; an article on the Genesis of the "New England Churches," based on Dr. Bacon's book, with the usual variety of interesting matter in the editorial departments.

THE LATE JOHN LAIRD.

One by one the founders of modern engineering science pass away. The death was announced a few weeks ago of Mr. John Laird, one of the originators and, for many years, the head of one of the largest iron shipbuilding works in the world, and a prominent figure in the industrial arts at a time when iron vessels were merely matters of theory. Birkenhead, the scene of the labors and prosperity of the Laird family, lies on the left bank of the estuary of the Mersey, immediately opposite Liverpool, and is renowned for its many important industries and its magnificent inclosed docks, out of the solid rock, which there forms a surface stratum of immense thickness. In 1841, William Laird, father of the lately deceased, commenced the shipbuilding and iron works, and lent his aid to establish many of the important steamship lines which have their headquarters in Liverpool and Birkenhead. In the year 1829, John Laird constructed an iron ship, which there is good reason to believe was the first ever built. She was a 60 ton vessel, built for inland navigation; and although many difficulties, owing to the novelty of the task, beset the builders, she was framed and plated very similarly to the largest and best ocean steamships of the present day. In 1834, Mr. Laird built a paddle steamship for the late G. B. Lamar, who recently died in New York; she was called the John Randolph, and the Practical Magazine asserts that she was the first iron vessel ever seen on American waters. She was shipped piecemeal from Liverpool, and set up on the Savannah River.

In the limits of a newspaper article, it is hardly possible to detail the developments of the great industry of Birkenhead; suffice it to say that the firm of John Laird & Co. have, to this date, possessed one of the largest establishments for the special purposes ever organized. Between the years 1829 and 1873, they turned out 429 steamers, of 229,662 tons builders' measurement, driven by engines amounting to 39,790 horse power. Half these engines were manufactured by Messrs. Laird & Co., as well as engines to the amount of 25,143 horse power, fitted in vessels constructed by other builders.

Mr. John Laird's administration of these large operations is noticeable in many ways. He was, as early as the year 1839, and previously, urging the British Admiralty to build iron ships only; and his iron steamers of that date became renowned for speed and durability. He built a vessel of 446 tons burthen, which drew only two feet of water, and he obtained an advantage over many rivals by building, in three weeks, a gunboat for use in the Russian war. The splendid fast steamers plying between Holyhead and Dublin are his work; and, indeed, there is no quarter of the globe where his handiwork is not represented. The building of the notorious Alabama, for a Liverpool firm of merchants who were the financial agents of the South during the late war, and her depredations upon American commerce during the first few months of the rebellion (for which the English Government has already paid over fifteen million dollars for damages to shipping), have given the Laird establishment great notoriety in this country. The Alabama was built after Mr. John Laird's retirement from business.

The works of this firm cover 20 acres of ground, and have held the chief position in Birkenhead since 1824. In 1831, the population numbered only 2,567; it is now over 70,000. Three thousand skilled artisans are employed by Laird & Co., and, to their credit may be said, the firm have many liberal arrange-

ments for the moral and social wellbeing of their employes.

John Laird retired from business in 1861, when Birkenhead became a Parliamentary borough, and was elected member for the town, retaining the seat to the day of his death. Since his withdrawal, the works have been carried on by his three sons.

The Annual Meeting of the C. C. Agricultural Society has been postponed until the 30th November, at 2 o'clock.

It is said that the Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships and Kennebec Railway, the first instalment of which has been opened, will bring St. Andrews to within 40 miles of Quebec, and the former town is named as likely to become at least the winter port for the Dominion, and make her what the projectors of the N. B. & C. Railway originally contemplated. With this road opened the folly of building the Intercolonial round the Gulf shore will be quickly and fully demonstrated.—Carleton Place.

Mrs. Soule said at the women's convention in Chicago, that for twenty years she had not asked any man for money. How many men will wish their wives were "all Soule's!"

SUMMARY.

LONDON has never known such an unhealthy autumn. Small-pox and scarlet fever are raging to such an extent that several new hospitals have been opened. The small-pox is not of a very virulent type, but the scarlet fever is terrible, remarkably fatal, and the physicians are almost powerless either to resist or cure it.

NEWFOUNDLAND will become the paradise of denominational education, if it is true that the Government is ready to divide the school grant among Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Universalists, and other denominations, in proportion to their share of the population. We fancy that there will be some union of denominations for educational purposes, not more than three or four school systems being maintained in small places. New Brunswick will not adopt this policy just at present.

Despatch states that the farm house at Bathurst belonging to Hon. John Ferguson together with a quantity of grain was destroyed by fire, on Thursday morning. Estimated loss \$3,300.

The attempt is about to be made by Germany to break off permanently its relations with the Vatican. The step is alleged to have been rendered necessary by the conduct of the Pope, who has declined to receive Cardinal Hohenthohe as ambassador. After the manner in which the Roman priests and bishops have been treated by the Government of Kaiser William, it is hardly possible that the Holy Father will regret the adoption of this course.

A SENSELESS JOKE.—It would seem a dangerous thing to be married in France. A correspondent of the London Telegraph says that two weeks since two young people were married in Lyons. Within a few hours of the ceremony they became insensible, and have remained so ever since. The Lyons doctors have exhausted their science in this case, and the luckless pair, though alive yet, are evidently sinking from mere starvation. There can be no question but that some narcotic of the most violent class has been given them, probably as a joke. To-day we are told that a young man, apprenticed to a chemist, has been arrested on suspicion. But it is believed that several of the marriage guests bore part in the affair, which was meant as a joke only.

A PREMATURE SANTA CLAUSE.—A drunk colored man in Baltimore, the other day, after performing various antics on some house-tops went down one of the chimneys, but got tightly wedged a few above the first floor. The heat of the fire set him shouting at a great rate, but the alarmed family was so mystified in regard to the cause that the origin of the trouble was not discovered and realized till the poor fellow was called in and the chimney investigated. He was pretty nearly roasted.

Lady Love's death we announce, and her late husband, Gen. Sir James Eyre de la Love, K. C. B., will be remembered by many in this Province, where Sir James was sometime stationed as Colonel Commanding Her Majesty's Forces. Sir James saw much service, and received many signal marks of his Sovereign's favor. He died about five years ago. Lady Love who was the only surviving sister of Mrs. Wedderburn, of this city, died after a short illness at her Place in London, and is spoken of by the English papers, as many will recollect her in New Brunswick, as lovely both in person and character.—News.

MARRIED.—On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Foley, Mr. JOHN QUINN, of St. Andrews, to Miss ANN SNOOK, of Chamcook.

DIED.—On the night of the 19th inst., HENRY BELL, Esq., aged 45 years, for several years a resident of this town. At Woodstock, on the 20th inst., Mr. William Craig, formerly of Chamcook, in the 63rd year of his age. At Indianton, on the 23rd inst., Mary Ann, aged 53, wife of Mr. Wm. P. Hainebury.

NO. 17th Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society. Stevenson's Hall at 2 o'clock P. M. take place. A programme is requested. St. Andrews, Nov.

New Brunswick CHARLOTT. In the matter of the 508, of St. Andrew's. WHEREAS the 508, of St. Andrew's, in which the creditors and all persons interested appear and attend said account; NOTICE thereof to all creditors and to all persons interested and they are hereby a Court of Probate Probates Office in Charlotte, on Monday next, at the forenoon, to an of the account of (Given under seal Court, this 25th day of November, 1871.) L. S. S. H. WHITLOCK Registrar of Probate

THE ONLY REAL IN L. D. TW Annual To be Drawn in \$20 IN VAL GRANT \$200,0 ONE \$10,000 \$5,000 One Prize \$3 Six Prizes \$1 Ten Prizes \$1 \$500 Gold Watches, (in all Ladies' Gen's and Double-pli Who's Number 61

AGENTS WANTED LIBERAL P Single Tick \$10; Two Two Circulars containing description of the formation in reference to any one be addressed to Office, Excelsior Cor. Rice and L

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no 11 2i Work at for all We good cent return stamp. New Bru IN Through rates from St. Stephen & North Anser Junctions. Full upon application Master, St. And Railway Office N. B. Fe