

Telegraphic News.

New York, Dec. 27.—A snow storm has prevailed throughout Canada since Tuesday night and it has ceased this morning.

Trains again running on time.

London, Dec. 28.—It is expected that 70,000 British Coal miners will strike work on the 1st of January.

The "Amyntas" was lost while on a voyage from Holyhead for Workington, and every person on board perished.

There was a severe gale on the English channel, yesterday, and several marine disasters are reported.

Berne, Dec. 27.—Diplomatic relations between the Swiss Government and the Vatican have been broken off.

London, Dec. 27.—The Papal Legation at Lucerne will probably be abolished—the Charge D'Affaires and attaches having been recalled.

New York, Dec. 28.—The water panic at Buffalo is over, and the city is supplied with the usual quantity.

Modoc Indians attacked a party of soldiers on Saturday, killing two and wounding four.

Fires this morning, at hotel and chocolate manufacturing and other property, loss \$200,000; at North Adams, Mass., loss \$150,000.

Washington, N. C., \$40,000; Philadelphia, \$30,000 and at Windsor, Canada, \$40,000.

An ice jam at Memphis, besides destroying a large number of boats, caused the loss of a great quantity of coal, and the gas works are without a days supply.

The severe cold has somewhat moderated.

An ice jam at Memphis, Tenn., has crushed several steamboats and barges, destroying a large amount of property.

Thirty-eight lives were lost by shipwrecks near Boston, during the late storm.

—Gold 111½.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.

Meas. Gzowski and Kiefer are now busy revising the surveys made by Mr. Stark of the Bay Verte Canal route.

The Pacific Railroad matter will be considered by the 10th of January.

The news from Sir Geo. Cartier is encouraging, but there is no prospect of his return until the spring.

A fire in Windsor, Ontario, has destroyed property to the extent of \$40,000.

London, Dec. 29.

The French Minister to the Papal Court has resigned, because some French Naval officers called on the King and Pope on the same day and tendered compliments of the season. Monarchists seek to make a political matter out of the affair.

New York, Dec. 30, p. m.

It is announced that Mr. Boutwell will resign the Secretaryship of the Treasury on February 15th.

The ice in the Hudson and East Rivers greatly impedes navigation.

Advisers from San Francisco report heavy rain storms throughout the Western Coast.

In San Joaquin valley an overflow is threatened. Several bridges on Yuba River have been swept away.

—Gold 111½.

Quarrelling over the Spoils.

It is obvious that there will be an interesting controversy in Congress this winter over the disposition of the award by the Geneva Tribunal. It appears to be generally agreed that some kind of a court must be instituted to hear and determine the claims upon this fund. But wide differences of opinion will undoubtedly arise upon proposed provisions in the bill creating the court, and limiting its powers by defining with considerable stringency the classes of cases which it may entertain.

Attempts will be made to rule out entirely a large number of claims, and these will of course find advocates in Congress to make a struggle in their behalf. The chief point at issue will doubtless be the claim of the insurance companies to participate in the award.

Another unsettled question is, "Are the owners of the captured ships and cargoes who got their insurance entitled to receive any thing from the award, and if so, should it be the full amount of the loss, or only the amount of the net loss over the sum recovered from the underwriters and the cost of the extra war risks?" Still another question, and one of general interest to shipowners, is this: "If neither the underwriters nor the owners of the insured vessel which were captured can recover are not all who paid the war risks entitled to some indemnity?"

ANCIENT AND MODERN BRIDGES. The chief bridges of ancient times were built as great public conveniences upon thoroughfares over which there were a large amount of travel, and consequently were near the cities or commercial centres which attracted such travel, and were therefore placed where they were seen by great numbers. Now, however, the connection between the chief commercial centres is made by the railroads, and these penetrate immense distances, through comparatively unsettled districts, in order to bring about the needed distribution; and in consequence many of the great railroad bridges are built in the most unfrequented spots, and are unseen by the numerous passengers who traverse them, unconscious that they are thus easily passing over specimens of engineering skill which surpass, as objects of intelligent interest, many of the sights they may be travelling to see.

The new Russian sea going turret ship "Peter the Great" recently launched at St. Petersburg, is 329 feet 8 inches long and has an outside breadth of 63 feet. The builder's measurement is 5352 tons, and the displacement with coals, stores and water in boilers, will be 9664 tons, at a mean draft of 23 feet 9 inches. The ship differs in many respects from the English and American turret ships. She will be able to make a long voyage of 17

days at a high rate of speed in any kind of weather. There are two large turrets, which are plated with 16 inches of iron, and each of the four guns she is to carry is of six inch bore, with a 12 inch bore. The projectiles will weigh 700 pounds.

VICTOR EMANUEL AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.—It is said that King Victor Emmanuel has sent by the hands of Sir Bartle Frere to Livingstone a large medal commemorating his services. If the difficulties of African travel have not been exaggerated, it will require an amount of effort to transmit the decoration to the explorer quite disproportionate to its utility.

The Postmaster at Kingston was sued for voting for Sir John A. McDonald at the last election, the penalty being laid at \$2000. He has demurred, saying he is not liable; and therefore the whole case will come up for argument at the court in Toronto.

HOW THE ENGLISH TAXPAYERS' MONEY IS SPENT.—There are now five ex-Lord Chancellors each in receipt of a pension of £5,000 a year, namely, Lord St. Leonards, Lord Clarendon, Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns and Lord Hatherley.

SAINT ANDREWS, JAN. 1, 1873.

To our Patrons and readers we tender the compliments of the season wishing them "A Happy New Year."

To many, ourselves among the number, the year that has passed, has its sad memories. In how many households is the "vacant chair" reminding of loved ones, once the light and life of the family, but now forever removed from their sight, to a happier, purer and holier sphere; teaching us that we too must soon follow to that "undiscovered country," and admonishing us "be ye also sober."

The meeting to vote for or against the Incorporation of this County, was held on Monday last at the various Polling places. Owing to the state of the roads and difficult travelling, the Sheriff has not received the returns from his Deputies. The vote in this Parish was very small, as very few persons from outside the Town voted. The Sheriff remained at the Court House from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m. The vote stood—Yeas 84, Nays 13.

We learn that the other Parishes had some majorities for, and others against incorporation.

THE SMALL POX.—We are sorry to notice the spread of this loathsome disease Small Pox, in Boston, Bangor, and further east in Maine; and were pained to learn on Sunday last, that Mrs. Street, wife of J. W. Street, Esq., was down with it, which it was believed she contracted while on a recent visit to Boston. The Board of Health at once had a yellow flag placed at Mr. Street's residence, and the house closed to all but the visiting Physician, Dr. Parker. We understand that the Board are using every precaution in their power to prevent its spread, a matter of no small difficulty while there are so many coasters coming here direct from Boston, and there is direct and daily communication by rail, and weekly by steamer from that Port. A young man returned to St. George a short time ago from Boston, where he had remunerative employment, states that the citizens looked upon the rapid spread of small pox in the city with much greater alarm than the great fire; and that all who could leave the city were doing so. The Board of Health here should be aided in every possible way the people, to guard against its spread; the chairman of the Board, Mr. C. E. O. Hatheway, has been very active and energetic in his efforts, to prevent the malady gaining ground in this vicinity.

The Lecture season, was opened on Thursday evening last, in the Church Sunday School room, Dr. Parker having read Dickens' "Christmas Carol" with much acceptance. Owing to recent family bereavement we were unable to be present, but sincerely trust that the lectures will be well attended, and that a respectable amount will be realized, for the worthy purpose for which they have been instituted.

To-morrow, Thursday evening, His Honor Judge Stevens will deliver his lecture on "Sir Walter Scott."

SCHOOL MEETING.—The Annual School Meeting for this district is advertised to be held on the 9th instant. We remind the Ratepayers, that only those who have paid their rates for the year, are qualified to vote at the meeting.

There is now an abundance of snow, which drifted on Saturday last, and blocked up the roads badly. No mails from East or West were received here from Thursday until Tuesday. The weather has been also unusually cold, with strong north-west winds, rendering travelling uncomfortable.

The Christmas issue of the "Canadian Illustrated News" is without exception the best number ever issued of that literary and pictorial journal, and would be a credit to any country. The "Illustrated News" is deserving of being taken in every household in the Dominion.

Mr. OSBURN left here by Train, to take the Steamer for England.

Reports from all parts of the continent state the weather for the last fortnight was the coldest known for many years, the thermometer having gone down as low as 42°.

The following letter from "A Churchman," has been called forth by a most dastardly act—the desecration of All Saints' Church. It appears that there are in our midst miscreants of the blackest dye:—

Disgraceful Sacrilege.

Among the beautiful Christmas decorations at All Saints Church, a temporary screen across the chancel arch, formed a most conspicuous part. It was tastefully decorated with evergreens and appropriate texts; and at the centre on the top, rested a Cross in a circle. On either side of the altar was a plain banner, on which were inscribed appellations of our ad-rable Redeemer. As on the exterior of the Church as well as in the interior, there are several permanent crosses; no one, for a moment, supposed that, at the joyous Christmas festival, the feelings of any churchman would be hurt at the sight of the emblem of our Salvation, or the secret names of our Saviour.

How, then, must the better feelings of every Christian mind be shocked at the detestable outrage committed on Monday night?

By some means, at present unknown, a key of the Church was obtained, the building entered, and the cross torn from the screen and destroyed. Not stopping here, the ruffian set ruffians feeling no doubt, "in love and charity with all men," actually dared to enter the chancel—to pass even within the rail and remove the banners from beside the altar.

This insult to their God, their church, and their rector, has caused universal indignation in the community. A large reward has been offered for any information which will lead to the apprehension of the guilty parties, and the churchwardens are determined to use every means in their power, to bring about the detection and punishment of the wicked perpetrators of this vile deed—offensive both to God and man.

Dec. 31. A CHURCHMAN.

OBITUARY.

Died here on the 24th ult., MARY S. L. SMITH, third daughter of A. W. Smith, Esq., Editor of the "Standard," after a lengthened illness of nearly four years. She manifested a very gratifying spirit of earnest enquiry after a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the promises, gifts and blessings of Divine love and mercy in Jesus Christ. As light increased, so did her comfort and hope in her God and Saviour, and in her last days, especially, she expressed her delightful enjoyment of the sweet satisfaction and peace of the enlightened believer.

To those who knew her while she lived, she endeared herself greatly by her very amiable disposition and thoughtful and intelligent mind; and, in death, she has left to her mourning family and friends, the precious consolation of a blessed hope, that she has gone to be forever with the Lord. [Com.]

FASHIONS AND MISSIONS.

We have much pleasure in complying with the request of a highly esteemed lady, to republish the following letter addressed

To the Editor of the Church Chronicle.

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your paper to address a few words to my fellow-churchwomen on the above subjects. For the first I need offer no apology in speaking to a woman; and the second is unhappily of less interest to most of us but as the Church has just called us to the special consideration of the subject of missions I may be the more excused.

Whether the present style of dress is graceful or generally becoming is a matter of taste. Whether all the tight pinching-in, and unnatural puffings out of a "well-dressed" (?) woman of the present day add to the beauty of her appearance is a question on which there may be differences of opinion. I for one think they do not. Nay, I go further, and declare that nothing to my mind could be more grotesque than the representations of a "woman as she should be" in the most highly esteemed "Magazine des Modes."

However, my individual opinion on the subject is of very little consequence, and it is only a transgression of the law of good taste which I have to complain I should be content to leave the fashions of the Dominion to disgrace their pretty faces and overload their graceful forms after the most approved fashion.

But, alas, there are other rules that are transgressed than those of taste. Take for instance this, "Let your moderation be known unto all men;" certainly moderation is not the "characteristic" of the present fashion.

Here is another: "Lay up your treasure in Heaven." What treasure can a woman have to lay up who spends all her allowance in dress—not to say goes in debt?

Another, "Freely ye have received, freely give;" but how is this to be done when all we have and more is required to pay the last milliners' or mantua-makers' bill? I am not speaking of rich people—I have small acquaintance with them—but of people of the moderate incomes usual in this part of the world.

The style of dress now is much more extravagant than it was some years back, the present fashion exacting an amount of ornamentation which renders the cost of making a gown about four times as much as it was twenty years ago; and yet women of small means can afford to have several of these made, costing "many" dollars, when they cannot afford "one" dollar in aid of missionary enterprise. They will say in answer to your earnest appeal for assistance to some important mission whose work is almost at a standstill for want of means—"Oh yes it is very interesting, and I should like so much to give; but really I have nothing now, or such a trifle I am ashamed to give it;" and then, seeing you look downcast

and discouraged, they may add, "I am so sorry, but perhaps next year I may be able to do something for you."

Setting aside the amount of time and thought that is wasted on these decorations, is there really nothing better that we could do with our money than spend it on the trimming of our clothes? Take up a Missionary magazine and read an account of any one of the missions in foreign lands where some of the best and bravest of our fellow countrymen and women are wearing out their lives amidst hardships and toils, cramped in their labours by the inadequacy of the support which their mission receives, and say can you not, in the year of which this Advent is the commencement, save something from the superfluous decoration of your dress in order to assist with your means some one or other of these faithful and patient labourers?

Suppose that in the judgment of the Last Day, as represented in the 25th St. Matthew, Our Lord should reproach you with the neglect of that duty, should you then be able to say, "I could not do it Lord, it was not THE FASHION?"

I remain, your obdt. servant,

DOROTHY.

EXPLANATORY.—The Government, or more properly speaking the Board of Education, has published the following Order in the Royal Gazette, explanatory of the Regulation 20, of the School Act, relating to the wearing of religious emblems:—

"That nothing in Regulation 20 shall be taken to prevent the wearing of the cross or other emblem as ordinarily worn by the members at large of any Denomination of Christians."—Dec. 21st, 1872.

This does not affect the non-sectarian character of the School Act, but if the explanation was necessary, why was it not made before it caused so much bitterness and opposition to the Act? It may satisfy those who were aggrieved, but won't heal their wounded feelings, and is as one of them observed "only the first concession, to be followed by others."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January triumphantly justifies the claim of that periodical to hold rank as the foremost of the Monthlies. It contains nearly one hundred engravings, and is rich with every variety of entertaining, instructive, and reasonable reading matter.

The best illustrated papers—those especially adapted to the Christmas season—are not thrown into the foreground, but reveal themselves as a kind of surprise in the very middle of the reader's journey through the wilderness "embarrassment of riches" that distinguishes this Number. Mr. O. M. Spencer's exhaustive and brilliantly-illustrated paper, entitled "Christmas throughout Christendom," gives a very novel and interesting review of Christian countries.

Apart from the specially seasonable matter, there is the usual variety of miscellaneous illustrated articles.

The number opens with an entertaining and profusely-illustrated paper, by S. S. Coats, on "Locomotion—Past and Present."

Mr. Benson J. Lossing concludes "The Old Romans at home" in a second paper (with twenty-one illustrations) describing the jewelry, head-dresses, and costume of the old Roman ladies: old Roman fops; old Roman weddings; funerals, and amusements; and the way the old Romans treated their babies.

"The Sailor's Song Harbor," another illustrated paper, by Louis Ragger, gives us some very graphic views of that very beneficent institution on Staten Island—the home for old and decrepit sailors.

Last month's Harper contained an illustrated article on the Congressional Library. In this Number there follow a very exhaustive and, at the same time, very spicy illustrated contribution, describing the British Museum and its Reading-Room, from the pen of George M. Towe.

The Editorial Departments are all of unusual interest. The Easy Chair discusses the Boston fire; gives us a glimpse of the Sa-safras Club, and its views on Indian summer, appropos of Mr. Flag's recent work, Woods and Byways of New England; and reviews the situation on the Irish Question of Mr. Froude and Father Burke. The Literary Record pays particular attention to the recent holiday literature. The Historical Record, besides being a full chronicle of current events, is also a valuable sociological summary. And the Drawer, with its London Scrap Book, numerous anecdotes, and humorous poetry, is up to its best standard.

If the ancients had no railroads or telegraph lines, they could congratulate themselves that they had no small-pox either. This disease is said to have taken its rise in Arabia about the time of Mahomet, in the last half of the sixth century. Inoculation, by placing a minute portion of the true small-pox virus under the skin, was practiced before Jenner discovered vaccination. It is curious that this method of communicating small-pox protected the patient from the severity of the disease when communicated by the atmosphere. When taken in the latter way small-pox killed one-fourth or one-fifth of those whom it attacked, but when taken by inoculation only one in six or seven hundred.—[Exchange.]

In his annual report, Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, says, in reference to civil service reform and increase of pay for certain employees of the Government:—"No real radical reform in the civil service can be hoped for until the holding of a public office shall be considered as con-

ferring honor to the people he represents and serves. This, it is believed, can only be brought about by the payment of such salaries as will draw into the public service from the most lucrative pursuits of private life, competent and honest men, every way fit for and worthy of places of honor and trust."

PRESIDENT GRANT'S PAY.—The proposition to raise the salary of the President of the United States has served to call attention to the salaries of the Supreme Justices, Cabinet Ministers, and other officials who are inadequately paid, as it is said. "The Evening Post" reckons that the President, reckoning the household expenses now paid by the Government, but formerly borne by the incumbent of the office, has an income of about \$40,000 per year. It says: The Secretaries need more pay. They have to furnish their own houses, fuel and light, and a good house is worth nearly as much rent as the salary of a Secretary. Pay them at least \$15,000 a year. All salaries of the public officers at the capital are too low, far below those paid by individuals and corporations for ability and integrity in service. The Government will not be able to get first-class men for poor pay, while it can get men who will pay a premium for offices without any salary.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The Ottawa "Citizen" says:—The Privy Council is now engaged in discussing one of the knottiest questions that it has ever had to deal with, viz., The preparing of the charter for the great Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The drawing-up of the charter requires an immense amount of calculation and foresight to provide against frauds and speculations at the expense of the public, and to ensure the carrying out of the work on a proper basis. We understand that the first draft of the important document is expected to be submitted this week to the gentlemen who are to form the Pacific Railway Company, for their views on the subject.

A grim, hard-headed old judge, after hearing a flowery discourse from a pretentious young barrister, advised him to pluck out one of the feathers from the wings of his imagination and put them into the tail of his judgment.

STAFF OF LIFE.—A loquacious boy, not exceeding seven years of age, and remarked in Glasgow for a great portion of really wit, while he plies the capacity of itinerant stationer, was observed one evening looking in a stationer's window, being quit of his avocation for that day, when a person, on observing a penny loaf protruding from his pocket, inquired what publication that was? "It's a bit snail's abridgment of the Staff of Life!" said the boy. The person bought him two larger volumes.

Seven thousand one hundred and fifty thalers (about \$3,000) were paid for a twenty-four page printed book by the British Museum Library. The book was the "Ars Moriendi," recently with-out date, but printed A. D. 1450.

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Lockhart, Mr. William Hicks, to Mrs. Phoebe McGrath.

DIED.

At the City Hospital, St. John, on the 24th Dec., after a short illness, Charles A. Jackson, aged 18 years, eldest son of Capt. Geo. Jackson, of St. Andrews.

Plans of School Houses.

Education Office, Province of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON, December 27th, 1872.

TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS are hereby notified that the Plans of School Houses prepared by the Board of Education, will be furnished free of expense to Districts needing them, on application to the Inspector of Schools for the county. Also, that when the Trustees have selected one of the said Plans, a complete set of working drawings of the same may be procured without charge, on application to the Chief Superintendent.

THOMAS H. RANDE, Chief Superintendent of Education.

\$100 TO \$200 CLEARED PER MONTH

Best of chance now given men and women to sell our new May-day of Canada and United States and World comic book, together with our new Charts and Maps. All waiting business which will pay \$100, apply at Agents' Headquarters.

D. L. GUERNEY, Publisher, Concord, N. H.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Intercolonial Railway.

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, give Public Notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of a Passenger and Refreshment Building, Freight building, and Engine House, at Campbellton, N. B., and for Passenger and Refreshment Building, at New Castle, N. S.

Plans, Specifications, and forms of Tender may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Ottawa, and the Engineer's offices at Rimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle, and Moncton.

Tenders may be for the whole, or any less number of these Buildings, and will be received marked "Tenders for Buildings," at the Commissioners' office, Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY the 31st January, 1873.

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. MOULLEN, Commissioners.

Commissioners O. S. Ottawa, Dec. 4, 1872. dec 18-41

Be it remembered one of Her Majesty for the County, within named a that the statement were true.

Dated this N. B.—Unm less than two c acres. Marries under eighteen hundred acres.

That such all fit, and for the cultivation, and for the use or b some whatsoever taining or disp thereon, before Your Petitioners' approval And as in Dated—

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