

NOTES AND ITEMS.

Washington-specials report that Secretary Sherman says that the Maine election indicates the probability that the Greenback party will take the place of the Democratic in national politics. It might not be surprising if the Greenbackers held the balance of power in several States and in Congress soon. The growth of the Greenback movement as shown in the Maine election has surprised the Republicans and Democrats alike. The result is particularly disconcerting to the Republicans because of their failure to maintain their domination in that State, and because of the moral effect in other States.

Specials report that the cool weather at New Orleans is expected to check the fever. The appeals of the Howards have brought more physicians than are needed. Five remarkable recoveries by ice treatment of patients considered in a hopeless condition are reported.

The case of yellow fever at Gloucester, N. J., 19 miles from New York, terminated fatally, and evoked great consternation in the village.

A Washington special says that Superintendent Clarke has requested military protection for the Union Pacific mail and express cars, having knowledge of a contemplated organization of highwaymen to rob them. The War department is prevented from taking action by the *post equitatis* clause of the army bill.

There are 30,000 insurgents with 40 cannon in old Bosnia. They have an advance guard 6000 strong between Gratznitz and Hankoveny. They have fortified Izbica Zvonik, Tuzla and Tarni. After the defeat of the Austrians at Liban the insurgents invaded Austrian territory at Loskovatz, but were driven back.

SHOT DEAD BY A CLERGYMAN.—Information reached Charlotte, N. C., recently of a horrible tragedy which occurred in Rathern county, in the western part of North Carolina, in which the Rev. Dr. Wade Hill shot and killed his son-in-law, Major Andrew Serogins. It appears that Serogins, while in a passion about a week ago, stripped and whipped Dr. Hill's youngest daughter, and begged her wife to present and begged her husband not to hurt her sister, but he paid no attention to the tearful entreaties, and inflicted painful chastisement on the girl.

As soon as the father heard of his son-in-law's conduct, he went to him and demanded an explanation. Serogins said that he had acted on the impulse of the moment, but Dr. Hill replied that he had no right to lay his hands on the child, and the two gentlemen becoming involved in a quarrel over the matter, got to blows, and had it rough and tumble, the father-in-law coming out best. This so enraged Major Serogins that he went home, and after consulting friends, sent a challenge to the reverend gentleman, which was promptly declined by said gentleman. The Major then vowed to his friends that he would get the best of the chaplain, even if he had to throw poison in his coffee. He armed himself with a navy revolver and a dirk, so as to be fully prepared to lay his antagonist out on sight. The reverend doctor also armed himself to the teeth in case of an emergency, and went about his spiritual work as usual.

On the day of the tragedy, the two men happened to meet on horseback in the road near the doctor's house. Major Serogins exclaimed, with a bellicious sneer, "Ah! I've got you now!" The Doctor replied, "Keep cool!" The Major replied, "Ten minutes, to say your prayers." By this time they were far apart, and the impromptu duel was soon to take place. Dr. Hill said "Well, I'm ready," at the same time drawing his revolver. Major Serogins said "And so am I. May the Lord have mercy on us!" With that he fired twice in rapid succession, neither shot taking effect. The Doctor fired once, killing his antagonist instantly. He then rode back home and told the awful news. Friends carried the Major's remains off for burial, and the Doctor gave himself up.

The greatest excitement prevails, though Dr. Hill is justified in the opinion of the public. This deceased was quite a prominent farmer and politician. Dr. Hill is a Baptist minister of great popularity and usefulness in his section of the State, and has written several orthodox works, which have received the commendation of his brethren.

The news from the fever-stricken districts of the South continues to be of the most sad and depressing nature. The most recent report from the fatal scourge, it has been

gained in intensity and virulence every day, and has multiplied its victims with a rapidity which sends a thrill of horror through the land. The number of deaths in Memphis on Monday was 112, and in New Orleans, 129; whilst, in these and other places, the number of fresh cases was augmented by hundreds. It is said to be impossible to compute accurately the number of cases of prostration and sickness, although the number of ascertained deaths is now reported as exceeding 4000. Among them are a large number of nurses, physicians, and clergymen, who have died with the fortitude of heroes at the post of duty. Their example begets a bright spot in the gloomy scene. The pains of sickness there are now to be added the horrors of starvation. Thousands are without food and help. In Memphis as many as three hundred nurses have been without food for twenty-four hours. There is a piteous and impetuous call for sympathy and relief, and this call is responded to in a noble manner. The whole country is mired in sorrow and contributions are flowing in freely. In New York alone more than \$100,000 have been raised. Other cities are doing in proportion. This prompt assistance will do much to mitigate the frightful sufferings which are endured. But more is yet required; and whilst the fountain of human sympathy is thus opened, should there not also be public intercession to God that He would arrest the progress of the scourge.

The St. Andrews Standard.
St. Andrews, Sept. 18, 1878.
Throughout the contest which terminated yesterday, we avoided the quagmire and ditches of party discussion, and endeavored to advocate the interests of those whose weary limbs are covered with the dew of toil. In doing so, it will be admitted that we did not underrate the merits of Mr. McAdam, nor set forth the fact that the plough of time had fowered his fore head, or that the crow's feet of age appear in the corner of his eyes—let us not dwell all the more. It was not our purpose to set forth his political sins, nor decry his abilities—we choose rather to deal with measures, not men who approved or disapproved of them, and at the same time accorded to the opposition that sincerity in their views, which we claimed for the policy of the administration—we had the courage of our convictions to expel the Mackenzie government, in our humble way, and hold from a lengthened experience gained through many election contests, that political warfare can be conducted in such a manner as not to wound the feelings of an opponent; personalities and references to private character are a disgrace to journalism. The contest being over, we hope that kindly and generous feelings among both parties will wipe out the necessities which may have existed during the election.

The elections held yesterday throughout the Dominion were the most important held for many years, and by the result as far as the reports received must be satisfactory to the friends of the honest and able government of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. The great heart of the people was stirred, and revolted at the attempt to elect men who would sell the prosperity of the country to the United States for \$250,000 to carry on bribery and corruption. The County of Charlotte has upheld its independence and supported the Government by triumphantly electing

A. H. GILMORE.

The ringing cheers given last night as the reports were received by telegraph from the various polling places showing Mr. Gillmore's success were proof positive that he was the choice of the people, and the evening proceedings were wound up by a bonfire on the hill to celebrate the Reform victory. The polling districts are yet to be heard from, and will add to Mr. Gillmore's majority.

St. John has returned Hon. Mr. Burpee and Mr. Weldon, Mr. Tilley also for the City by a majority of 39 over Mr. DeVeber. York has elected Mr. Pickard, Westmorland Sir A. J. Smith, and Northumberland Mr. Snowball. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Palmer lost their elections. Hon. Mr. Cartwright and some other ministers, and Mr. John Macdonald have lost their election, and it is reported that according to the returns, the administration has been defeated by a small majority. In any case, we have invariably bowed to the decision of the people, and trust that the best feeling will prevail among all parties.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The result of the various political meetings held throughout the country may be judged by the vote of the constituency. The attempt to make "the worse the better cause," did not convince a majority of the people that a readjustment of the tariff and protection would ensure a better policy for the country than that of the Mackenzie government. The colour of the \$250,000 loaned to

debauch the electorate, was too nauseous to swallow a second time, such a dose they would not pay for, and Sir Hugh Allan must be rescued from the private purses of the Mackenzie government who reaped the benefit of the expenditure.

Custom Union.—The *Boston Traveller* has a special from Washington which intimates that Secretary Evans is surprised at the excitement occasioned in London by a purely speculative account of the negotiation for a Custom Union between the United States and Canada. The Secretary intimated that the scheme as proposed would primarily involve the abolition of all the Custom Houses of the United States on the Canadian borders and their removal, practically to Canadian ports, which would have the effect of excluding English exports from the Canadian markets, except under the tariff regulations of the United States. The idea has also been conveyed from England, that in view of the change of circumstances, it may be considered advisable for Great Britain to place a retaliatory tariff on imports from the United States, unless the severe prohibitory tariff against all articles of English manufactures are modified.

The election contest being ended, we can devote more time and space to local and general news. It is not necessary that we should apologize for having taken an active part, and using our columns in supporting Mr. Gillmore, as we did so, in the interest of the Mackenzie government and the prosperity of the Dominion which we believe to be a great exhibit depends upon its having an honest and capable government. It was "measures not men" which we advocated, and we did so without being subsidized, or the hope of the reward, other than obtained from honest toil. No document other than legal blanks, and election cards was published by us during the campaign, and we came out of the contest as we entered it—fairly and honestly, without a disrespectful word to the opposition adherents or press.

The British Columbia Government have begun to enforce the Chinese tax. It is most likely that they will find before they have gone very much farther that they have exceeded their functions in imposing it.

The Bishop of Fredericton arrived from England on Thursday last, and on his arrival was presented with a congratulatory address by members of the Episcopal Church, to which he made a suitable reply.

The *Emancipator* being over, and the great question decided, it is confidently believed—all party feeling and bickerings should be promptly buried. No doubt each side worked heartily to secure the return of its candidate, and now that the battle has been decided, we trust that the current of good feeling will flow on smoothly, even if our surface is a little off from misrepresentation should continue to float. Why should persons who have entertained friendly feelings for each other, permit election squabbles to interrupt their good understanding and arouse bad passions; there is no necessity for such unpleasant differences, nor indulging in unseemly boasting and harping upon discordant strings. Let each extend the hand of friendship and let bygones be bygones, and live as far as possible on terms of unity. Honorable opposition can be respected but hypocrisy such as pretending to be in sympathy with a candidate, while at the same time doing everything to injure him, is reprobated by all right minded people.

The New York horse-car drivers began what was intended and expected to be a general strike last Thursday morning. For some reason, those on the Eighth, Fourth, and Second Avenue lines failed to do as agreed, and the brunt of the strike was left to be done by the drivers on the Third and Sixth Avenue lines. About 3 o'clock of that day the strike on Sixth Avenue collapsed, the men resuming work at the reduced price of their own accord. On the Third Avenue line there was more serious difficulty. The attempt of the managers to start cars was forcibly resisted, the passengers compelled to alight, and the cars turned across the track so that the way was blocked. At one time a serious riot was feared, and several companies of the militia were put under arms, but the presence of a large force of police restored order. On Friday morning there was a strike on the Second Avenue line, which lasted only a few hours. Saturday all the lines were running as usual. Some of the companies compromised with their employees, and pay them \$1.30 a day instead of the proposed \$1.75, others held stubbornly to their terms, and forced the men to yield.

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

The hard times are felt in Fowland as well as here, particularly by manufacturing interests. The Preston Operatives' Association has issued a notice, pointing out that 104 pairs of spinning-mules are stopped in the town; that it is feared a much worse condition of things is imminent, and that short time will be generally adopted in Lancashire. A meeting of manufacturers to consider the unprecedented commercial difficulties, John Eastwood & Sons, worsted spinners and manufacturers of Luddenden, near Halifax, Yorkshire, have failed. Their liabilities are \$175,000, and the announcement was made in London last Friday that three of the largest cotton mills in Blackburn would close in a fortnight. Notification has been given that three others with work on short time.

Reports from the leading lines of trade are uniformly favorable to an active fall business. Competition will be sharp, and prices promise to rule low. Some heavy failures have followed the closing up of the Bankrupt Law. The import and export movements maintain their relative averages with a steadiness which, in view of the strength of American national securities, a broad, must soon cause considerable gold exports. As we expected, the sensational reports of injuries to the wheat crop prove to have been exaggerated.

The Growth of Texas.

Ex-Governor Pease of Texas, asserts that immigration has done more for Texas, within the past eight or ten years, than it has done for any other State; and a notable feature of this growth is the circumstance that the immigrants have come, not to any considerable extent from Europe, but from other States in the Union. During the six or seven years immediately following the war, tens of thousands of people who were born and had always lived in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and other Southern States—but especially Mississippi—finding themselves seemingly ruined at home, migrated in crowds to the wider and newer fields of Texas.

The greater part of the immigration into Texas, during the last three or four years, has been, and now is, from the Northwestern States. People from Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and all that region tired of the long, severe winters of the Northwest, are flocking southward into the more genial climate of Texas.

That great State, which is very nearly equal in geographical extent to the whole of France, with an addition equivalent to the size of New York State, can support a population equal to the whole United States. Its division into two, three, or four States is only a question of time. It possesses in its northern part a great wheat growing region. Its western slopes and plains are finely adapted to grazing and to sheep culture. Winter pasturing is always easy. Texas has no "rainy season"; its rains are uncertain as to season, and are scattered through the year; though the supply is probably not always fully equal to the needs of the agriculturist.

The German Parliament has been opened by a speech from the Emperor William. In this the Emperor expresses a hope that the Anti-Socialist Bill will be adopted, that the spread of the pernicious Socialist movement may be arrested, and that those who have been led astray by it, may be brought back to the right path. No reference is made in the Emperor's speech to foreign affairs, and it is generally thought that the Government is uneasy at the present aspect of foreign matters.

It is now possible to form a pretty accurate idea of both the quality and extent of the harvest in Scotland. The work of reaping has been going on for at least a fortnight in most of the counties, and by this time the grain is very generally gathered. A feeling of satisfaction is everywhere expressed. The expectations which have been indulged are not likely to be disappointed. In oats, barley, rye, and wheat particularly, there are abundant crops. The testimony is that they bulk well. There are also fair prospects for vegetables, although in some cases the potato disease is doing great damage. Altogether the Scottish farmers have ground for congratulation rather than complaint.

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Another characteristic and graceful speech has been delivered by Lord Dufferin. The people of Ontario have presented to his Excellency a complimentary address signed by the mayors, gardeners, recovers, and other officials of the Province. A deputation waited upon His Lordship at Quebec the other day for the presentation of this address. The deputation was preceded by three Scotch pipers, dressed in full Highland costume, and the ceremony of presentation was one of special interest. In reply to the address Lord Dufferin thanked the deputation very warmly for the sentiments it contained, and for the honor conferred upon him, and then in a highly eulogistic strain, he proceeded to speak of the excellencies of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. The country, he thought should be congratulated on the appointment, and assuredly the speech of His Excellency was calculated, if anything were needed to do it, to make the Canadian people more in love than ever with both the retiring and the incoming Governor-General.

RAILWAYS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—There is a nice railway contractors in Newfoundland, that Island having, up to the present time, escaped the Railway fever. Its public resources in this respect are, therefore untouched. The *Montreal Star* says:

The Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland proposes to grant an annual subsidy of £120,000 to any company which will construct a railway across the island from St. John's to George's Bay. This is undoubtedly the line which was recommended some time ago by Mr. Sanford Fleming in connection with his shortest route to Europe via Shippegan. The line across the island was surveyed several years ago by order of the Island Government and under the direction of Mr. Light, who also endorsed all that had been said in its favor by Mr. Fleming. If it be all that is contended for it, this line in connection with the Intercolonial Railway and the required steam service across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, would enable the Atlantic trade—passengers, mails and merchandise—to be landed at and despatched from a point of North America almost 1000 miles nearer to Europe and New York, thus avoiding that part of the voyage between New York and Cape Race. Years ago this shorter route proposal was warmly endorsed by the press in the United States, and it may be that the action of the Newfoundland authorities will have some effect in bringing it to a consummation.

Dr. Lawrence, Surgeon-Dentist, will thank those who intend calling on him to do so as soon as possible, as his time in St. Andrews is limited.

BALL'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER.—The October number of this popular and cheap magazine is issued, and among the noted articles is one entitled "The Marquesas Islands," by the author of "The Slave Adventures," who visited the islands some years since, and remained there for nearly six weeks, mixing with the natives, and studying their lives and habits and witnessing some of the wonderful tattooing which they undergo for the purpose of rendering themselves attractive in each other's eyes. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 23 Hawley Street, Boston, and for sale at all the principal bookshops in the country.

Miss Mary Phillips, aged 23, confessed on Saturday morning at Jersey City, "that she had murdered her five months' old child, because she could not afford to take care of it."

Mrs. Richard Shay of North Adams, Mass., a few days ago attempted to kindle a fire with kerosene, with the usual success. She owes her life and that of her infant to the prompt action of two or three young men who, seeing her clothing on fire, rushed in and smothered the flames with blankets.

A despatch from Calcutta says it is universally recognized that the present is one of the most critical epochs in the history of India. A single false move in the conduct of the mission to Afghanistan may involve not only a costly frontier war, but wider complications. The mission forms a single step in an extensive concerted scheme for the protection of India.

For some time the attention of French capitalists has been directed to Algeria as a source of undeveloped revenue. The latest enterprise undertaken is the working of the great salt lake of Arzew, which covers an area of 4,000 superficial hectares. This great inland sea is fed by sources rising in the mountains, and under the African sun, its bed is left dry in summer, when about three million tons of salt can be extracted without much labor or cost.

Vienna, Sept. 16.
A correspondent of the *Free Press* has interviewed General Philippovich. The General was confident he would be master of Bosnia our weeks hence.

A fire of dwellings a order prevailed. A pair and a pair

The floor houses in 1 jaul. Fanny W to commit railroad was rescued by Festive

J. H. Rom Dear sir: I have recd a letter from you dated 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that I have no objection to your using my name in your paper as a witness to the fact that I have been cured of my skin disease. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. H. Rom

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St. Andrews

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The City of St. Andrews is a beautiful town, and is one of the most interesting places in the Province. It is situated on a hill, and is surrounded by a wall. The town is famous for its architecture, and its history. It is a very interesting place to visit, and is well worth a day's journey.

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