

TELEGRAPH NEWS

Tours, Nov. 11. Gen. Delesclapart, commanding the army of the Loire, telegraphs: "We have taken possession of Orleans after a fight which has lasted two days. Our aggregate losses in killed and wounded do not reach two thousand, while those of the enemy are much larger. We have made more than 1000 prisoners thus far, and are continually adding to them as we follow up the fleeing enemy."

Other accounts speak of the capture of Orleans by the French, and the defeat of the Germans. New York, Nov. 11. G.M. 111. LONDON, Nov. 11. A despatch from Brussels states that well informed political circles are impressed with the belief that a new arrangement for arbitration had been effected by the four neutral powers. Preliminary to the conditions of a possible peace, acceptable alike to France and Prussia, have been concluded. The initiative has already been taken by Prussia for assembling a Congress.

Tours, Nov. 11. The journals report that the Prussians have lost over 10,000 men in killed and wounded, and are retreating towards Chartres and Etampes. Troops from Lyons are marching to meet the Prussians. The Italian volunteers continue to join Garibaldi's command in large numbers. The entire army of the Loire is moving forward.

Lille, Nov. 11. In view of the anticipated bombardment of the military organization here has been made most complete. Orders have been issued to provision the city for six months, the authorities here having profited by the experience of Strasbourg and Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 13. A serious riot occurred at Cork on the 11th, between Irish soldiers and citizens, in which several soldiers, citizens and police were seriously injured. It was finally quelled by the police.

Val Brest arrived at Munich on the 8th inst and remained there in conference with the Bavarian Cabinet two days.

The report is reiterated here that the delay in the embarkment of Paris is due to the earnest entreaties of Victoria.

The Russian Minister has read to Grenville a letter from France. Grenville stating that Russia now demands a modification of the abolition of the provisions signed at the Convention at Paris on the 30th of March 1856, and articles 11 and 13 in the treaty of Paris, April 27th, 1856.

This declaration on the part of Russia is the simultaneous made in London, Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin, it is believed here to indicate Russia's readiness to insist on the recognition of her claims by force. The excitement in London is high in respect to the designs of Russia.

It is believed that she has a secret understanding with Prussia.

A telegram from Constantinople states that up to this, Sunday morning, the Turkish Government had received no notice of Russia's intention to abrogate the treaty of 1856.

Versailles, Nov. 12. Gen. Von Der Tonn on the 24th repulsed the enemy's attacks with great loss to the assailants. Only a few of the Germans retired.

On the 10th a portion of the Bavarian ammunition train, being its way, left into the hands of the French.

No movements are reported to day. Absolute quiet prevails around Paris.

New York, 12. Gold 111. The U. S. State Department has been informed that Russia will no longer regard the treaty of 1856 and has informed Napoleon's Minister, who has just arrived in New York, that his credentials will not be regarded.

LONDON, Nov. 14. The announced intention of Russia to break from former treaties cause a mutual distrust throughout Europe, and alarm in Austria and England.

The Russian designs are more particularly towards Austria.

The Secret Treaty between Russia and Prussia will prevent the interference of Russia in the French war.

A defensive alliance between Austria and England is probable.

A battle is imminent at Tours. The army of the Loire is advancing on that town from Orleans.

Nothing later from Paris. New York, Nov. 14. Gold market unsettled, closing price 112 1/2.

LONDON, Nov. 14. The Pall Mall Gazette declares that two dangers confront England—the Alabama difficulty and the Eastern question. The former circumstance that lifted the latter to great and immediate importance made the former more formidable, because of the increasing probability of their being a combination.

Russia declares her design to grasp Turkey and Prussia is ready to connive and even aid her. England is the only power to whom Turkey can look, and she is threatened with annihilation if she lifts a finger.

New York, Nov. 14. Gold closed 111 1/2 and 111 1/4. EXTRACT For persons suffering from exhaustion of the powers of the brain and nervous system, from long continued study or teaching, or in those cases of exhaustion from which so many young men suffer, I know of no better medicine for restoration to health than Feltz's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

EDMUND CLAY, M. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Editor of the Standard. Sir:—With pleasure, I observe that your invitation for correspondence on the subject of a "School Law for New Brunswick," has received a response from so competent a writer as your correspondent "Progress," who, however, does not do himself justice in treating the question as he does, and has not furnished much information for those who have to decide the matter, nor pointed out many of the difficulties surrounding it. Writers on the subject are generally so speculative as to the advantages of Education, and become so ethereal and sentimental in their utterances, that hard-headed people, such as the majority of the people interested in the matter here, can hardly believe them and are after all not furnished with a measure by which to determine the difficulties.

There are, of course, peculiarities in the position and circumstances of every country, which prevent the school system of one being in every respect adapted to another, and hence works on the details of the school system of any other country do not furnish quite reliable information by which to decide what would be adapted to New Brunswick. Our people have certain principles engrained into their educational system, that any one undertaking to prepare a measure involving direct taxation cannot ignore—which however do not find a parallel in any other country. For these reasons great care must be taken not to adopt at first sight, what in other countries may very justly be deemed excellencies in their school system.

The people of this province would be deeply indebted, as I think, to any one who would in a plain, sensible, practical way, point out what are the difficulties surrounding this matter. He need not undertake to solve them.

Now I do not assume to be able to point out all the difficulties. No one disputes that Education is justly entitled to all the praise which has been lavished upon it; and many will admit that education supported by direct taxation has very decided advantages. But to arrive at this the question is, "Will the people submit to this taxation?" I do not undertake to answer this question, for I have so little opportunity of mixing among them, that I could not speak with any authority in the matter. But seems to me, that if some one would ascertain what sum, independent of Government aid, is paid by the parents directly for the education of children, say in this County, or this Parish—even if only a reasonable approximation; next, what sum would be assessed under the provisions of say Mr. King's School Bill, then by comparing this sum with the amount of tax in paying the present year, point out to each rate payer what sum he would have to pay, he would furnish each of your readers in these districts with some definite measure of what he would have to contribute towards the support of public schools, and then he would be enabled to give dollars and cents, to declare whether he would submit to taxation or not.

Once get the people to express a willingness to bear taxation, and you have decided the, to my mind, greatest difficulty; and I do believe there is, in the Local Law, ability enough to devise a school system based on direct taxation, that will satisfy far more than a majority, even tho' that task is difficult.

I would like "Progress" or any other correspondent to answer the above question, and also to point out what he would do with the question of separate schools for the Roman Catholic minority. Whether he would establish separate Roman Catholic children attend the same schools as Protestant children; and in so far as he answers these questions, to declare if his views are generally accepted by the people of say this County.

This communication is long enough. With your permission another may appear in your columns from an INQUIRER.

Letters from German Soldiers. The German soldiers, in their letters to their relatives, some of which find their way to the papers, describe the alternate privations and enjoyments they encounter in the camp before Paris. "You don't know," writes one, how well off you are at home. We have happily got through the wretched rainy season, and now enjoy the finest autumn weather. Rain is the greatest enemy of the soldier in the field. "I have already told you what horrible weather we experienced, and it is now as certain that some of our people have become quite deaf in one ear on the side where they slept on the wet ground, and a scaldy downy beard." At one deserted villa on the road to Paris over 1,000 bottles of brandy, the boxes were discovered, besides quantities of what, oats and bacon. These were walled up, partly in the cellar and partly in the garden. One night he and his comrades passed in a stable with 100 cavalry horses. "We cringed beneath the mattresses, and pillows into and slept beside our horses as soundly as the gods. While writing I have close by a dozen bottles of capital wine, tobacco, all which one relishes famously after long privations, and after a supper of unpeeled potatoes, dug up and cooked by ourselves, with a morsel of bread."

Another writer speaks of the first view of Paris as making the soldiers regret all their privations. "The recollection, however, of brave departed comrades, to whom it was not allowed to experience the forlorn hope of the contest, makes many silent tears run down the cheeks of the weather-beaten veterans. People have no idea how tender a mother's heart is at such a moment, spite of all her exertions to keep up the rough shell with which the war has coated them. Paris makes me feel the impression of a fatal morgania, for the perspective presents its fairest aspect to us, while the reality may fall considerably short of it. We are much favored by the continuous fine weather, for what terrible ravages dysentery and typhus would otherwise have committed." A third writes:—"The days are very tolerable, but it affects the health of our troops in various ways without intermission under the open sky. If the days are very fine and warm, the nights bring very cold winds into our badly warmed huts, for which we are strictly forbidden. Two men lie on each mattress within the trenches, and by degrees we get comfortable. Every new comer brings additional comfort; several chairs, instead of a child's stool, then a table, then mats to hang up swords and coats with, lastly a Chinese lantern. How long this will last of course, we do not know, and do not think about, for there is unlimited confidence in our superiors."

NOVA SCOTIA must be suffering from the effects of Confederation, in its increasing shipbuilding and manufacturing and general prosperity. "The ruin and decay" heralded by its annexation papers are of that description, which other Provinces would delight in. The "croakers" should hide their diminished heads and cry "peace."

LAUNCHED at BAY ST. GEORGE, on the 8th inst, a handsomely modelled and well fitted fishing smack, of 10 5/8-100 tons, built by Mr. John Murphy, for Messrs. George and Charles Mulholland. The owners are residents of Campbell, and industrious young men.

MR. F. W. BRADFORD we understand has been appointed an enumerator in this County, for taking the census.

Thursday was partially observed as a holiday, Services appropriate to the occasion were preached in the Scotch Church in the forenoon and the Episcopal Church in the evening.

MR. R. ROSS has removed his Office to the new building erected by him near the Railway Depot, Eastern end Water St.; the building answers the double purpose of an office and store.

C. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for the election of officers was held yesterday in Russell's Hall, when the following persons were duly elected:— R. Stevenson, President. H. Hitchings, Vice do. A. T. Paul, Secretary. John S. Magee, Treasurer. COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Charles Kennedy, Geo. Magatt, J. Curry, Robt. Eastman, Robt. Dinsmore, John Dalby, Wm. Ralins, Michael Clarke, James McFarlane.

Popular Errors. Some of the most popular errors of bygone times have become so linked with the imagination as truths and so hallowed by time that it seems almost a pity to distrust them. Yet modern researches into past history reveals the fact that many of the tales of olden time, (that have a sort of poetical halo around them) are but mere matters of fiction. The Knights of King Arthur and the round table,—mythical. Queen Eleanor sucking the poison from the wound of her hege lord,—romance. Walter Raleigh throwing his cloak down for Elizabeth to step upon,—fudge. On the other hand fiction has sometimes been treated as fact. The relation of an Auctioneer in Maine, who was so impressed with the story of Pilgrim's Progress being a reality that he one day described the frontispiece of a copy of that work he was endeavoring to sell as the likeness of one of the Pilgrim fathers going about peddling with a pack on his back. One of the most popular errors of the present day and just at this time brought most prominently before the public, is the meaning and intent of marriage act of George the Third.

By some we are told that the King or Queen regnant in England are compelled by law to marry only with foreign royalty. Others again state that this refers only to descendants of reigning monarchs, and that during the last two hundred years no *resolucian* has taken in England between royalty and subjects of the realm. Now if anyone at all curious in these matters will refer to history, they will find that it is not yet even one hundred years since such a marriage took place. That in 1772 the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester "brothers of George the third" both intermarried with subjects of the realm. And it was these marriages that led to the passing of the royal marriage act, prohibiting any of the descendants of George the second from marrying before the age of twenty-five, and then only by and with consent of the King in Council. And from this Act all sorts of confused ideas have arisen, until it has become a firm belief with a vast majority of people that Royalty in England must seek a mate of foreign soil.

The present contemplated marriage between the Princess Louisa and the Marquis of Lorne is not an infringement of any law or act of Parliament. The Queen's consent obtained no other obstacles could lie in the way.

The march of improvement has progressed so rapidly during the last few years that we of the present generation are apt to regard events that have occurred within the last century to be too remote to have anything more than a faint idea of. And no doubt it would surprise many to be told that only about ninety years since a woman was burnt in the market place of Smithfield for forgery. A soldier who was there at the time cut off one of her fingers, remarking that she should not be all burnt. An eye witness to this scene was alive hale and hearty four years ago. This story may appear fiction, but 'tis a fact.

THE PECK CASE in New York, the latest scandal, is in brief as follows: A scheming mother instigated at her daughter in law, offers a son \$30,000 to divorce his wife. The son, who seems worthy of such a mother, consents. The wife deservingly bound to such a husband, secretly agrees to the separation on the faith of his promise to marry her again as soon as the mother has been robbed of her \$30,000. A rascally book keeper, partly of such a matter, swears to the commission of adultery with the wife, and the divorce is granted. Very naturally such a husband refuses to remarry such a wife and quite naturally the wife goes into Court and exposes the conspiracy, and makes humanity blush at its baseness.

SUMMARY. Persons visiting the Printing Office are requested not to read copy before the compositors.—Ver. Sap. EXTREMES MEET.—as the Black Squirrel is supposed to have said on meeting the White Crow at St. George a few days since. "Thy unfortunate for the present generation that the knowledge of the language of beasts and birds are one of the lost arts."

BARNES' ALMANAC for 1871 has been issued. Those requiring them will find a supply at the store of J. F. Mulligan.

The "Typographic Advertiser" for October is nearly printed and contains several new specimens of Type for headings.

Messrs. Fulton and Price of the "Paris Crew" were in town on Saturday. Their numerous friends here were pleased to meet them and are disposed to back them in another race with the Tyosidars. After two days rain the weather cleared up Monday morning. The little flurry of snow on Friday melted in a few hours; the fields and meadows look as green as they were in October.

SEKIO'S ACCIDENT.—Last week whilst a boy of 14 years of age was attending the machinery in Mr. David Alexander's Mill at Dumbarton, Charlotte Co., his clothes caught in the belt, and before he was released the flesh was torn from his back and hips, his knee pan broken, and severe internal injuries inflicted in the region of the chest. He was attended by Dr. Gross, and at last accounts was doing well.

Ship News. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED. Nov. 8. Schr. Harriet, Britt, Boston, Express goods. 9. Ellen McLeod, Coganell, Boston, ballast. 11. Daisy, Waycott, Flour, &c. 11 Perry and others, for Hamilton. 1. Fisher, Maloney, Boston, Hides, Flour, &c. 2. S. Maloney and R. Ross. CLEARED. Nov. 11. Schr. Enterprise, Ford, Gloucester, Turnips and fuel, quarter. Flying Cloud, Carson, St. John, 1600 bus. turnips, 14 bus. oats, 11 Ball. Bell, Simpson, St. John, 1600 bus. turnips 12, 12 ss. Remillard, Young, Cajais, 1113 M-Shingles, Goodnow & Co. 15. Sam. Hadden, Machias, Oats, Buttes, &c., 11100 lbs.

NOTICE. ALL Persons who have any claims against the Estate of the Reverend SAMUEL THOMSON, late of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested. And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to me.

ANNE J. THOMSON, Administratrix de bonis non, &c. St. George, Nov. 12, 1870. 3a

NOTICE. ALL Persons who have any claims against the Estate of ROBERT THOMSON, Esquire, M.D., late of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to me.

ANNE J. THOMSON, Sole Executrix. St. George, Nov. 12, 1870. 3m

Insolvent Act of 1869. In the matter of John Gillespie. A DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared, open to objection, until Wednesday the 7th day of December next, after which dividends will be paid.

St. George, November 7, 1870. JAMES B. LYNOTT, Assize.

NEW STORE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by Mrs. Gilliland, where he keeps on hand a well assorted Stock of LIQUORS & GROCERIES, and will be happy to wait on customers.

P. B. DONAGHUE, On the premises in a large Stable for horses. St. Andrews, Nov. 9, 1870.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. IN EQUITY. Between Henry Wickham Fielding, Charles Evans, Thomas and John Field, on behalf of themselves and the other Defendants, holders, in the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company (Limited), Plaintiffs, and The New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company (Limited), Defendants. PURSUANT to the order of this Honorable Court made in the above case, on the fourth day of January last, Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, the Barrister therein named, do appoint Thursday, the first day of December next, at Eleven o'clock, a.m., at the Railway offices in Saint Andrews, New Brunswick, as the time and place for the Examination of the Accounts of the Receiver in the cause, filed by him on the twenty-third day of December last past, and transmitted to me pursuant to the said order to examine and report thereon.

Dated this Twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1870. BENJ. R. STEVENSON, Barrister. Oct. 19, 7

Insolvent Act of 1869. CANADA. Province of New Brunswick, County of Charlotte. In the Charlotte County Court. In the matter of JOHN GILLESPIE an Insolvent. THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a consent of his creditors to his discharge, and on Thursday the 22nd day of December next, will apply to the Judge of the said Court at his chambers, in Saint Stephen, for a confirmation of the discharge therein offered.

Saint George, 1st November, 1870. BENJ. R. STEVENSON, JOHN GILLESPIE, Insolvent Attorney, ad item. 6i

GOVERNMENT HO. 16th day. PRESIDENT HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. ON the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and the Hon. Secy. of Customs, His Excellency the Governor in Council, in the Province of Ontario, shall hereby erect into and constitute a Port, within the meaning of the Act in that behalf.

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