

Telegraphic News.

Bathurst, Sept. 27.
The gale of last evening was severely felt along our coast.
At Clifton, the schooner "Surprise" loaded with coal was tossed high and dry on the shore.
Another schooner, name not given, was beached at Grand Ance.
Several boats were destroyed at Tracadie and a boy drowned.

Charlottetown, Sept. 27.
A man named George Weldon was arrested to-day for grievously assaulting his wife and killing his child. He will be tried to-morrow.

Montreal, Sept. 27.
Abbe Joseph Chalbert, a prominent Catholic ecclesiastic, principal of the Government School of Art and Design, was arrested on a charge of rape, committed on a girl aged 15 years, at his rooms. He was committed for further investigation.

New York, Sept. 27.
Delano, Secretary of the Interior, resigned his position.
Three dwelling houses and three barns were burned at Brattleboro on Saturday night.
Gold 116½ and 116½.

London, Sept. 27.
Severe gales on the English coast the past few days have been destructive to life and shipping.

The "Mary Reynolds" was wrecked at Carnarvon, and a crew of six drowned.
The steamer "Ader" collided with the Swedish steamer "King Oscar the Second" near Grimsby. The latter sunk and fourteen persons were drowned.

It is believed England intends strengthening its fleet in the Chinese waters, but so far there is no reason for apprehension of difficulties that will require settlement by other than pacific measures.

Departure of the steamer "Serapis" to convey the Prince of Wales is postponed on account of unsatisfactory trial trip.

THE EUROPEAN CROPS.—The London *Mark Lane Express*, of the 20th, has the following review of the corn market for the preceding week:—

"The last gatherings of the harvest in the south of England have been well secured, and the usual consequence has ensued, and a reduction in the price of wheat has been universal, say from one to two shillings per quarter. As our averages, however, are only one shilling and six pence above that of last year, there seems little room on a scanty and poor crop for further depression; and as money goes begging it may find profitable vent in the corn trade.

The French claim that the growth has exceeded their wants by about 3,000,000, but the fact that the French farmers are more reluctant than ourselves to give away confirms the impression that the estimate is erroneous. The Paris market has been steady for flour and fine wheat, though it is about a shilling easier for inferior little. In the provinces there has been very little change.

On the Continent, generally, there has been but little movement, the market in some places in Germany being firmer, and in others easier. In Holland prices have only declined a shilling, and in Belgium hardly that; but in Hungary, with better supplies, there has been a decline of two shillings per quarter, and the same is the case in Demark. Holders in Odessa still demand higher prices."

Colonial Colonization.

The A. S. M. and Council of South Australia has petitioned the Queen to annex New Guinea. The fact is important not only in itself, but as an indication of the strong colonial sentiment in favor of future colonization. South Australia is one of the most promising dependencies of England and exerts a controlling influence in Australian politics. The important system of land registration and transfer, the Torrens plan originated in it, and has since been adopted by all Australia. The ultimate political destiny of the "fifth continent" is independence, but her statesmen wish to see all the desirable parts of Oceania civilized by English blood and money, in order that the federation of the future may be strong and rich. They know that Australia will reap what England sows, and they have no objections to having a goodly amount of sowing done. New Guinea, or Papua, is the largest island on the globe, provided Australia's claim to being the fifth continent instead of the first is allowed. Half of it is claimed by Holland, but her sovereignty is only a shadow. She has abandoned her military posts, and exercises no real authority whatever. The mountains in the interior abound in choice timber—iron-wood, ebony, etc. The low shores are swamped with vegetation and fruit trees. Rice, sugar and tobacco are cultivated on the uplands, the present exports are birds, bark, pearls, tortoise-shell, ebony resin, nutmegs etc. One main article of export used to be slaves. If the island were in civilized hands this list would be greatly extended. Tobacco, sugar, rice, and perhaps cotton, would be systematically cultivated on a large scale; the choice timber of the interior would be utilized, and great quantities of fish would be cured for export. The natives differ from the neighboring races in being chaste and long lived. They would probably be swept out of existence, however, by civilization—the hope of the superior, the end of the inferior, races.—The acquisition of New Guinea would practically give England the control of all

Australasia. It is the only important part of it which is not already under Great Britain's flag. The Fiji islands, Britain's latest acquisition, lie just across the watery border-line between Australasia and Polynesia. Their occupation probably means the gradual subjugation of the other scattered groups in the South Seas. It is not impossible that England will some time accept Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes as a consideration for allowing Germany to annex Holland. In that event persons now living may see the whole Oceania under the British flag.

Lord Dufferin's work, "Letters from High Latitudes," is being translated into French for publication, by M. P. T. Bedard, M. Benjamin Sulte, rendering the verification of the noble author. The Montreal *Miner* says that Bishop Pissoneault has examined the work, and declares that it contains "nothing contrary to faith or morals," and that, in consequence, it can be given as a prize in schools.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, SEP. 29, 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After the 1st October, the postage on Newspapers must be prepaid by publishers. This will be an additional outlay, we respectfully ask that all owing subscriptions for the STANDARD will pay them as speedily as possible, as after this date it can only be mailed to those who have prepaid for the paper. Old arrears will be received with thanks, as we prefer voluntary payment to that obtained by legal collection.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY has turned out a one-sided affair. The United States construe it to please themselves. Not content with imposing a duty on cans in which fish are put up for exportation, against the terms of the Treaty, they now have decided that goods cannot be carried by the Grand Trunk Railway or steamers from Duluth and other United States ports to Sarnia and thence to Detroit. The protests of the Dominion Government appear not to be heeded. It is to be hoped that the Dominion Parliament will take such action at the next Session as will result in one of two things, viz—either that a guarantee will be given by the United States that the Treaty will be carried out in its integrity, or that it will terminate.

THE NEW POSTAL ACT which is to go into operation on the 1st October, contains important provisions that effect the people. The Postal authorities have not in some places, (St. Andrews not excepted) made these provisions known by advertisement, and we therefore publish a few of them for the benefit of the public. All letters wholly unpaid are to be sent to the Dead Letter office, and letters insufficiently paid will be forwarded to its destination, but a charge will be made on delivery to double the deficiency of postage not prepaid. Newspapers and periodicals posted otherwise than by the publishers, will be charged one cent for four ounces, to be invariably prepaid by post stamp. Nevertheless, newspapers and periodicals weighing less than one ounce, may be posted singly if prepaid by a half cent postage stamp. "Post bands" bearing a one cent stamp are to be issued and will be very convenient for the transmission of newspapers. After 1st October the postage rate on letters to the United Kingdom will be reduced to five cents Canada currency, per half ounce; and to meet this case a five cent stamp will be issued immediately.

NO FAILURES.—The San Francisco *News Letter*, states with just pride the fact that:—Not a single mercantile failure has yet occurred in all this monetary panic. The stock brokers also seem to hold their own surprisingly well. No paper has yet gone to protest. This shows the soundness of business men upon this coast. Three large banks temporarily closing their doors, suspending payments for a week or more, and yet no mercantile dishonor, no failures. This is remarkable.

It also shows that the bank of California has been placed on as sound a basis by the Guarantee Fund, as it had before the suspension. Among other instances mentioned of the faith of business men in the Bank, it says: "Senator Sharon, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bank of California yesterday, said, 'Gentlemen, I have heretofore stated that I am willing to bring half my fortune into the Bank of California. I have taken steps to make good that promise, and as speedily as the necessary arrangements can be made I shall place \$7,500,000 to the credit of the concern.' That promise, coming from a man whose word is his bond, determines a great future for the Bank of California."

THE TEXAS CALAMITY.—The island on which the City of Galveston is built, is a long strip of low-lying ground at the mouth of Galveston bay. It is about twenty-eight miles long, from a mile and a half to three miles and a half broad, and only three or four feet above the sea level. The furious norther which began to blow Wednesday morning drove the water into the streets from the bay, and covered nearly half of the island. On Thursday the wind shifted to the south east, and the storm burst upon

the city in full fury driving the waves in from the gulf and completing the inundation. The waves broke across the island and ran forty miles up the bay, to Houston, where the water rose to an unprecedented pitch. The storm continued until Friday. Many lives were lost and the damage to property is estimated by millions.

A NEW TORPEDO.—A great deal has been written with respect to advancing civilization of the age—of what has been and is still being done for the moral and spiritual welfare of the race; and yet we find much attention is given to the construction of engines of war, for the destruction of human life and property. The nations are viewing with each other in the building of iron clads, rams, and improved rifles and other destructive missiles. Not content with these engines of war, another has been added in the shape of a torpedo, which will deal death and destruction to whatever it comes in contact with. One of these *Lay Torpedoes*, was exhibited last week at Newport, R. I., which, from the following description, will be acknowledged a formidable weapon: Out of the water it presents the appearance of a long cigar, having at both ends a screw propeller and rudder as the only external means of distinguishing the bow from the stern. It is built of boiler iron, by four feet greatest breadth of beam. In the water the top of its back is barely visible, and in experimenting the only way by which its motions may be followed is by means of tiny flags hoisted at either end. As to its internal arrangements it is said to carry 500 pounds of dynamite, an engine for working the propeller and rudder, a number of cases containing carbonic acid gas bottled up and a reel of electrical wire. Beyond this all must be conjecture, and no one could but look with amazement at the working of the little craft. The operator on shore touched a key, and it started off at full speed, unreeling the wire and laying it down on the bottom as it went, so that it in no way hindered its movements. Making a long turn, it headed for the target, under as perfect control as if a man's hand were at the tiller, turning to starboard or port, stopping or going ahead, by the touch of a key from the operator at his station ashore. On the approach of an enemy the little craft is launched, and waits quietly until its opponent is within range. Once started on its errand, and there is no avoiding it. It can strike but a single blow, but the ship has not yet been built that can withstand the shock of explosion of 500 pounds of dynamite.

TO SPORTSMEN AND HUNTERS.—The editor of the *Forest and Stream* announces the establishment of a most interesting exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia next year, where he intends to show a genuine canoe in the forest, with a running stream—shelter tents, a veritable Indian birch wigwam, canoes, etc. Every department will be complete, and genuine Indians and trappers have already been engaged to superintend each one. Anything that comes within the province of his interesting journal will be welcome to a place, whether old relics or new inventions, things useful or ornamental, hats, guns, rods, dog collars, camp utensils, life preservers, bear traps, snow shoes, lariats, wigwams, buckskin suits, wampum belts, portable stores, Indian scalp, pelts and horns, jack lamps, moccasins, tents, rubber goods, stable furniture, rare birds and animals, fruits and plants, trolling tackle, bats and balls, billiard tables, aquariums, and cartridge belts.

THE EXHIBITION.—CHEAP FARES.—During the present Exhibition week there will be cheap excursions on all the Railways, and Steamers running to St. John, giving an opportunity to every one to attend the interesting display of the genius and handicraft of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' of this Province. The tickets will be good to return until October 4th. The leading St. John dailies give lengthy descriptions of the display at the Bunk, and other interesting matter with reference to the Exhibitions of former years, and show the decided improvement and superiority of the present Exhibition, which the indefatigable Secretary to the Executive Committee of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Association has been mainly instrumental in bringing to a successful completion.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—At the recent meeting of the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at Brooklyn, N. S., the following statistics of the churches were presented: Churches 14, with about 14 preaching stations additional. The number of members received into these churches by profession during the year was 123; by letter, 11. Total, 134. Number removed by death, 22; by dismission, 11; by Exclusion, 2; total, 35. Total number of members, 1158. Total, including the church in Milltown, connected with the Maine Conference, 1290. Per centage of increase in 14 years 60 per cent. In 4 churches there had been a decrease of 10 members. The churches in Yarmouth, Keswick Ridge, Pleasant River, Sheffield, and Halifax, had received the largest additions.

At the recent Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, M. W. Robert T. Clinch, was elected Grand Master. Among the other Grand Officers we notice R. W. David Main, Junior Grand Warden, W. Grand Steward, Robert A. Stewart, R. W. B. E. Stevenson, P. S. W. a member of the Board of General Purposes. V. W. Grand Secretary, W. F. Bunting.

Ce man Fish in American Waters.

Although the efforts to import shad eggs from this country to Germany have thus far proved unsuccessful, such has not been the case with the attempts to transport German fish hither. The North German Lloyd's steamer Hermann recently brought to this port sixty carp and forty golden tench, in fine condition, only one fish having died on the voyage. The travellers were met at the wharf by Professor Baird, of the United States Fish Commission, who placed them in tanks of fresh water and sent them to Druid Hill Park, in Baltimore, Md., where they now are. The fish are mostly yearlings, and it is intended to keep them in their present location, using them for breeding and distributing them throughout the warmer waters of the Southern States. The experiment is one which pisciculturists are watching with the liveliest interest, since the carp especially is a very valuable fish for the table. The first distribution will be made, it is expected, in about a year.—*New York paper.*

THE NEW DOMINION, a weekly sheet, published at Hamilton, Ontario, has been received. It is a large quarto, neatly printed, well filled with useful and instructive articles, and ably edited, and is an excellent family newspaper, devoted to instruction, literature, science, fashion, news, and agriculture. F. S. Wilson, proprietor, Hamilton, Ont. Price \$2 per ann.

The President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which is holding its twelfth annual meeting in Bristol, in his inaugural address called for legislative interference in the matter of patent medicines, which, he remarked, are not patent, but secret remedies. He recommended the appointment of a commission to which the composition of these specifics should be disclosed, and which should exercise some control over the extravagant and lying puff by which their sale is extended, to the injury in many cases of the public health.

BRATLEY won the boat race in Halifax harbor, beating his opponent Brown, easily by four boat lengths.

California correspondents should be careful in addressing letters to the Dominion, to write the name of the Province in full, and not by contraction, as N. B., P. Q., or N. S. There are so many places of the same name in Canada that it is absolutely necessary to give the name of the Province in full. It very frequently happens that letters addressed St. Andrews, N. B., travel over Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, and in one instance, within our own knowledge, to St. Andrews, North Britain. By writing *New Brunswick* in full, there will be no excuse for improper mailing. It is but a short time ago, we received an official letter from Ottawa addressed to us, St. Andrews, N. B., which was received two months after it was written, having been at all the St. Andrews' in Canada and Nova Scotia.

DEATH OF JAMES A. GRANT, Esq.—With feelings of much regret we announce the death of our late respected friend, Mr. Grant, the attentive and genial Postmaster of St. Stephen, which took place at his residence on Saturday. Mr. Grant has been for a long time a sufferer from kidney disease, which terminated fatally on Saturday. He was widely known and much respected by all who knew him; as an officer of the Post Office Department, he was attentive correct, and very obliging in the discharge of his duties, which made him a general favorite. His successor, whoever he may be, will find it no difficult matter to fill the office with so universal approval as its late lamented incumbent.

The Frederickton Farmer says that Lt. Governor Archibald and Lt. Governor Tilley and Mrs. Tilley proceeded to St. Andrews on Friday last, and were to leave on Saturday to be present at the opening of the Exhibition at St. John. Our usually well informed contemporary was mistaken this time. The "party" have not visited the Shiretown of Charlotte—it is too late in the season, besides the Grand Exhibition to be held in St. John is attracting all the visitors.

FRIENDS IN CALIFORNIA.—Friends in the land of gold, do not forget us. We are happy to state they are all pursuing numerous employments, and doing well. Our thanks are due to H. W. Smith and F. A. Stevenson, from whom we receive weekly copies of San Francisco papers. The St. Andrews boys, go where they will, get employment while others are not so fortunate.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for Oct. is a good number, several original articles are timely and well worthy a perusal while the selected reading is also interesting.

Publisher's Notice.

Persons indebted to the STANDARD OF PRICES for the paper, advertising, &c., will please pay our collector, and those at a distance can remit by mail. Many owe us for a year and upwards, and we trust that they will liquidate their accounts without delay.

THE M. & M. EXHIBITION, was opened at St. John on Monday last with great eclat. The Administrator of the Dominion, Lt. Gen. O'Grady Halsey, Lt. Governor Archibald of Nova Scotia, and Lt. Governor Tilley, and members of the General and Local Governments were present. Addresses were presented to the Governors, to which replies were given, Mr. Tilley's was exceedingly happy. The machinery was set in motion, and the visitors inspected the numerous articles on Exhibition, which far surpass any ever heretofore shown in this Province.

Mr. Robert Adams late proprietor of the "Central Exchange," left here yesterday morning with his family for the North Shore. The House is to be opened shortly by a popular landlord from St. Stephen.

We find the following complimentary notice of a St. Andrews Hotel in the last of the issue *Valley Times*:—
"The Passamaquoddy House at St. Andrews, kept by Mrs. McLeod, is well situated, and the accommodation is good in every respect. Strangers visiting St. Andrews will be well pleased with the establishment."

The same paper says: The Executive Committee of the Shore Line Company are presenting a Stock subscription book to Town authorities, of towns along the line that having voted aid, with a view of making an assessment, payable Nov. 1st, for preliminary expenses and payment of locating in definite form the route of the road; the locating party expected to commence operations on the 1st October.

BAPTISTS.—There are 1,700,000 Baptists in the United States, and only 260,000 in England. Virginia alone has as many as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts put together. The denomination is very popular at the South.

Mr. Robert Hogg, of Saw Mill Bridge, Pictou, has a cow which was calved in May, 1874, and in August, 1875, when fifteen months old, she gave birth to a fine healthy calf. Both are thriving and the young dam gives promise of being a first class milch cow.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

While tunnelling into the side of Mr. McLellan Colarado, recently, the explorers came upon ground solidly frozen 90 feet from the surface. The question is how the frost got in, as there was no crevice through which it could enter.
The Chinese are pouring into Australia as freely as they flocked to California years ago, and instead of being repulsed as in the latter country, are welcomed as valuable accessions to the population.

DIED.

At the Alma House, St. Andrews, on the 25th inst., ANTHONY ROGAN, in the 93rd year of his age a native of Portaferry, County Down, Ireland. When young he learned the trade of a weaver. In 1811 he entered the Navy on H. M. brig "Endeavor," 14 guns; went to Portugal and other foreign countries, and arrived at Quebec, July 31, 1812. After serving fifteen years on board H. M. ships he left the Navy, and emigrated to St. Andrews in 1825, and worked in the woods for several years. While screwing hay for the late Mr. Stevenson, at Oak Bay, in 1834, he unfortunately broke his left arm, which was so mutilated, that the Surgeon of the Forces then stationed here, Dr. Hartwell, of H. M. 34th Regt. amputated it. Thus being deprived of earning a living, he was received into the Alma House, where he resided for upwards of forty years. "Old Anthony," he was familiarly called, was an inoffensive man, of a kind disposition, and respected by all who knew him. Up to within a few days of his death he enjoyed good health, and only complained of failing eye sight. As messenger to the Alma House, his erect form might frequently be seen passing along the streets.

On the 20th inst., Owen Holliswood, aged 76, for upwards of twenty years a resident of this town.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
Sept. 25, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, Gen cargo.
26, Julia Clinch, Maloney, New York, ballast.
27, Robert Ross, McQuoid, Boston, Hides, Shaw Bros.
SARAH GLASS, Glass, Boston, ballast.
CLEARED
Sept. 22, Franklin, Langmaid, Boston, 11,134 piling, R. Ross.
28, Nellie Clark, Clark, New York, 480 pieces piling, J. L. Hanson.
H. V. Crandall, Maloney, Boston, 400 pieces piling, R. Ross.
By Telegraph—Liverpool Sept 25, arrd brig Anna P. Odell, Outhouse, St. Andrews.