Telegraphic News.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Rev. Charles Kingsley died on Saturday, aged forty-six.

Various rumors are in circulation in Madrid of a compromise with Don Carlos.

The King of Spain yesterday reviewed forty thousand troops at Peralta and was warmly cheered.

Garibaldi met with an enthusiastic reception at Civita Vecchia and Rome. He takes his seat in the Italian Parliament today.

King Alphonso demands abnegation and energy from the Spanish army, and promises amnesty to all political offenders who will comply with his terms.

An autograph letter from Alphonso was delivered to Queen Victoria on Saturday, formally advising her of his accession to the throne, and assuring her of his intention to rule over Spain on constitutional principles; a similar notification was received by France.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

St. Patrick's Church, Hartford, Ct., was burned on Sunday. Loss $150,000.

Fifteen white men were murdered in Nevada by Indians during the last few months.

Gold 112⅜ @ 112⅞.

Miramichi Valley Railroad.

A meeting for the purpose of electing Directors, for the proposed Miramichi Valley Railroad, was held last week at the Court House, Newcastle. Provisional Directors were elected, who, at a subsequent meeting elected R. R. Call, President, and M. Adams, Secretary. The advantages of the route over all other others during the summer season, were ably set forth at the meeting. Three lines have been explored by Walter M. Back, C. E., who is widely known throughout the Province, as a successful Railway Engineer, of large experience. The *Telegraph* writing of these routes, and the advantages which will result from the construction of the railway, says:

"We have no hesitation saying that this railway is in importance second to none now projected in this Province. The rapid and easy manner in which access can be had from Fredericton to Boston and New York by rail, naturally suggests the construction of a line 100 miles long to a port on the Miramichi, a port open at least 240 days in the year, and which, while it is nearer to Europe than any port in Nova Scotia except Louisburg, is several hundred miles nearer than the latter to New York, Montreal and great centres of American commerce. The construction of such a line would involve far more than the mere local traffic, which alone seems to fill the eyes of some journalists in considering this question. We believe it would go a long way towards solving the problem of rapid mail and passenger communication with Europe during the summer, at least, for there is no doubt, that, as a rule, a steamer from England direct to Miramichi would gain from three to four days on a steamer bound to New York. The railway, if built, should not be a narrow guage road, but should be of the same guage as the Intercolonial, for, we believe, with a bridge over the St. John at Fredericton, it would very soon become a through road. At the same time its local results would be very great, considering the fertile character of the country it would open up."

The Railroads of Maine.

The annual report of the Railroad Commissioners, Hon., S. H. Blake, Col. A. W. Wildes, and John F. Anderson, Esq., begins with the flattering statement that the railroads of the State are in a better condition than ever before, and that while the depression of the times has affected them their future looks brighter and better than here tofore. The Grand Trunk, Maine Central, and Portland and Rochester are specially mentioned in this connection. It is further stated that no great accident has taken place during the year, no life having been lost on any of them through the neglect of officers or employes. Three new railroads have been opened for business the past year, viz.: the Somerset 20 miles long, the Lewiston and Auburn branch of the Grand Trunk 5½ miles long, and the Bucksport and Bangor 18 miles long. In addition to this the Bangor and Piscataquis has been extended from Dover to Abbot, 6 miles, making the aggregate length of railroads in the State 960½ miles.

They consider the subject of the maximum length, weight and rate of speed which it is economical to run trains. This is very thoroughly considered and the best authorities consulted. The rule generally obtained in this country is from 12 to 15 miles an hour for freight and 30 for passenger trains. The Commissioners think that railroads get little credit for running at high rates, for when the public gets 50 miles an hour, it will demand 60 and so on. In view of all the facts, the Commissioners raise the inquiry whether it would not be best to reduce the great length and weight of trains by making more smaller ones and to reduce the speed inversely to the weight of trains moved, so as to accord more strictly with the known natural law of applied power.

The commissioners next consider the discriminations between local and through traffic. Various authorities in the West are quoted to show that the system of cheap through rates works no injury to the local shipper, as the cost of his rates are not enhanced thereby, and the railroads and both consumer and producer wide apart are benefited. The report of the Massachusetts Commissioners, to whom this matter was referred by the Legislature, is quoted to show that in all cases in this country and England where an attempt has been made to fix a maximum limit of rates, it has most always failed.

All over New England there is complaint of a genuine winter drouth. From all quarters come reports of mills and shops being forced by the lack of water to shut down, wholly or in part, and of the necessity for farmers to go long distances for water for their stock.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JAN. 27, 1875.

THE GLOUCESTER RIOT.—It is evident from the telegrams received from respectable Protestants and Catholics, at Caraquet, that the scenes enacted at the School Meeting held there, were a disgrace to the Province. The misguided people, infuriated with liquor, acted like mad men, striking persons who had paid their taxes, threatening others, beating one of the Trustees, and preventing the meeting doing any business, and finally locking the door. The majority of those present came from the lower part of the County, and had no voice in the district. The Government, it is reported, have taken measures to punish the rioters. Such demonstrations and violations of law, tend to prevent any amelioration of the School Law, and arouse bad feeling. Whoever incited the French to act so outrageously, were certainly not their friends; they are simple and easily led—in this instance they were grievously misled.

A STRANGE VISITOR.—On Thursday afternoon the hands on board the schooner *Daisy*, were startled on seeing a Wild Cat bounding along the Steamboat Wharf towards the vessel and jumping on board. The men laid hold of sticks and other weapons to kill the animal which retreated to the bow of the schooner, where he stood at bay, and showed a formidable row of teeth, and growled at his assailants for some minutes. Our young friend, Capt. Britt, who fears neither man nor beast, closed with the animal, which not liking the heavy blows, leaped down on the ice and was stunned. It was soon afterwards killed by the men. It measured three feet in length and was upwards of eighteen inches high. These animals have been seen in the vicinity of Chamcook and Greenlaw mountains; and it is supposed that the brute was driven into our "quiet neighborhood" in search of food. The skin will be stuffed and placed in the Museum.

A. H. GILLMOR, Esq., M. P., was in town visiting his constituents, and ascertaining their views upon public matters which may come before Parliament. Mr. Gillmor appears in excellent health and spirits, and has the happy faculty of gaining friends.

MUNICIPALITIES.—It is reported that the Government will introduce a measure during the next Session, making Municipal Corporations compulsory on every County in the Province. This is just what is required; the people will have it in their power to elect men of their own choice to manage their public affairs. We have advocated the measure at different times, and meetings have been held, but old fogyism defeated by its vote the efforts of those favorable to Incorporation. Should the Bill pass making it imperative—the point will be gained, and irresponsibility will be cast to the shades. It is high time there was a change. Progression and reform are the order of the day.

ONTARIO ELECTION LAW is a very stringent Act. Among its sections, those which refer to illegal acts are worthy of being embodied in any Election law, and if strictly carried out would prevent controverted Elections. We select a few:—

The use of any party colors, flags, or ensigns.

Carrying arms, staves, swords, or bludgeons, or other offensive weapons within two miles of the polling place on the day of election.

The penalty for the commission of these offences is one hundred dollars.

Any person convicted of battery committed on the day of election, within two miles of any place where polling is going on, is liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

It is also enacted that:—

"Every hotel, tavern, and shop in which spirituous or fermented liquors are ordinarily sold shall be closed, during the day appointed for polling, in the wards or municipalities where the polls are held; and no spirituous or fermented liquors or drinks *shall be sold or given to any person* within the limits of such municipality during the said period under a penalty of one hundred dollars in every such case.

In addition to the election being voided by any act of bribery on the part of a candidate or his agents, it is enacted that all persons receiving or giving bribes shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Personation subjects any person committing to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Wilfully voting without the requisite qualification renders the offender liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Double voting or "repeating" is also punishable with a fine of two hundred dollars.

Fradulent conveyance of land, in order to give the right to vote, is an offence punishable with a fine of two hundred dollars.

DEATH OF CHARLES WALKER, Esq., C. E.—St. John papers announce the death of Mr. Walker, at his residence in London, on the 30th Dec. Many in St. Andrews will remember when he was here with his brother, who had a contract on our Railway, the firm being, "Walker & Johnston." Mr. Walker was a young man of good education and attainments. As a writer, he had no superiors in this Province, and his qualifications as a Civil Engineer were of a high order. He was a man of pleasing address and a true friend. He married a St. John lady, and leaves eight children.

FIRE IN FREDERICTON.—The City Hall, Fredericton, was destroyed by fire on the 25th, Monday night last. The building was of brick, of two storeys, and contained the Council Chamber, the Mayor, City Clerk and City Treasurer's offices, and Police Court Room. It cost $25,000, insured for $8,000.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Russia is about to revolutionize her educational system. From the report of an investigation lately instituted by the Government authorities at St. Petersburg, it appears that, so far from the attendance at the common schools increasing according to the growth of the population, in many places the number of pupils entered on the rolls is actually decreasing year by year. A law is now proposed, which will make education compulsory, and regulate almost everything regarding the instruction of the young—special provisions being contemplated for rural and for town districts. Absolute as the Government of Russia is, it is seen to be a source of danger to peaceful rule, and an obstacle to the happiness and prosperity of the subjects, that the young be permitted to attain manhood without receiving a good elementary education.

It will be gratifying to the many friends of MR. CARRUTHERS to learn that he has been engaged by the Trustees of Greenock Church to conduct Divine Service, for some months. Mr. Carruthers is an earnest, zealous, missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

Great Britain and the Coming Struggle in Europe.

The gloomy vaticinations of the London *Times*, which have been sent by Cable, have set people atalking and thinking about the early possibility of war in Europe. There seems to be no reason why the situation should be considered as more critical now than it was several months ago, and it will probably be found, when the full text of the *Times'* article comes to hand, that it is simply a comment on a state of things which must lead to war some day, but whose potency to bring on an early quarrel is not asserted. The causes for alarm to be found in the relations of the leading powers of continental Europe are not far to seek. In a time of peace there are, at least, three millions of soldiers kept under arms, and a military organization and equipment are maintained on a scale sufficient to enable that number to be doubled in case of actual war. The warlike expenditures of continental Europe are considerably over five hundred millions of dollars a year; and the insular position of Great Britain does not save her from spending an unusually large sum on her army, while the continued security of that position demands a naval expenditure nearly equal to that of all the other great powers.

It is tolerably obvious that the military nations of the continent cannot long persist in their present policy of bloated armaments without coming to blows. The very position of a highly finished and ingeniously constructed military machine involves a strong temptation to use it. And, as to the relations between France and Germany, there is this additional reason to urge the latter to war, that while its own military development is in a high state of perfection, that of its neighbor is only gradually in course of improvement. The present unsettled condition of Europe lies undoubtedly at the door of France. She has declared in the most unmistakable terms, her resolve to enter upon a war of revenge when the opportunity favors, and Germany feels naturally desirous to have the struggle fought out before her vanquished foe has regained more than her former strength. But Germany cannot go to war without some decent pretext, and France will not furnish that pretext unless she can make some powerful alliance. Hence, the combinations of European diplomacy are discussed with a perpetual reference to the bearing upon the next great war, and the conviction has become settled in the public mind that when the struggle comes, it will convert the continent into one vast battlefield.

MURDERERS AND PHILANTHROPISTS.—At the present moment, the *Saturday Review* argues, it may certainly be doubted whether capital punishment is so powerful a deterrent as it should be, and the reason is simply that the chances are all in favor of the murderer. To say nothing of the stupidity of the police, there are mad doctors, maudlin journalists, weak judges, and sentimental juries. The murder may be as clear as anything can be, but all sorts of excuses are suggested. The poor fellow was mad—indeed, the mere fact that he killed anyone is a proof of madness—or he was provoked. A man has a bad wife; she is shrill, drunken, unchaste? Her husband cracks her skull as the best way of silencing her. Should the poor man be hanged for that? Certainly not, we should say, if you are of opinion that wives should be put to death without trial at the discretion of their husbands for bad temper and looseness of conduct. The odd part of the matter is that it is the very people who pride themselves on their tender-heartedness and anxiety to save life, who are the chief agents in encouraging murder by advocating the principle that murder may be committed with impunity. If a man cannot get on with his wife he can leave her; it is a curious development of humanity that he should be authorized to kill her.—*Am. paper.*

THE DAILY ADVERTISER, published at Toronto, is a new candidate for public favor. It is conducted with considerable ability, and advocates a fair reform. As an advertising medium for the Upper Provinces, it possesses advantages of cheapness and large circulation.

The New York and many other United States papers dish up a hash almost daily of the proceedings in the Beecher-Tilton trial. Such articles may do for law reports, but for general reading, we do not believe they advance the morality of the public.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Since the British policy with regard to slavery, in the Gold Coast Protectorate, had been announced to the native chiefs, the result has been very satisfactory. The natives have shown no opposition to the emancipation scheme, which by its very nature must shortly terminate even the mildest form of domestic servitude, as it has already completely abolished the purchase or sale of slaves and the pledging of human being for debt. Captain Strahan lately made an inspection of Accra and other places on the coast, and he found the regulations regarding slavery faithfully observed. On the East Coast of Africa, however, the infamous traffic is reported to be still in full vigor; and numerous atrocities are said to be resorted to by the slave-merchants, which the British, through certain treaty defects, are unable to check or punish. But progress will doubtless be made there also in suppressing slavery through the early adoption of more energetic measures.

Useful Recipes.

Three bushels of clean sand, mingled with half a bushel of good lime and half a bushel of cement, makes an excellent mortar which is not liable to be dislodged by storms.

It is very dangerous to allow acid substances, used as food, to stand for any length of time in copper vessels. Preserves, when made in pots of that metal, should be emptied out as soon as possible after cooking.

Do not bring lights near empty whisky, alcohol, benzine, or coal oil barrels. The vapor of the fluid, mingled with the air within, is a dangerous explosive mixture.

Lamp chimneys may be, in a measure, prevented from suddenly cracking by immersion in cold water in a suitable vessel, the last being set on the stove until the water boils. The chimney is then removed and allowed to cool slowly.

Benzole magnesia, a simple paste made of calcined magnesia and benzole, will take grease spots out of almost everything, however delicate. A paste of soda and quicklime is good to take oil stains from wood floors.

It is said that half an ounce of a mixture of 100 parts logwood ground with 1 part of bichromate of potash, will make, with water, a pint of good ink.

A wash of lime, salt, and white sand is said to afford protection to shingle roofs against accidental conflagration from sparks, etc.

WELL DONE OLD FREDERICTON.—The Fredericton Branch Railway trains during the heavy snow storms of the past few weeks, were up to time. The good old "grit" is kept alive in Head Quarters. We owe the information about the Trains to our contemporary the *Farmer*.

THE STEADY COLD since the 1st instant continued up to the 25th, when a slight rain fell which was suddenly checked, the wind veering round to the North-West—a point it has blown from the past fortnight. Yesterday afternoon and evening was uncommonly cold; and the quantity of fuel consumed during the present month is reported greater than ever known in the same period for many years.

TRUE.—A speaker at a recent teachers' meeting in Central New York declared that the school-room Juggernaut is intellectual arithmetic. "Beneath its wheels," he said, "many a bright intellect is crushed. Mental arithmetic lacked practically; its problems in statement are absurd. The speaker thought the boasted superiority of mental arithmetic as a discipline for the reasoning faculty all nonsense; it was more like the cultivation of memory—and a poor method even to accomplish that.—There is no advantage to be gained from rapid mental calculations. The best accountants are not those who carry too much in memory, but those who have the habit of putting everything down. Memory can be cultivated in a far better way than by memorizing problems and analyses."

THE DUTY ON TEA.—A despatch to the *News*, from Ottawa, states that a deputation of tea importers from Montreal, London, Hamilton, and Brantford, waited on the Minister of Finance yesterday, and represented the necessity of re-imposing the tax of ten per cent. duty on American teas. They claimed that the abolition of that duty had paralyzed direct trade from China and Japan into Canada, and asked that the duty be re-imposed. They mentioned, as a striking example of the injury trade had suffered, that during the past six months the tea market in the United States has been depressed, and being in that condition Canada having no protective duty, the market was flooded by their teas. Now that a reaction had taken place in the United States, and the market was good, Canadians might do a good business there, but were prevented from doing so by the American ten per cent. tariffs. Mr. Cartwright's reply was in effect that he could give no decision until after he had consulted with his colleagues. They were aware of hardships which Canadian importers suffered from the American protective tariff, but could give no relief unless they could prove that the imposition of a ten per cent. tariff on teas imported from the United States would not increase the cost to Canadian consumers.—*Globe.*

A STRANGE CASE.—A correspondent of the Boston Herald from Fryeburg says:

A strange story has gained credence here which, if true, reveals another case of inhumanity and probable crime. Last fall a man calling himself Coleman came to Brownfield, accompanied by a woman and girl about six years old. He engaged board at a Mr. Hanscomb's stating that the woman was his wife. Shortly after, the woman gave birth to a child. The mother lived but eight days and just before she died she gave the babe to Mrs. Hanscomb. Coleman had the body of the mother prepared for burial, and with the girl and remains, took the cars for Amesbury Mills Mass., his alleged home. Before reaching there he left the girl in care of the conductor and left the train. The child and corpse reached their destination where the authorities took them in charge. An examination revealed such facts as raised a suspicion that there might have been foul play in the woman's death, and a detective was dispatched to Brownfield to look up the case. It was ascertained that Coleman returned to Portland, stopped at the City Hotel and then went east, where it is rumored he has a wife and several children. The public are anxiously awaiting further developments.

The Halifax *Herald* says: Few people have any adequate conception of the strength of the defences of Halifax. Besides the Citadel and George's Island, mounting batteries of great power, there are two forts along the Eastern Shore, protected by 18 ton guns. The fortification erected on MacNab's Island is even stronger and mounts much heavier guns than those even on the Citadel. Then there are several smaller but powerful and commanding forts, along the Point Pleasant Shore, and down as far as York Redoubt. The heaviest guns as yet mounted are of 18 tons, but it is intended to supplement them with 25 tonners, protected with iron shields as in Portsmouth Harbor. There are in existence also the elements of an effective torpedo service, so that Halifax is practically impregnable against the combined fleets of the two strongest naval powers in the world, unless caught napping, and taken by surprise.

TRAPPED.—The following piece of Irish wit is too good to be lost. An Irishman who by the way was a good templar, happened to be in one of the towns in Scotland, and being very thirsty, wanted to procure a drink of butter milk, but thought it was known by some other name. On enquiry, he found that it was called "sour milk," so away he went to a milk shop to get some. On the way he forgot the proper name, but after entering the shop and giving his frout locks a couple of pulls, exclaimed—"Good mornin', if ye plaze, if ye plaze sure an' hav ye's got any sour milk?" Yes, said the dairyman, I have, how much do you want? "What way do ye sell it, if ye plaze," said Pat. The milk man considering himself a bit of wag, thought he would play a joke on Pat, so he replied, "by the yard." Pat looked at him out of the left side of his eye, and said, "If ye plaze then, would ye just put a yard, in a piece of paper, for me." Good for a Cork boy.

MARRIED.

This morning, in All Saints' Church, by the Rev. Canon Ketchum, WM. D. FOSTER, Esq., of the firm of J. W. Street & Co., to ANNIE, eldest daughter of Capt. D. GREEN, late of the 1st Royals, all of St. Andrews.

DIED.

On the 21st. inst., at the Alms House, St. Andrews, George Love, aged 51 years, a native of England.

Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED

Nettie, Hunt, Boston, Hides, R. Ross.
Daisy, Britt, Eastport, Sundries.
Live Oak, Fuller, Red Beach, meal, Robinson & Glenn.
21, Daisy, Britt, Eastport, Sundries.
22, Julia Clinch, Maloney, Boston, Ti , &c. W. D. Hartt.
23, Franklin, Langmaid, Boston, ballast.

CLEARED.

Freedom, Hiltz, Gloucester, 366bu , potatoes.
John Somers, Gatt, Portland, 450,000 herring.
Alice C. Fox, Rowe, Boston, 160,000 herring.
Fernandino, Fla., a rd. Jan. 21, bqe. Hesperus, Adams, hence. To load at Germantown, Ga., for River Platte.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that an Application will be made to the House of Assembly at its next session for an Act of Incorporation for the St. Croix Wharf Company, and for a grant for the same

St. Croix, Jan. 21st, 1875. jy 27 4i

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy availa