

The St. Andrews Standard.

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No 38

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 18, 1872.

Vol 39

The Charlotte County AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Will hold a Ploughing Match on Tuesday, the 15th October next, at 10.50 a. m., in Mr. Chas. Kennedy's field, near St. Andrews; and the Annual

Cattle Show & Fair of the Society

will take place the following day, Wednesday, the 16th October, in the Society's Field, at the Bay Side, at 11 A. M., when the following Premiums will be offered subject to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned:—

ON PLOUGHING MATCH.

1. To be performed with Horses. Prizes 1st 2nd 3rd \$4; 3; 2.

2. To be performed with Oxen. Ploughmen above 25 years of age 4; 3; 2.

3. To be performed with either Horses or Oxen open to all competitors under 25 years of age 4; 3; 2.

HORSES. Entire Horses above 4 years old \$3; 2; 1. Brood Mares above 4 years old 3; 2; 1.

COLTS. Colts 3 years old \$3; 2; 1. " 2 " 2; 1; 50. " 1 " 1; 50; 25. Spring 1; 25; 1.

FARM HORSES. Farm Horses \$3; 2; 1.

NEAT CATTLE. Thorough bred Bull \$3; 2. " Cow 2; 1; 50. Milk Cow 8 years old and upwards 3; 2; 1; 50. Heifer 2 " 2; 1; 50. " do yearling 1; 50; 1. " do calf 1. Oxen, pair 2; 50; 2. Steers pair 1 year 1; 25; 1. " 2 " 1; 50; 1; 25. " 3 " 1; 75; 1; 50. " 4 " 2; 1; 75.

SHEEP. Rams under 4 years \$2; 1; 50. Ewes 1; 50; 1. Ewe Lambs 1. " 50. Best Pen of five Lambs, 1; 50; 1. Sheep with least wool, 2; 00. Lamb " 1; 25.

SWINE. Boars not less than 6 months old \$1; 50; 1. Wheat 1 bushel \$2; 1; 50. Barley 1 " 1; 50; 1. Oats 1 " 1; 50.

GRAINS.

Indian corn not less than 12 ears 75; 50; 25. Bush Beans 1 bushel unmix'd 1; 50; 1. Peas 1 " " 1; 50; 1.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. Carrots 1 bushel \$1; 50; 50. Field Beets 1 " 1; 50; 50. Potatoes, Carrots or Jackson Whites 1; 50; 1. White Bluenoses 1 bushel 1; 50; 1. Early Rose 1 " 1; 50; 1. Moss Rose or Chilians 1; 50; 1. Peach blazes 1; 50; 1. Next 2 samples unmix'd Maigold Wurtzel 1 bushel 1; 50; 1. Parsnips 1; 50; 1.

SEEDS. Grass Seed 1 bushel \$2; 50; 1. Turnip Seed 10 lbs 1; 50; 1. Best Seed 5 lbs 1; 50; 1. Carrot Seed 3 lbs 1; 50; 1. Clover Seed half bushel 1; 50; 1.

CLOTHS. In samples not less than 15 yards. Sateenette \$2; 1; 50; 1. Cotton and Wool twilled colored 1; 50; 1. Twilled Flannel cotton & wool 2; 1; 75. Plain do 2; 50; 75. Woolen Socks 2 pairs 75; 50; 25. Woolen mitts " 75; 50; 25. Dried Woolen Yarn 3 lbs 1; 50; 1. White do 1; 50; 1. Sheep's Gray do 1; 50; 1. Domestic Hearth Rugs 1; 50; 1. Patchwork Quilts 1; 50; 1.

BUTTER. Best six samples not less than 30 lbs \$1 each.

FRUITS. Best assortment of Fruits \$1; 75; 50.

FOWLS. Pen of pure bred Fowls not less than six \$1; 50; 75. Pen of Fowls mixed not less than six 1; 75; 50. Pen of young Turkeys not less than six 1; 25; 75.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

1. Each competitor shall plough two ridges of land 12 feet in width, and about 15 rods in length, as staked off; the ridges to be graded.

2. The furrows to be 9 inches wide and 6 inches deep.

3. The lots to be ploughed will be assigned to each competitor by lot.

4. One of the horses in each team must be the property of the person entering the same and owned in this County, and the ploughmen must be inhabitants of the County.

5. Each Ploughman to drive his own horses.

6. Ox teams entered must be the property of person entering them, and teamsters will be allowed to ox teams.

7. The competitors will be required to start at 11 A. M., by signal.

8. The Ploughing to be finished in four hours, after which the Judges will be called in to inspect the work done; any ploughman who has not finished his work at that time, will forfeit his right to any premium.

9. The Secretary will be at the field (of the situation of which due notice will be given) at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive entries from intending competitors who have not previously entered their name; all persons intending to compete must pay an entrance fee of 5s, each unless paid up members of the Society, and no entries will be received at 10.50 A. M.

FOR CATTLE SHOW.

1. No entire horse to be entered for competition unless he has been advertised and need exclusively for breeding purposes during the season.

2. All animals must have been the bona fide property of the person entering the same and have been kept in this County not less than six months.

3. All crops, dairy produce, domestic manufactures, &c., must be the bona fide property of the person entering the same, and the growth and production of this County.

4. Persons desirous of competing at the Cattle Show must hand a list of their stock or articles entered to the Secretary before 11 A. M., on the day of the Show—and if not paid up members of the Society must pay an entrance fee of \$1 each. No entries will be received after the hours above specified. Members of the Society will be allowed to pay their subscription for the current year at any time previous.

5. No person shall receive more than one Premium on the same kind of live stock except sheep, nor on the same kind of any other article exhibited by him.

6. Cattle and Horses competing must be provided with suitable halters, and with other such must be placed in the field according to their respective classes and ages, and pigs must be ringed.

7. No premium shall be awarded or paid on any grain, which has been subjected to any other process than the ordinary method of cleaning it.

8. No stock or articles entered for competition, shall be removed from the Show ground or building, until after the premium list has been read and amounts awarded.

9. Any person refusing to comply with the requisition of the Committee of Arrangements will be debarred from receiving any premium.

10. No Judge on any description of articles entered, to enter an article of the same kind for competition.

11. Judges have the right of rejecting any or all of the articles entered, should they think them unworthy of premiums; and Judges are particularly requested to enforce this rule.

12. A bushel measure has been provided for measuring grain, root crops, &c., and their

relative value will be adjudged, according to the weight per bushel.

13. In future all persons receiving Premiums of this Society, and who may be found to have accepted them in violation of the Society, will be prosecuted by the Society to recover back the amount received by them.

14. No premium shall be awarded by the Judges upon any domestic manufactures, or other articles (five stock excepted) which have hitherto obtained a premium from the Society.

15. One dollar will be deducted from all parties whose prizes amount to Two dollars and upwards, said dollar to be for their subscription another year.

16. A Constable will be in attendance to protect the Fancy Work and other goods in the upper flat of the Hall.

17. All entries to be made on forms provided by the Society, which can be obtained from the President, Secretary or Treasurer.

The sum of \$5.00 will be appropriated to be paid in Premiums on such articles not already enumerated, as the Committee may think deserving of special notice.

A Committee of Arrangement will be appointed for Match and Show.

The following Section of the Liquor Law will be enforced:—

"25 No liquors shall be sold in any booth or shed, or in any place whatever where any public meeting or gathering of people may take place, or within one mile of the same, unless the meeting or gathering be in a City or Town, under the penalty of five pounds for every offence in every case of sale."

JOHN S. MAGEE, Sec'y

St. Andrews, Sept. 14, 1872.

ST. PATRICK'S CENTRAL Agricultural Society's FAIR.

The Society will hold its Annual CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR, on Tuesday, 8th day of October next, at Hugh Monahan's Farm, in the Parish of Saint Patrick, when the following Premiums will be offered, viz:

Prizes 1st 2nd 3rd

Horses. Best Draft Horse 1 50 1 25 1 00. Mare and Foal 1 75 1 50 1 25.

Colts. Colts 2 years old 1 50 1 25 1 00. " 1 do 1 00 80 75.

Neat Cattle. Steers 2 years old 1 00 75 50. " 1 do 75 50 25. Steer calves 75 50 25. Best Bull 1 50 1 25 1 00. Bull 2 years old 1 00 75 50. " 1 do 75 50 25. Bull Calf 75 50 25. Milk Cow 1 50 1 25 1 00. Heifer 2 years old 1 00 75 50. " 1 do 1 00 75 50. Spring Calf 75 50 25. Pair Oxen 2 00 1 75 1 50.

Sheep. Ram 1 00 90 80. Ram Lamb 90 80 70. Pair Ewes 1 00 90 80. Ewe Lamb 1 00 90 80.

Swine. Boar 1 25 1 00 75. Spring Sow pig 1 00 90 80.

Grain. Wheat 1 bushel 1 25 1 00 75. Barley 1 do 1 00 80 75. White Oats 1 do 75 60 50. Black do 1 do 75 60 50. Buckwheat 1 do 75 60 50. Peas 1 do 1 00 80 70. Beans 1 do 1 00 90 80. Grass Seed 1 do 1 50 1 25 1 00.

Roots and Vegetables. Early Rose Potatoes 1 bu. 1 00 80 75. Early Blues 1 do 1 00 80 75. Jackson Whites 1 do 90 80 70. Moss Rose 1 do 80 70 60. Two next best samples unmix'd 75 cts. each. Turnips 1 bushel 50 40 30. Carrots 1 do 75 50 40. Beets 1 do 75 50 40. Parsnips 1 do 75 50 40. Corn 12 ears 50 40 30. Half dozen Squashes 50 40 30. Ditto Pumpkins 50 40 30. Apples 1 bushel 1 00 90 80. Six heads Cabbage 50 40 30. Mangold Wurtzel 1 bushel 75 60 50.

Cloths. In samples not less than 10 yards. Cotton and wool satinetts 1 00 90 80. Cotton and wool twilled 90 80 70. Cotton and wool plain 75 60 50. All wool undressed 1 00 90 80. Pair Blankets all wool 1 00 90 80. Cotton and wool do 90 80 70. Woolen socks 1 pair 50 40 30. Woolen gloves double 1 pair 40 30 20. " do single " 40 30 20. Best pair double mitts 50 40 30. " do single " 40 30 20.

Pair knit drawers 1 00 75 50. Domestic Hearth Rug 70 60 50. Patchwork Quilt 1 00 75 50. Knit Shawl 75 60 50. Best Stocking Yarn double lb 75 60 50.

Honey. Best Honey with or without comb 1 00 80 75.

Fowl. Best six Turkeys 1 00 90 80. " Poultry of any kind 80 70 60.

Regulations.

1. No entries to be made after 10 o'clock, a. m., on the day of the Fair.

2. All stock and other articles must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

3. All grain and roots must be the produce of the exhibitors farm.

4. That a list of names and the number of articles be handed in to the Secretary on the day of the Show before 10 o'clock, a. m.

5. That any member who receives Two Dollars and upwards, shall leave One for his subscription the following year.

HUGH MONAHAN, Sec'y.

St. Patrick, Sept. 1, 1872.

THE PRISON OF MOUNT CAUCASUS.

(CONTINUED.)

According to the promise made, he was no longer chained, and enjoyed from that moment a greater liberty; but that very liberty had nearly proved fatal to him. The principal leaders of the expedition against Kasamblo soon began to fear lest the new Mussulman should desert. The long stay had made among them, and the knowledge he had acquired of their language, enabled him to know them all by their names, and to give their description at the Russian lines, supposing he should reach them, which would expose them individually to the vengeance of the Russians; and they in consequence highly disapproved of the ill-judged zeal of their priest. On the other hand, the strict Mussulmans who had favoured him at the moment of his conversion, soon observed, that when he said his prayers on the roof of the house, as is the custom, and as the Mollah had particularly recommended him to do, by way of conciliating the public good-will, he often happened by mistake to intermix some signs of the Cross among his prostrations towards Mecca, to which place, by another still more unfortunate blunder, he at times turned his back—a series of accidents which made them rather suspicious as to the sincerity of his conversion.

A few months after his feint apostasy, he perceived a great change in the manners of the inhabitants towards him, and could not mistake the manifest signs of their ill will. He was seeking in vain the cause of that alteration, when some young men, with whom he was particularly intimate, came and proposed to him to accompany them in an expedition they were about to undertake. Their plan was to pass the Terek, to plunder some merchants who were going to Mosdok. Ivan accepted without hesitation. For a long time he had wished to procure himself some arms; and they promised him, besides, a share of the spoils. He thought, also, that on seeing him return to his master, those who suspected him of wishing to desert, would no longer have any grounds to justify their suspicions. However, the major having strongly opposed his joining the party, he pretended to have given up the thoughts of it, when one morning, Kasamblo awaking, saw the mat upon which Ivan used to sleep carefully rolled up against the wall; he had gone off during the night. His companions were to pass the Terek the following night, and attack the merchants, whose march was known and followed by their scouts.

The confidence of the Tchetchezes ought to have created suspicion in Ivan's mind. It was not natural in men, so cautious and so cunning, to admit so freely a Russian, their prisoner, in an expedition directed against his own country people. It was, indeed, found out some time afterwards, that they had invited him to accompany them with the sole intention of murdering him. As his quality of a convert obliged them to some sort of regard, they had proposed to keep a good look out upon him on the road, and to make away with him at the moment of the attack, leaving it to be supposed that he had perished in the fight. Only a few members of the party were in the secret; but the event baffled all their sanguinary designs. Their troops were hardly placed in ambush, to attack the merchants, when it was itself surprised by a regiment of Cossacks, and so rigorously charged, that they had infinite trouble in passing the river again. The intensity of the danger made them forget their plot against Ivan, who followed them in their retreat.

While the panic-struck band was crossing the Terek in complete disorder, the horse of a young Tchetcheze stumbled in the middle of the river, and was immediately carried off by the rapid stream. Ivan, who was behind him, pushed his horse forward, at the risk of being drowned himself, and, taking a firm hold of the youth, at a mo-

ment he was disappearing under the foaming waters, succeeded in carrying him safely to the opposite shore. The day was then beginning to dawn, and the Cossacks, recognising his uniforms, immediately marked him out, and shouted, "A deserter! Kill the deserter!" His cloths were completely riddled with balls. At last, having fought with the courage of despair, and burnt all his cartridges, he returned to the villages with the glory of having saved the life of one of his companions, and of having made himself useful to the whole troop.

If his conduct on this occasion did not gain over all the party to him, it won him at least a friend; the young man he had saved adopted him for his kinsak (a relation held sacred by the mountaineers of the Caucasus), and swore to defend and protect him against each and every one. But this union and friendship were not sufficient to protect him against the hatred of the principal inhabitants. The courage he had displayed, his attachment to his master, increased to a great degree the fears with which he had inspired them. They could no longer look upon him as a buffoon, incapable of any design or enterprise, such as they had supposed him to be till then; and when they reflected on the failure of the expedition, to which he had been admitted, they began to wonder how the Russian troops had come upon them so completely in the opportunity of time, in a place so distant from their ordinary residence, and they suspected him of having secretly communicated with them—

Although their conjectures were completely without foundation, they watched him more closely. O Ibrahim himself, fearing some plot for the prisoner's escape, proposed all day rations between them; and the denchick was menaced, and even sometimes beaten, when he wished to converse with his master.

In this miserable and distressing situation, the two prisoners contrived new means of conversing, without raising the suspicions of their keeper. As they were in the habit of singing Russian songs together, the major took his guitar, when he had any thing important to communicate to Ivan in the presence of Ibrahim, and sang out his questions. Ivan answered to the same tunes, and his master accompanied him with the instrument; this arrangement preventing their enemies from being near found out the stratagem to which, besides, they resorted but very seldom.

More than three months had elapsed since the unfortunate expedition we have mentioned, when Ivan thought he received some extraordinary stir and agitation in the village. Some mules, laden with powder, had arrived from the plain. The men were busily engaged clearing their arms, and making cartridges; he soon learned that the grand expedition was in preparation. The who's nation was to unite in attacking a neighbouring tribe, which had placed itself under the protection of the Russians, and allowed them to construct a redoubt on their territory. The object of this campaign was no less than to exterminate the whole population, along with the Russian detachments who protected the construction of the fort.

A few days after, Ivan, on leaving the hut in the morning, found the village completely deserted. Every man capable of carrying arms had gone off during the night. In the short time he took through the village to gather information, he obtained new proofs of the bad intentions entertained towards him. The old men evidently shunned him. A little boy plainly told him that his father was resolved to kill him; and as he was returning, absorbed in mournful thoughts, he saw on the roof of a house a young woman, who raised her veil, and with signs of the greatest alarm, motioned him with her hand to be off, pointing towards Russia. She was the sister of the young Tchetcheze he had saved at the passage of the Terec.

When he entered the house, he found the old man busy examining Kasamblo's iron. A new corner was erected in the room; it was a man whom a slow fever had prevented from accompanying his comrades, and who had been sent to Ibrahim as an additional guard over the prisoners. till the return of the inhabitants, Ivan marked that the precaution, but without showing the slightest surprise. The absence of all the men from the village presented an admirable opportunity for the execution of his designs; but the increased vigilance of his jailor, and the presence of the invalid, rendered their success very uncertain. However, his death was inevitable, if he waited the return of the warriors; he foresaw that their expedition would be unsuccessful, and that, in the fury of disappointment, they would not spare him. He had no other alternative than to abandon his master or deliver him forthwith. He would have rather suffered a thousand deaths than adopt the first resolution.

(To be continued.)

The original Dolly Varden—Joseph's coat.

An Irishman having been told that the price of bread had lowered, exclaimed, "This is the first time I ever rejoiced at the fall of my best friend."

STORE,

(Water Street.)

Reviews.

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Telegraphic News.

Fort Garry, Sept. 12. Nomination day will be Saturday, September 14th. The elections take place all over the Province on the same day, the 19th of September.

At a meeting a few days since a hot discussion between Attorney General Clarke and Riel ended in Clarke challenging Riel to fight a duel.

Cartier is to be nominated for Provicer. The Bishop and clergy are in his favor.

Toronto, Sept. 12. A Cabinet Council of the Local Government was held yesterday. There is turmoil in the camp.

Ottawa, Sept. 13. Slade, a deserter from the Sixtieth rifles, attempted suicide in jail this morning by hanging himself with his shirt from the corridor bars, but was discovered by another prisoner and cut down in time.

Fort Garry, Sept. 13. At a convention held here yesterday, A. E. Wilson, merchant of Winnipeg, was chosen to contest Selkirk with Donald A. Smith.

The Edinburgh "Scotsman" says the award of the Geneva Tribunal to America will be made in a lump.

London, Sept. 11. Sir Alexander Cockburn will deliver an elaborate opinion on points wherein he differs from the decision. The Secretaries are engaged in copying the opinions.

London, Sept. 13. The Geneva Arbitrators were yesterday dined and wined at Berne, by the Swiss authorities. Only Lord Teasterden, of the English party, was present.

Cardinal Antonelli has received a communication from the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, stating that at the Imperial conference at Berlin, the Emperors agreed to forward a note to the Pope asking him to break with the Jesuits, as the latter are the enemies of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Military Riot at Jamaica. Files of Jamaica papers to hand give more ample details of the military riot at Kingston, on the night of the 3rd inst. than those hitherto supplied.

Inspector Field received a severe blow on the head which drew blood. The cry was raised that the soldiers were murdering constables. Men, women and children were reminded to the last of the fire and shelter, pursued by the soldiers. In every direction were persons flying from the attack of the military. Razors and bayonets were used. Several constables were struck down, and just shortly before a blow was aimed at the police-magistrate, which most fortunately did not reach him.

Strange Escape of a Horse from a Railway Train. The Windsor "Mail" furnishes the following account of the remarkable escape of a horse from the railway train, when in motion, and of his subsequent capture.

On Thursday afternoon last as the three o'clock train from Halifax to Kentville was going up Trusky Hill grade, it was discovered that a horse belonging to a Mr. Ogden, of St. John, had in some almost unaccountable way succeeded in getting out of the Box Cars in which he had been placed. He had broken the halter with which he had been fastened, and then had forced his way through a small space at the end of the Car, through which inure was pitched.

DEATH OF AN OLD INHABITANT.—Among our obituary notices to day will be found the announcement of the death of Mrs. Maria Rogers, at the age of 90 years.

WOMAN BURNED.—On Friday evening last a serious accident occurred to Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. John Smith, foreman in Harris's Foundry, whereby she came very near losing her life.

On Monday last, the Sheriff held his Court for the nomination of a Candidate to fill the seat in the Local Legislature vacated by the Hon. John McAdam.

A large number of persons were present from the upper and eastern Parishes. After the usual preliminaries of reading the Election Law, &c., the Sheriff declared the Court open for the nomination of candidates, and expressed the hope that his wish formerly realized of quiet and orderly conduct at the Polls, will be carried out in the present election.

We have full notes of the speeches, but will only give some of the leading points.

JOHN C. BROWN was nominated by Geo. S. Gimmer, Esq., in a somewhat lengthy and able speech, as a fit and proper person to represent this County in the Legislature.

MR. BROWN then addressed the electors, in one of the most eloquent and powerful speeches we have heard for many years; he spoke rapidly, fluently and convincingly; his quotations were apt; his speech gained him many friends, and was frequently cheered. He took a rapid sketch of the country from its first settlement until the present, the division of the Province into Counties, its first Legislature in 1785—the delegations to England to obtain control of the casual and territorial revenue—the dissatisfaction of the people at their situation—the Canadians resorting to rebellion—the visit of Lord Durham to ascertain the wants of the Colonists, and his report in favor of Responsible Government. He declared himself favorable to the present Government, and would support them in their general policy; was of opinion that the present local Ministry had done more for emigration than its predecessors. He was in favor of free unsectarian Schools, and pointed out the obtaining of "Better Terms" feeling that New Brunswick was justly entitled to them. He again referred to Emigration, and stated that he had visited the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland with his father on his emigration mission. He was proud to stand where his father stood so often, when he was elected. [A voice—Did not Mr. Mitchell send you over to Charlotte to offer?] Mr. Brown said he did not; he gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Tilley, but had not advised him to offer, nor had Mr. Gough as had been falsely reported, suggested his being a candidate. The lamented John Bolton had written him to offer and pledged him his interest and support, and so had some of his St. David friends. He believed that unless a man could show he had been successful in his own business, it was unlikely he would be successful with public business. He mentioned Professor Johnson having stated the soil of the Province was fertile and capable of supporting three millions of inhabitants. He would assist in devising measures that would induce emigration to the Province, and keep our young men and maidens at home. Would favor a union of the Maritime Provinces. Some of Mr. Robinson's friends had circulated false reports with reference to him, and he had been obliged to issue a card (which he read) contradicting the untruthful statements. He believed St. David was entitled to a representative, it always had one, and he knew no reason why it should not have one now. If elected he would not be a mere voting

machine, but work for the interests of his constituents and the Province generally. He is an Engineer and had been employed on the St. Stephen and Houlton Branch Railways, Western Extension, and the Intercolonial Railway; he believed that his knowledge of the works, and having to arrange public questions, had materially aided in qualifying him for a legislator. He was in favor of the party of progress—he was not a candidate of any party, ring, or denomination. If elected he would act honestly, independently and faithfully. He concluded by thanking the electors for their attentive hearing and sat down amid cheers.

W. S. ROBINSON said he "had no person to block out the way for him, or to nominate him in an eloquent speech, as Mr. Gimmer had done for Mr. Brown." He indulged in some bye-play with Mr. Brown's claims on his father's services; if the people owe Mr. Brown's family so much—if the family had such claims, and they elected Mr. Brown, they would never be able to pay the debt. Mr. Brown had peculiar advantages, had visited the old country, had travelled over Canada, and "no man was gladder to know that Mr. B. was getting along, than he was." He thought that there were many young men in the Court House, who if they had served seven years at engineering, would be as good engineers as Mr. Brown.

The most important question now before the people was the "School question." He it was well known, was in favor of Free, Non-Sectarian schools, and was opposed to separate schools and denominational grants. The school law had not had a fair trial; the common school system of New Brunswick was the best in America. He agreed with Mr. Gimmer that the property of the country should educate the children. He denied being a party man; he would give to every man and child an equal chance. He was sorry if his friends had misrepresented Mr. Brown; and was of the opinion that Mr. B. or any other man had a right to offer "Better Terms." He (Mr. R.) had offered at the general election and had received a large support, but was defeated, through a false report being circulated against him. He believed in encouraging emigration to the Province; the question had occupied the attention of the Legislature for several years. Delegations had been sent to the old country, at a large cost to the Province; how many emigrants came here? Was it not a fact that while the emigrant agents were away, many of our young men left the country? He believed that the best way to encourage emigration was to open up the country, make roads, build railways and other public works, lay out the lands for settlement. He was in favor of Railways, but too much land may be given to such works. He would advocate and demand "Better Terms," and would send delegation after delegation until they were granted. He was in favor of the present local Government and prepared to support them. Would advocate a Lien Law. Mr. Brown had said that men living out of the County could be good representatives; he thought a man living in the County would understand its wants better. He then referred to his having been before the electors before, and trusted he would be elected now. He would favor no class or creed, but give equal rights to all. [Cheers.]

We have thus given a bare outline of the Candidates speeches, having omitted some little "passage at arms," which the public were not interested in, and would serve no good purpose in reporting.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—It will be seen by reference to our first page, that the Saint Patrick's Central Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Fair at Digdegush, on the 8th October; and the Charlotte County Society at Bay Side, on the 16th Oct. We learn that this Society will offer a prize for the best essay on the soil, and the grains and roots best adapted to this climate.

LEAVING.—The "Truro Sun" complains that the young men and women are emigrating from that locality to the United States in search of employment, and suggests that steps should at once be taken by the Nova Scotia Legislature, with a view of holding out inducements to the young people to remain at home. Two hundred and fifty railway tickets were sold on the 10th instant to parties going to Boston and other places in the States, and at other stations along the line, people were leaving in large numbers. This is a yearly occurrence in the Maritime Provinces, and is a matter which demands the attention of our legislators. Remunerative employment will remedy the evil.

The missing link on the Intercolonial Railway between Amherst and Truro, will be supplied in a couple of weeks, when there will be a continuous line of Railway from Halifax to San Francisco.

A heavy thunder storm passed over Colchester County, N. S., on the night of the 8th instant, a barn was struck by lightning, and a mare killed in a pasture, the ground where the animal was found was perforated with holes by lightning.

It is reported in Canadian papers, that Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition in the Commons, is about visiting the Maritime Provinces to drum up recruits among the members elect. This he will find a hopeless task, as most of them were elected and promised to support the Cabinet, and even the in-

dependents are disposed to give the Government fair play. Nevertheless, Mr. Mackenzie will be received as a gentleman without regard to politics, by his lower Province acquaintance.

SUMMARY. The Hon. S. L. Tilley C. B., Minister of Customs arrived here this afternoon.

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and especially upon "difference between the three great Empires whose rulers are about to assemble to proclaim their reciprocal feelings of friendship."

DECLARATION.—The presence of the ladies, at the declaration on Tuesday next, at the Court House, would inspire the successful and defeated Candidate to deliver eloquent speeches; we feel confident that the Sheriff will take care that the fair sex are provided with seats.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT WINDSOR.—A serious accident occurred at Windsor yesterday. When the freight train from Annapolis approached the town the customary whistle was sounded. A horse attached to a light wagon, belonging to Mr. Lunt, took fright and ran away, crossing the track immediately in front of the advance train. The engine killed the horse, cutting off three logs and mangling the body. The wagon was entirely destroyed, and a boy who had charge of it narrowly escaped death. He was carried along the way-catcher for about 40 yards and dropped into a cattle guard. His injuries are serious, the right leg being completely shattered and his head and body bruised.—Morning Chronicle.

The schooner "Handy Andy" was seized at Halifax on Thursday last, for endeavoring to leave the port without entering or clearing at Custom House.

There are two car loads of Springhill coal at the St. John station.

A quantity of coal is being landed at the Railway wharf, opposite Fredericton, for the Riverview de Lemp Railway.

L. P. Fisher, Esq., Chairman of the School Trustees in Woodstock, has made a donation of \$300 to the district.

\$4,000 is the sum for which the Town Council of Woodstock agree to sell to Mr. Osburn the stock held by the Town in the Woodstock Branch Railroad.

A soldier belonging to the 60th R.R.s was accidentally shot in the foot at the Bedford rifle range on Thursday morning last.

DIED. On the 11th inst., after a protracted illness Mr. William Fryer, oldest son of Mr. John Fryer, aged 44.

Ship News. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED. Sep. 13, Schr. Harriott, Sheehan, Boston, hides, R. Ross. Anna, Simpson, Boston, Flour, Robinson & Glenn. Albert, Maloney, Eastport, ballast.

CLARED. Sep. 11, Schr. Helen McLeod, Calais, ballast. 14, Bge. Mary A. Marshall, Wright, Warren Point, Ireland, deals and ends, G. McKean.

Sydney, C. B., Sep. 11, arrd.—schr. Utica, Maloney, hence, to load with coal for this port.

The Brig "Florence" has cleared from Sydney with coal for St. Andrews on owners account.

Bank of British North America. Head Office—London, England. CAPITAL One Million Pounds Sterling, (\$5,000,000.)

Five percent Interest ALLOWED ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS. Drafts issued on St. John New York, Boston, Portland, also in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Australia, California and British Columbia.

Open in St. ANDREWS. Every Day from 10 a. m. till 3 p. m. JAS. S. CARNEGIE, AGENT, St. Andrews.

CAUTION. HEREBY forbid all persons from crediting any one on my account, without a written order from me, as I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted.

RAND. M. SMITH. Grand Manan, Sept. 18, 1872.

Why the Valve Jar is Superior to all Others for Preserving Fruit.

1. Because it is the only one in which the contents can be securely fastened, and cooked while thus fastened, without risk of an explosion.

2. It is the only one that is Automatically Sealed, therefore, the only Self-Sealing Jar in the market.

3. It is so simple that no skill is required to use it successfully.

4. It is securely fastened when placed in the kettle, and being immersed, the fragrance of the contents is confined in the Jar, a more perfect vacuum produced and the handling of the hot jars entirely avoided.

5. It is well known that fruit jars which are closed with rigid fasteners burst by fermentation, and the effect upon the closet and surrounding well understood by many housekeepers.

The Cover of the Valve Jar being a perfect safety valve makes an explosion impossible, and entirely obviates every difficulty that exists in other fastenings.

For sale by F. & J. A. WHITE, 10 Charlotte st., St. John. Sep. 18.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, SEP. 18, 1872.

The Nominations.

On Monday last, the Sheriff held his Court for the nomination of a Candidate to fill the seat in the Local Legislature vacated by the Hon. John McAdam.

A large number of persons were present from the upper and eastern Parishes. After the usual preliminaries of reading the Election Law, &c., the Sheriff declared the Court open for the nomination of candidates, and expressed the hope that his wish formerly realized of quiet and orderly conduct at the Polls, will be carried out in the present election.

We have full notes of the speeches, but will only give some of the leading points.

JOHN C. BROWN was nominated by Geo. S. Gimmer, Esq., in a somewhat lengthy and able speech, as a fit and proper person to represent this County in the Legislature.

MR. BROWN then addressed the electors, in one of the most eloquent and powerful speeches we have heard for many years; he spoke rapidly, fluently and convincingly; his quotations were apt; his speech gained him many friends, and was frequently cheered. He took a rapid sketch of the country from its first settlement until the present, the division of the Province into Counties, its first Legislature in 1785—the delegations to England to obtain control of the casual and territorial revenue—the dissatisfaction of the people at their situation—the Canadians resorting to rebellion—the visit of Lord Durham to ascertain the wants of the Colonists, and his report in favor of Responsible Government. He declared himself favorable to the present Government, and would support them in their general policy; was of opinion that the present local Ministry had done more for emigration than its predecessors. He was in favor of free unsectarian Schools, and pointed out the obtaining of "Better Terms" feeling that New Brunswick was justly entitled to them. He again referred to Emigration, and stated that he had visited the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland with his father on his emigration mission. He was proud to stand where his father stood so often, when he was elected. [A voice—Did not Mr. Mitchell send you over to Charlotte to offer?] Mr. Brown said he did not; he gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Tilley, but had not advised him to offer, nor had Mr. Gough as had been falsely reported, suggested his being a candidate. The lamented John Bolton had written him to offer and pledged him his interest and support, and so had some of his St. David friends. He believed that unless a man could show he had been successful in his own business, it was unlikely he would be successful with public business. He mentioned Professor Johnson having stated the soil of the Province was fertile and capable of supporting three millions of inhabitants. He would assist in devising measures that would induce emigration to the Province, and keep our young men and maidens at home. Would favor a union of the Maritime Provinces. Some of Mr. Robinson's friends had circulated false reports with reference to him, and he had been obliged to issue a card (which he read) contradicting the untruthful statements. He believed St. David was entitled to a representative, it always had one, and he knew no reason why it should not have one now. If elected he would not be a mere voting

machine, but work for the interests of his constituents and the Province generally. He is an Engineer and had been employed on the St. Stephen and Houlton Branch Railways, Western Extension, and the Intercolonial Railway; he believed that his knowledge of the works, and having to arrange public questions, had materially aided in qualifying him for a legislator. He was in favor of the party of progress—he was not a candidate of any party, ring, or denomination. If elected he would act honestly, independently and faithfully. He concluded by thanking the electors for their attentive hearing and sat down amid cheers.

W. S. ROBINSON said he "had no person to block out the way for him, or to nominate him in an eloquent speech, as Mr. Gimmer had done for Mr. Brown." He indulged in some bye-play with Mr. Brown's claims on his father's services; if the people owe Mr. Brown's family so much—if the family had such claims, and they elected Mr. Brown, they would never be able to pay the debt. Mr. Brown had peculiar advantages, had visited the old country, had travelled over Canada, and "no man was gladder to know that Mr. B. was getting along, than he was." He thought that there were many young men in the Court House, who if they had served seven years at engineering, would be as good engineers as Mr. Brown.

The most important question now before the people was the "School question." He it was well known, was in favor of Free, Non-Sectarian schools, and was opposed to separate schools and denominational grants. The school law had not had a fair trial; the common school system of New Brunswick was the best in America. He agreed with Mr. Gimmer that the property of the country should educate the children. He denied being a party man; he would give to every man and child an equal chance. He was sorry if his friends had misrepresented Mr. Brown; and was of the opinion that Mr. B. or any other man had a right to offer "Better Terms." He (Mr. R.) had offered at the general election and had received a large support, but was defeated, through a false report being circulated against him. He believed in encouraging emigration to the Province; the question had occupied the attention of the Legislature for several years. Delegations had been sent to the old country, at a large cost to the Province; how many emigrants came here? Was it not a fact that while the emigrant agents were away, many of our young men left the country? He believed that the best way to encourage emigration was to open up the country, make roads, build railways and other public works, lay out the lands for settlement. He was in favor of Railways, but too much land may be given to such works. He would advocate and demand "Better Terms," and would send delegation after delegation until they were granted. He was in favor of the present local Government and prepared to support them. Would advocate a Lien Law. Mr. Brown had said that men living out of the County could be good representatives; he thought a man living in the County would understand its wants better. He then referred to his having been before the electors before, and trusted he would be elected now. He would favor no class or creed, but give equal rights to all. [Cheers.]

We have thus given a bare outline of the Candidates speeches, having omitted some little "passage at arms," which the public were not interested in, and would serve no good purpose in reporting.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—It will be seen by reference to our first page, that the Saint Patrick's Central Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Fair at Digdegush, on the 8th October; and the Charlotte County Society at Bay Side, on the 16th Oct. We learn that this Society will offer a prize for the best essay on the soil, and the grains and roots best adapted to this climate.

LEAVING.—The "Truro Sun" complains that the young men and women are emigrating from that locality to the United States in search of employment, and suggests that steps should at once be taken by the Nova Scotia Legislature, with a view of holding out inducements to the young people to remain at home. Two hundred and fifty railway tickets were sold on the 10th instant to parties going to Boston and other places in the States, and at other stations along the line, people were leaving in large numbers. This is a yearly occurrence in the Maritime Provinces, and is a matter which demands the attention of our legislators. Remunerative employment will remedy the evil.

The missing link on the Intercolonial Railway between Amherst and Truro, will be supplied in a couple of weeks, when there will be a continuous line of Railway from Halifax to San Francisco.

A heavy thunder storm passed over Colchester County, N. S., on the night of the 8th instant, a barn was struck by lightning, and a mare killed in a pasture, the ground where the animal was found was perforated with holes by lightning.

It is reported in Canadian papers, that Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition in the Commons, is about visiting the Maritime Provinces to drum up recruits among the members elect. This he will find a hopeless task, as most of them were elected and promised to support the Cabinet, and even the in-

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THE SUBS. turning patronage aff.

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CHARL GENTLEMAN Upon the a ed to retire fr of a men g situation, was John McAdah der-stood that any candidate. I shall agi rd Election.

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NOTICE of Call of the Comptors to be met pay the am of the Agent of t at his office in NINETY-TH

For sale by St. Andrews.

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Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

