

# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

[£2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

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.		Prizes 1st 2nd 3rd	
1. To be performed with Horses.	Prizes 1st 2nd 3rd	Indian corn not less than 12 ears	75, 50, 25
2. To be performed with Oxen.	4; 3; 2.	Bush Beans 1 bushel unmix'd	1 50, 1
3. To be performed with either Horses or Oxen open to all competitors under 25 years of age.	4; 3; 2.	Peas 1 " "	1 50, 1
<b>HORSES.</b>			
Entire Horses above 4 years old	3; 2; 1.	<b>ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.</b>	
Brood Mares above 4 years old	3; 2; 1.	Carrots 1 bushel	\$1, 50
<b>CATTLE.</b>			
Colts 3 years old	3; 2; 1.	Field Beans 1 " "	1, 50
Colts 2 " "	2; 1; 50	Potatoes, Carrots or Jackson whites 1 bushel	1, 50
Colts 1 " "	1; 50	White Bluesones 1 bushel	1, 50
Spring " "	1; 50	Early Potatoes 1 bushel	1, 50
<b>FARM HORSES.</b>			
Thorough bred Bull	3; 2; 1.	Moss Rose or Chilians 1 bushel	1, 50
Do " "	2; 1; 50	Peas 1 bushel	1, 50
Do " "	1; 50	Next 2 samples unmix'd	1 each.
<b>NEAT CATTLE.</b>			
Milk Cow 8 years old and upwards	2; 1; 50	Mangold Wurzel 1 bushel	1, 50
Heifer 2 " "	1; 50	Pariships 1 " "	1, 50
Oxen, pair	2; 1; 50	<b>SEEDS.</b>	
Steers pair 1 year	1; 50	Grass Seed 1 bushel	\$2, 50
do " 2 "	1; 50	Turnip Seed 10 lbs	1 50, 1
do " 3 "	1; 50	Best Seed 5 lbs	1 50, 1
do " 4 "	1; 50	Carrot Seed 3 lbs	1 50, 1
<b>SHEEP.</b>			
Rams under 4 years	2; 1; 50	Clover Seed half bushel	1 50, 1
Ewes	1; 50	<b>CLOTHS.</b>	
Ram Lambs	1, 50	In samples not less than 15 yards.	
Ewe Lambs	1, 50	Satinette	\$2, 1 50, 1
Best Pen of five Lambs,	2 00,	Cotton and Wool twilled colored	1 50, 1
Lamb " "	1 25,	Twilled Flannel cotton & wool	2, 1
<b>GRAINS.</b>			
Wheat 1 bushel	\$2, 1 50	Plain do	2 50, 75
Barley 1 " "	1 50, 1	Woolen Socks 2 pairs	50, 25
Oats 1 " "	1 50, 1	Woolen mitts " "	75, 50, 25
<b>REGULATIONS FOR THE PLOUGHING MATCH.</b>			

- 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 gathred.
  - The furrows to be 9 inches wide and 6 inches deep.
  - The lots to be ploughed will be assigned to each competitor by lot.
  - 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.
  - Each Ploughman to drive his own horses.
  - Ox teams entered must be the property of person entering them, and teamsters will be allowed to ox teams.
  - The competitors will be required to start at 11 A.M. by signal.
  - 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.
  - 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 3s, each unless paid up members of the Society, and no entries will be received at 10.50 A.M.
- FOR CATTLE SHOW.**
- No entire horse to be entered for competition unless he has been advertised and used exclusively for breeding purposes during the season.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - Any person refusing to comply with the regulation of the Committee of Arrangements will be debarred from receiving any premium.
  - No Judge on any description of articles entered, to enter an article of the same kind for competition.
  - 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.
  - 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 (live 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
<b>Colts.</b>			
Colts 2 years old	1 50	1 25	1 00
1 do	1 00	80	75
<b>Neat Cattle.</b>			
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
Milch 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
<b>Sheep.</b>			
Ram	1 00	90	80
Ram Lamb	90	80	70
Pair Ewes	1 00	90	80
Ewe Lamb	1 00	90	80
<b>Swine.</b>			
Boar	1 25	1 00	75
Spring Sow pig	1 00	90	80
<b>Grain.</b>			
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	80	70
Grass Seed 1 do	1 50	1 25	1 00
<b>Roots and Vegetables.</b>			
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	etc.	each.
Turnips 1 bushel	75	50	40
Carrots 1 do	75	50	40
Beta 1 do	75	50	40
Pariships 1 do	75	50	40
Corn 12 ears	50	40	30
Half dozen Squashes	50	40	30
Do Pumpkins	50	40	30
Apples 1 bushel	1 00	90	80
Six heads Cabbage	50	40	30
Mangold Wurzel 1 bushel	75	60	50
<b>Cloths.</b>			
In samples not less than 10 yards.			
Cotton and wool satinets	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

Prizes 1st 2d 3d		Pair knit drawers	
Domestic Hearth Rug	1 00	75	50
Patchwork Quilt	1 00	75	50
Knit Shawl	75	60	50
Best Stocking Yarn double 1lb	75	60	50
<b>Honey.</b>			
Best Honey with or without comb	1 00	80	75
<b>Poultry.</b>			
Best six Turkeys	1 00	90	80
" Poultry of any kind	80	70	60

**Regulations.**

- No entries to be made after 10 o'clock a.m., on the day of the Fair.
- All stock and other articles must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.
- All grain and roots must be the produce of the exhibitors farm.
- 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.
- 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 Kascambo soon began to fear lest the new Mussulman should desert. The long stay he 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 thought of it, when, one morning, Kascambo 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 Tchetchenges 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 vigorously 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 Tchetchenge 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 uniform, immediately marked him out, and shouted, "A deserter! Kill the deserter!" His clothes 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 koniak (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, presented all day reason between them; and the brave derwich 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 now their enemies never found out the string-m 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 whole 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 turn 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 Tchetchenge he had saved at the passage of the Terek.

When he entered the house, he found the old man busy examining Kascambo's iron. A new corner was erected in the room; it was a man whom a shrewd fever had prevented from accompanying his comrades, and who had been sent to Ibrahim as an additional guard over the prisoner, 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 their 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.)  
**News.**  
Fully announced to the  
news and vicinity.  
A STORR at the  
he will keep for  
jack of

**UR,**  
**NS, AND**  
**ries.**

**WARE**  
found in such an  
easy manner to  
share of public  
"Travellers Accident"  
of Hartford, and is ready  
ident.  
YARD, from which  
r building and other  
unusual business as an  
W. B. MORRIS.

**CAPS**  
FABRIC, Dolly Varden, Duke  
styles to numerous for  
arch Shakspeare Paper  
perfect fit and durability,  
of Gents. Furnishing  
in Jute and Linen,  
small wares, Ladies,  
ITS & SHOES, worked  
OTTOMANS,  
d-colored, plain, striped,  
in bleached and un-  
filder's White Cottons,  
c.  
all Profits and quick  
all be sold at the lowest  
the corner of Water  
posite H. O'Neill's Mar-

**ES BRADLEY,**  
St. Andrews.  
**J TEA.**  
from London.  
Cheats good Congee  
**J. W. STRENT**

**ACHINES.**  
ILY SHOULD HAVE  
al Weed Sewing  
ines.  
hines are now on sale a  
he public are invited to  
nalsive.  
**ES STORR,**  
Agent.  
**HOUSE,**  
OTEL.)  
- Charlotte Co.,  
- PROPRIETOR.  
establishment is a good  
Stable.

**TEA.**  
from New York.  
FROM TEA.  
uty paid at lowest rates.  
CLEWLEY & CO.  
St. Stephen.  
**E HOTEL,**  
Street.  
**phon N.B**  
**SEILL, Proprietor**



# 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 Provincial. 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. The organization of the Ontario Cabinet which seems likely to be effected, will be with R. W. Scott as Premier.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.  
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. He is crazed with trouble.

Cartier will arrive to-morrow and will remain a few days before proceeding to England.

Fort Garry, Sept. 12.  
At a convention held here yesterday, A. E. Wilson, merchant, of Winnipeg, was chosen to contest Selkirk with Donald A. Smith.

The first train on the St. Cloud and Pembina Railway is expected to run to Red Lake River, one hundred and sixty miles south from here, on the 15th of this month. We shall then have a daily mail.

London, Sept. 11.  
The Edinburgh "Scotsman" says the award of the Geneva Tribunal to America will be made in a lump.

Geneva, Sept. 12.  
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 wine-d at Bern, by the Swiss authorities. Only Lord Teutenden, 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 Nuncio states that the Emperors promise to intercede with the Italian Government in behalf of the foreign Corporations at Rome.

## 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. The "Colonial Standard," after describing the outbreak of a serious fire in Port Royal street (causing damage to the extent of £10,000), and narrating the steps taken for its extinction, says that all the rioters having subsided, the military sound their bugle, and here it becomes our duty to report a frightful scene enacted by the soldiers. It appears that some gentleman, anxious to show the men how much he appreciated the efforts they had made to save the city, distributed liquor among them. The aid of the constabulary was naturally called in to prevent a rash. Some constables offended some soldiers by refusing to let them pass, and the latter commenced beating the constables with their belts. 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 fled to the last of the fire for 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 twelve a blow was aimed at the police-magistrate, which most fortunately did not reach him. It was not for some hours that the soldiers were got together by their officers and marched back to camp; not, however, until they had done fearful mischief to the constabulary.

## 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 Truety 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 measure was pitched, and open space not being more than two and a half feet high by one and a half in width. After getting through the hole, he was between the Car in which he had been secured and another Box Car, and the next cause of wonder is how he succeeded, as he did, with only a few scratches, in getting out from between the two Cars and tumbling down the embankment. Picking himself up the frightened animal ran away from the train at his greatest speed. The Locomotive was instantly stopped, and the wheels reversed, and the train moved swiftly after the flying horse. After an exciting chase of two miles, steam power asserted its superiority, and at Beaver Bank, the thoroughly winded animal was captured, and placed again in the train from which he had so strangely escaped on "turt."

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. This lady was the second female borne in the City of St. John, the first having died some time since. The deceased leaves a large number of descendants, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Chas. Rogers, Jr., he having been the grandson who cared for the deceased during her last hours. The funeral takes place this afternoon, from the residence of Mr. Addison, Union street. [—News.]

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. It appears that between 10 and 11 o'clock Mrs. Smith feeling very tired rested her head upon the table in the sitting room of her house on Paradise Row, and went to sleep. By some unconscious movement of her arm a lighted candle on the table was overturned, and falling to the floor set fire to her dress, which blazed up and before the flames could be extinguished burned her severely about the body, neck and side of the face. Dr. Stevens was immediately sent for and on arriving applied such remedies as the case required. Yesterday, Mrs. Smith was considered in a critical condition, her injuries are of a very serious character. [—Ibid.]

## The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, SEP. 18, 1872.

### The Nomination.

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 opened 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. Grimmer, Esq., in a somewhat lengthy and able speech, as a fit and proper person to represent this County in the Legislature. He referred to the long and able services rendered by Mr. Brown's father while a member of the Legislature and Government, and said it would be a graceful acknowledgment of those services, on the part of the electors to return Mr. Brown. He (Mr. G.) knew nothing of Mr. Brown's political opinions, and had not promised to vote for him, but that he would decide after hearing his address. There were three points that Mr. Brown should declare himself upon—1st. To give a general support to the Government. 2d. To support the School law, and 3rd. To assist in obtaining "Better Terms" from the Privy Council of the Dominion. He said that Mr. Brown and Mr. Robinson were young men of talent and would be a credit to the County as representatives. Mr. Brown's nomination was seconded by several freeholders.

W. S. ROBINSON.

was nominated by Geo. N. Lindsay and others, seconded by David Main, and others.

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 canal 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 Railway, 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. Grimmer 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. Grimmer 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 himself. 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 his wants better. He then referred to his having been 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 Digby, 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 acquaintances.

### SUMMARY.

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

EARLY SNOW.—Fredericton had a slight fall of snow on Monday last—rather early for the season. We remember seeing the ground in Fredericton covered with snow on the 5th September, some years ago.

The Rev. P. Bradley, son of Charles Bradley, Esq., is making a visit to his family and friends here.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.—The results of the scientific expedition made by Professor Agassiz on the Pacific coast of America, in the steamer "Hassler," were summed up in his speech before the California Academy of Science last week:

During the 269 days of the voyage we packed and sent home 243 boxes and barrels of specimens—nearly a barrel a day—the contents of each

one of which would fill a handsome case, such a quantity that the trustees of the college would be obliged to put up additional buildings for their accommodation. It would be tedious to enter into details, but I may mention that the collection of specimens of fishes amount to over 20,000, and the specimens of various kinds in all over 100,000. They were not preserved in the old-fashioned way, dried and rendered nearly useless, but put in alcohol, over 3,000 gallons being used for the purpose. These preserved the specimens may be dissected and analysed with facility, and the collection will afford materials for years to come. We shall be able to contribute materially to the resources of scientists elsewhere; in fact no complete investigation can be made in Europe or elsewhere without the aid of specimens from America, while we are in a position to be independent, and can at last not only stand on our own legs but help also to sustain those to whom we have been accustomed to look for support.

The Report that the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald gets £1,000 a year with his Privy Councilorship, is officially declared to be incorrect. The appointment is an honorary one.

It is rumored that Riel is conducting his canvass in Provence by the aid of funds remitted from Ontario. Money sent by him is found to be in the hands of the Royal Canadian Bank. No doubt the Ontario Opposition would dearly like to have him elected, for the sake of the embarrassment to which in consequence Sir John's Cabinet might be subjected. But what if Monsieur Riel should make his appearance at Ottawa as a flaming Oppositionist in full alliance with the Reds? What would Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake do with him then? Should this happen, the Ontario would probably thereafter hear as little about poor murdered Scott as he has lately heard from those gentlemen and their associates about the essentially and awfully corrupt character of patent combinations, concerning which, until the Grits formed a patent combination of their own, they kept roaring from one end of Ontario to the other.

It is feared by many in England that during the coming winter, the discontent prevalent among the English farm labourers will find expression in numerous and destructive agrarian outrages. It is to be hoped these forebodings will turn out to be groundless.

### Important Education Decision.

Schofield the Stalybridge operative, who recently opened up a controversy with the School Board as to the home education of children, has been charged with a breach of the by laws of the board in neglecting and refusing to send his daughter to a public elementary school. The defendant was assisted in the conduct of his case by the Rev. J. R. Stephens and the case created considerable interest. Schofield assured the magistrates that he was not indifferent to the education of his children, but he "definitely stood upon his right." He quoted the commands of the great Jewish lawgiver to the ancient people as forming the only true education act, and urged the act of 1870 was but "a feeble echo of the grand old law." Witnesses were called to prove that Schofield did instruct his children at home, and the little girl was put through an examination by the magistrates. Her knowledge was deemed satisfactory, and the magistrates, being of opinion that the child was under efficient instruction, dismissed the case.

The Vienna correspondent of the Nuremberg Journal states that the Russian Government has recently been sounding the Austrian Cabinet "as to the opportunity of agreeing upon a common policy to be followed towards the Polish provinces of the three Empires." The Russian Government is naturally anxious that limits should be laid down to the concessions which might be made, particularly by Austria, to the demands of the national Polish party. According to the same correspondent, the German Government had not yet replied to the overtures; but the Austrian Government at once indicated its reluctance to tie its hands in dealing with the Poles of Galicia. There can, however, be little question that the coming meeting of the Emperors has caused not a little alarm in Polish patriotic circles. The great demonstrations designed in favor of the preservation of peace is fitted to check the demonstrations that had been projected for the centenary of the first partition of Poland. Some of the Polish organs comment bitterly on the meeting regarded in this light. For the hopes of Poland continue to rest upon possible disturbances of the peace of Europe.

and especially upon "difference between the three great Empires whose rulers are about to meet, 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 are 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 legs and mangled the body. The wagon was entirely destroyed, and a boy who had charge of it narrowly escaped death. He was carried along the cinder-heap 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 Lomp 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.

### DEED.

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.

Sept. 13, Schr. Harriott, Sheehan, Boston, hides, R. Ross.  
Anna, Simpson, Boston, Flour, Robinson & Glenn.  
Albert, Maloney, Eastport, ballast.

### CLEARED.

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

Sydney, C. B., Sept. 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 per cent 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. CARNEGY,  
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.

RANDAL 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 fastenings burst by fermentation, and the effect upon the closet and surrounding is 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.







