

Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.
Sir Francis Hincks has given up his house here and stays at the Russell House. The Toronto "Globe" will have it that Hon. Mr. Tilley takes his place and virtually confesses him to be the best qualified to fill it.
On the same authority Mr. Gibbs of Ontario becomes Minister of Customs.
Lieut. Governor Archibald leaves for Nova Scotia, where he remains for some days. On his return he goes back to Manitoba. He has arranged since his arrival the allotment of 144,000 acres in Manitoba, each of them receiving 140 acres.
L. N. Betournay, of Montreal, has been appointed to the third Judgeship in Manitoba.

The Dominion Government have sent new Commissioners to gentlemen recently appointed Queen's Council by the Ontario Government.
Hon. Mr. Tupper arrived yesterday and the Privy Council meets daily.
The "Gazette" contains the appointment of J. M. Geldert, of Halifax, to be landing waiter.

London, Nov. 2.
The Municipal elections throughout England yesterday, resulted in heavy Conservative gains, which are attributed to the passage and enforcement of the Licensing Act.

London, Nov. 2.
John Francis Maguire, Irish member of Parliament for Cork and editor of the Cork "Examiner," died last night, aged 57.

New York, Nov. 2.
The inquest into the recent Eastern Railroad disaster at Seabrook, resulted in finding the switch changed by some unknown person, and exonerating the Company and its employees from blame.
Gold 111½.

Co-operation in England.

There are, as is pretty well understood two kinds of co-operation—productive and distributive. That is to say there is the plan developed under various methods, of conducting branches of manufacturing industry on the principle of giving capitalists and workmen a proportionate share in the profits, and there is the plan of combining together to purchase food and clothing at first prices, and to sell them to the members of the association and others at a cost which will cover the expense of distribution, and possibly give a bonus to the members besides. The latter is the simplest form of co-operation and was the first to be started by the economic disciples of Mr. Cobden, in Bradford, Bolton, and other towns in the North of England. Since then the movement has extended over the country. The progress which has been made by this class of co-operative societies in twenty years was illustrated by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., in a recent lecture at Bolton. The latest returns showed that there were 1,500 of these Societies in the Kingdom, with upwards of 400,000 members, who, being all head of families, represented probably three millions of people. In 1870, the amount of goods purchased by Co-operative Societies, was seven and a half millions sterling, and there was received for goods sold upwards of £8,200,000. The net profit made in 1870 by these Societies was £550,435, and the bonuses on the purchases made by members amounted to £467,164.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Dr. Stevens, a French physician, saw a butcher killing a pig. He observed that he stirred the blood of the animal, added a handful of common salt to it while stirring, which immediately made it crimson; and the stirring being discontinued, it remained fluid. The change of colour awakened his curiosity. The butcher could give no explanation of the phenomenon, except that it is put in jellifying and solidifying. Dr. Stevens seized a vessel, caught some blood, and made several experiments by putting salt into it, and found that the blackest blood was changed instantly to a bright vermilion by salt. "And," said he, "there is a fact that may lead to a practical rule." He had observed, in cases of yellow fever in the army, that the blood drawn was very thick and fluid, and on adding salt, it became vermilion, and retained its freshness; whereas putridity of blood is one of the characteristics of yellow fever. He therefore abandoned the usual mode of treating it, and gave his patients a mixture of various salts, and in a very short time reduced the mortality of fever in the West Indies from one in five to one in fifty.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.—During the World's Fair of 1867, the Emperor Napoleon entertained a large number of powerful sovereigns, and Paris rejoiced in the gaiety and gain thereby produced. On next May day an exhibition is to open in Vienna which is expected to be still grander than that of 1867. The Emperor of Austria will then entertain sovereigns and princes from every European nation; the Prince of Wales will be President of the Commission of Management; and, besides the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt, the Shah of Persia and the Teyoon of Japan are to be there. Canada has been invited to contribute specimens of her products, and we trust the Dominion will be well represented.

SOMETHING NEW IN INSURANCE.—The insurance principal has been applied to rather a delicate manner in Austria, for we are told that a Company has been organized in Vienna to insure people against getting married, i. e., to insure those who are exposed to such catastrophes against the effects of their own imprudence. That is, whenever one of the assured married he received a certain sum from the underwriters. The business went on swimmingly, and a great many policies were issued when unfortunately, all the officers of the company took it into their heads to get mar-

ried simultaneously, which so absorbed the assets that outsiders were left to be prayed upon by handsome women without any hope of pecuniary consolation.

THE DEAD RESTORED TO LIFE.—A most wonderful instance of reanimation is just now exciting the attention of the people of Quebec city. A young lady aged sixteen, and who was on the point of being married, was lately seized with a severe attack of typhoid fever, and sank so low as to be considered dead. According to custom the room was put in funeral order, and the undertaker sent for, when he just as he was drawing the measure from his pocket to calculate the length of her coffin, to his utter amazement the supposed dead girl sat right up erect in her bed. With great presence of mind he threw a handkerchief over her eyes to prevent her seeing the change her bedroom had undergone, till the parents had removed the extra lights and hangings around. Soon afterwards the girl asked for food, of which she partook most heartily than before, and she is since doing well.

Publisher's Notice.

Accounts from this Office for Subscriptions, Advertising, &c., are made out, and our friends will be called upon, when we trust they will pay them, as money is required for some improvements we are making in the office. To those who have already responded we tender our thanks.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, NOV. 6. 1872.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY QUESTION, which has been decided in favor of the United States, by the German Emperor, WILLIAM, has given great satisfaction to our "considers over the border." The American papers are exulting over the acquisition of territory, and are looking forward next to obtaining our fisheries, and afterwards to the great North Western portion of the Dominion. The settlement of the International does not appear to have lessened their grasping propensities; they want the Dominion too, for say they, "the whole boundless continent is ours." Not quite; the Dominion of Canada is a distinct nationality, and is likely to remain so. The sympathies of its people are strongly in favor of the "old flag," and they prefer a responsible and an irresponsible system of government. It is true that they are willing and ready to exchange commodities, and to supply the American markets with lumber and other products of the Dominion, and to live on the most friendly terms; but when they desire to set up for themselves, it will be as an independent nation, good soil, an excellent climate, rich mineral and other resources, and a hardy, energetic and intelligent people, who are at present the fourth marine power, and are fast becoming the third. The Dominion is not in favor of annexation.

The Judges are acting cautiously and taking their time before giving their decision on the School Assessment cases, the great point to be decided is the constitutionality of the Act itself, that once settled will decide the fate of the Act, which so far has worked admirably. The attendance of Scholars is much larger than ever before, and the School examinations show a satisfactory progress. The action of the opponents of the Bill will only entail additional expense upon themselves, as the law costs will be added to the next assessment, in those places where it has been opposed.

MR. FROUDE'S LECTURES in New York, have drawn large audiences, and have been well received. His lecture on Ireland was characterized by an intimate acquaintance with the history of that country, and a fairness of criticism seldom found in lectures; he showed where England and Ireland had acted unjustly towards each other. A celebrated Catholic clergyman, Father Burke, is reviewing the lectures on Ireland.

The Schools have commenced on the new term under favorable auspices. The Trustees have engaged the services of Mr. VROOM, a First Class Teacher, for the Advanced School in this District. Mr. Davis having resigned. We trust that the school will be increased in pupils, and that it will attain a high character, under its new and successful teacher.

The Horse disease we regret to say made its appearance here since our last issue, in a mild form however. The Mail Stages did not consequently leave for St. George and St. Stephen, which caused a temporary inconvenience for a few days. The mail stage and truck horses attacked, are we learn recovering. Some of the horses in the upper Parishes have taken the disease, causing no small inconvenience to the farmers. In the vicinity of the town there are but few cases, as teams are arriving daily with loads of turnips which are being shipped principally to the United States; very few are shipped for St. John.

THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL, one of the best and ablest of our United States exchanges, will commence the publication of a new story in its next issue—a most interesting romance entitled "The Wolf of Hadenoch," from the pen of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. The "Scottish Am. Journal," is a reliable journal, and gives lengthy articles from the British newspapers. Price \$3 per ann. A. M. Stewart, Proprietor and Publisher, New York. Now is the time to subscribe.

A Starch manufactory has been started at Fort Fairfield, Maine. Why cannot New Bruns-

wick have one; we have Cheese factories, Soap and Candle, and other factories, now let us have a Starch factory.

COAL.—There is a supply of Coal now in the market, both English and Sydney. The price is rather higher than last year—\$7.50 per chaldron, but it appears to sell readily even at the advanced price.

TO-DAY.—We have received a weekly journal with the above title; it is illustrated and devoted to "Literature and Art. Popular Science, Humor, and the Home Circle." It is beautifully printed on toned paper, contains sixteen pages, in quarto form, and is edited by the celebrated Dr. Dio Lewis. As an inducement to subscribers, they will receive a beautiful Five Dollar Oil Chromo. Price \$2.50 a year, with Chromo. Published by McLean, Stoddard & Co., Philadelphia. Boston Office, 3 School Street.

Country produce is brought into Town, in large quantities, and sold at remunerative prices. A good quality of Apples raised in the County realize fair prices.

The Fredericton "Express" says, under the heading of "Large vegetables," that Mr. J. Driscoll's, in Fredericton, may be seen, having been produced in the garden of A. F. Randolph, Esq.:

Two Mangel-Wurtzel, turn the scale at 18 lbs.; three White Belgium Carrots weigh 19 lbs.; three Inter-medius carrots look a little over six lbs., and a couple of fine, smooth Parsnips weigh 3½ lbs. The King-pin however, is a mammoth Marrow Squash, ticketed at 156 lbs., and can just be squeezed inside of a 7 feet 3 inches tape.

Immigrant Swindlers in Chicago.

Chicago, after New York, is the largest immigration depot in the world. Out of the 271,651 immigrants who arrived in New York in 1871, 165,000 passed through Chicago en route for the West. The rapidity with which the number increases the respectable citizens of the reliability city to make new efforts to prevent the appalling swindles upon immigrants which have made the Western capital a by-word and a reproach among the working populations of the West. Latterly the impositions practiced upon the newly arrived have become so outrageous that the newspapers have dragged the land-sharks who do the mischief into the light of day, and they seem likely to receive the punishment they so richly merit.

Some of the swindlers are almost incredible in daring and consummate impudence. When, for instance, an emigrant train arrives on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, the Michigan Central, the Michigan Southern or the Great Eastern Railroads, it is met about forty miles from Chicago by a host of runners, who sell the emigrants tickets to cross the city in omnibuses, at half a dollar each, whereas the intelligent traveling public pays nothing at all, but is conveyed across at the railway company's expense. A little nearer Chicago, a second gang assaults the unsuspecting emigrants with the announcement that the first gang were swindlers, and that conveyance across the city is free. Of course the emigrants joyfully believe this, and they are willing to accept the services of the second gang, who pack them into wagons when the train reaches Chicago, and cart them around until they miss connections, when they persuade them to enter various emigrant hotels, where they are fleeced unmercifully, and often robbed by violence. There are ten hotels in Chicago whose proprietors have amassed colossal fortunes by this system of keeping emigrants for several days from proceeding on their journey, and endeavoring by every means to plunder them. The most effectual remedy yet suggested is the establishment of a huge general hotel and transit agency, under city control, and one which shall do completely away with any necessity for runners, giving them no opportunity to steal or swindle.

A GOOD "GOAK."—Here is a joke almost good enough for Sheridan. Somebody in Kansas attempted to inclose a public road which ran through his farm, and somebody else said, "it was one of the plainest cases of highway robbery he ever heard of." In these desperate days in which wit and humor are supposed to consist mainly in bad spelling we ought to be thankful for even such a small favor as this.

DEATH OF HON. MARSHALL S. BIDWELL.—We learn that this eminent lawyer, who played so important a part in the political struggles which led to the rebellion in Upper Canada, and who was banished from the country by Sir F. Bond Head, for alleged complicity in that movement, died at New York on the 24th ult., aged seventy-four.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—The cable brings the unwelcome news that the cholera has broken out in Buda, Austria, and Wexford, Ireland. In the last-mentioned place only one death is mentioned; while in the former no less than ninety-four cases are reported, twenty-seven of which have proved fatal. Of the cases, twenty-nine are said to be those of soldiers, who were taken ill almost simultaneously, and of whom five have died.

MANITOBA VOLUNTEER FORCE.—All the men who have been serving in the Manitoba Volunteer force and are entitled to their discharges, have taken them at Fort Garry, except eighty-five men who were returning to their homes in Ontario and Quebec. These eighty-five men left Fort Garry, via the Thunder Bay route, on the 7th inst., and may be expected to reach Toronto before the end of the month. Many of those discharged at Fort Garry have accepted employment under the Boundary Commission at Pembina for

the winter. The men now remaining on service at Fort Garry, with those on the way up, will number 300 in all. The time of seventy-four of these will expire on the 1st of May next, and the remainder have engaged for twelve months from the 1st October, and for such further period as the Government may require their services, not exceeding, however, two additional years in all.

The Slave Trade.

The British Government has commissioned the ship-of-war "Sir Bartle Frere" to proceed to the Eastern coast of Africa, in order to destroy if possible the slave traffic in that region. Dr. Livingston's letters reveal a state of matters in Eastern Africa that is disgraceful to human nature, and to the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century. Britain has effectually stopped the accursed traffic on the Western coasts of Africa, and she is now resolved to do similar service on the Eastern coast. France, and Germany, and the United States, it is hoped, will follow British example, and join in this holy crusade to put down a most unchristian and inhuman trade, which yearly causes the death of thousands and plunges thousands more into unspeakable misery. The Arabs appear to be the chief agents in carrying on the odious traffic; and, as Dr. Livingston says, the money is furnished mainly by British subjects at or near Zanzibar. We are happy to learn also that effectual steps are being taken for putting a stop to the cruel traffic carried on for some years in natives of the South Sea Islands.

LUMBERING PROSPECTS.—In the Province of Quebec preparations for lumbering during the coming winter are on a less extensive scale than last year's. In the Saginaw district (where 300,000,000 feet of logs are still lying in the small streams) there is a marked falling off.

SUMMARY.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY INDIANS.—On Monday night last in the vicinity of Oly River R. R. Bridge, a man named Totten was relieved of his purse and its contents, by two Indians, who stopped his horse, and brandishing their knives, in a manner that boded ill for him if he refused, in good English demanded his money or his life. He gave them his purse and followed them to Truro, where he reported them to the Authorities. A constable arrested one of them on Tuesday morning at the depot and conveyed him to Mr. King's office, where he left him to go in search of the others. In a few minutes after, however, the wily one made good his escape to the woods. Both are still at large, and their names are said to be Vase (father and son).

AN UNEXPECTED LODGER.—The steamer "New York" had among its passengers yesterday a lady and gentleman from Boston who put up at one of our principal hotels. The lady had been sick on her passage with typhoid fever and after arriving retired to her room. In a very short space of time the proprietor of the hotel was surprised to learn that an unexpected lodger desired accommodation of the best description in honor of being the latest addition to her Majesty's faithful subjects. The surprise in fact was general, and probably greater to no one than the said latest addition who, at least accounts, was progressing favorably. [Tribune.]

The disasters reported to have occurred in the valley of the Po seem to be of a most distressing nature. But they are such as may be almost expected to occur whenever an unusually heavy rainfall takes place around the sources of that historic river. The bed of the Po has in the course of ages been greatly raised by the deposition of wastes brought down from the mountains by its waters. Its valley to a considerable extent would long since have been transformed into a lake or chain of shallow lakes, had not its banks been more or less elevated. Yet through ceaseless care is taken to keep up the strength and relative altitude of the embankments, the fact that the bed of the river is for a long distance many feet above the level of the adjoining country, constitutes an ever present danger difficult in rainy seasons to guard against.

A singular piece of testimony was evoked in the Gordon v. Gordon and Jay Gould litigation on Tuesday. Thomas Smith, of Edinburgh, produced a likeness of "Lord Glencairn," and testified that he knew him from October, 1863, to March, 1870. By the description and likeness, he identifies "Lord Glencairn" and "Lord Gordon" as the same person. When he knew him Lord Glencairn was in business, but professed to be a nobleman, owning large estates. He said he was a cousin of the late Marquis of Hastings. He also died in March, 1870. His suspicious having been excited, he went on to London and saw Gordon's solicitor, who said Gordon was worth £100,000.

—The "Telegraph" says, on Capt. Brown's authority, that some twenty or thirty farmers with a capital of from £1,000 to £5,000 sterling, are likely to come out with the Kinross-shire emigrants to settle here. Some farmers of very large means are talking of coming, and it is greatly desirable that such a class should be encouraged, because while the able bodied man as a settler is a great gain to the country his having capital to invest adds to his value, while his own prospects are all the better. [Sentinel.]

—Considerable ill-feeling is growing out of the hostile tariff measures adopted by the French and United States Governments, the result of which will, instead of increasing the carrying trade of either country, as anticipated, give much of their trade to the ships of Great Britain and Germany. At Havre, the

quays are crowded with vessels bound for the United States, but ship owners, refuse, to let them sail in consequence of the ten per cent. increase of duty imposed by the United States on goods imported in French bottoms.

AMERICA'S WHEAT CROP.—According to the latest official returns, the wheat crop of the United States this year will amount to 240,000,000 bushels.

—In New York city, last week, the police arrested 1,572 persons for various offences. The vital statistics for the week were 440 deaths, 211 marriages, 444 births and 53 still births. Two thousand two hundred and forty vagrants were lodged in the different station houses.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE GULF PORTS.—In view of the rapidly increasing requirements of the marine trade of the whole of the Gulf Coast, and the necessity for telegraphic communication with the different ports in that vicinity, the Cabinet, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, strongly advised by the indefatigable representative of the Gulf, Capt. Fortin, has appropriated one thousand dollars to establish telegraphic stations at Cape Chateau and Cape Magdalen. This is a very necessary step, and one that will be a boon to the whole marine trade of the St. Lawrence.

THE LABOR QUESTION.—According to some writers, it is possible that the labor question, which is so agitating both Europe and America, may for a long day be settled in a manner that will prove startling to Trades Unionism. They say that the Heavens might easily make himself master of the situation, if he only knows it and thought proper to make his knowledge available. The Heavens might, perhaps thousands of years ago, is yet a most versatile creature. He is industrious, ingenious and frugal, and able, on occasion, to turn his hand to almost anything. His name is legion. His country is believed to contain several hundred millions of people. Less than one million of these, were they to emigrate to the United States and spread themselves through their workshops, would suffice to produce astounding results. They could not only settle the labor question directly in America, but also indirectly in Europe without putting their foot on it.

It is almost frightful to think of the changes which the Chinese millions might effect in the condition of the working classes among the more civilized nations, if a large emigration movement were to arise in China. No sensible man can feel sure such a movement will not arise by-and-by.

—So general is the practice of conveying food to the mouth by means of the knife that an ingenious cutter, alive to the requirements of the period, has invented and displays in his windows an instrument which combines a knife and fork in one, thus obviating the necessity of using both hands at table.

MR. G. T. Nutter, General Agent of the Chicago and North Western Railway at New York, has invented a machine for lifting loaded railroad cars off the trucks and placing them on trucks of a different gauge. The work is done in less than five minutes, and will remove one of the great difficulties under which railway men are labouring in the conducting of their through freight.

MARRIED.

On the 31st, at the Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. George Seely, Mr. Alex. Murchie, of New Brunswick, to Miss Fanny P. daughter of Captain James Clark, of St. Andrews.

DIED.

On the 30th ult., Mrs. James Campbell, daughter of the late Captain Richard Longmuir, of St. John, in the 71st year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
Oct. 31, Schr. Dauntless, Ash, St. George, timber, Nov. 6, Brig Silas Alward, Staples, Sydney, 100 tons coal, Railroad.

CLEARED.
Oct. 31, Schr. Dauntless, Ash, timber and scantling, J. Hanson.
Waverly, Tarr, Gloucester, 700 bus turnips, 1081 bus potatoes, Z. Tarr.
Nov. 1, Diana, Carson, St. John, 2500 bus turnips, Jas. Russell.
5, Anna, Simpson, Boston, 176,500 shingles, 51,500 laths, 2700 bus turnips, R. Ross.

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned, takes this method of returning thanks to those kind friends, who sympathized with, and aided his family, during the late illness, and which is pleased God to visit them. He now begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that the members of his family who were ill, are now recovered, (thanks be to God), and the skillful treatment of Dr. S. T. (Gove), to whose certificate below, he directs attention.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

St. Andrews, Nov. 4. 1872.
Dear Sir,—In answer to your note of this morning, I beg to state that your family are now convalescent, and that my professional visits in consequence are discontinued. I did not consider their sickness at any time of a contagious character.

Yours truly, S. T. GOVE,
Surgeon, &c.

J. S. MAGEE, Esq.