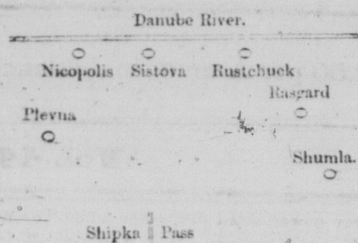


WAR NEWS

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

The nature of the check which has been taken the Russians in Bulgaria begins to appear through the haze of telegrams. The following diagram illustrates the position:



The Russians had a firm hold of the Danube at Sistova, but their communications were threatened by the Turkish garrisons on the river at Ruse and Shumla. Their army stretched all the way across Bulgaria, a flying column having crossed the Balkans. On the east the Turks held the line of Ruse, Raskrad and Shumla in force, and the Russians were protecting their long line against an attack from this quarter, and pushing their battalions nearer to Ruse. Meanwhile General Bendener was sent to the westward, to take Nicopolis. Osman Pasha made a hurried march from Wladia down the river to reinforce Nicopolis but arrived too late. He then flung himself into a strong position, and has successfully resisted an assault in force. Remaining there, he endangers the whole line of Russian communications, and if he is not dislodged the column which threatens Adrianople must be recalled.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

In the House of Commons last night Charles Monk persistently pressed the question on the Government whether they would consider the temporary occupation of Constantinople by the Russians so far inconsistent with British interests as to disturb the relations of amity between England and Russia.

Though Sir Stafford Northcote refused to answer it had the effect of drawing from Mr. Foster, liberal member for Bradford, a statement expressive of the greater confidence which is felt by Opposition of improbability of England's becoming involved in war. Mr. Foster said "Speaking for myself and others we should not have yielded to the Government's desire to avoid debate on the Eastern question if we had any reason to fear the Government were likely, during recess, to drag the country into war or involve it in any branch of neutrality. We have most carefully considered everything that has been written and said by the Government, and looking at their last despatches we feel convinced they intend to abide by policy of strict neutrality. That being the case I do not think it necessary to do more than remind them of the heavy responsibility under which they lie."

This statement seems indicative of easier feeling generally prevalent, which is in accordance with Beaconsfield's recent statement in the House of Lords.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

Everything tends to show that Mehmet Ali and Sultan Abdulhamid are making great efforts to effect a junction by Silve Pass, so as to dislodge the Russians from Terno-va. If they succeed in effecting a junction a great battle will ensue, which will decide this year's campaign.

The Czar remains at Biala. It is thought the Russian army is being strengthened rapidly. There is little chance for any serious action for a week.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is reported as saying that there will be no resumption of hostilities for three weeks, when the Russians will be reinforced one hundred thousand men. He also admitted that their troops are somewhat demoralized by recent defeats.

ATHENS, AUG. 13.

A large crowd marched through the streets on Sunday, shouting "War, War." It is believed the moment for Greece to take action is near.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE.—The *Albany Times*, in a column and a half article on the above subject, comparing present prices with those during the flush times of a few years ago, comes to the conclusion that there have been reductions of from 15 to 20 per cent in rents; flour is from \$1 to \$1.50 cheaper per barrel than it was in 1872; gas is 20 per cent cheaper; horse shoe 33 per cent; coal from \$2 to \$2.50 per ton; groceries, comparatively little change, a slight reduction noticeable, however, on most articles; farm produce 10 to 15 per cent cheaper; butter has not been so low in years as at present; meats of all kinds show a reduction of from 5 to 8 per cent; per pound; boots and shoes from 25 to 50 cents less per pair; millinery, the cost of cheap goods considerably reduced, but only a slight reduction in expensive hats or bonnets; furniture goods from 25 to 30 per cent cheaper; custom made clothing from 15 to 20 per cent, below the cost of five years ago; ready made clothing about the same reduction; dry goods from 20 to 30 per cent reduction; fancy goods, from 30 to 45 per cent, lower than at the close of the war.

The Senate of the University of London, have received by a decisive majority that, so far as they are concerned, women shall be admitted to all their degrees.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Aug. 11.

Gold 105.—The striking coal miners of Kanawha Valley have been notified that their places will be filled if they don't return to work. Trouble is feared. The strikers have been ordered to vacate the company's houses, and writs of ejectment have been issued. Governor Hartman with Chesapeake and Ohio officials, is now visiting the disaffected region.

OTTAWA, AUG. 11.

Several officers of the Ottawa Brigade Garrison artillery have resigned on account of their Colonel appearing in public with an improper character.

Discount on American invoices five per cent.

In Toronto the Anti-Dunkinists still lead the poll by 183 votes.

OTTAWA, AUG. 12.

Mr. Mr. Mills has returned from Washington, having satisfactorily arranged for the repatriation of Sitting Bull and his followers.

The Lincoln scrutiny is completed. Captain Nelson, the Liberal candidate has a majority of 21 after the stolen ballots are deducted and seven votes declared alien in consequence of the affidavits disappearing from the County Courts. The trial has brought to light the worst forms of judicial and official corruption and favoritism towards Rykott, the Tory candidate.

On Friday Judge Counsel committed fourteen Indians on the charge of firing the Oka Church. Bail was refused.

The Quebec Mercury says steps will be taken to secure the impeachment of Attorney General Angois in connection with the inquiry into Hackett's murder.

St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, August 15, 1877.

The public schools will open on Monday next after the midsummer holidays.

Mr. Toland will hold a Bible Society meeting in St. Andrews, on Wednesday next, 22d inst.

The copious rains of Friday and Monday last were of great service to the crops; and also to the after-grass. Some farmers had part of their hay out, which however we are informed, did not receive much injury.

During the past week a fire took place in San Francisco, which destroyed a number of small buildings, amounting to quarter of a million. This will give the unemployed carpenters work, as Jewellings are scarce.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE.—During the past week, Mr. DeVeber formerly Sheriff of Sunbury, died at the advanced age of 91. He was elder brother to S. H. DeVeber, Esq., was a Lieutenant in the Prince of Wales American Volunteers of which regiment his father was Colonel, during the American Revolution. We are indebted to the *Globe*, for the above particulars.

PAPER WARE.—The new articles for domestic purposes in the shape of: bowls, dishes, pails, &c., at Campbell's grocery store, are economical and useful, they will not break from falling and are easily kept clean, besides being remarkably cheap. At the same establishment may be found canned goods, the best ever imported to this market.

BALLOON'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for September has many improvements which will commend themselves to the reader after a careful examination. It is the best number that has appeared for some months, and one of the features is a sea yarn by the author of "The Gold Hunters," in which he gives us a romance of California as early as 1843, long before gold was discovered by the Americans, although it was known to the priests and some of the Indians years before. The contents of *Balloons* is entirely original, and the stories are really of a high order of merit. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 23 Hawley St., Boston, at \$1.50 per year, postpaid, and for sale at all the periodical depots in the country.

The Premier of Canada, has received hearty and cordial receptions from all parties in the Maritime Provinces, where he has visited. This is, as it should be; and it is probable that did the Premier's time permit him to visit the various principal towns, he would be welcomed.

PRETTY GOOD.—A gentleman from the United States, who visited Great Britain, and was popular among the elite, said on his return to his native country, "that he liked the English aristocracy, as they had manners similar to those he was accustomed to in his own country. He did not like his own class in England—the merchants, they were mere shams; and boasted of their money. Respectable Americans, he adds, were accustomed to associate with their equals, and that was why they preferred the aristocracy." This comes with an old grace from one of the "sovereign people." Such is life.

PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS.

It is greatly to be regretted that public discussions through newspapers and public meetings, are not conducted with greater decorum. Men will differ in their views on public and other questions, but this does not furnish a cause for personal reflections and indulgence in vituperative language. A question should be discussed on its merits, without a resort to mean innuendo or personalities, which are an evidence of weakness. Sir James Macintosh spoke of the "Free Constitution which guards the British Press," many years ago, and that constitution still guarantees liberty of speech and freedom of the Press. But these privileges are often abused, and by men for whom there is little excuse. To criticize the policy of a government, or of a public measure is proper enough, and should the policy be generally condemned by honest criticism and proved to be detrimental to the welfare of the people, it should be abandoned. But in discussing such matters, there is no reason for indulging in personal abuse, nor to drag into the argument private character over which the mantle of silence should be cast. We have been led into these reflections upon reading the utterances of public men holding high positions, which were neither dignified nor gentlemanly. Where charges are made against any man of high public standing, they should be uttered at a proper time and place, where he can have an opportunity of defending himself, and of explaining or denying the allegations. We are not of those who believe that to the victor belongs the spoils, or that the means justify the ends, or that there is no honesty among politicians; nor do we desire to be the tame followers of any government for the disreputable purpose of receiving its patronage. Neither are we of those who believe any government perfect, such never did, nor ever will exist; and when an administration ceases to have a claim to "the confidence of the people, we have never hesitated to advocate its removal. Experience has taught the people that a very long continuance in office of any one party, has not been beneficial to the country it governs. These ideas may or may not, be advanced, but at all events we believe the public entertain them, and that while it acknowledges its rulers, it also regards them as its servants.

The "Press Association" as it is termed, or more plainly speaking, a large number of members of the Press of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, visited the Maritime Provinces during the past fortnight, and were entertained most hospitably—every attention having been shown to them, by their "brethren of the quill" and other leaving citizens. From reliable information we gather that they heartily enjoyed their trip, and gained a fair idea of the evidences of the enterprise and thrift of our people, the agricultural capabilities of the lands down "by the sea," and the resources of the forests. Such visits do an infinity of good, as the information obtained is practical, not theoretical; and will result in a more intelligent discussion of Maritime interests, and an acknowledgment of the mental and physical abilities of the people—a people, without whose acquiescence, Canada would not have been confederated to day. And last, but not least, they would be convinced that we are a thoroughly British and consequently loyal people.

General Campos is discouraged. He says it takes 500 Spanish soldiers to look after 10 Cuban insurgents, and 50,000 more men must be sent out if the rebellion is to be subdued. The government, he thinks, should either send men enough to put down the insurrection, or concede the independence of the colony; so they are raising more troops in Spain.

It is said there will be a magnificent wheat crop in Minnesota this year. It will be ready for reaping in ten days, and will be the largest and finest ever known in that State. It is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels. Potatoes are so plenty in Kansas as to be hardly worth marketing, and the peach crop in southwest Missouri is so large that the farmers do not know what they are to do with it. Some reports say that the peach crop is large in quantity and poor in quality.

An approximate idea may be formed of the state of trade in Scotland from the fact that at a special meeting the Scotch iron masters have unanimously resolved to reduce their production one third, because maintaining the whole of the furnaces was found to be unremunerative. One-third of the furnaces at present working will, therefore, be blown out immediately. When this became known in the pig-iron market, sellers asked 55s. cash, per ton, but at the close the price had fallen to 54s. 9d., one month fixed. This does not give a very good look out.

Political Amnesty.

Another appeal has been made in the British House of Commons for the liberation of the Fenian convicts, who are still in confinement. No special reason was assigned to justify this appeal than that which had been used on former occasions. This appears to be divided into two parts, the first of which purports that the prisoners have already suffered sufficiently for their crimes, and the second that their release at the present juncture might tend to conciliate the Irish people. In these reasons there is nothing of any particular force, and the whole debate might have passed over without much observation but for two significant incidents. Whether they were justified in making the assumption or not, the Irish members appear to have expected that the Government would be predisposed to listen favorably to the appeal as a sort of grateful acknowledgment for the help they rendered by their votes in passing the Royal Titles Bill. They were quickly and rudely undeceived, the Government disclaiming any promise looking toward liberation, and refusing to entertain the question.

In contrast with this the conduct of Mr. Gladstone was almost inexplicable. When in office he refused liberation of these prisoners as an act which would tend to frustrate the ends of justice, and for which no legitimate case had been made out. In the debate the other evening the right honorable gentleman completely changed the front, and to the surprise of almost every one contended that ample punishment had been inflicted, and that all the purposes of justice would be subserved by granting them a full and unconditional pardon. In this view Mr. Gladstone was not supported by the Marquis of Hartington and other prominent members of the Liberal party; and when the question came to a vote the appeal was rejected by a large majority.

Lord Dufferin at St. Paul.

The Governor-General spoke wisely and well chosen words to the gentlemen of St. Paul, Minn., who waited on him with an address on his way to Winnipeg. Canada and the United States are pushing the civilization which is the outcome of the training of centuries of experiment and effort across the American continent, and preparing the way for those who are to come after and make the wilderness now being penetrated blossom into luxuriance and wealth. Working by diverse ways and by differing agencies, the one end is being striven for, and there is plenty of room for both to work without in any way hampering the other. The mission of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races on this continent is one of enlightenment and civilization, and those to whom it is entrusted can soon arrive at the accomplishment of their labors by uniting on a common basis of effort, and pushing forward under a common understanding. There is need enough, and to spare, so that there is no field of any clashing in the prosecution of the bloodless triumphs of mind over matter and intelligence over savagery. Lord Dufferin put the subject well, and added another link to the chain of great thoughts of national import to Canada, with which he is binding us to him in strong bonds of indelible ties.

GRANT ADMIRERS GARIBOLDI.—The *Herault's* cable says that Grant was serenaded at Lake Maggiore, and that in his speech he said: "There is one Italian whose hand I wish especially to shake, and that is Garibaldi's (Great applause)"

MORE TWEEDISM.—The *Sun's* Charleston despatch says the Legislative investigating committee find the State Treasurer received the bulk of the stolen income of the State. Since reconstruction every claim had to pay him from 10 to 20 per cent. The investigation committee now favor repudiating most of the States floating indebtedness and consolidated bonds as fraudulent. The former members of the Republican Legislature are confessed that they were bribed by prominent Democrats to pass certain bills, of so many leading Democrats—"Fais-mias"—were implicated that an organized effort was being made to suppress the whole matter, and let the prosecution already begun against certain Republicans be kept hanging over them to leave the State and hush their mouths concerning their Democratic accomplices.

Mr. Gladstone's popularity with the common people of England appears to be unabated. When passing through Bristol recently, artisans, porters, soldiers, and women, as well as gentlemen, rushed forward to grasp his hand, and raised cheers as the train left the platform.

A tiger escaped on the 10th inst. from a train on the London and North-Western Railway on the way to Liverpool. Information was given to the station-master at Weedon, who went up the line on an engine, accompanied by some officers from the garrison, in search of the animal, which was discovered on the line at Long Buckley Locks, and killed.

In 1860 railroad engineers were paid \$60 per month and fireman \$30. Engineers now receive an average of \$85 per month, and fireman \$45 to \$50. In 1860 railroads averaged at the rate of 60 cents per 100 on grain from Chicago to New York. Now the average is about 28 cents. Labor has fared quite as well as capital during the flush times, and is faring better now.

THE MEGANTIC RAILWAY.—The people of Calais did nobly on Monday last, having voted to loan the credit of that city for \$90,000 in aid of the Megantic Railway. The following is the correct vote, as handed us by one of the committee: For the road 900, against it 60. There was great rejoicing over the vote.

CONCERT AT GRAND MANAN.—On Monday evening last, a number of ladies and gentlemen of St. Andrews, gave a concert of sacred and secular music at Flagg's Cove, Grand Manan, which was well attended, and gave much satisfaction, as all present expressed themselves pleased.

On Monday last, a barn belonging to Mr. W. Macgowan, at De Wolfe's Corner, St. Stephen, was struck by lightning and partly destroyed.

An Electric Fire.

A fire recently occurred at the Western Union Telegraph office in New York city, that was one of those incidental circumstances in the operation of a great enterprise that impart a lesson of experience. The cause was defective insulation of wires that came in contact, in what is known as the "grand switch." This switch is situated in an upper story, and consists of a mahogany table about 25 feet long and 5 broad. It is of elegant cabinet work, placed vertically, and contains about 400 wires, which pass from the battery room through apertures in the ceiling into the switch. It also contains about 10,000 connections. It is, in fact, a systematized combination of the wires issuing from the chief office to every part of the country.

These wires as they enter the switch are separated and insulated. By some means two of the wires, not sufficiently insulated, came in contact with each other. Electrical heat was generated, which soon set the wood of the switch on fire. When discovered the conflagration could not have been confined over ten minutes, yet the time was sufficient to seriously damage the elegant woodwork, warp and twist the multitude of wires into every conceivable shape and render them inoperative and worthless for future use.

The actual loss to the building will not exceed \$700, but the fire caused a temporary cessation of business of the department, which, together with the loss of wires, switch, and the extra labor entailed, it is claimed, will make the loss to the company about \$20,000.

Dimness of the Eyes.

Dr. George C. Harlan, of Philadelphia, Pa., has lately communicated to the Medical Society, of that city, some very interesting observations concerning that insidious and often incurable disease, albuminuria. The pressure of the disease, in cases previously unsuspected, he has discovered by examination of the patient's eyes by means of the ophthalmoscope. In one instance, a gentleman, 35 years of age, a picture of health, with appetite and digestion perfect, complained of a dimness in the sight of the left eye, which rapidly increased, and then the right eye became similarly affected. Examination of the eyes with the instrument showed well marked *retinitis albuminurica*. Further medical examinations revealed the presence of the hyaline casts, and the fact that the patient had reached the last stages of albuminuric disease. Two and a half months later he died. Dr. Harlan cites a number of cases of persons who considered themselves in perfect health; but in whose eyes the impress of the terrible disease was discovered, and who quickly succumbed to its power. It remains for the students of medical science to discover some means whereby the early approach of the disease can be detected and proper remedies applied in time to effect a cure.

The Monetary Times say:—In some branches of the wholesale trade the fall demand seems to have set in with considerable vigor and fears that importers have been ordering too largely seem to be dispelled. It reports the flour trade in Montreal is dull, with a slow downward tendency. A decline in price at Toronto is represented as the natural effect of the wheat harvest.

DIED.

In St. Andrews, on the 12th inst., in the 84th year of his age, Lieut. S. Huyghue, h. p. of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles; late head of the War Department in St. John, New Brunswick. (St. John papers please copy.)



TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Department at Ottawa up to the 14th AUGUST next for the erection of a Lighthouse Tower and a Coal Shed on Machias Seal Island, Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Agency of this Department at St. John, and at the Office of the Collector of Customs, at St. Andrews, N. B., where also forms of Tender can be procured by intending contractors.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Machias Seal Island Lighthouse."

WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine, &c., Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, 16th July, 1877.



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