

Certainly, St John should remember the widow and orphan, and the subscription should not be lost sight of.

One word more, as regards the late race which terminated so sadly. The St John crew—rowed three miles and turned the stake boat in 18 minutes! Where has that been equalled? This is one of those stubborn facts the Tyno sympathisers will not see,—it is, nevertheless significant.

Last, but by no means least, I think all the journals have completely forgotten to give praise where it is certainly most justly due, namely, to Dr. Walker, who has been untiring and zealous, and deserves great credit for the splendid condition to which he brought the man, and in fact took a most prominent and useful part in the organizing of the whole affair.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

London, Sep. 1.
Field Marshal Bugeo is now lying dangerously ill in London.

Their sent to the Assembly yesterday his first message since the proclamation of his powers. He thanked the Assembly for the expression of confidence, repeated his protestations of devotion to his country, and expressed a hope to succeed in rehabilitation of France.

The powers of Europe have sent congratulatory despatches upon prolongation of his term of office.

Advices from the Departments say that the people generally approve the action of the Assembly.

It was agreed at Gastein that Prussia should make representation to Russia calculated to lead to restoration of good understanding between Russia and Austria.

(Special to Globe.)

Ottawa, Sep. 2.
The Dominion Government is about to publish an immigration "Gazette," to be issued monthly for distribution in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. It will contain full and accurate information for all classes of intending immigrants and will be largely circulated in countries named.

Business in the Departments is at a complete standstill. People from a distance after remaining in town for days under expense have to leave without seeing any member of the Cabinet. Complaints are being made at the prolonged absence of Ministry and wonder is experienced when the affairs of the country are going to be attended to.

Report of five men on Pacific survey being burned to death by bush fires is believed, as they have never turned up.

Reported here that Mitchell intends to resign his position in Cabinet.

Expected that a full meeting of the Council will take place here next week.

Paris, Sep. 3.
There has written to Garz to withdraw his resignation.

The decree prolonging Their powers, provides for a Vice President of the Council of Ministers to occupy the chair in the absence of Theirs.

The Communists Court-martialed have been sentenced to—Ferre and Lullier to death; imprisonment at hard labor; deportation and confinement in a fortress; simple deportation and six months imprisonment; and a fine of five hundred francs variously imposed upon twelve others.

The Carlists in Spain have been ordered to report to their leaders on the 8th inst., and to be ready for a rising against King Amadeus two days later.

New York, Sep. 2.

The Mail Steamer Alaska, 36 days from Hong Kong, arrived from San Francisco today. She brings 64,665 packages of tea, the largest single cargo ever landed in an American port.

Political affairs in China and Japan are generally quiet.

The number of emigrants from Liverpool last month was 5,000 greater than any previous August.

Sir Alexander Cockburn has been gazetted yesterday as a British member of the Board of Arbitration, which is to meet at Geneva, under the Treaty of Washington.

A NEW PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

It has leaked out in Boston, that a new party, called the American Union Reform party, was organized by a convention which met with closed doors in New Era hall last week, and adopted a platform.

The first resolution gives the party its name.—The second accepts the amendments to the Federal Constitution.—The third declares the perpetuity of the American Union; and the others declare for the maintenance of the Bible in our common schools; for civil and religious liberty; against a union of church and state and the use of public money for the support of sectarian schools or churches; in favor of general reform in national, state and civil governments by a representation of all classes of the people; opposition to all class legislation; a full and impartial consideration of the great reforms of the day, etc.—winding up with a refusal to support any man for office who will not pledge himself to carry out the above principles at all hazards. No names of the leaders in this movement have yet appeared; but it is understood that arrangements are in progress for a public demonstration.

The steamship Java, from Liverpool at New York, reports that about 11 o'clock on the night of the 25th ult., the saloon being full of passengers, the cry of "hard a port" was heard, the Java's engine was stopped, and then came a crash that shook the vessel from end to end. Those who rushed out on deck saw one half of a large vessel on one side, and the other half on the other side across the quarter. The boats were got out at once, and

after searching carefully about, returned, having saved one man, from whom it was learned that the vessel run into was the Norwegian bark Anita, from Portsmouth to Quebec, with twelve hands on board, eleven of whom went down with the bark. The Java escaped with the loss of her topmast and some fifty feet of canvas carried away. The Java lost a sailor overboard during the voyage. The passengers adopted resolutions thanking the crew of the Java for their efforts to save the crew of the Anita, and started a subscription list to aid the families of the sufferers. Several passengers by the steamer state that her collision with the bark was owing to gross carelessness of the officers of the Java, and that Capt. Martin kept out of sight nearly two days after the accident to escape the angry feelings of the passengers.

NEW YORK.—The imports at New York last week were the largest in the history of the port, amounting to \$10,383,922. The question of how this is to be paid for is important. Our exports of produce do not pay the bills. We do not export coin to the extent of the balance, but Europe is now taking our securities of different kinds in sums large enough to cover the trade balance against us, and nearly the full amount of interest on the enormous mass of investments which it already holds.—U S Exchange.

CUNDURANGU has come to grief. Some time ago the State Department sent samples of the new drug all-god to be a specific for the cure of cancer to a number of leading physicians in the several cities in order that they might test its virtues in their practice. Most of these physicians have made their reports to the department, and say that the drug has no value whatever in the treatment of this terrible malady. It is probable says a United States paper, this testimony will put a damper on some very promising speculations.

S. M. POTTENGER & Co.
37 Park Row, New York,
Are our SOLE agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, SEPT. 6. 1871.

Cheap Government.

We frequently see long and dreary articles comparing the cost of monarchical and democratic institutions, in which the extra balance against the former is invariably carried out—in the brain of the "cheap government" writers. The "comparisons" made by these levelling writers, are to say the least "odious." Very recently the salaries of the Crown heads of Europe were published, with a view to show that the misnamed "bloated aristocracy" are living at the expense of "the industrious working man." It is becoming known, however, that the salary of the governing head of any nation, is but a small item, and that leads of departments can not be had cheaper under a Republic than a monarchy. Indeed, the expenditures of government lately published, show that democratic institutions cost the people more, and are consequently more expensive than monarchical. The following article is to the point:—

"Our neighbors across the line have begun to open their eyes to these facts. We find the Buffalo 'Courier' confessing that republicanism in the States has become more expensive than monarchy in Great Britain, and contrasting the expenses as follows:—

The expenses of the Government of Great Britain for the last fiscal year were as follows:

For army	\$ 77,500,000
For navy	55,000,000
Interest and principal of debt	134,000,000
All other purposes	91,000,000
	\$350,500,000

The expenditures of our government for the same year were:

For army	\$ 35,800,000
For navy	19,431,000
Interest and principal of debt	246,311,000
All other purposes	141,370,000
	\$442,912,000

Surveying these figures the 'Courier' says:— "Aside from the cost of maintaining the army and navy and the interest on the public debt, it costs nearly twice as much to administer the government of the United States as it does that of Great Britain." This is undoubtedly the truth; but we submit that it is not the whole truth. The above record is that of the expenditure of the United States Federal government; to it must be added that of the several State Governments, if we are to have a fair view of the total cost of the financial work of government in the Union. In England there are no State Governments: the above record shows the entire of the British expenditure. Consequently, the comparison should be between the \$141,370,000 expended by the Federal Government for "all other purposes," and that expended by the different States in carrying on their local government, and the \$94,000,000 spent in England for "all purposes." The result is sufficiently favorable to the land of "Court jobberies and bloated aristocracies" already; but were the above addition made to the American expenditure it would be a crushing complete refutation of the pretensions set up for democratic republicanism as being the one form of cheap government in the world.

The fact that the Government of the United States is a very dear one is pretty clearly proved by the above statistics. Nor need we go very far to discover the reason why democratic governments must always be expensive.

The heavy rain on Saturday last, has been of service to after grass which promises good fall feed for cattle.

A WARNING.—For some weeks English, American and Colonial newspapers, have sounded a note of alarm with reference to the insidious advance of that terrible scourge Cholera. For several months it has been gradually but surely marching from the East to the West. From Asia it has crept into Europe, and a short time ago it crossed into Germany. In this country with proper care cleanliness, judicious sanitary regulations, and a stringent quarantine system, the epidemic may be prevented from obtaining a footing. Compost heaps or filth of any description, should be removed from near habitations, and every effort used to prevent its attack. There is no time to lose, the old adage holds good that—"an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A supply of lime can be obtained at a cheap rate, and abundantly sprinkled in stables, out premises and yards. There is no cause for alarm at present, but the people should be prepared, as it is to be feared that with the immense traffic and travel from Europe to the United States, the full disease may reach our shores. We cannot afford to despise the warnings given us.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Jas. Beckerton is having a Mansard roof built on the house recently purchased by him from the "Wilson estate," on the upper end of Water Street; adding a Storey to the building, and giving it a modern appearance from the style of finish. It is intended for a store and dwelling house. Mr. Benj. Johnson is the architect and builder.

Mr. Williamson, who purchased the large two-storey dwelling and premises formerly owned by the late John Irwin, on the corner of Water and Edward Sts., is repairing the building; the L has been moved to front on Edward st., and the adjoining building has been moved a short distance further up, and is being repaired by Mr. Chas. Williamson for a shop and residence.

At the upper end of the Whitlock Wharf Mr. Wm Morrison has had the interior of his house rebuilt and finished for a family tenement.

Mr. B. P. Donaghy's new house on Frederick st., will be finished and ready for occupation by the 1st of October. It is intended for a store and dwelling.

The old Steamboat Wharf has been thoroughly repaired and fitted for vessels to load and discharge at. The wharf is centrally located, and well adapted for a shipping business.

The Great Boat Race on the Kennebecasis is the subject of comment throughout the Colonies and States. The low, vulgar, spiteful, and unjust comments of the Canadian and Halifax press, are unworthy of notice. A Toronto paper has the impudence to call the gallant Paris Crew—"a quartette of cowards"—simply because they are the champion oarsmen of the World. Shame upon any press to prostitute its columns by publishing vile slanders. On our first page we have copied two interesting articles on Boat racing from the St. John "Telegraph and Journal," which prove that the Paris Crew were justified in withdrawing from the race at Halifax.

RUMOR.—It is reported that a change is contemplated at the head of the School Department of this Province, before the new School Bill goes into operation.

We copy the following extracts from a leader in the New York "Home Journal":—

The sudden death of Renforth, the rower, has resulted in revealing vividly, in the minds of many, the career of Geoffrey Delamayn, in Wilkie Collins' powerful story—in which Delamayn is taken as the representative of that mania for muscular culture, which is just now the ruling passion of Young America as well as Young England. The leading point of the novel, aside from exhibiting the gradual brutalization of the Saxon gentleman, was based upon the idea that excessive muscular tension is always indulged in at the expense of vital energy. The deduction appears to be borne out by observed facts. The strongest living are not the longest living; men addicted to severities of muscular exertion are more liable to paralysis and kindred diseases, and break down earlier than men of more sedentary habits. Take two men—the one a brawny woodcutter or boatman, the other comparatively unadulterated to muscular tension, and the woodcutter is older at forty than the more sedentary at forty-five. Statistics have, in fact, proved that muscular classes are not as long-lived as the cephalic classes; and that, other things being equal, the pallid student is more likely to see three-score-and-ten than the tanned, brawny, and horny-handed ploughman.

Keen thinkers, therefore, must necessarily view with distrust as to its results on the constitution of the coming man, this general epidemic of muscular ambition. Undoubtedly, physical excellence is valuable; in order to maintain a sound mind, it is necessary to support it upon the pedestal of a sound and healthy animal.

As it is, with the present system of prizes, the muscular expert of every kind has become a professional; just as really and actually so the cruiser of the ring. The ambition in most instances is the same, and consists merely in the passion to be regarded as the first-prize-winning animal of the age. It is all very proper that a gentleman should be an adept in the art of boxing, or fencing, or rowing, or riding, or running, or swimming; but when he makes expertise in either a ruling ambition, he ceases to be a gentleman, and turns himself into a professional; and, in point of fact, this is exactly what the typical sower, base-ball player, boxer, or runner is doing. A true system of culture would regard physical education as the best means of attaining physical discipline, and hence as a subordinate element; very necessarily, as courage is, in certain emergencies, but not exactly the Alpha and Omega of civilization, and not wholly the best means, per-

haps, of attaining to the highest manhood, though a very pleasant and valuable accessory.

This is altogether aside from moral questions, and there is really no doubt that man is to some extent a moral and thinking animal—for, morally speaking, excellence should be striven after for its own sake, and not because of any honors accruing from it.

BAND.—A number of young men residents of this place, held a meeting last evening in the Town Hall, for the formation of a Brass Band. We learn that sixteen put down their names as members and subscribed a liberal sum, and that they intend calling upon the inhabitants with a subscription paper to obtain funds to purchase a set of instruments, and towards engaging a competent instructor. We trust that the people who have heretofore been liberal, will assist the young men in their praiseworthy efforts.

A HIGH ELECTRO-MAGNET.—Wallace & Sons, of Ansonia, Connecticut, have just delivered to the Stevens Institute of Technology a magnet which weighs in all about 1600 pounds. The coils are wound on eight brass spools, each 9 1/2 inches high by 1 1/2 inches external diameter. About 400 pounds of copper wire, 1-5 inch thick, are wound on these spools, which are of course split and filled in with vulcanite. The cores are hollow, and six inches in diameter by 3 and 3 inches in length. The lifting force of this magnet is estimated at between 30 and 50 tons. It will be five times as powerful as the one used by Faraday and Tyndall in their famous researches.

The "Phrenological Journal" gives an account of the case of James T. Anderson, whose body, by a severe injury to the cervical region of the spine, has become entirely useless to him, except for purposes of digestion, while his brain retains its normal force and capability. Unable to move or to act except with his head, and with the increase of activity of the mind that his helpless condition has induced, Mr. Anderson has already become proficient in the art of writing by holding the pen in his mouth, and is even practicing drawing by the same means. The case is a remarkable one, being a proof that injury to the cervix may extend, from its seat, in the direction of the body, without traveling in the other direction, towards the brain. Some of our physiologist readers may be able to explain a fact so much at variance with current belief.

The Opening of Western Extension from St. John to Bangor, which is to take place on the 18th of October, will be an important event in the history of this Province. It will then be joyfully connected in the iron bands of railway matrimony with the United States and the network of railways over the Western continent. It is said that the President of the United States, Gen. Grant, and also Genl's Sherman, Meade, and other distinguished Americans will be present, as well as Dominion high officials. It is to be regretted that a constitutional omission, prevents the President from leaving U. S. territory during his term of office; he cannot come further East than the line at St. Croix, but will there meet with a hearty reception from Dominion hearts. We trust that the weather may be fine.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for Sept. is freighted with a choice selection of original and selected articles. It opens with "Bustic Jottings from the Bush"; then follows that interesting tale "The Challoners,"—Poetry,—"Leaves from my Diary,"—The Legends of the Micmacs,—Sappho,—How Animals Move,—Singular Pompeian Statues,—The Child on the Judgment Seat, (Poetry.) Music. The Young Folks & Home departments are filled with interesting articles. A biographical sketch of Dr. Hellmuth, and one of Sir Hugh Allen, with portraits.

The last Canadian Illustrated News, has two pictures from the pencil of their special artist at St. John, Mr. E. J. Russell,—the first showing "Renforth falling back into Kelly's arms," the second giving a view of "Rutheasy Station, E. & N. A. R. R., looking towards Grand Bay," and portraits of the Tyne and St. John crews, from photographs by Phelps, Dalton & Co., of Boston. These illustrations are introductory to those which are to follow from the pencil of their talented artist, who will also give a letter press description of the race.

We learn that the Bishop of Fredericton, has appointed the Rev. Dr. Ketchum a Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

Three of Gen. Grant's horses were put into the Washington pound. In a short time one of the attendants at the President's stables made his appearance and claimed the animal as the property of President Grant. The clerk informed him, that he had no power to release them unless the legal fees were first paid. The messenger suggested that a bill be sent to Gen. Babcock, but the clerk stated that the only means of obtaining the animals was complying with the law, which required payment of the fees before the animals were released. The required \$6 were then forthcoming, and the horses were soon transferred to their stables.

A dispatch from Gumbinner, a town in East Russia, says that the small village of Chimock with a total population of 479 inhabitants, there have already been 79 cases of cholera, 46 of which terminated fatally.

Arrived.
On the 21st ult., by Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Mr. Obadiah Conley, of Machias Seal Island, to Maggie J., eldest daughter of Mr. George Pendlebury, of this Town.

Ship News
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS
ARRIVED.
Aug. 24th Esther, Maloney, Boston, ballast.
Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, sundries,
J. P. Beckerton.
E. Bowley, Clark, Boston, ballast.
Sep. 4, Nettie, Andrews, do do.
CLARKED.
Sep. 2, Lacon, Kilpatrick, St. George, ballast.
Esther, Maloney, St. Stephen, ballast.
4, Eliza Frances, Hunt, Boston, 3,000
sleepers, R. Ross.
Florence, Wayne, Pictou, ballast.
5, E. Bowley, Clark, Boston, 2,200 sleep-
ers, R. Ross.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
At the Store of the late A. D. STEVENSON,
St. Andrews.
A Sale by Public Auction will commence on
THURSDAY, 14th September, inst.,
at Eleven o'clock, and will continue until the
entire stock belonging to said estate be disposed
of, said stock consisting of:

Dry Goods, Cloths,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Provisions, Groceries,
Boots, Shoes,
AND HARDWARE.

Until day of sale the above stock will be open
to purchasers at reduced prices.
Terms.—To \$10 cash, above approval Notes at
three months.
S. H. WHITLOCK,
St. Andrews, 5th Sept. 1871. Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any claims against the
Estate of Albert Desbriay Stevenson, late
of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte,
merchant, are requested to present the same duly
attested. And all persons indebted to the said
Estate, are hereby required to make immediate
payment to me.
MARILETTA STEVENSON,
Administratrix.
St. Andrews, Sep. 6, 1871.

JOHN S. MAGEE

Has Received

10 Cases Boots & Shoes,

for Fall and Winter wear.

LADIES BOOTS,
MISSES BOOTS,
BOYS BOOTS,

which are made from good stock, warranted,
and will be sold at a SMALL ADVANCE on cost.
Also Received,—

6 Cases Canadian Tweeds,

Blankets, Yarns, and Mens' Woolen
Under Shirts,
which were bought before the late advance in
prices, and will be sold CHEAP.

COTTON WARPS—WHITE & BLUE,
from the New Brunswick Cotton Mills, W. Parks
& Son, the quality of which are warranted.

MILLINERY GOODS,

In Ribbons, Flowers, Laces and Hats,
just received.

Mrs. MAGEE has received the
Autumn Fashions,
and is prepared to execute orders. A further
supply of NEW MILLINERY daily expected.
JOHN S. MAGEE,
Albion House,
Corner Market Square and Water St. opposite
Head Market Wharf.
Sept. 6, 1871.

BANK

OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 Sterling.

Head Office—London, England.

Interest allowed on Money deposited at Four
per cent. per annum.
Drafts granted on St. John at 3 per cent.
Drafts granted on New York, Boston, and Port-
land in U. S. Cy. at 4 per cent.
Drafts granted also on Canada, Nova Scotia
and England.
Light Drafts on New York, Boston and Port-
land in U. S. Cy. bought at par.
American currency bought and sold.
Notes discounted.
Current Accounts opened to be drawn upon by
Cheques.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

St. Stephen daily from 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., and in
St. Andrews, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Satur-
day from Four to Six p. m.

JAS. S. LOCKIE,
AGENT.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the
Estate of Price Owen Flagg, late of Campo
Bello, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, Fish-
erman, will render the same within three months,
and all persons indebted to said Estate, are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
JANE FLAGG,
Administratrix.
Campo Bello, 28th August, 1871. 3m.