

# Telegraphic News.

Melb'd Oct. 7.  
Damage to the Escurial Palace by fire will not exceed 125,000 reals.

New York, Oct. 7.  
Col. Mason, with companies of cavalry, surprised Sept 24, a large force of hostile Indians in Arizona. Forty Indians were killed, and many more wounded and captured.

Buckley, Police Justice in Brooklyn, has been indicted for intoxication while on the Bench, and dereliction of duty.

The Chief of Police of Jersey City and a detective have been arrested on a charge of participating in a bank robbery.

An engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded on Saturday and killing four persons, and fatally scalding another.

Gold weak 112 1/2 at 112 3/4

# Small-pox in Boston.

In the Boston "Daily News" of the 27th Sept. we find that this terrible disease is now raging in certain quarters of the City of Boston, but seemingly unknown only to comparatively few, and they had hoped by keeping the facts from the public to ward off the danger of the malarial. We quote:—

"The disease exists in all quarters of the city proper, South and East Boston and Charlestown and the public will be astonished to learn to what extent it has spread. Whether the authorities are to blame in this matter we do not attempt to say at this time but certain it is that proper precautions have not been taken to suppress it, and neglect of duty is evident in some quarters. The North End embraces the largest number of cases, no less it is surprising when it is known how the inhabitants thereof live. It is surprising that there is not a constant epidemic in some parts of North, Commercial, Tilton, Charter, Webster, and Unity streets and Webster Place and Court, Unity Place and Webster Court, and many other localities, where the houses are not fit for animals to live in. Some of them are back from the street one hundred and fifty feet and are reached by passages under the houses fronting on the street. These passages are reeking with filth. Some of these houses afford homes for seventy five families, with an average of two hundred and fifty children of all ages. The yards of the houses are in as filthy a condition as the passage ways, and should have the prompt attention of the Health Department. Of course the Small Pox will have all its own way in such places. The disease was first introduced into this region by some Portuguese sailors who boarded in Webster Avenue."

# Manufacturers in Ireland.

It is probable that Ireland will become the seat of important iron manufacturing industries, at all events there is abundance of the raw material—coal and iron ore in the country which is available. Very large deposits of iron ore have been made known lately, and measures have been taken to work them for exportation of the products to England. Lately a statement has been published in the "Dublin Morning Mail," by Mr. Hull, of the Irish Geological Survey, which shows that the deposits of coal are very extensive. The quantity of coal available is stated to be 182,300,000 tons, and the measures are distributed in the following proportions:—County of Tyrone, 32,000,000; County of Antrim, 16,000,000; in Queen's County, Kilkenny, and Carlow, 77,888,000; in Tipperary, 25,000,000; in Connaught, 10,500,000; and in Clare, Limerick, and Cork, 20,000,000 tons.

THE DAMAGES PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES.—The London "Economist" says that the payment of these damages will not be so severely felt. The British revenue, exclusive of the income tax, is amounting at the rate of \$3,500,000 per annum; add the income tax, and in all probability Mr. Lowe will have a surplus of four millions of pounds. He can, therefore, pay off the damages without any inconvenience except that he will save so much less than he otherwise would do.

A correspondent in the "Volunteer Review" under the signature "Sapper" draws attention to the following extract in the Leeds (English) Mercury:—

"The Canadians wear the triumph which they won in the Royal Jubilee Prize on Saturday with unusual modesty, yet their victory was of a most surprising character. In the first place, the rifles they shot with were the old converted pattern, and the barrels were not grooved like the new ones which our Volunteers use."

The last "Royal Gazette" contains a notice to the effect that Jed. Frye of New York, John J. May, of Boston, Francis H. Hubbard, A. H. Gillmor, Jr., Tobias Gillmor, Kinsman P. Gillmor, and Eldorado Gillmor, of St. George, Charlotte County, have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association, for the incorporation of a Company to be styled "The Lake George Amusement Company," for the purpose of mining for, and working of Antimony, and other Ores and Metals, with a capital of \$200,000, to be divided into two thousand shares of one hundred each. The Office or principal place of business of the said Company will be at Fredrickton.

A meeting will be held for the election of officers and transaction of other business on the 23rd of October next.

There is at present, and has been for the past week or two, a large fleet of vessels in port awaiting cargoes of coal. Notwithstanding the increased facilities of loading afforded by four shipping places, vessels have to wait from two to three weeks for their turn. There is considerable dissatisfaction with the present arrangements for loading steamers, which ob-

tain the preference over sailing vessels. We think the dissatisfaction is well grounded, and that a change should be made in the system at present prevailing. [Pictou Standard.]

JOURNALISTIC.—Paper has largely increased in price—being nearly twenty per cent higher than it was early in the summer. Besides, ink labor and everything else that goes into a newspaper has increased in price. It is rumored that the Toronto Dailies intend to increase their price from two to three cents. If they do it is a mere question of time when our cheap country papers will be obliged to follow their example and increase their price. The increase in prices does not appear however, to check journalistic enterprise.

# The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 9, 1872.

Very great dissatisfaction is expressed at the recent change in the running of the trains on the N. B. & C. Railway. From the tenor of correspondence which we have received, it is plain that a firm and resolute stand will be taken by the people, to have the trains run regularly over the whole line. The matter will be tested before the highest authority, and it is to be hoped set at rest for the future. The Manager, is probably carrying out the orders of the landholders; at all events, it will not answer to have the line closed at any time. We trust the difficulty will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that one of our young townsmen, Capt. Wm. Clark, Schrs. "Clara," met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon at Calais. While returning to his vessel he had to cross the railway tracks. The cars were being "shunted" and he stood beside the track running parallel with the street, supposing the cars were on the lower track, but before he could move he was struck by a car and fell on his face; the wheels passed over his right leg cutting a gash from the thigh to the knee, breaking the knee cap and cutting two toes nearly off. He was brought here in the tug last evening, and placed under the surgical treatment of Drs. S. T. and Harry Gove. We learn that a part of the knee cap has been removed, and the toes amputated. The captain we are informed with care and attention, may recover the use of his leg.

ANOTHER JOURNAL.—The "Courier" states as an evidence of the prosperity of St. Stephen, the fact that another newspaper is to be published in that town. James Dow, Esq., is to be editor, and Mr. Wesley, publisher. Mr. Dow is a vigorous writer, and Wesley an excellent printer. It will be the first time in the annals of Charlotte County that three newspapers were published within its limits at the same time.

COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES BILLS are in circulation in Nova Scotia, to a large amount. Yarmouth is said to be flooded with them. They are difficult of detection from the fact of their being a close imitation. It is well to be on the look out, for as soon as they are discovered in one place, the utterers move to another where they change a genuine bill and then pass off the counterfeit.

RUSSIAN BARBARITY.—In July last, a most disgraceful and barbarous punishment was inflicted on a young Polish lady named Alexandrina Kosowicz, whose father was killed in the recent troubles in Warsaw. At a social meeting, she expressed her sympathy for the unfortunate whom Russian severity had murdered or sent into exile. A woman named Merdoff, also a Pole, and sympathizer with her unhappy countrywoman, was present, and had been superseded in the affections of a young Dr. Temensky, by her younger and more beautiful Miss Kosowicz, reported to the authorities the language used by Alexandrina. The young lady, only nineteen, was seized by two Cossacks, taken before a petty judge, and tried for sedition. He ordered her to receive thirty-five lashes of the knout on the bare back. In a large square surrounded by two hundred soldiers, she there received the whipping; the first lash fell on her right shoulder to her waist. After the punishment her clothes were thrown over her, and she was delivered to her friends. In a few days after while submitting to medical treatment, she took a phial of prussic acid, and ended her days. In what other country, would such barbarous punishment be inflicted? Alas for our common humanity. The stigma of being "a Roachian," is not likely to be wiped out, while that country is governed by an Autocrat. The details of the punishment on the young lady are too revolting for publication.

A shocking case of destitution came to light in Chicago last week. A family resided in a small house at the outskirts of the city—the father died on Friday morning from sheer starvation. The family left without food, watched by his remains until Saturday night, when a charitable person was informed of their distress, and notified the officers of the police. Next day the family were provided with food, and an undertaker ordered to enter the body of the man, but neglected to do so, and the family were compelled to leave the house owing to the decomposition of the body, and seek shelter on the prairie, across which a cold and pitiless rain storm swept through the night. The destitute family were cared for by the authorities next morning.

REMOVAL.—We beg to direct attention to Mr. Morris' advertisement. His store is immediately under the STANDARD OFFICE, in Henry's building. He has just opened a large and excellent stock of groceries, &c.

# 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.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE ARMS.—Men appear to be taxing their ingenuity to devise methods for the sure and rapid destruction of their race. They do not desire to "hang the trumpet in the hall," nor hail the advent of that happy time when their "spears shall be turned into pruning hooks, and their swords into plough shares." A distinguished Chemist in France, named Michel, has by a method known only to himself, increased twofold the projectile force of common powder, but his improvement on fire-arms throws this in the shade. It is claimed that after the barrel of a gun has been prepared according to this method, the gun will carry twice or three the ordinary distance. A shot gun with a range of about ninety yards, after passing through Michel's laboratory, sent a bullet 270 yards. At the Mass experiment a member of the National Assembly was present, and a number of experienced military officers. The weapon used was a pistol about four inches in length, and of corresponding calibre. The pistol carried 170 yards with as much regularity and precision as could be expected from a ball weighing no more than 128 grains. The cartridge contained only seven grains of powder. This was ten times the range of the pistol before M. Michel had applied his peculiar preparation to the barrels. This chemist claims that he can work similar results on rifles and cannon of any size. The subject will probably receive the attention of the French Government.

The recent removal of a large quantity of Sugar from a Bonded Warehouse in St. John, without payment of duties, and the purchase of the sugar, duty paid, by a merchant from the importer, and then its seizure by the Customs authorities, for non-payment of duties, is creating some difficulty; so much so, as to necessitate the presence of the Minister of Customs to settle the matter. The Collector, it is reported, was unaware of what was done at the bonded warehouse from whence the goods were taken; some of his subordinates are the parties guilty of a dereliction of duty, and like other heads of departments, the responsibility rests upon him; this may be legal but it cannot be equitable, for it would be impossible for him to perform all the duties connected with the department over which he presides, and it is just possible the duties afterwards, existed before the present Collector was appointed. The importer should be made to pay the duties.

THE SMALL POX from latest accounts is raging fearfully in Boston, in fact to an extent not known by its residents. A young man arrived at the Ledge last week from Boston, and is down with the disease. Would it not be well for the Board of Health to keep a look out on vessels arriving here from that port.

SHIPBUILDING is being carried on to a considerable extent throughout the country now. Messrs. Short Brothers have a large ship nearly ready to launch from the Chipman & Bolton yard, St. Stephen. They have also a bark on the Calais side ready to launch, and besides have a woodpont on the stocks.

Complaints are made from all quarters of the Dominion of the tightness of the Money Market, and the close fastidiness of the Banks, which have curtailed their discounts; rumors of failures are consequently, not without foundation. The Bank of Montreal the largest monied institution in the Dominion, is blamed for a large share of the pressure, for which there is no apparent cause. An Ottawa paper commenting on the stringency of the money market, says:—

"In the past few days, Mr. King, managing Director of the Montreal Bank, has placed \$5,000,000, in gold, in the New York Stock Market, for stock gambling purposes, from which, it is said, he is realizing 2 1/2 per cent. per diem. He is also alleged to have \$3,000,000 locked up in the Chicago pork and grain market, all of course, from the Montreal Bank. Furthermore, it is stated that the Finance Minister has called in \$3,000,000 specie from the banks, all within a few days past. If these statements are true, and we have no reason to doubt them, it will be easily seen what influences are at work to the peril of our mercantile and commercial interests. All our readers will remember Mr. King's former operations in the New York gold market; and it would be well if the stockholders of the bank whose money he has to handle, were to remember that while a successful venture may bring them in profit, the consequences of false step, and unexpected fluctuation in the market, might leave the bank and themselves in a rather embarrassing position. One thing, however, is certain. A cruel injustice is being done to our mercantile and commercial men, no less than to the smaller banking institutions, and unless by some means the usual accommodation is extended to business men, we fear that the result will be a commercial crash and a public calamity."

—An exchange warns the rascals who milk his cow before it gets home that he has "set a trap" for them. If he wants to get even with them we will lend him our cow. She can kick higher than a mule and never misses a shot.

# The State of Europe.

Europe is entering upon one of those transition periods of history which seem uneventful enough while they last, but which contain within them the active elements of future change. It is with the political world, as with the natural, public attention can only be thoroughly aroused by a violent cataclysm, and what is called history is mainly occupied with the record of such. But a war, a revolution, or a sudden shifting of political power is but the last of a long series of changes each one of which is absolutely essential to the final result, and no one of which can, therefore, be regarded as of less importance than the other. After the Crimean war, a famous diplomatist said, Russia retired within herself. We all know how different was the Russia which has emerged upon the notice of Europe in the self emancipation of the modification of the Treaty of Paris and in the Berlin meeting, from the Russia of Nicholas and of the war of 1854-55.

As it was with Russia, 17 years ago, so it is with the great Powers of Europe, as a whole, today. There has been a readjustment of political status, a new standard of military strength and a re-arrangement of boundaries. No one wants to disturb this state of things at present, in fact there is no power which views the "status quo" with dissatisfaction that is strong enough to disturb it. Accordingly, all the influences are on the side of peace, though a peace which is almost as costly as war, and which is quite compatible with an unceasing struggle as to who shall have the biggest cannon and the weightiest ironclad. But Europe has resolved, at any rate, to leave things as they are for the present. Europe retires within herself, and the next great battle of the century will be fought on a higher level, so to speak, of principles and aims than the last. For, we hold it to be true that even when the world appears to be going backward, it is at the most retrogression which only sacrifices a little of the previous advance. Viewed from the side of philanthropy, a war can never be anything else than essentially a barbarous, yet even from this point of view the red cross of the international hospital corps showed the enormous interval that separates the Europe of Emperor William from the Europe of Attila, the scourge of God.

The silent influences that are at work preparing Europe for future change are mainly three, viz., the social question, the religious question, and the question of nationalities. When social problems are mentioned, people usually think of that familiar bugbear, the International. Since we recently pointed out that this society had rendered itself powerless for either good or evil by its own internal dissensions, the schism in its ranks has become complete, and the General Council, which is the central government of the association, has been in consequence removed to New York, virtually abdicated its power over the various Federal sections throughout Europe, which had grown restive under its control. Like all ultra-democratic movements, the International has split in pieces from the sheer impossibility of reconciling the claims of authority with the demands of license.

The social question is, however, deeper than the International. That organization did indeed start with what was considered a comprehensive formula for the solution of existing social and political difficulties. "The subjection of the workman to capital is the source of all political, moral, and material servitude, and for this reason every political movement is subordinate to one great aim, the economic emancipation of the working-class." This definition stands sadly in want of something still better defined to illustrate it, and it can only be considered revolutionary by people who hold that the disciples of Karl Marx must necessarily be the exponents of violent and reckless change.

Alongside of the movement of the popular mind, the aspiration for religious freedom and the tendencies toward national agglomeration, are being developed. [Scottish Am. Journal.]

A USEFUL THING IN THE HOUSE.—One of the most useful books to have in the house is BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the November number of which is just out, and for sale at any depot in the country. It is as interesting as it is rare—grave and gay, lively and severe. It is just what cheers a fireside of a winter evening, and now that the publishers of BALLOU'S MAGAZINE propose to give a pretty little chromo to every subscriber the coming year, we may expect to see the publication increase rapidly in circulation, even 200,000 not being too much for such a cheap and good monthly. Such a selection of stories cannot be found in any other serial in this country. Besides, it has a juvenile department which is most interesting and instructive. Send a three cent stamp for specimens and premium list, and you won't regret it. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston. \$1.50 per year, or 15 cents single copies.

It was rumored, yesterday, that the People's Bank is to have its subscribed capital increased to \$250,000, and that its chief office will be removed to St. John, a branch remaining at Fredericton. As this institution has one of the most liberal charters in the Dominion—authorizing it to issue notes of the one, two and three denominations, to the amount of twice its subscribed capital—its establishment here would be welcomed because of our increasing demands for legitimate accommodation. [Telegraph.]

STABBING CASE.—J. H. Spicer, the owner of Sussex Lass, got into a scuffle in McMahon's bar-room, about 9 o'clock on the night of the race, with a man named Dehou, both men were in liquor. The bystanders interfered to separate them. As soon as separated Spicer cried out: "I am stabbed!" and on examination it was found that he was stabbed in the

right side, just below the lower rib. Dr. Barnett probed it to the depth of 1 1/2 to 2 inches, and it was feared might prove serious. The doors were immediately closed and each individual examined and each searched for the knife, but did not find it or any clew to the perpetrator. [Post, Sackville.]

# SUMMARY.

—The heavy rain yesterday has injured the harvesting.

—The English mail per "Moravian" arrived at Halifax on Monday, and will be received here this evening.

SMALL POX is virulent at Arichat, C.B. In Montreal there were 11 deaths last week.

MARITIME BANK.—The Hon. A. J. Smith, has been elected President of the new Bank, and Mr. Rowley, of Yarmouth, appointed Manager.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeney, R. C. Bishop of St. John, administered the rite of Confirmation in the Catholic Church here on Saturday last.

A new church at St. Stephen will be consecrated to day by His Lordship Bishop Medley.

—The Presbyterians at Yarmouth are to erect a new sacred edifice.

—The Russian army has been increased by forty new regiments, and reorganized on the Prussian plan.

—The schr. "Alma," 50 tons, belonging to St. Andrew, is ashore at Red Beach.

—The new R. C. Cathedral in New Jersey will cost \$1,000,000. The Bishop's House will be one quarter of that sum.

—Stanley is to deliver one hundred lectures throughout the United States for \$50,000.

English agriculturists are of the opinion that the wheat will be about three fourths of a crop, and the potatoes about half a crop, being equal to a money loss of about \$27,000,000. The hay, oat, and other crops are, on the other hand, regarded as most productive.

MR. NEEDHAM.—The telegraphic correspondent of the "Head Quarters" thus speaks of Mr. Needham in Carleton County, where he was engaged in the first three cases before the Circuit Court, and appears to have made an impression: He obtained heavy damages in civil case, and the acquittal of the prisoners in the rape and infanticide cases.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.  
ARRIVED.  
Oct. 3, Schr. Linda, Peacock, Eastport, bulk-last.  
4, Olive Matilda, Waycott, Portland, Flour, R. Ross.  
Elizabeth Bowly, Clark, gen. cargo, for Aroostook.  
7, Esther, Maloney, Boston, Flour &c., R. Ross and others.

DEPARTED.  
Oct. 4, Schr. Linda, Peacock, Eastport, old iron.  
Antelope, Coats, St. Stephen, furniture, 7, Daisy, Waddell, Portland, 1568 sleepers, 425 knees, R. Ross.  
New York, Oct. 6, arrd. Schr. Broadfield, Britt, and Calvin, Clark, beef, Boston, Oct. 6, arrd. Schr. Harriet, Sheehan, hence.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity,

GROCERIES,  
FLOUR,  
PROVISIONS, &c.,

that he has taken the store recently occupied by the late A. D. Stevens, corner of Water and William Streets, and has removed his stock of

Flour, Beef, Pork, Raisins, Currants, Biscuit and Crackers, Sugars of all kinds, Confectionary. Teas of various kinds, Clothing of all kinds. Hats & Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Larrikins, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Canned Fruits in great variety, and other articles too numerous to mention.

CROCKERY.

He has just opened crates and cases of Crockeryware, and is prepared to furnish Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs, and all other articles in this line. No such stock is to be found in the town, call and see for yourselves.

WEATHER STRIPS.

An article necessary for all houses in the winter season especially. No house can be comfortable without them.

Articles purchased at his store will be delivered free of charge, at any place within the limits of the town.

He is Agent for the "Traveler's Accident and Life Insurance Company" of Hartford, and is ready to take risks on life and accident.

Call and see for yourselves. First quality articles—and reasonable prices. Country Produce taken in exchange.

W. B. MORRIS.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 9, 1872.