

The Famine in India.

A letter from Madras to the London Times says:

"The famine prospects here are not very different from what they were when I wrote a fortnight ago. There has been some rain, and the southwest monsoon is reported to have broken on the western coast, but our worst famine districts are still without a sufficient fall of rain to enable agricultural work to be resumed. Price of rice in the interior are ruling high, and imported rice is now everywhere the cheapest grain in the market, showing, I think, very clearly that the stored stocks of mill-must be nearly exhausted, as in ordinary seasons we can buy the common feed grains for about one-third of the price of the same weight of rice. In the immediate neighborhood of Madras, there is some cultivation going on, especially under the tanks, which were filled during the late cyclone; but reports are reaching us of the death of plowing bullocks, and in many places the land is being turned over by spade labor. To show how scarce the bullocks have become, I may mention that in the Bellary district, merchants send out their grain on mules, and the mules are driven by men. The value of the labor of the human animal is so low that it is cheaper to employ half a dozen men to move a load of rice than a couple of bullocks. The men, at any rate, can be fed, whereas bullocks for cattle employment the roads is not to be had at any price."

"The town of Madras, has, at the least, 100,000 persons in it from the famine districts, beyond its resident population. Of these about 16,000 are fed entirely by Government, about 12,000 receive a single meal daily from the Government relief depots, and about 19,000 or 20,000 are employed on public works in and around the town. Many thousands also take a living in connection with the rice trade in carrying and hauling bags from the beach to the railway stations. But, notwithstanding all the employment and all the organized relief, it seems to me that the town is getting more and more full of famine emigrants and that for every ten who leave to begin life again in their own villages, there are fifteen or twenty new-comers. For some months past they have been fighting against famine, selling their clothing, personal ornaments, bullocks, hogs and fowls, and now, after a long period of starvation, have come into the chief town and sent of government, so as to be kept alive. This continued influx of new people into the town means either that the village relief is ineffectual in the neighboring districts or that the worst pressure of the famine is still to come."

BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Aug. 4.—Egyptian troops are reported to have advanced to Berberia and to be threatening Gen. Zimmerman's corps. This movement is meant to protect the rear of Mehmet Ali, who is near Rasgoud. The operations of Russians in Dobruja have come to a stand still. While one of their columns stands on the high road from Medjidie to Silistria, the second and main column, which has advanced toward Buzardjik, has again retired to Medjidie. It is reported that the Austrians' military attack left Buda with a confidential mission to the Emperor of Austria. The Bulgarians, since the Russian defeat are fleeing to escape Turkish revenge and massacre.

London, Aug. 5.—The news despatches from the front are panicky. The Russian campaign cannot make any progress until they have shaken off Mehmet Ali and Osman Pasha from their flanks, and Gourko's task south of the Balkans is made more serious by the concentration of Sultan Pasha's forces. It is alleged that the Dobruja will be evacuated, and that Zimmerman's corps will return via Sibova to the central army. The Czar has decreed fresh levies at home. The Turks will be crushed if there is power in Russia to crush them.

The Turkish plan is believed to be for Osman Pasha to fight eastward, and Mehmet Ali to advance westward upon Ternaova, while Sultan Pasha endeavors to force the Russian position at Kuzanik. Constantinople, Aug. 5.—The Porte publishes the following: "The Russians were completely defeated at Yendi Sagha with considerable loss, including two guns and a large quantity of baggage and equipment. They fled in disorder to Koin Boghaze Pass, which is occupied by Sultan Pasha, who pursued them thither."

A note received by the Russian Secretary of State from the headquarters of Grand Duke Nicholas, where the Czar is adjourning, as to the sinking of vessels in the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and the employment of Egyptian troops in the service of Turkey, says: "As soon as the war is ended the Russians will remove the impediments and clear the bed of the river. With regard to the other point the note states that 'to calm the anxiety of the British Cabinet, His Imperial Majesty has instructed the Russian Ambassador in London to declare to Lord Derby that we harbored no project of aggression against Egypt. Might we not have expected, therefore, that in strict fairness the British Government would use its influence with the Khedive to prevent him engaging in direct hostilities against us. In our last fight in the Balkans our soldiers found themselves opposed to Egyptian troops, and will it perhaps suffice to point out (this fact) to justify the hope that if the British Government so desires its interests shall not be compromised by aggression on a part versus Egypt."

ENGLISH, ARDEN, ONCE MORE.—About seven years ago a Nova Scotian having got into some difficulty went to sea, leaving his young wife and one child at home in Shelburne county. For a long time no certain account of his wandering, could be obtained. Last week he returned home unexpectedly and found another man in possession of all his domestic felicities, having been duly married to the forsaken wife nearly four years. How they will decide the grand question. As, however, his eldest son has by his good conduct worked himself into a respectable and lucrative position in Boston, which he still holds, it is not likely that the affair will have a practical termination.—Halifax Chronicle.

The parties alluded to in the above paragraph belonged to Port LaTour. The woman had a child (who died) by husband No. 1, and three by No. 2. The object of the recent visit of No. 1 to his former home had no reference to his wife, and he passed his residence more than once without making her a call. On seeing him, however, her chief object for him received, and she determined once more to cheer him for better or worse. The conclusion on the whole matter was that the large separated but now reunited pair arrived at Yarmouth, per Eastern Coach, on Sunday afternoon, just in time to take passage per steamer Dominion for Boston. They were unaccompanied by children.—Halifax Chronicle.

The St. Andrews Standard.

St. Andrews, August 8, 1877.

Somehow we have been prepared to pay the accounts handed them, as means are required to pay for recent importations of printing material, which require prompt payment.

The Legislature is to meet on the 28th inst.; special business is to be transacted and the session will be brief.

The Mayor of St. John, Dr. Earl, was here last week.

The Lieut. Governor and family returned to Fredericton on Monday.

Dr. E. Cameron of Grand Manan, was in town last week. He appears to like his island home, and from general report is popular as a physician.

Mr. Wyman, of Goodville, Wyman & Co., Boston, is in town.

An Excursion from Calais, to St. Andrews' Island is to take place to-day under the patronage of the Catholic Society of Calais.

Some of our contemporaries are very anxious that the hon. Mr. Mackenzie should deliver political speeches while in this province. They do not appear to have any consideration for a hard worked man, who seeks a little relief at the seaside, at the same time looking after the interest of the Dominion.

England is still preparing for any contingency that may arise, and is sending munitions of war to the Mediterranean.

Large fires are reported on the Continent, two towns were destroyed.

CHANGE OF GUARD.—The work of altering the gauge on the railways in this County has been commenced. The branches to Hazelton, Woodstock and St. Stephen will be finished first, and the main line to St. Andrews will follow; the cars will commence running on the narrow gauge about the 10th of September.

"The Story of the Great Fire in St. John, N. B."—We have seen the advanced sheets of this very interesting work, written by Geo. Stewart, Jr. of St. John. As a writer Mr. Stewart ranks in the first class his descriptive powers are good, and being an eye witness of the terrible conflagration, his story may be relied on. The work is sold by subscription only, and the agent for Charlotte County is Mr. J. B. Adams.

From Cable Despatches to the Globe Inst. it is plain that the Russians are being beaten on every side, notwithstanding their large army in the field. The Czar's appeal to Austria has been rejected, the Rumanians will not be permitted to gain any acquisition of territory south of the Danube. The Russian defeat at Pleoua was a disastrous one, and they are preparing to retrieve it. The Czar is using every means to induce the Emperor of Austria to withdraw his formal protest against Russians entering Servia.

The strikes are not yet wiped out in some of the States notwithstanding the presence of a large military force, but the strong arm of the law is fast bringing the rioters to their senses.

After a voyage of 49 days across the Atlantic the small boat New Bedford arrived safely at Penzance, July 23, with its two occupants.

Robert Cochrane, master of the Crown Prince, of St. John, which recently arrived at Glasgow from Peru, was examined before Sheriff Spens at Glasgow, charged with having supplied a sound in-mat to his crew, by which six of them

died, and others took seriously ill. He was fully committed for trial on a charge of culpable homicide and culpable neglect of duty, but was liberated on \$150 bail.

THE MEGANTIC RAILWAY.

When dealing with railway projects, experience has taught us to be careful in raising the hopes of our readers with reference to the prospects of any proposed line, as difficulties often arise to prevent the accomplishment of such projects, however much required; the history of the N.B. & C. Railway is a good illustration. A fair discussion of the advantages or otherwise of the proposed Megantic, or International Railway as it is now termed, will be profitable. That the proposed railway has interested opponents in the State of Maine and this Province we know; nevertheless the project is becoming more popular every month and a few days will settle the matter, when the voters of Bangor and Calais to grant aid to the line is at issue. Of this fact there can be no doubt; that a line from Montreal through the State of Maine to Calais and thence direct to St. Andrews or St. John, would be a great saving in distance, and possess other advantages over the present circuitous and lengthy route via the Intercolonial. Canada wants a seaport outlet in the Maritime Provinces, the McDonald government was pledged, and the Mackenzie government feels committed to a direct line of railway from the Pacific to the Maritime Provinces; and the proposed Megantic is a most important link in the scheme. Another fact with reference to the seaport terminus of the line, is that the Imperial Government Engineer who surveyed the lower Provinces' harbors gave St. Andrews the preference. On Monday next Calais is to record its vote for or against the \$20,000,000 in aid of the line, and from the published reports, it appears that the people are prepared to vote to raise the loan. There appears to be an excellent prospect of the project being carried out successfully, and if so, the Port of St. Andrews will be benefited thereby. As a matter of course, places which desire the line to pass through or to them, will be required to grant a certain amount of aid, which it is probable will be cheerfully acceded to.

PIANOS AT FACTORY PRICES.—We omitted to notice in our last number, the advertisement of "E. Willard & Co." Piano manufacturers, Boston, published in another column. Their pianos contain all the modern improvements with the new Duplex Overstrung Scale, also an improvement by the senior member of the firm, which adds to the tone and gives more strength to the instrument; they are 7 1/2 octave, finished in the highest style of the art under his immediate supervision, and are guaranteed. The firm do not employ agents, and consequently, sell direct to purchasers, giving them the benefit of commissions. They pack and ship the instruments free of expense to buyers. We would recommend any of our readers who have any idea of purchasing a piano to give them a preference. Further information will be given in this office.

Choice Oolong, Japan and Black Tea at CAMPBELL'S.

RESTAURANTS.—These useful and convenient establishments are a great accommodation to travellers, whose stay is limited at various points, during their journey between here and Boston many prefer taking their meals on shore, and the first place after leaving Eastport is Portland, where there is a stoppage of one or two hours, and persons who may require a hot or cold lunch, will find "Winchester's Saloon," within a minutes walk from the Steamer, and can obtain all they require in the shape of a breakfast, dinner or supper. The trains from Boston stop immediately in front of the restaurant and the place is, as it deserves to be, well patronized. The proprietor Mr. Winchester, recently from Eastport, is attentive and accommodating and furnishes lunches at a moderate rate.

THE NEW YORK CENTURY.—On the 30th ult., a large gathering took place at Kingston, New York, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first State election for Governor, (George Clinton) was elected. The constitution was formed on the 15th of May 1777, when the first republican government of the State was inaugurated. The proceedings as recorded in New York papers, consisted of a grand military parade, addresses by judges, Generals, and other dignitaries; the houses were decorated with flags. Incidents of historic interest were alluded to, and the celebration passed off with great effect.

The extraordinary increase in the amount of jewelry and personal adornments tendered for sale at the Presidency Mint, Bombay, India, affords a test of the severity with which the famine is pressing on the people. It has increased from a former monthly average of \$15,000 to \$3,000 in May alone. The purchase of jewelry is the Indian peasant's usual way of investing his savings, and he clings to the baubles as long as possible.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE FOR 1877 is stated by the Assessors at \$481,409,300 real estate; personal property \$295,393,800; being a reduction since last year of \$44,748,600 on real estate, and in personal property of \$17,444,550; and in number of polls, 4,643.

Crackers, Pilot Bread, Biscuit, received weekly at CAMPBELL'S.

ENVIOUS FORTUNES.

In a late San Francisco paper, we notice an article copied from a German newspaper published on Frankfurt-on-the-Main, one of the financial centres of Europe, which gives one an idea of the immense wealth of leading rich men or money kings. As the information is interesting we condense it so as to give the leading features of the article.

"The late Baron Rothschild, of Paris," left a fortune of 1,000,000,000 francs, (\$2,000,000,000) which amount at 5 per cent per annum, would yield a fine income of \$50,000,000 francs, (\$10,000,000). The deceased belonged to a family whose members, being unusually rich, divided this inheritance among themselves, so that it is possible that now another Rothschild owns as large a fortune as the one mentioned. The Marquis of Westminster, who also died not long ago, was estimated by some to be worth £800,000 (\$4,000,000) per year. Let us turn our eyes toward the New World, America—especially toward California and Nevada—those blessed countries which 40 years ago were no more than remote wilderness; since then, however, travelled by railroads, have become the beautiful treasure and fruit vaults of the Anglo-Saxon race. About three years ago the yearly income of Senator Jones, of Nevada, from his silver mines in Nevada was estimated at \$5,000,000, which would be equivalent to a capital of \$100,000,000 at 5 per cent. per annum. Surely this is a fortune that is most rarely gathered, especially in the course of one man's life; still it has not been greatly surpassed. J. W. Mackey draws out of his silver mines in Nevada a yearly income of \$2,750,000 (\$13,750,000) which would be the interest at 5 per cent. per annum on a capital of \$55,000,000 (\$275,000,000). In figuring out the income of the four gentlemen named above per month, day, hour, and minute in round sums, we find the following results:

Westminster. Jones. Rothschild. Mackey.

Capital.....\$800,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$200,000,000 \$250,000,000

Per year.....4,000,000 4,000,000 10,000,000 13,000,000

Per month.....300,000 300,000 800,000 1,000,000

Per day.....10,000 10,000 25,000 33,000

Per hour.....450 450 1,000 1,500

Per minute.....7 50 10 25

In order to add a potentate to this list, the Emperor of Russia with his \$25,000 daily would find his place between Senator Jones and Baron Rothschild. J. W. Mackey, however, whose fortune increases \$25 in every minute and 42 cents in every second is the richest of the rich under the sun, which sounds the more marvelous when we learn that 30 years ago he was a penniless boy in Ireland, 20 years ago a speculative salesman, travelling through the United States of America, and 15 years ago a bankrupt devoid of everything. But be it as it may, Mr. Mackey is hardly 45 years of age, owner of three eighths of the Great Bonanza, the richest silver mine that ever was run, and thus knows just exactly why he leads on in the battle of life.

No doubt the richest mining firm in the world is that of Flood & O'Brien, Mackey & Fair. Their interests in two bonanza mines at the present depressed prices can not be less than \$23,000,000. They own the Bank of Nevada, with a paid up capital of \$10,000,000 and a reserve fund of \$2,000,000. They are reported to own \$20,000,000 in United States bonds. Their real estate in other property in sight cannot be worth less than \$3,000,000. Besides these investments they own a controlling interest in several other mines, some of which, like the Best and Belcher, are believed to be on the line of rich deposits, and may at some future date be classed in the list of "bonanza mines." Add these items together and we have a total of \$23,000,000, which is an under estimate of their wealth, but how much so we cannot say. The annual income of this property is not less than \$20,000,000. The individual interests cannot be defined, but we should hesitate to endorse the statements of the German financiers in this particular.

The following is taken from the Royal Gazette of Wednesday:

The Stumpage payable upon all Logs, Timber, Trees, or other Lumber, and Bark, cut or made upon Crown lands shall be as follows:—For Spruce and Pine Saw Logs, per thousand superficial feet, 80 cents; for Pine, Hardwood or Hemlock Timber, where-ever cut, per ton, 80 cents; and for all description of Lumber, Trees, and for Bark, twelve and one-half per cent. of the market value thereof at the Mill, place of shipment or place of consumption in the Province. The quantity in all cases to be determined by survey at the expense of the Crown, except that the Seller and his assistants shall, while making the survey, be boarded and lodged at the expense of the Licensee.

THE CANTON CELEBRATION.—At the opening of the Canton Celebration, London, on Saturday, June 30th, Mr. Gladstone gave the toast "The memory of William Canton, the first English Printer."

"Toward the close of his address," says the London Telegraph, "Mr. Gladstone held up a small Bible, stamped with the arms of the University of Oxford, and begged every one present to direct his eyes to it, as the emblem and consummation of the printer's art. 'Sixteen hours ago,' he said, 'the material of this book did not exist. It was not bound, it was not folded, it was not printed, and the type was not set up. Since the clock struck twelve last night at the University Press in Oxford the people there have produced and sent us this book—they have sent several copies—one of which will be presented to the Emperor of Egypt. That shows the state to which this great art is now happily arrived. If I began with a humiliating confession on the part of my countrymen as to the small share we could claim in contributing to the history of printing, we may leave of ladies and gentlemen, in a better spirit. Now, I will trouble you no longer, but will ask you to drink with me to the memory of this most distinguished man, William Canton, the first English Printer.' The conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's address was followed by loud applause, and the toast was duly honored. With regard to the Oxford Bible, exhibited by the right hon. gentleman as a marvel of expedition work, there can be no manner of doubt that he was, as the lawyers say, 'wrongly instructed.' Probably the Bible in question was printed in the space of time indicated by Mr. Gladstone, from stereotype plates; and even this would be wonderfully quick work; but as to setting up the type, all the printing houses of the universities in the world could not perform a task so Herculean."

Two ways of acting: A Troy paper says that a President of one of the city banks notified the employees that if there were any among them who belonged to the militia and did not respond to the call they might consider their places vacant; and the Cashier of another bank, notified a clerk who was in the Citizens' Corps that, if he did not respond to it he would be discharged.

PRIME COTTON DEEP AT CAMPBELL'S. All goods delivered free.

A TWO FOOT CHURCH RAILWAY.

The two foot gauge railway between Billerica and Bedford is making good progress, and will be soon finished. The passenger cars, now building at Laconia, N. H. will be a decided novelty, as they will have a row of single seats on each side. The road is eight and one half miles long, and will cost about \$50,000, or less than \$6,000 per mile, being only one eight the cost of the ordinary railways.

THE DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.

The Warren Farm Well, one of the deepest of its kind, dug wells in the world, was commenced on the South Downs above Brighton in 1858, and after four years' persistent digging the water was reached at a depth of 1,285 feet, the shaft being 6 feet in diameter down to 400 feet, and 4 feet for the remainder. The operation cost between £2,000 and £7,000, and was watched with the greatest interest by geologists.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 1. Matilda, Simon, St. Stephen, Gen. Co.

6. H. V. Crandall, Ross, Boston, Ballast.

7. Odessa, Hooper, Boston, Ballast.

CLEARED.

Aug. 1. Civilian, Gupitell, Grand Manan.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Department at Ottawa, 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 General 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.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS.

The Proprietors offer for sale First Class Pianos 7 1/2 octave, black walnut and rosewood, furnished with all modern improvements at moderate prices for cash or other approved payment. Pianos shipped at manufacturers cost, and warranted.

E. WILLARD & CO., Factory, 390 Tremont St., BOSTON. Orders left at the Standard office, St. Andrews, will be promptly attended to.