

AD STORE,
nd of Water Street.)
Andrews.

respectfully announces to the
of St. Andrews and vicinity,
PENED A STORE at the
y, where he will keep for
a Stock of

OUR,

SIONS, AND

eries.

gether with

ARDWARE

usually found in such an
estimates by attention to business
es, to merit a share of public

for the "Travellers Accident
Co." of Hartford, and is ready
and accident.

MBER, YARD, from which
for building and other
also transact business as an

4, 1872.

& CAPS

RGE VARIETY,

ford. Dolly Varden, Duke
other styles to numerous to
Monarch Shakspeare Paper
its perfect fit and durability,
all line of Gents. Furnishing

Switches in Jute and Linen
s and small wares. Ladies
s BOOTS & SHOES, worked
s and OTTOMANS.
ite and colored, plain, striped
tons—in bleached and un-
c & Miller's White Cottons,
gs, &c.

"Small Profits and quick
ek shall be sold at the lowest
st.
one on the corner of Water
nd opposite H. O'Neill's Mar-
et.

ven for the elegant "Davis
rich has been so celebrated
a sample of which can be
or price and conditions can

JAMES BRADLEY,
St. Andrews.

GOU TEA.

an" from London.
Half Cheats good Congee

J. W. STREET

MACHINES.

FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
ginal Weed Sewing
achines.

Machines are now on sale to
the public are invited to
themselves.

JAMES STOOPE,
Agent.

IE HOUSE,

W HOTEL.)

Charlotte Co.,

BIE, PROPRIETOR.
his establishment is a good
ery Stable.

ACK TEA.

inter" from New York.

OUCHONG TEA.

or duty paid at lowest rate.
DD: CLEWLEY & CO.
St. Stephen.

NGE HOTEL,

ng Street.

ephen N.B.

J. NEILL, Proprietor.

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E VARIIS SUMMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

[\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 40

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 2, 1872.

Vol 39

BANK OF British North America.

Head Office—London, England.

CAPITAL

One Million Pounds Sterling,
(\$5,000,000.)

Five per cent Interest ALLOWED
ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Drafts issued on St. John New York, Boston
Portland, also in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia,
Great Britain and Ireland, France, Australia,
California and British Columbia.

Open in St. ANDREWS

Every Day from 10 a. m., till 3 p. m.

JAS. S. CARNEY,
AGENT, St. Andrews.

Poetry.

GOD'S PEARLS.

Alone upon the shore I sit,
As onward roll the crested waves,
And watch the mist, like sea birds, flit
O'er the deep ocean's soundless graves;
The tide goes ebbing out.

How many ships lie cradled low
Under the salt sand, shroud and soil;
Laughing, the waters glide and glow
Over the harvest of wreck and gale,
The tide goes ebbing out.

So have I seen the sweetest smiles
On rosy lip, in saucy eye,
But found through treacherous tongues and wiles,
Beneath the shade of envy lie—
The tide goes ebbing out.

I seek the place of trust or power.
A deadly stab my purpose blights,
A friend my trust betrays, and I
Weep bitterly through gloomy nights
The tide goes ebbing out.

Through a spear breakers shallow well,
A gliding jewel seeks the sea;
A breath might crush its crystal shell—
Faint, pretty creature, go—be free,
The tide is coming in.

A child ran carelessly by my side,
Watching the crisp foam pulsing out
Upon the shore—"See there!" she cried,
"God's pearls!" and caught them with a shout
The tide is flowing in.

God's pearls! they drift on other streams,
On higher shores their splendor shine,
In souls where faith's pure radiance beams,
And love makes all the life divine.
The tide is coming in.

They drop from lips that have not known
The finish of the student's art,
The polish of the scholar's tone,
White with the clamor of the heart,
The tide comes flowing in.

God's pearls! Love, Truth, and Hope, what tho'
Earth, sinking slow, each white sail furls;
I'll watch Hope's shore in weal and woe,
And find, with childhood's faith, God's pearls;
The tide comes rolling in.

SIAMSE TWINS.—News of the whereabouts of
the famous Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, may
be interesting, particularly as they have been re-
ported dead, discovered, and almost everything
else possible, in the past year. They are living
in the western part of North Carolina, one is dan-
gerously ill. They own considerable property in
the State, and are well-to-do. They married
many years ago two sisters, daughters of a minis-
ter, and the union of one couple has been blest
with three sons and six daughters, and that of the
other with six sons and three daughters. During
a recent engagement on the continent of Europe,
the speculator who made a show of the twins, and
who by the by, was an ex-honorable member of
the Legislative Council of British Columbia, paid
them a weekly stipend of \$200 in addition to pro-
viding all their travelling and hotel expenses.

A fashionably dressed lady entered a car on the
Hudson River Railroad, a few days ago, and after
she had stood for some minutes, a young gentle-
man arose and gave her his seat. She made no
acknowledgment of this act of courtesy. The cars
stopped at an upper station on the river, and the
lady was about to leave the cars, when a quaint
old Dutch gentleman called to her:
Madam, you have forgotten something.
What, sir? said the lady.

Why, you have forgotten to thank the young
man for the seat.
The lady walked out, and the young man re-
sumed his seat.

Interesting Tale.

THE PRISONER OF MOUNT CAUCASUS.

(CONCLUDED.)

After leaving the mountains in those provinces,
the forests disappear, and the eye looks in vain
for a single tree to relieve the nakedness of the
country, except on the banks of large rivers,
where they are even very scarce: this circum-
stance is very extraordinary, considering the fer-
tility of the soil. They had been following for
some time the course of the Souja, which they had
to cross to reach Mosdok, and were looking out
for a spot where the stream, being less rapid,
would afford them a safer passage, when they dis-
covered a figure on horseback coming straight
towards them. The country, totally uncovered,
presented neither tree nor bush for concealment.
They squatted down under a ridge of rock near
the water's edge. The traveller passed within a
few yards of their hiding place; their intention
was merely to defend themselves if they were at-
tacked. Ivan drew his dagger, and gave the pis-
tol to the major. Perceiving, however, that the
rider was but a boy of twelve or thirteen, he
sprang abruptly on him, seized him by the neck,
and threw him down. The youth attempted to
resist; but on seeing the major appear at the ri-
ver side, pistol in hand, he ran away at full speed.
The horse was without a saddle, and with only a
halter passed in his mouth by way of a bridle—
The two fugitives made use immediately of their
capture to pass the river. This recourse was
most fortunate for them, for they very soon saw
that it would have been impossible to cross it on
foot as they intended. Their charger, although
burdened with two men, was very nearly carried
away by the rapidity of the stream. They reach-
ed the shore, however, in safety, but it was too
steep to allow the horse to land; they dismounted
to ease him. As Ivan was pulling with all his
might to make him climb the bank, the halter
gave way. The poor animal was carried off by
the current, and, after many an unsuccessful at-
tempt to land, was fairly overpowered and drown-
ed.

Deprived of this resource, but less tormented
now by the fear of being pursued, they made for
a rocky hillock, which they perceived in the dis-
tance, intending to hide there, and rest still night.
By their calculation of the distance they must
have gone over, they judged that the habitations
of the Pacific Tchetchengs could not be very far
away. But it was by no means safe to trust to
these men, whose possible treachery would ruin
them forever. However in the desperate state of
weakness to which Kascambo was now reduced,
he could not reach the Terek without assistance.
Their provisions were exhausted; they spent the
rest of the day in sullen and mournful silence, not
daring to communicate to one another their mutual
anxieties. Towards the evening, the major saw
his denchick strike his forehead with his hand, and
give a deep sigh. Surprised at this sudden mark
of despair, which his intrepid companion had never
yet displayed, he inquired the cause of it.—
Master, said Ivan, I have committed a great fault.
May God forgive it us! replied Kascambo, with
great compunction.

Yes, continued Ivan; I have forgotten to carry
off that splendid rifle, which was in the child's
room. But it cannot be helped; it did not occur
to me; you made such a moaning up there, that
you put it out of my head. You laugh; it was in-
deed the prettiest rifle in the whole village. I
would have made a present of it to the first man
we meet to make a friend of him, for I do not ex-
actly see how we can, in your present condition,
accomplish our journey.

The weather, which had hitherto favored them,
changed suddenly in the course of the day. The
cold wind of Russia blew with violence, and covered
them with sleet. They started again at night
fall, uncertain whether to risk entering one of the
villages, or to avoid them entirely. But the long
journey which on that alternative awaited them,
became utterly impossible in consequence of a
new misfortune which happened to them towards
the end of the night.

As they were crossing a small ravine, on a
wreath of snow which covered the bottom of it the
ice broke under their feet, and they sunk up to the
knees in water. The efforts which Kascambo
made to extricate himself, completely drenched
his garments. From the moment of their depar-
ture the cold had never been so intense; the
whole country was covered with sleet. After half
an hour of the most painful and laborious travel,
nipped by the cold, he fell down, exhausted by
fatigue and pain, and refused peremptorily to go
a step farther. Convinced of the utter impossi-
bility of ever reaching the term of his journey, he
considered it an useless cruelty to detain his com-

panion, who could easily escape alone. "Listen
to me Ivan," said he; "God knows I have done
everything in my power till this very moment, to
take advantage of your help and assistance; but
you see now that they cannot save me, and that
my fate is sealed. Go to the line, my dear and
faithful Ivan—return to our regiment, I command
you; tell my old friends, and my superior officers,
that you left me here a prey to the ravens, and
that I wish them a better fate. But, before leav-
ing me, remember the oath you took up there in
the blood of our jailors. You swore that the
Tchetchengs should never take me alive again;
keep your word!" So saying, he lay down, and
covered himself all over with his bearskin cloak—
There is still a chance left replied Ivan; it is to
seek a habitation of Tchetchengs, and bribe the
master with promises; if he betrays us, we shall
have nothing to reproach ourselves with. Try to
drag yourself so far; or, said he, seeing his mas-
ter's exhaustion, I shall go alone, and try to gain
over a Tchetcheng; if things turn out well, I
shall come back with him, and carry you away—
If they go wrong, if I perish and cannot return,
there, take the pistol. Kascambo stretched out
his hand, and took the pistol.

Ivan covered him up with herbs and brushwood
for fear he should be seen during his absence. He
was about to depart, when his master called him
back. "Ivan," said he, "listen again to my last
request. If you ever succeed in passing the Tere-
k, and see my mother again without me!"

Master interrupted Ivan, farewell for a few
days. We shall meet again in the course of this
hour. But if you die, neither your mother nor
mine shall ever see me again!

After an hour's walk, he perceived, from a
small rising ground, two of the villages, at
about four miles distance; it was not what he
wanted; he wished to find a solitary house,
which he might enter without being observed,
and secretly gain over his master. The distant
smoke of an isolated chimney discovered to
him what he wished for. The master of the
house was seated on the floor, busily repairing
one of his boots. "I come here," said Ivan,
to offer you an opportunity of winning two
hundred roubles, and to ask of you a service.
You have, no doubt, heard of Major Kascambo,
a prisoner among the mountaineers. Well, I
have carried him off—he is here close by—
sick, exhausted, and in your power. If you
deliver him up to his enemies, they will praise
you certainly, but, you know it well enough,
they will not reward you. If, on the contrary,
you consent to save him, by keeping him only
three days in your house, I shall go to Mos-
dok, and bring back two hundred roubles in
fine sounding silver for his ransom. But if
you dare stir one inch from your place, added
he drawing his dagger, and give the alarm to
get me arrested, I murder you this instant.
Give me your word this moment, or you are
a dead man.

The determined tone of Ivan convinced the
Tchetcheng without intimidating him.—
Young man, said he, pulling quietly on his
boot, I have also got a dagger in my belt, and
yours does not frighten me. Had you enter-
ed here as a friend, I should never have be-
trayed a man who had crossed the threshold
of my door; now, I promise nothing. Sit
down there, and explain your wish. Ivan, see-
ing at once who he had to do with, sheathed
his dagger, sat down, and repeated his propo-
sal. And what security do you offer me, asked
the Tchetcheng, for the execution of your
promise? I shall leave you the major himself,
replied Ivan. Do you think I would have
suffered for fifteen months, and I brought my
master to your house, to desert him there? Well
I believe you; but two hundred roubles
are too little—I must have four hundred.
Why not ask four thousand?—it's just as
easy; only, as I intend to keep my word, I
offer you the two hundred, because I know
where to get them, and not another kopeck.
Would you place me under the necessity of de-
ceiving you?

Well, let it be done for the two hundred
roubles; and you come back in three days,
and alone? Yes, alone, and in three days; I
give you my word for it; but have you given
me your own word?—is the major your guest?
He said, and so are you from this moment;
you have my solemn word for it.

They took each other's hand, and ran for
the major, whom they brought back half dead
with cold and hunger.

Instead of going to Mosdok, Ivan hearing
that he was nearer to Tchervianskaya Stan-
iza, where there was a considerable post of
Cossacks, hastened directly thither. He had
no great trouble in making up the necessary
sum. The brave Cossacks, several of whom
had been present at the unfortunate engage-
ment which had cost Kascambo his liberty,
were happy to put their purses together to
complete his ransom. On the appointed day,
Ivan departed to go and deliver at last his
master; but the colonel who commanded the
post, fearing some new treason, would not al-
low him to return alone; and, in spite of the
conviction and agreement made with the
Tchetcheng, he sent a detachment of Coss-
acks with him.

This ill-judged precaution was very near be-
ing fatal to Kascambo. His host, no sooner
perceived the lance of the Cossacks in the
distance, than he thought himself betrayed;
and displaying at once the ferocious courage of
his nation, he conducted the major, still weak
and sick, to the roof of the house, tied him to a
pillar, and placed himself before him, with his
rifle in his hand.

If you advance, cried he, as soon as Ivan
was within hearing distance; if you make an-
other step, I blow the major's brains out; and
I have fifty cartridges left for my enemies,
and for the traitor who has brought them.
You are not betrayed! exclaimed the faith-
ful denchick, trembling for his master's life;
I have been forced to come back accompanied;
but I have brought the two hundred roubles,
and keep my word. Let the Cossacks retire,
added the Tchetcheng, or I fire.

Kascambo himself begged of the officer to
retire. In the course of the detachment for
some distance, and came back alone. But the
suspicious brigand would not allow him to ap-
proach. He bade him count the roubles on
the footpath, at a hundred yards from the
house, and be off.

As soon as he had secured them, he return-
ed to the roof, and, throwing himself at the
major's feet, begging his pardon, and entreas-
ed him to forget the bad usage he had been
forced to make him endure for his own safety.
I shall only remember, said Kascambo, that I
have been your guest, and that you have kept
your word faithfully, but instead of begging
my pardon, I should rather prefer you to take
off these ropes.

Without answering the Tchetcheng, see-
ing Ivan return, he descended from the roof, and
disappeared like lightning.

In the course of the same day, the brave
Ivan had the satisfaction and glory of restor-
ing his master to his dear friends, who had
lost all hopes of ever seeing him more.

The author of this narrative, happening to
pass legation by some months after, arrived
during the night before a small house, of very
elegant appearance, and particularly well light-
ed up. He jumped from his kibick, and ap-
proached a window to enjoy the sight of a
most lively and animated ball which was tak-
ing place on the ground floor. A young officer
was also looking in, and appeared particu-
larly taken up with the gay scene in the in-
terior of the apartment.

Who gives this ball? Inquired the travel-
ler.

It is our major, who was married to day.

And what may be his name, pray?

His name is Kascambo.

The singular history of this gentleman, congratu-
lated himself on having yielded to his curiosity,
and admired the bride groom, who, glowing
with pleasure, had completely forgot for the
moment the Tchetcheng and their cruelty.

Having the kindness to show me also the
brave denchick who delivered him. The
young officer, after some hesitation, answered,
I am the man.

Doubly surprised at this extraordinary
coincidence, and still more at the youth of the
speaker, the traveller asked him what his age
was. He had not completed his twentieth
year, and had just received a sum of money
and the rank of officer as a reward for his
courage and fidelity.

This brave young man, after having volun-
tarily shared his master's misfortunes, and re-
stored him to life and liberty, was now enjoy-
ing his happiness on his marriage day, gazing
at the feast through the window. But the
stranger happening to express his astonish-
ment that he should not be in the ball room,
and appearing also to imply some suspicion of
ingratitude in his old master, Ivan glanced to-
wards him a fierce and angry look, and walk-
ed into the house whistling the tune "Hai hai,
hai lui!" He very soon appeared in the
ball-room, and the inquisitive traveller jump-
ed into his kibick, quite thankful not to have
received the fatal axe over his skull.

SOUNDS OF THE SEA.—When a still is
held up to the ear there is a peculiar vibratory
noise, which children assure each other is the
roar of the sea, however distant they may be
from it.

Philosophically investigated the peculiar
sound thus recognized is a phenomenon that
very much perplexed learned gentlemen for a
long while. The experiment is easily made
by simply pressing a spiral shell, common in
collections, over the cerebra of either ear. If
a large shell the sound is very much like that
of a far off cataract. Now what causes it?

Every muscle in the body is always in a
state of tension. Some are more on the
stretch than others, and particularly those of
the fingers. It is concluded that the vibration
of these fibres of those in the fingers being
communicated to the shell—it propagates and
intensifies them, as a hollow body of a violin
does the vibration of its strings, and thus the
acoustic nerve receives the sonorous impres-
sions. Muscles of the leg below the knee are
said to vibrate in the same way, and if con-
ducted to the ear produce the same result.

"How Long Shall we Preach?"

By the request of a friend we copy the follow-
ing extract from "An Address to the Students of
the Union Theological Seminary," by the Rev.
John Hall, D. D.:

"There is at this moment a kind of fashion,
as it seems to me, in favor of short sermons.
There are many people who seem to think
that the less we hear of the sermon the better,
and if there are two sermons, one long, and
the other short, of two evils, they choose the
least. I cannot understand why there should
be this desire for brevity in sermons. You
do not feel this in public things—men at the
bar, in any public assembly, don't as a rule
feel themselves shut up to such a brief limit as
twenty five or thirty minutes in the discus-
sion of a question. They don't feel that they
can thoroughly go through it in a limit like
that. It recalls the story I once heard of a
man who went into a fashionable restaurant
and asked for a mutton chop. At last came
the waiter with a plate upon which was de-
posited a chop done to the smallest dimen-
sions. Sticking his fork in it, he put it to the
horror of the servant, into his mouth at a moun-
dful and munching it a moment said, "Yes,
that is it; bring me some." I sometimes feel
tempted to say when one of these diminutive
sermons of twenty five minutes is finished,
"Yes, that's what I want; bring me some."

I myself really do not feel that I have fairly
got under way until "five and twenty minutes
have passed, and one who has got into sympathy
with the people will find the same thing.
It is, depend upon it, it is because a great
deal of the preaching has been rather poor
preaching that the people have come to this
conclusion in favor of short sermons. These
on Sunday feel uncomfortable if they do not
hear a sermon, and because it is not good they
want it to be as brief as possible, just long
enough to satisfy their consciences. Brethren
a sermon is to instruct; it is to awaken the
attention; it is to arouse the conscience; it
is an effort to enlist the whole man in behalf
of the truth which you proclaim. If you will
put your whole strength upon one of these
great truths, you will be inclined rather to
think, when you have done your very best in
trying to put it in the clearest and most con-
cise manner, that thirty or thirty five minutes
is not time enough. Not that I suppose for a
single moment that a man must put all the
truth into a sermon on every occasion, but
every man must use his own good and culti-
vated judgement in determining the form and
shape of his sermon, in order to carry con-
viction to the judgement and conscience of the
people."

A Tehran letter in a local Greek paper
states that more than 100,000 men, women
and children, have perished in the Persian
capital from famine and plague, and that the
number of victims throughout the country is
not less than three millions. The Bagdad of-
ficial paper states that more than 250 Persian
families have within the last few days emigra-
ted into the Ottoman territory.

Coal has risen so much in price in England
that there is a strong agitation being got up
in favor of using peat, and setting paupers
and criminals to dig it in large quantities. The
supply, it is said, is in Scotland and Ireland
unlimited.

A remarkable dirty man, rejecting his
friend's advice how he should dress himself
for a masquerade, received the following an-
swer:—"Only just wash your hands and face
and put on a clean shirt and I'll be hanged if
any one will know you."

A SUGGESTIVE PICTURE.—Smith and
Jones stopped before the beautiful picture of
three horses drinking at a fountain, entitled,
"A Temperance Society." Says Jones, "What
does the picture suggest?" Smith who is the
rapid temperance man, replies, "It suggests
that we all should drink water." "But," asks
Smith of his companion, who is fond of his
"tod," "what do you think it suggests?" "Well,"
was the characteristic reply, "I should say it
suggests that we take three drinks." Smith
bade his companion good morning and left in
disgust.

There is a story about a German
gentleman in Berks' county, who buried his
wife and married again in about ten days—
The young men of the neighborhood "determi-
ned to signify their disapproval of such a breach
of propriety as this speedy marriage, so while
the wedding feast was in progress at the house,
they called and gave the parties a calithum-
pian serenade. After a while, the groom ap-
peared at the front door, and when silence
had been obtained, he said, in a deprecatory
tone:

"I say, boys, you ought to be ashamed of
yourselves to be making so much noise, ven der
was a funeral here so soon. It ain't right."
The band then adjourned.



Telegraphic News.

London, Sept. 27.
It is reported that Lord John Russell is preparing to review the proceedings of the Geneva arbitration.
The Chambers of Commerce in several of the leading cities of England have adopted resolutions congratulating Her Majesty's Government on the happy termination of the Alabama arbitration, and copies of the resolutions have been forwarded to the United States.
Mr. Forster, in an address at Bradford, and Mr. Lowe, at Glasgow, last night, rejoiced in the final settlement of these claims.

London, Sept. 28.
Heavy gales have prevailed for two days on the British coast which still continue and some damage to shipping is expected.
The authorities have detained the steamship which was to have sailed to-day with a number of emigrants for Canada, because it is now too late in the season for their departure.
Sidney Waterloo elected Lord Mayor of London.

London, Sept. 28.
The health of the Ex-Empress Carlotta is improving.

Madrid, Sept. 28.
The Carlist rebellion with 600 men, is besieging Prigorta, within Province of Corona.

Rome, Sept. 28.
The International Peace Congress in session at Lignano, this week, adjourned yesterday.

Garibaldi, in a letter to the Congress denounces Thiers and his policy towards Italy in tones of great severity. He also alludes to the settlement of the Alabama controversy and heartily approving of arbitration.

London, Sept. 27.
The Austrian Archduke Albrecht, reported dead, is recovering.

New York, Sept. 28.
The cases of Tweed Mayor Hall and others, came up yesterday; but argument, on motion to remove them to Court of Oyer and Terminer, was postponed until next Friday.

A fire at Cleveland, Ohio, last night, destroyed property valued at \$150,000.
Gold 115 3/4.

The propeller "Dalhousie," from Montreal for Chicago, with pig iron and merchandise was burned Thursday on Niagara River. Crew saved. She was owned by the Welland Railway Company.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.
Cabinet meetings are held daily. The question of the Pacific Railway is said to be under consideration among other things.

The Montreal "Daily News" suspends publication to-morrow.
The accounts received of the harvest are very encouraging.

Banks are less rigid now in discounting, and rates are somewhat lower.
Great quantities of rain have fallen.

London, Sept. 29.
It is reported that Sir Roundell Palmer has accepted the Lord Chancellorship in place of Lord Hatherly, who resigns.

Advices from Belize, British Honduras, state that Indians recently raided on the City of Belize, and a British man of war and troops have been despatched there.

London, Sept. 30.
The ship "Nazerene" was wrecked off Fernby, Lancashire, during the late heavy gale. All on board were drowned.

Many reports of other disasters of a less severe character have been received.
St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.
Negotiations between the Holy See, and Russia proceeding satisfactorily.

New York, Sept. 30.
There was a furious gale during Saturday and Sunday on Lake Ontario, doing considerable damage to steamers and rafts.

Two sons of Wallace Gupit, one son of Nelson Gupit, and a son of Capt. Wm. Mulmon, were drowned near Eastport, Me., on Friday night by the upsetting of a boat.
Gold 137 3/4.

THE TURF.

Dutchmans Famous Time Beaten.
At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, occurred the event of the season in racing annals. The Association had offered a purse of \$1250 to the winning horse in a three mile heat with \$1000 added to the horse beating the celebrated Dutchman's time of 7 3/4, made thirty years ago. Hardly any one supposed the feat would be accomplished, and the betting was ten to one in favor of time. But Hantress by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer trotted the three miles easily in 7 1/4, beating Dutchman's time 1 1/4 seconds, and coming up the home stretch on the last mile with a rush, and not appearing to be at all distressed at the termination of the race. What makes the performance more remarkable is that Hantress went to harness while Dutchman was ridden by the celebrated Hiram Woodruff.

The following is the time in detail. First quarter 36 1/2 seconds; one half mile, 1:13; three fourths 1:51 1/2; mile, 2:28 1/2; mile and quarter, 3:05 1/2; mile and three quarters, 4:17 1/2; two miles 4:44 1/2; two and a half miles 6:06 1/2; two and three quarters miles 6:45; three miles 7:21 1/2.

THE BUDDHISTS.—The Calcutta correspondent of the "Times" writes:—Some time ago I drew the attention of your readers to a grand design of Sir Arthur Phayre to utilize the monastic (Buddhist) schools in Burma, as the basis of his scheme of national education. Sir A. Phayre's time as ruler came to an end, and his successors have seen insuperable difficulties where he saw only certain success. It was not pleasant, for one thing, for a Christian people to utilize Buddhist educational machinery. Besides the Buddhist teachers were monks, with the oldest possible notions of geography, astronomy, &c.

The enlightened ruler to whom I have referred had every reason to believe that on the old

education a new one could be engrafted, and it would have been so engrafted, if he had remained in Burma. I refer to the subject to notice an extraordinary fact that has just appeared in the Administration Report for this year. Of the male Burmese prisoners 80 per cent. read and write, and one-third of the whole read and write well. While Englishmen even in England, were wrangling about whether church or chapel should have the greater part in a boy, these Buddhist priests were covering Burma with a network of knowledge; a poor man, gifted with learning and little else, sitting down among the iads of a village day by day and giving them at least the key to all knowledge. And here we are even yet doubting whether we shall use the machinery ready to our hands in Burma. Unhappily, few of the women convicts could read or write.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 2, 1872.

THE LATE ELECTION.—The "Head Quarters" alluding to Mr. Brown's return, stated that Mr. Brown "unequivocally expressed his disapproval of many of the details of the present School Law, which he believes can be so amended as to satisfactorily accomplish the object sought." What Mr. Brown did say was, "he was in favor of free, unsectarian schools, and opposed to denominational grants." The same paper also says that Mr. Brown "would not pledge himself either to support or oppose the present Government." He distinctly declared himself "favorable to the present Government; would support them in their general policy; and was of opinion that the local Ministry had done more for emigration than its predecessors." It won't answer to attribute language to Mr. Brown, now that he is elected, which he did not utter. He will be no tame follower of any man, or Government, nor, as he said, a "mere voting machine;" he is well informed upon the state of the country, its resources and trade, and will, we believe, establish a reputation of being a clear thinker, able debater, and independent representative;—he will satisfy his many friends, and agreeably disappoint his opponents. Although the youngest member of the House, he will take rank among its ablest speakers.

CHANGE OF TRAINS.—It will be noticed on reference to our advertising column, that only three trains a week leave St. Andrews for the upper country. This will necessitate a change in the Postal Department Contract with the Railway; and for the present, we must return to the Mail Stage, for our daily news from abroad. No mails were received at the Post Office here from St. John, from Saturday evening until Wednesday. This, besides being so great injury to the Daily papers, is a very great inconvenience to merchants and others. It is to be hoped an immediate remedy will be applied.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION will hold their Annual Meeting on Thursday, the 10th inst., when the Silver Challenge Cup and other prizes will be competed for.

PAPER MADE FROM WOOD.—Dr. M. R. FLETCHER, of Boston, has succeeded in making paper; specimens of the paper have been handed us. It is cheap and well adapted for printing posters, placards, &c., and also for paper hangings. The printing paper is made of 75 per cent. of wood pulp, sweepings 15 per cent., old papers 10 per cent. The wood paper hangings is manufactured from 60 per cent. wood pulp, 30 per cent. mixed rags and paper, and 10 per cent. Kentucky bagging; both papers answer for writing purposes. We are pleased to learn that our old friend, the Doctor, has formed a company, who are manufacturing the paper, for which there is a great demand from its adaptability and cheapness, for the purposes named. Its texture is smooth and the paper is well sized and tough.

We have blue books,—"Returns from the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada," and a "Report of the Indian Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces," containing a Map of the Province of Manitoba, and portions of the North West Territories. We will refer to this report in another issue.

The "Canadian Illustrated News" we are pleased to notice is being liberally patronized here. Its illustrations are principally of views in the Dominion. Its accomplished artist in the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Russell, has furnished many sketches of places in New Brunswick, and will shortly give some fine views of places around St. Andrews, and other parts of the County. All that can afford, should take the "C. I. News."

WET WEATHER.—The late heavy rains have done considerable damage to the grain; in several localities oats and buckwheat are lying in swarth, and are much damaged. On low ground potatoes are almost all rotted. The constant rain from Monday evening until this morning has added to the injury already done to the growing crops; on the high lands, however, the loss will not be so great.

The "Daily News" states that a very malignant disease, which baffles the skill of physicians, is prevailing in Cambridge, Queens Co. Whole families of young persons have died, and the disease is spreading. It is said to have been contracted from the remains of a young man who died in St. John, of Diphtheria, last summer, and whose body was removed to his home in Queens County, and the coffin opened against the advice

of physicians, to see the remains. The family knew the disease was infectious.

AWFUL MURDER.—It is reported in the "News," that Capt. Mahoney, of the ship "Lizzie Fennell," murdered his wife and child, in a drunken fit, at Callos, on the 30th August.

Stopping the Trains Again.

To the Editor of the Standard.
Sir:—When any change is made which affects the public, it is due to the people that some explanation should be given. Notice has been given by the Manager, in hand bills, that on and after Monday, Sept. 30, Up Trains will leave St. Andrews, at 9.15 a.m., on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday for Woodstock and Houlton; and Down Trains will leave Woodstock and Houlton on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday for St. Andrews; but St. Stephen is still to have DAILY Trains each way with the above places. Is this only the beginning of the end? and is St. Andrews to be again in a few weeks without ANY TRAIN, as it was left some two years ago?
An answer to these queries is respectfully sought by the public.
Yours, &c.

ENQUIRER.
[NOTE.—Were our correspondent to enquire of the Manager, he would, perhaps, give his reasons for running only three trains a week. Several persons have made similar enquiries of us, and we referred them to him.—[Ed. Standard.]

Coal and Iron in England.

Whoever may be to blame, the colliers or the colliery owners, or whether the fact is an inevitable incident of trade, the price of coal has now reached a height so preposterous that it pays foreigners, who were but lately our customers for that article, to import it into these islands. On Tuesday the steamer "City of Ghent" unloaded forty tons of coal, and sixty tons of patent fuel, at Grimsby at 4s. per ton below the English price. The importation of a hundred ship-loads of coal would have scarcely more importance than that of this small parcel; the significance of the fact lies in the check which it may be presumed will now be given to exportation. Nobody will regret that, under the present circumstances, the export of coal should be greatly diminished; and it may be hoped that the manufacturers of iron will be facilitated by every reduction of the amount of coal sent to foreign countries. At some of our recent railway meetings the announcement has been made that for standard lines, the companies are resorting to the use of imported fuel. It is worthy of notice that all the chairmen of railways who adverted to the subject expressed a confident belief in the early reduction of the price of English coal; although no one expects that the commodity will become as comparatively cheap as it was six months ago. Referring to one of the causes of the dearness of coal, the chairman of the London and Northwestern Railway told the shareholders yesterday that "the other day he was shocked to see that the iron and steel which were now in use at their works at Cleve were foreign. These strikes had opened up new sources of supply and competition, which otherwise might have remained long unexplored, but which once opened would never again be closed."—[London News.]

IMMENSE WHEAT FARMS.—There are three wheat farms in the St. John valley with acres respectively of 35,000, 23,000, and 17,000 acres. On the largest of these farms the wheat crop this year is reputed to be equal to an average of 40 bushels to an acre, the yield running up on some parts of the farm to 60 bushels. The product of this farm for the past year is 1,400,000 bushels. The boundary on the one side of this farm is about seventeen miles long. At the season of ploughing, ten four horse teams were attached to ten gang ploughs, each having four ploughs—or forty horses with as many ploughs were started at the same time, the teams following in close succession. Lunch or dinner was served at a midway station, and supper at the terminus of the field, seventeen miles distant from the starting point. The teams returned on the following day. The wheat in this immense field was cut with twenty reapers, and we believe has now all been threshed and put in sacks. It would require over forty ships of medium size to transport the wheat raised on this farm to a foreign market. Even the sacks required would make a large hole in the surplus money of most farmers. We have not the figures touching the product of the other two farms; but presume that the average is not much below that of the first. There are thousands of tons of wheat which cannot be taken out of the valley this season, and must remain over as dead capital; or, what is nearly as undesirable, will only command advances at heavy rates of interest.—[San Francisco Bulletin.]

BOGUS GREENBACKS.—Counterfeit American Bills to a large amount have been put in circulation in this place. They are so well executed as to be very difficult of detection. We have already heard of several persons who have been seriously victimized by this bogus money, and it is to be feared that it has been operated in very extensive degree. We have been shown several hundred dollars of these Bills, all of which have the appearance of being much worn. The public cannot be too much on their guard against this fraudulent money.—[Yarmouth Herald.]

WHITE BLUEBERRIES.—A few days ago we received a lot of what is called "white blueberries," which were gathered by Miss Julia Meuse and Miss Vitaline Doucet, of Tuskett Lakes. In taste they were precisely like blueberries, and about the same size. They are the first of the kind we have ever seen, and are said to be a great curiosity.—[Yarmouth Herald.]

—Sir John A. Macdonald will not be able to

proceed, as intended, to England to be sworn in as a member of Her Majesty's Imperial Privy Council. The absence of Sir George deves upon Sir John a double share of responsibility and labour.

—The Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe visited Glasgow on the 27th and received from the municipality the freedom of the city. In returning thanks for the honor, Mr. Lowe alluded to the result of the Geneva Arbitration. He expressed the opinion that the Americans have come out of the struggle very much irritated. But England's object was not to gain legal triumph. She acted therefore, not as a litigant, but as a friend. The money, he declared, should be paid without a murmur or delay.

—At Lieutenant Governor Howland's Grand Ball in Toronto, last week, the Governor General was, it is said, "conspicuous among the votaries of the mazy waltz or gliding galop." His Excellency seems to have the faculty of doing enthusiastically whatever he undertakes.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The October number of "Harper's Magazine" is a rich treasury of illustrated and miscellaneous reading. It contains contributions from Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, Emilio Castelar, Miss Thackeray, Bayard Taylor, Justin McCarthy, R. H. Stoddard, Richard Henry Dana, Junius Hongi Browne, Colonel T. B. Thorpe, the "Old Stager," G. W. Curtis, Spencer F. Baird, and other writers less widely known.

The reproduction of Richard Henry Dana's celebrated poem, "The Buccaneer," originally published for readers of the last generation, but now scarcely accessible to general readers, was a happy conception. Not only does it place before a million of readers one of the most remarkable productions of our early literary era, but does so in connection with nine effective illustrations by Sir Eytinge, Jr., Charles Parsons, and Elbert Foster.

"Down the Danube"—a beautiful illustrated paper—by Junius Henri Browne, gives us very graphic pictures of the scenery, and the population along the banks of that river, which, to use the author's words, is "much larger than the Volga, the Vistula, or the Dnieper, and has every advantage of scenery—possessing the soft charm and quiet loveliness of the Moselle, with more than the bold outline of the Elbe, added to the beauty and the grandeur of the Rhine." This paper will be concluded in the November Number.

Mrs. M. D. Brine is the author of "Fishing—May and I," a charming little poem, accompanied by a very beautiful engraving. "October's Song" is a very sweet and timely idyll by Constance F. Woolson; and Bayard Taylor gives us a third improvisation.

The five editorial Departments are well filled, and the Drawer comes to us this month with the added charm of illustrations.

SUMMARY.

A VALUABLE RELIC.—A San Francisco despatch says: "Some months ago a young man, evidently far gone in consumption, arrived here from the East, took rooms in a retired boarding house, was very reticent about his affairs, but said he came here for his health. He died a few days since. Funeral expenses absorbed all the ready money left by him; but among his effects was found a diamond mounted sword, bearing the inscription: 'To our well beloved and faithful subject, Col. Allen McDowell, in recognition of distinguished services to William IV.' With the sword were two letters—one directed to Peter McDowell, son of Captain Geo. McDowell, formerly of Mira River, Nova Scotia, evidently supposed by the writer to be in California, requesting him to take charge of the heirloom and cover part with it. The sword is in the charge of the Chief of Police. Its value is at least \$1,000."

INTERESTING BUT DANGEROUS MAMMA AND BABIES.—Dr. Shortt writes to a Madrid contemporary as follows:—Allow me to record a most interesting occurrence that took place in my house on the night of the 20th ultimo. A Russell's viper (Daboia elegans) that I have had for some seven weeks, being the same that I exhibited at the recent lectures at the Medical College on the 24th June last and following days, measuring three and half feet in length, has produced thirty nine young. Each little one measures eight and a half inches in length, and one out of these, about six hours old, in an experiment, killed a young partridge weighing nine and a half pounds in ten seconds. This proves how very prolific these deadly snakes are, and when the young are put together they will exceed the mother nearly eight times in length. I am glad to add that mamma and babies are doing nicely.

ROYAL PRESENTS.—The "Madras Standard" gives some information relative to some presents made by the Queen to his Majesty of Siam, and by his Majesty of Siam to the Emperor of Austria. The former were, as despatched from London, a jewelled scimitar, a collection of atlases and geographical works, a coloured picture of the Royal Family of England, a clock with a revolving globe dial, a supply of stationery stamped with the King's arms, a pair of pistols silver mounted, and some books, but when received at Bangkok the books, paper, and picture were spoilt with sea water, the pistols were gone out of their holsters, and the clock was broken. Finally, the scimitar, there being some confusion in the matter, was returned. Not long afterwards his Majesty sent to Austria a number of Or-

ders of the White Elephant, some set with diamonds, for the Ministers of State, in commemoration of the Treaty of Commerce lately agreed upon. In transit many of the Orders were stolen.

MILWAUKEE.—The heaviest rain storm ever known in this vicinity commenced night before last 22d, and continued until noon next day. Streets and cellars were flooded, and considerable damage was done. Several barns in the country were struck by lightning and consumed. A young man and girl and two men were killed by lightning. The lightning was continuous during the storm.

An American paper puts the question:— "What sort of 'Temperance men' do they have in England?" It is reported that Thomas Hughes M. P., attempting to address his constituents at Frome recently, was so constantly interrupted by the 'Temperance' men, who are bitterly opposed to him, that the meeting was finally broken up in disorder and the police cleared the hall.

SENTENCED.—Whalen, the Halifax watch thief, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, or to the City Prison for six months.

—The autumn tariff of the Grand Trunk Railway makes the rates from Toronto to Halifax 95 cents for flour and 48 cents for grain; to St. John 90 cents for flour; 45 for grain.

DIED.—On the 26th inst. Herbert, aged 13 months, youngest son of Mr. Howard Hannah.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.

Sept. 20, Schr. Linda, Peacock, Eastport, ballast.
23, Daisy, Sprague, Boston, ballast.
Alma, Wadell, Boston, do.
Matilda, Simson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.
Anselmo, Costa, Boston, ballast.
Franklin, Coule, Newport, do.
Egusa, Pemberton, McQuoid, Boston, gen. cargo.
Harris, McQuoid, Boston, ballast.
Julia, Cinch, Maloney, Boston, ballast.
24, N. Noyes, Holmes, Peacock, hides, R. Ross.
27, Linda, Peacock, Eastport, ballast.
28, Matilda, Simson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.

CLEARED.
Sept. 19, Schr. Annie, Simpson, St. John, ballast.

23, Linda, Peacock, Eastport, old iron.
Greta, Stinson, Sydney, ballast.
Franklin, Costa, Calais, do.
25, Emma Pemberton, McQuoid, St. George, ballast.
26, N. Noyes, Holmes, Lepranx, ballast.
27, Linda, Peacock, Eastport, old iron.
Alma, Hume, Joggins, ballast.

The barque "Hesperus," Captain Wraycott, of St. Andrews, N. B., from Providence, R. I., for Pictou, put into Newport last Monday morning, and her captain went ashore and made complaint to the custom house authorities that his crew were mutinous, and had refused duty. An officer was immediately despatched to the vessel, and he had the crew drawn in line, and asked each if he were willing to do duty. They answered "yes." One of the seamen, however, who was the ring-leader and the cause of the disturbance, was taken on shore by the officer and lodged in jail. He will be tried before the United States Commissioner.

Assessor's Notice.

THE undersigned Assessors of Rates for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, hereby give notice, that they have this day received a Warrant of the General Sessions of the said County, requiring them to assess the sum of three hundred and eighty three dollars and forty cents, (\$383 40/100) under the Provisions of "An Act to authorize the town of St. Andrews to aid the St. Andrews Hotel Company," upon that part of the Parish of St. Andrews which lies to the Southward of a line running parallel with the south side of Harriet Street, in the town of St. Andrews, extending from the Harbour of St. Andrews Eastwardly to the shore of Passamaquoddy Bay. Every person liable to be assessed by virtue of the said warrant, may within thirty days after publication of this notice, furnish the Assessors with a written Statement on oath of his real Estate in the above assessed part of the said Parish, and his personal Estate and income; specifying therein the value of the real estate and the amount of his income and personal estate, deducting from his personal estate the just debts he owes, and such person shall be rated accordingly.

Dated the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D., 1872.
ROBERT GLENN, } Assessors of Rates.
WILLIAM HIDEOUT, }
ROBERT DENSMORE, }

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby Given, that the following Non-Real Estate Property in the Parish of St. George, has been assessed as under for the year 1872, and unless the amount, together with the cost of advertising &c., is paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law:—
Benjamin Hanson Property \$5.40.
RONALD CAMPBELL,
St. George, Sept. 28, 1872 Collector.

Notice.

OFFICE SCHOOL TRUSTEES,
St. Andrews, Sept. 24, 1872.
LIMITED number of girls, properly qualified, will be admitted as pupils at the Grammar School on and after the first of October next.
CHAS. O'NEIL,
Secretary.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available