



SUMPTION,
is remedy offered to the public, a specialty of over forty years, and when used, seldom fails to effect a speedy relief and cure of all

COMPLAINTS.
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EASANT TO TASTE.
is remedy offered to the public, a specialty of over forty years, and when used, seldom fails to effect a speedy relief and cure of all

W. FOWLE & SON,
is remedy offered to the public, a specialty of over forty years, and when used, seldom fails to effect a speedy relief and cure of all

SEWING MACHINES.
is remedy offered to the public, a specialty of over forty years, and when used, seldom fails to effect a speedy relief and cure of all

JAMES STOOPE,
is remedy offered to the public, a specialty of over forty years, and when used, seldom fails to effect a speedy relief and cure of all

The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, AUG. 10, 1870.

Vol 37

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Will hold a Ploughing Match on Tuesday, the 11th October next, at 10 50 A. M., in a field of Edward Pheasant, Esq., near St. Andrews; and the Annual Cattle Show & Fair of the Society will take place the following day, Wednesday, 12th October, in the society's Field, at the Bay Side at 11 A. M., when the following Premiums will be offered subject to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned:

On Ploughing Match,		Roots.	
1. To be performed with Horses.	Prizes 1st 2nd 3rd	Celery 1 doz heads	50; 25c
2. To be performed with Oxen.	\$4; 3; 2	Carrots 1 bushel	\$1; 50c
3. To be performed with either Horses or Oxen open to all competitors under 25 years of age.	4; 3; 2	Potatoes—Carters or Jackson Whites 1 bushel	\$1
		White Bluenoses 1 bushel	\$1
		Peach Blows	\$1
		For the two next samples unmixed \$1 each.	\$1
		Ma. gold. Wurtzel 1 bushel	1; 50c
		Parasps	1; 50c
		Squashes, best half dozen	1; 50c
		Onions, half peck	50; 25c
		Cabbage, best six heads	75; 50c
		Turnips, best doz size and weight	50; 25c
Horses.		Seeds.	
Entire Horses above 4 years old	\$3; 2; 1	Grass Seed 1 bushel	\$1; 50; 1
Brood Mares above 4 years old	3; 2; 1	Turnip Seed 10 lb	1; 50; 1
		Beet Seed 5 "	1; 50; 1
		Carrot Seed 3 "	1; 50; 1
		Clover Seed half bushel	1; 50; 1
Colts.		Cloths.	
Colts 3 years old	\$3; 2; 1	In samples not less than 15 yards	
" 2 "	2; 1; 50	Dyed Woolen Cloths, with or without	\$2; 50; 2
" 1 "	1; 50; 1	Cotton selvage	1; 50; 1
Spring	1; 25; 100	Cotton and Wool Twilled colored	1; 50c
		Cotton and Wool plain do	1; 50c
Farm Horses.		Flannel all wool	2; 1; 50
Farm Horses	\$2; 50; 100	Twilled Flannel cotton and wool	1; 50; 1
		Plain do	1; 50c
Neat Cattle.		Woolen Socks 2 pairs	50; 25c
Bulls 2 years and upwards	\$2; 1; 50	Woolen Mitts "	50; 25c
do yearling	1; 75c	Woolen Gloves "	50; 25c
Milch Cows 3 years and upwards	2; 1; 50	Dyed Woolen Yarn 3 lbs	1; 50c
do yearling	1; 50; 1	White do "	1; 50c
do calf	1; 75c	Sheep's Gray Yarn "	1; 50c
Oxen pair	2; 50; 2	Woolen Shawls	50; 25c
Steers pair 1 year	1; 25; 1	Domestic Hearth Rugs	1; 50c
do 2 "	1; 75; 150	Patchwork Quilts	1; 50c
do 3 "	2; 00; 175		
Sheep.		Butter.	
Rams under 4 years	\$2; 00; 150	In samples not less than 30 lbs	\$2; 1; 50; 1
Ewes	1; 50; 100	Honey best sample with or without	\$1; 50; 1
Ram Lambs	1; 00; 50c	Comb	1; 75; 50c
Ewe Lambs	1; 00; 50c	Pot Flowers	1; 75; 50c
Best Pen of five lambs	1; 50; 100	Best assortment of Fruits	1; 75; 50c
Swine.		Fowls.	
Boars not less than 6 months old	\$1; 50; 1	Pen of pure bred Fowls not less than	\$1; 50; 75c
		Pen of Fowls mixed not less than 6	1; 75c
		Pen of young Turkeys not less than	1; 25; 75c
Grains.			
Wheat 1 bushel	\$2; 1; 50		
Barley 1 "	1; 50; 1		
Oats 1 "	1; 50c		
Buckwheat 1 "	50c; 25c		
Indian Corn not less than 12 ears	75; 50; 25c		
Good Peas 1 bush. unskinned	1; 50; 1		
Peas 1 "	1; 50c		
Vetches 1 "	1; 50c		

REGULATIONS FOR THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

- Each competitor shall plough two ridges of land 12 feet in width, and about 15 rods in length, as staked off; the ridges to be gathered.
- The furrows to be 9 inches wide and 6 inches deep.
- The lots to be ploughed will be assigned to each competitor by lot.
- One of the horses in each team must be the property of the person entering the same and owned in this County, and the ploughmen must be inhabitants of the County.
- Each Ploughman to drive his own horses.
- Ox teams entered must be the property of person entering them, and teamsters will be allowed to act as teamsters.
- The competitors will be required to start at 11 A. M. by signal.
- The Ploughing to be finished in four hours, after which the Judges will be called in to inspect the work done; any ploughman who has not finished his work at that time, will forfeit his right to any premium.
- The Secretary will be at the field (of the situation of which due notice will be given) at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive entries from intending competitors who have not previously entered their names; all persons intending to compete must pay an entrance fee of 5s. each, unless paid up members of the Society, and no entries will be received at 10 50 A. M.

For Cattle Show.

- No entire horse to be entered for competition unless he has been advertised and used exclusively for breeding purposes during the season.
- All animals must have been the bona fide property of the person entering the same and have been kept in this County not less than six months.
- All crops, dairy produce, domestic manufactures, &c., must be the bona fide property of the person entering the same, and the growth and production of this County.
- Persons desiring to compete at the Cattle Show must hand a list of their stock or articles entered to the Secretary before 11 A. M., on the day of the Show, and if not paid up members of the Society must pay an entrance fee of 5s. each. No entries will be received after the hours above specified. Members of the Society will be allowed to pay their subscription for the current year at any time previous to the Ploughing Match.
- No person shall receive more than one Premium on the same kind of livestock nor on the same kind of any other article exhibited by him.
- Cattle and Horses competing must be provided with suitable halters, and with other stock must be placed in the field according to their respective classes and ages, and pigs must be ringed.
- No premium shall be awarded or paid on any grain, which has been subjected to any other process than the ordinary method of cleaning it.
- No stock or articles entered for competition shall be removed from the Show ground or building, until after the premium list has been read and amounts awarded.
- Any person refusing to comply with the requisition of the Committee of Arrangements will be debarred from receiving any premium.
- No Judge on any description of articles entered, to enter an article of the same kind for competition.
- Judges have the right of rejecting any or all of the articles entered, should they think them unworthy of premiums, and Judges are particularly requested to enforce this rule.
- A bushel measure has been provided for measuring grain, root crops, &c., and their relative value will be adjudged, according to the weight per bushel.

13. In future all persons receiving Premiums of this Society and who may be found to have accepted them in violation of the Society will be prosecuted by the Society to recover back the amounts received by them.

14. The Oxen and steers exhibited will be tested with reference to their working capabilities.

15. One dollar will be deducted from all parties whose prizes amount to Two dollars and upwards said dollar to be for their subscription the following year.

Refreshments will be provided in the neighborhood of the show at reasonable rates, for those who wish to attend.

The sum of \$5 00 will be appropriated to be paid in Premiums on such articles not already enumerated, as the Committee may think deserving of special notice.

A Committee of Arrangement will be appointed for Match and Show.

The following Section of the Liquor Law will be enforced:—

"25. No liquors shall be sold in any booth or shed, or in any place whatever where any public meeting or gathering of people may take place, or within one mile of the same, unless the meeting or gathering be in a City or Town, under the penalty of five pounds for every offence in every case of sale."

JOHN S. MAGEE.
St. Andrews, Aug. 6. 1870. Secy

The Commencement of the Rideau Canal.

In 1827 Col. By passed up to commence the Rideau Canal. This costly work made no small stir on the hitherto quiet Ottawa. The embryo town, bearing the Colonel's name, grew apace. The construction and trade of the canal, the fast settling of the surrounding country, and the increasing extent of the lumber trade, united to push Hystown rapidly forward.

An interesting incident connected with the first flight of locks ascending from Ottawa, is the fact that the renowned Sir John Franklin laid the foundation stone. Sir John, happening to pass on one of his overland trips northward, was assigned the honor. Lady Franklin, when in Ottawa in 1861, was shown the stone her lamented husband had laid so long before.

During the progress of the canal, the demand for farm produce was great, and prices ranged high. The settlers along the river felt the benefit. Clearance improved rapidly, settlers came in fast; and those previously located improved in circumstances. The blessings of a day school was added to the Sabbath school. A church, re-erected and additions watched over by Mr. Edwards, was exerting a beneficial influence on the whole community.

The necessity for manual labor on the part of Mr. Edwards, being lessened, he devoted his time more fully to ministerial work. Not having been hitherto formally designated to the charge of a church, he was, in 1831, ordained. About that time an Act was passed in Upper Canada, to enable other than Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers to marry—Mr. Edwards took advantage of the law, and supplied a want long felt. Previously, candidates for wedlock had to make long journeys or content themselves with the services of a magistrate.

Many amusing anecdotes might be told of the doings of some J. P.s, in early days, in the back woods, both in their style of tying matrimonial knots, and administering justice. Nice points of law were not studied; in fact some of their workshops were a law unto themselves. One of these, an old officer, who had served under Wellington and loved dispatch, would put a notice on a Saturday, stating, "This is the first, second and third time of calling," and marry the couple on the following Monday. Any case in the whole calendar, civil or criminal, he would take hold of, breaches of promise, or cases of debt, just as readily as branches of the peace.—New Dominion Monthly for August.

A Night of Terror.

The town of Dauphin, Pa., is not a pleasant place of abode for timid people during the prevalence of thunder storms. It is located at the base of a mountain eight hundred feet high and eight miles from Harrisburg. In fact the town is walled in mountains. Frequently the atmospheric phenomena in this gorge are wonderful to behold. Recently three distinct thunders were heard seemingly directly over the town. The electricity kept up an almost continual play, while the thunderous reverberations were almost deafening, and quite continuous. The lightning darted along the railroad, and the telegraph wires gave out a multitude of sparks like those from a forge. The mountains were lit up by the wild flashes, and frequently large rocks were displaced by the powerful fluid, and with a loud noise rolled down into the river. A barn was struck five times, although provided with lightning rods. As may well be supposed, the inhabitants were terribly alarmed while the storm lasted, and sleep closed few eyelids during the night.

Although several dwelling houses were struck, no one was injured except a little girl, who was killed by a flash of lightning.

PHILOMEN WRIGHT.

Mr. Wright's spirit of enterprise was something remarkable. As early as 1797 he began his explorations in Canada. He made several visits of exploration, and carefully examined both sides of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, from Quebec to Hull. In 1799 a thorough view of the land, front and rear, at the latter place, proving satisfactory, he decided there to make a settlement.

On the second day of February, 1800, Mr. Wright left his native town, Woburn, Massachusetts, bound for his new home in Canada. His company consisted of five families, including his own, 25 hired men, 14 horses and 8 oxen. Seven sleighs carried the human freight, besides tools and provisions required for the enterprise. This little army moved forward, and in eight days reached Montreal. After a short stay there, they proceeded westward, lodging at night with the habitants, till they reached the foot of the Long Sault. Here they were obliged to cut their way through the bush to the Head. The depth of the snow rendered the task more difficult, and at night they had to camp as best they could. In due time the Head was reached, after which the rest of the journey was performed on the ice of the river, the river banks only for camping purposes. On the 7th of March, the courageous little band arrived in Hull, and took possession of their future home by felling the first tree, in which all who could use the axe took part. Mr. Wright made rapid strides in clearing and building. Land was cleared yearly by the hundred acres. In farming his success was remarkable. In 1813 he harvested three thousand bushels of wheat, then worth three dollars per bushel; the cost of this crop was only \$2 000. Threshing the produce of one acre, he found the yield forty bushels. Mr. Wright built mills, manufactured lumber, cultivated flax, and aimed to build up a place which he then imagined might rival Montreal. He was the first to take timber down the Ottawa to Quebec, in doing which he had to feel his way in descending the Long Sault, and in exploring the unused waters of the North Channel, which he successfully did.—From "Scenes in the Life of a Canadian Pioneer," in New Dominion Monthly for August.

PRIMITIVE BOOKKEEPING.—The Macon Telegraph relates the following:—

We have just been handed an African butter and milk account for a month, on a slip of paper as narrow and as long as our pencil. Long marks, we are told, mean quarts of milk, and short ones, in the same line, mean pounds of butter. The account shall be squared, and a receipt be taken by throwing the bill into the stove. This kind of accounting puts us in mind of the Tar River merchant's bookkeeping. We dare say some of our readers can call the man's name, for the story is a true one. Tar River did a heavy mercantile business for that country—he was rich—he kept his own books, but could neither read nor write. His manner was to put the outlines of the debtor's face at the top of the ledger, and underneath were pen pictures of the articles purchased, or where that was impossible, some cabalistic sign which the maker understood.

One day there was a disputed account. Purchaser was charged with a cheese, which he denied buying. "What should I want with a cheese, when we make more at home than we can eat?" It was a poser, and Tar River could only insist in reply upon the accuracy of his books. "If there's anything I do value myself upon, it is the accuracy of my books." "Impossible," says debtor. "It must be so," says Tar River; "now think over what you have had of me." "Well, I have had a saddle, trace chains, hoes, axes, and a grindstone." "Good heavens," says Tar River, "it is possible that in charging that grindstone I forgot to make a hole in the middle and so took it for a cheese?" He can hardly credit such an error in his books!

A writer in a scientific monthly makes the following remarkable statement:—

"It is in the hand of every mother to produce talent and genius in her children; but she must forever discard the silly, absurd, and criminal practice of baby-tossing, baby-dragging, baby exhibitions, and parrot teaching, and not attempt to improve nature's laws. There is doubtless a modicum of truth in this, since it is well established that judicious education or training can do much toward making a strong and well balanced mind out of ordinary organizations, as well as that noxious drugs or abuse of nature's laws may ruin the finest ones mentally and physically. But to say that talent and genius may be produced, either is a very careless use of language, or else argues a limited knowledge of physiology. Genius is always largely a direct inheritance, and great talent must have always had a more than usually perfect brain to build upon."

—Over ten thousand emigrants arrived at New York last week.

The Rural World tells a story of a man who found a swarm of bees hanging upon a bush, three miles from home. Not relishing the idea of losing so fine a chance of increasing his apiary, he conceived the plan of putting them in his shirt, which he took off, tied up the sleeves and the collar, and shook the bees from the bush, and started home with them. In walking home, he had to hold the bees in the shirt, at a distance from his body to prevent their stinging him. He succeeded in getting the bees home, and lived them in an empty barrel, where they provided him lots of honey.

[From the Chicago Times]

Adolescence to the Front.

There is another point which Europe, or rather France and Prussia can get information on if they will only attentively listen to the suggestions of our radical newspapers. A good many of them are warning these semi-civilized peoples against trusting their destinies to the leadership of old age.

Here is old Molke who is 80; and Van Roon who is 67; and Edwin Charles Haus Mantouff who is over 60. On the French side there is Vaillant who is 80; Changarnier who is 77; Montauban who is 74; Forey who is 70; and McMahon, Croubet, and Bazaine, who are all antidilettantes to the tune of something like 60.

Our radical journals observe this, and do place it. They cite our own war, and show conclusively that it was youth and not senility that led the national hosts to victory. Will France and Prussia listen and take warning?

Let them look over the deeds of our illustrious leaders, and observe how much youth improved the composite merits of our strategy. There is the boy Butler for instance. Here is where one finds the benefits of youth when associated with a good cause, and an eye upon congress. See this young man's glorious record! Compare the time he spent at Belvoir with that of any quarter horse. Suppose Butler had been octogenarian—he wouldn't have made one half as good time in getting off the battlefield. Recall his services south of the James river. Youth gave him a flexibility that permitted his being bolted, whereas, had he been an old man, his stiffened joints would have cracked in the operation.

And there is the infantile Banks, whose campaign on the banks of the river made the banks redder than the reddest of rivers. Suppose, in place of being a boy, he had been an aged man, like Marshal McMahon—where would have been the record of achievements which now gleam so conspicuously on the pages of our history!

Look at the performance of the youth Ulysses. Is it possible that any played out veterans like Croubet would ever have achieved Belmont, Shiloh, Holly Springs; or that he would have risen to the rank of an inventor, and given the world the secret of low, by the employment of four men to do what one man could conquer by hammering, attrition, or the sublime movement known as the cat's tail maneuver?

We had youth on our side, and that is why we won so easily. It only took us five years to thrash a people of whom—according to radicalism—not more than one half—the negroes, were friendly to our cause. How long does one suppose it would take the vieux montaches of France to accomplish what we did? It was youth that led us to combat whose nature is so wonderful that all future generations will study it with astonishment. What people led by graybeards could have ever conquered a nation one-fifth their number, in five years, and at an expense of only five billions of dollars, and a million and a half of lives?

If France, especially, doesn't take warning, and kick out Bazaine and the others, to make room for strategy in pinafores, then will the lessons of our war be of no avail. Let them see what disasters constantly attended such old men as Fote, Farragut, and Thomas, whom we were foolish enough to intrust with command. Let them notice what everlasting blunders were perpetrated by Lee, who commanded the rebel armies of the Potomac.

Youth is the thing, after all. We beg Europe to study our radical military journals, and learn this important fact. If France wishes the Rhinish frontier, it can be accomplished only by such energy and élan as are found in the veins of adolescence. If Prussia wishes to succeed in her attempt to put a collar of steel, as Thiers expresses it, on France, the task can only be done by boys. At least, such is the assurance of American radical journals.

Miss A. what is your opinion of the weather? I think it tends to clear, and I wish some folks would follow the weather's example too. Mr. B. seized his hat, and he has been seen in that street since.

He who blackens others does not whiten himself.

When may a smith be said to commit a felony? When he forges.

The groves and woods are the musical academy of the singing birds.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

British Colonies must rely on themselves.

A DECISIVE PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 4. The Prussian victory at Weissenburg was decisive. The troops engaged were the regiments of the 5th and 11th Army Corps, and the 2d Army Corps of Bavaria, led by the Crown Prince in person. The French force consisted of General Douay's division of Marshal McMahon's corps. Weissenburg and Gers Hill, in the rear of that town, were carried at the point of the bayonet, after an obstinate resistance.

The General who commanded the French, in the absence of General Douay, was killed, with two officers of his staff.

The French entrenchment, one piece of artillery, 500 wounded prisoners, including many horses, fell into the hands of the Prussians. On the German side, Gen. Kirchbach was wounded, and the Grenadier Guard suffered severely.

LONDON, Aug. 4. A despatch from New-

WAR NEWS.

The Globe on undoubted authority, says that a great battle, in which many troops were engaged, began yesterday, but was interrupted by darkness and was resumed early this morning, when victory was declared for the French. Similar rumors are current in Paris, effecting the Doune.

The conflict between McMahon and the Crown Prince of Prussia, already mentioned as apparently the commencement of the struggle.

LONDON, Aug. 6th—9.30 p.m.—The following dispatch has just been received here:

WURTZBURG, via Berlin, Aug. 6.—The Prince Royal has defeated Marshal McMahon.

Berlin, Aug. 6th via London, 10.30 p.m. The Prince Royal telegraphs the following:

Bulletin from the field of battle:—A victorious battle has been fought near Wurtz. McMahon was totally beaten by the larger portion of my command. The French retired upon Bittel.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, PRINCE ROYAL, Field of battle near Wurtz, 4.30 p.m. Catebruche, Aug. 6.

A forward movement of the right of the Prussian army from Treves and Saar Louis commenced yesterday.

The Prussians captured Sierck and vigorously attacked Thionville in overwhelming numbers. After some resistance the French threw away their arms and took flight.

At the same time yesterday the army commanded by the Crown Prince moved in the direction of Bittel, the advance of French forces making but slight resistance.

To-day there was a general advance of the whole German line.

King William has joined the army. Upwards of 2,000 prisoners have been forwarded to Frankfurt.

The position of the main body of the French army is at present unknown.

The French forces are supposed to be concentrated at Metz.

McMahon's forces are supposed to have fallen back from Bittel, and Hagmann towards Metz and Nancy.

SAARBRUCK, 7 p.m. The town of Saarbruck has just been retaken by the Prussian army Corps, under command of Gen. Steinmetz.

Aug. 7—4 a.m.—The Prince Royal reports as follows:

In the battle in which we defeated McMahon whose Corps had been reinforced by divisions from the Corps of Folly and Courbet, we have taken two eagles, six mitrailleurs, and at least 4,000 prisoners. Gen. Buge was wounded. The loss was great on both sides.

Berlin, Aug. 6. The French Emperor has withdrawn his entire line and is concentrating his troops for the defence of Paris, his losses have been enormous.

King William sends the following despatch to the Queen of Prussia: "Good news. A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for his mercy. We captured 4,000 prisoners, thirty guns, two standards and six mitrailleurs. McMahon during the fight was heavily reinforced from the main army. The contest was very severe and lasted from eleven in the morning till nine at night, when the French retreated leaving the field to us. Our losses were heavy."

Metz, Aug. 6. Marshal McMahon has lost the battle. Gen. Frossard, on the Saar, has been obliged to retire; his retreat was effected in good order. A line can be re-established.

Signed NAPOLEON. My communications have been interrupted with Marshal McMahon. I am going to place myself in the centre of the position.

Signed NAPOLEON. New York, Aug. 8. Gold opened at 119½.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

THE CITY DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE!

PARIS, Aug. 8. The city at this hour is in a state of intense excitement prevailing during the night and early this morning has quieted down.

The city has been declared in a state of siege, and extraordinary guard resumed upon its defences.

A special telegram states that Marshal McMahon telegraphs that his corps suffered loss in the battle at Worth than has been supposed.

Washington, Aug. 8.

Despatches from Minister Washburne at Paris fully confirm the press despatches of the defeat of McMahon and the rapid retirement of the entire French line, and that the excitement in Paris was even greater than public despatches indicate.

New York, Aug. 8. Flour 5 a 10 cents lower.

The plumpness and disposition to take on flesh imparted by Follows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, is due solely to its strengthening influence on the nervous system. It creates a healthy action on all the organs of the body necessary to existence, assisting nature in building up and developing to the fullest extent, the human frame, and enabling the body to perform its functions with vigor. It is safe and reliable, and its use may be discontinued at any time without prejudice to the health or any unpleasant effect.

An exchange says: "Some idea of the terribly destructive effects of war upon commercial enterprises may be gleaned from the fact that in one branch—securities—the depreciation in value has been absolutely enormous. In English consols and foreign stocks the value declined between July 4th and July 12th, to the extent of £76,296,000 and in British railways to the amount of £10,000,000. About £15,000,000 may be added for German, Dutch, Austrian and Belgian stocks. Thus in one single week the stock markets of five European Powers felt the influence of the war to the enormous extent of over one hundred millions of pounds sterling."

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, AUG. 10, 1870.

The following article on the position of affairs in Europe, and the probable result of the war now carried on between France and Prussia, we transfer to our columns from the "Transcript."

It points in true colors the danger of the peace at any price policy. The Manchester school of politicians, whose influence in the Cabinet and Parliament, has led to several injurious political changes.

It is difficult to conceive two nations equally roused to an intense pitch of excitement and clamouring for war, suddenly forgetting their wrath and combining to despoil weaker neighbors. The peace loving portions of mankind who are anxiously looking out for bloody battles and appalling butcheries little profess unbounded disgust at the idea of France gobbling up Belgium, and Prussia subjecting Holland to the like process. They expected France and Prussia to slaughter half a million of men and then return exhausted. They see no immorality in sanguinary combats in which thousands kill each other with needle guns and chase-pots, but the peaceful annexation of territories they deem an outrage incapable of excuse.

Why English statesmen should be so punctilious about treaties after allowing the Danes to be crushed is to say the least very inconsistent. No one can study the events of the last few years without reaching the conviction that, had Lord Palmerston interposed when asked by France to prevent the seizure of Holstein and Schleswig, the battle of Sedan could not have occurred, and there would not have been any cause for present complications.

It never entered the minds of English statesmen, when they resolved on a policy of isolation, and declared that England would not again meddle in European conflicts, that the two great military Powers might instead of fighting prefer to join their armies and dictate to the continent. The loss of Belgium would be a national calamity, because it would give France an accession of naval ports in dangerous proximity to the English coast, and in the same way the acquisition of Holland and the Dutch trade would elevate Prussia into a great sea power.

We learn that Mr. Whyte, principal of the Superior School in this Town, has been urged to accept the mastership of the Kent County Grammar School, and that he left here yesterday to visit and "view the situation" before accepting the position. While his numerous friends here are pleased at his merited appointment, still they will regret his removal from St. Andrews, where he has given entire satisfaction, as a competent and popular school teacher.

WHEAT CROP.—Speculators have been industriously circulating that the wheat crop in the United States will fall short one third of the average, in consequence of the long continuance of dry weather; but from California and other wheat growing states the papers state that there will be heavy crops, and they pride themselves upon the fact: expressing the unworthy desire—"to realize large prices in the event of a general foreign war."

Indian corn will be an abundant yield, so that it is probable the prices of flour and meal will not be as high as they have been for the past month.

THE MAGAZINES.—During the past few days, we have received several of the Magazines for August. First there is:

STEWART'S QUARTERLY, an excellent number, filled with choice, ably written, and instructive original papers.

THE NEW DOMINION, with its interesting historical sketches, and tales, extracts from some of them may be seen on the outside page.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for the present month, the best and first of American periodicals, with its numerous illustrations.

WOODS' HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE for the present month, contains several instructive articles in its various departments.

THE EUROPEAN WAR despatches by Cable,

give accounts of battles fought between the French and Prussians, and that the contest is assuming larger proportions. How far the telegrams are reliable it is not easy to determine. That Napoleon has recklessly commenced this bloodshed, is admitted on all hands, he may find when it is over that he has lost a throne which he obtained by bloodshed, and which he held by military power alone.

It is apparent from the despatches that victory rested with the Prussians, and that the French sustained a most disastrous defeat.

The latest intelligence gives an account of the great battle fought; Napoleon's army was forced to retreat and according to the official bulletins is demoralized. The appeals from Paris for aid, and the City being declared in a state of siege by the Emperor's proclamation, give some idea of the extent of the disaster to the French arms. The French left and right were driven back even to Metz.

From Maine papers we learn that the European and North American Railway will be completed, and the cars running by August 1871. There will then be a continuous line of Railway from Halifax to San Francisco.

CONCERT.—Miss Jeanie Watson the celebrated Scottish singer, will give one of her pleasing entertainments on Friday evening, in the Masonic Hall. Miss Watson's rendering of Scotch songs, is not surpassed nor equalled by any one this side of the Atlantic, and has been lauded by the Press wherever she has sung. The pianist, Mr. Hardy, is reported a rapid and brilliant executionist on the piano.

The Maine papers caution the public against—"two mean, rascally sneaks" who travel and sell "Prize Candy," contracting bills, and leaving them unpaid. Their names are Sidney Vane and G. W. Boul. Look out for them.

THE PIC NIC at Chamcook to day promises to be well attended. Every arrangement has been made to make it an enjoyable, and we trust a successful affair.

The "Mitrailleur."

The "New York Tribune" cannot endure the thought that French scientific men should outstrip Americans in the field of invention. It insists that the "mitrailleur" is but a cast-off idea of the American mind, that this destructive weapon of war was discovered by a countryman, offered to the Washington executive and considered as worthless. It says that some of the machines were taken down to the army of the Potomac, while it was on the peninsula under McClellan and experiments were then made with them, but it was decided that they were "not available" for field service against the enemy. We were in hopes that they had been rejected on Christian grounds, as being monstrous and unnatural devices for destroying human life, that the same objections would have been raised against their use, which the Russian Government urged against employing explosive rifle bullets. The "mitrailleur" in Napoleon's "drift barrel battery," as Capt. Cole's new ship "Captain" differs from the original turret ship.

The "mitrailleur" has undergone repeated trials on one occasion it cut down every stalk of a field of grain, and another, where it was tried on 300 condemned horses, it killed them all in a few minutes. During the Indian mutiny the penetrating power of the new rifle was ascertained by fastening a number of the mutineers in a line. It was found that the ball traversed the bodies of six men. Had the "mitrailleur" been known such experiments would have been needless. The Prussians walked down the unfortunate Danes and Austrians with their needle gun. It was like pot shooting at turkeys,—nothing could resist their fire. They killed their opponents at 1000 yards, while the luckless Austrians could make no use of the bayonet; and their old style flint locks were only effective at close quarters. The Prussians intend to use explosive rifle balls, though even Russia despises the weapon barbarous. They cannot therefore object to the "Mitrailleur," however much they suffer from its operations. [Montreal Transcript.]

Defalcation in the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Halifax "Colonist" of Saturday, contains the following:—

That a serious defalcation in the accounts of the late Cashier of this Bank has been brought to light, admits now of no doubt. Rumor states the amount at somewhere between £50,000 and £60,000 of which about £30,000 is said to be met by the property handed over to the Bank by the Cashier, thus leaving the total amount of the deficiency about £20,000, which is we believe exactly the amount of the rest which has been added to the capital of the Bank out of its earnings. Should this prove to be correct, the paid up capital of the Bank, £150,000 would be intact. And as under the charter, the shareholders are liable for double the amount of their shares—and are a wealthy body—there is an additional fund amounting to £150,000 more to meet the liabilities of the Bank, which in case of necessity may be called in. The holders of notes and depositors have therefore no cause whatever for distrust. Indeed, we may judge of the opinion of capitalists of the value of the stock by the public sale yesterday, when after a spirited competition shares, of which the par value is £50, sold for £63 10s. and

£64. A thorough investigation of this unfortunate occurrence will doubtless take place, and the result be submitted to the shareholders at an early day.

ITEMS.

—Chicago is said to be growing faster in debt than in population! It is not unlike another country within hail.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No. 6 vol. 2, among its illustrations has views of the Grand Falls, St. John, the Red River Expedition, the Formal Abdication of Queen Isabella of Spain, the Seguenary River and other places.

—Frank Giles, Esq. C. F., of London, arrived at St. John on Saturday evening from Halifax.

—Geo. McSorley, Esq., has been appointed United States Vice Consul at the port of St. George vice Geo. Barker, Esq., resigned. We congratulate Mr. McSorley on his appointment.

—At Bangkok, lately, the Consul General of Portugal was bathing in the river Menam, when he accidentally touched an electric eel, sank and was drowned.

AMNESTY OF RIEL.—Though this amnesty is denied in some quarters, the belief in it gains ground. It is understood that Dr. Tache and the Rev. Mr. R. Cho, got a promise from some influential members of the Privy Council that the British Government would be asked to pardon the murderer of Scott. It is alleged that this has been done. In consequence of this belief it is stated that a large number of men belonging to the Queen's Own and 10th Royal Volunteers of Toronto have sent in their uniforms. [Fel.]

A resolution authorizing the treasury to guarantee a loan of £1,100,000 for the defence of Canada passed the British House of Commons a week or two ago. Afterward a Bill was brought in founded on the resolution adopted. Mr. Stanstead, in moving this resolution, said that it was to enable the Government to redeem a pledge given as long ago as 1865.

Efforts are being made to get Gen. O'Neill and the other imprisoned Fenians released. For this purpose a mass meeting was to have been held in St. Louis. Many persons of prominence in New York, including members of Congress, are assisting in their endeavors to procure their release by President Grant.

The first case in this State of death resulting from the use of jute switches, which has come to our knowledge, happened to a young lady in West Waterville last week. The unfortunate girl had been showing signs of disease for some time, and complained of her head. She gradually grew worse and became so sick that she could not leave her bed. Dr. Holmes was called, and suspecting the trouble examined her head with a microscope. He found it literally alive with vermin. All remedies failed and the girl died. At the autopsy, the skull was found perforated by these insects and the brain eaten away. The young lady was employed in the shirt factory in that town. —Portland Advertiser.

PARIS, Aug. 4.

The diplomatic circle of M. Gramont on disarmament, refuting the statements of Bismarck, terminates thus: "If Europe is to remain armed, if a million of men are on the eve of the shock of battle, it cannot be denied that the responsibility is Prussia's as she repudiated all ideas of disarmament when we caused a proposal to be made and began by giving the example. Her conduct is explained by the fact that at that hour, when France confidently reduced her military contingent, the Cabinet at Berlin was secretly organizing the candidature of a Prussian Prince for the throne of Spain, so provocative of mischief. Whatever the casualties the Federal Council may invent, we fear not that he has the right to be believed. The conscience of Europe and history will say that Prussia sought this war by inflicting upon France, provocations with the development of her political institutions, an outrage that no nation could accept without incurring contempt."

BERLIN, Aug. 4.

The Prussian Government furnishes the following account of the affair at Saarbruck: "The feeble garrison held Saarbruck until the French deployed and advanced in three columns. The Prussians then retired to a position north of the town to observe the enemy. In spite of the free use by the French of the mitrailleurs, artillery and Chassepots our losses are only two officers and seventy men. The loss of the French appeared to be more serious. Our troops were admirably cool."

The "Gaulois" says that the Emperor will issue a decree, making the "Marselles" henceforth the national air of France. During the fight at Saarbruck it was played by the bands.

LONDON, Aug. 4. It is rumored that Count de Garmontie Force had arrived in London as a special messenger from M. Grammont to assure the Government that France will respect the neutrality of Belgium, and that he has met with a cool reception.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Otway Under Foreign Secretary, stated in reply that the negotiations for the settlement of the Brazilian claims were progressing, and objected to the production of old treaties with other powers for the settlement of Continental affairs, declaring that the modern policy of the British Government was non-interference therein.

Kings, the Austrian Vice Consul at Cux haven, has been arrested as a French spy.

German officers believe that the Prussians will bring into the field a gun superior to Napoleon's pet artillery, and that the French mitrailleurs will find their match.

Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balm combines both tonic and expectorant powers in a high degree. By the former term its ability

to prevent weakness is understood, and by the latter its capability to cast off all noxious matter. With this remedy at hand, no invalid need be at fault to keep himself or herself free from the many pulmonary disorders to which they are subject during our long and inclement winter. Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, &c., can be successfully treated by taking this Balm.

Many impurities enter the human body during the summer, from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, which often taint the air and render water noxious. The good qualities displayed by Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-bilious pills, in searching out and expelling all pernicious particles from the system, constitutes them the best medicine for averting Indigestion, Bilious attacks, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, and all the various affections of the alimentary canal constantly recurring in our variable climate.

Sprains, Stiffness of the Joints, &c., of the most formidable character have been cured by Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. Rheumatic Pains which have proved incurable by any other liniment, have yielded under the stimulating powers of this excellent Liniment. The power of this remedy enables it to cope with all external pains, and to cure, at least to relieve, myriads of Rheumatism.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders are now extensively used, and, as far as we can learn, with universal satisfaction.

At her father's residence, on the 1st inst. Mary Isabella, wife of Mr. Joseph (Junior) of New York, and second daughter of Mr. John Townshend.

New York, Aug. 3, arrd.—Ulrica, Maloney, St. George.

Boston, Aug. 6, arrd.—Schr Albert, Maloney, St. Andrews.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Inspector of Post Offices, and marked for Mail Service, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, 10th AUGUST, for the conveyance of Mails, on a per week each way, by

ST. ANDREWS

AND GRAND MANA

for the term of four years from the next.

The route pursued in the conveyance of Mails, will be:—From calling at Fairhair on Deer Island, Campo Bello, and thence to the Island of Grandmanana.

The conveyance to be made by and commodious passenger vessel power and capacity to perform the hours, including a reasonable depot of arrival for exchange of Mails.

The vessel employed in the service to the approval of the Post Office, and the agreement at any time in regular of a few years, giving interest, in his opinion, to the contractor three months intention so to do.

It is to be clearly and distinctly persons tendering for the above will not receive any further sum from the Government for the performance, beyond that stipulated in the paid by the P. O. Department.

Printed forms of Tender and Contract, at the Post Office, St. A. man, or at the office of the Superintendent, who will not bind the lowest or any tender.

JOHN M. Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, July 26th, 1870.

NEW STEAMER "CITY OF ST. J."

CHANGE OF DUE ON and after Tuesday, 10th July, and until 1st August, the "City of St. John" will at Reed's Point on every TUESDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, touching at, and of making a trip from Tuesday to Thursday fare of \$3.50. Return Ticket Freight received at Stea Reed's Point, by the Agent, with tendance.

J. R. St. John, July 1, 1870.

EIGHT PER CENT IN GOLD

Free From U. S. Gov. THE BALANCE OF THE \$1,500.00 OF THE ST. JOSE AND DENVER RAILROAD CO.

These are a 20-year issued only upon a simple eight per cent. interest, from 15th August, and 15th Feb London, or Frankfurt, these bonds are in denominated \$500, coupons or registered, absolute and only mortgage including all description of Equipments. This road is the largest portion of which is carefully operated in the rail trains, the earnings of which the interest liabilities on this \$1,500.00

Has already been expended Stock Subscriptions and De pany are entirely free from (unjustly recommended them, and lets, maps, and all information Price 97½ and secured into W. P. COB No. 34

No. 49

Government Ho Tuesday, 21st

FRESH HIS EXCELLENCY THE

