

Telegraphic News.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15. In the consistory at Rome, on the 2nd inst., two new Roman Catholic Bishops for Ottawa and Sherbrooke respectively were appointed. The names have not transpired.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14. A fire this morning destroyed a number of dwelling houses on Alexander street. Fourteen families are left homeless. Loss \$15,000.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17. The contract for western section of Canada Pacific Railway telegraph has been awarded to Mr. Bernard of British Columbia, the proprietor of Bernard's Express.

Mr. Robertson, Provincial Treasurer, has left Montreal, and will arrive in Quebec a week from to-day. On his arrival it is believed that Mr. Ouimet will resign and recommend the Lieut. Governor to send for Mr. Chauveau.

Stellarton, N. S., Aug. 17. The bodies of Potts and Jackson who were killed by the chain breaking while descending the Ford Pit, Albion Mines, on Saturday, were found dreadfully mutilated. They had fallen nearly 900 feet.

London, Aug. 17. On Saturday 50,000 miners assembled on Durham race course, addressed by Lindalgh, Macdonald and Lloyd Jones.

There was an immense Home Rule demonstration at Glasgow, yesterday. The procession was a mile in length, and 20,000 persons attended the mass meeting.

An equally extensive meeting was held in Dunganon.

New York, Aug. 17. The north side of the public square in Canton, Miss., was burned on Saturday. Loss, \$180,000.

Business, generally, is very quiet, and indications active. Fall trading promising.

A house in Montreal fell, Saturday, burying four workmen.

Gold 109 3/4.

The London correspondent of the Tribune writes that a report has suddenly gained currency that the long expected crisis has occurred in the financial affairs of the Prince of Wales, and that the Ministry have made up their minds to propose to the House of Commons next session to pay his debts.

The sum named is £540,000 sterling, nearly three millions and a half of our money, and four times the sum voted in 1877 to appraise the creditors of that pattern of royalty who afterward became George IV. It greatly exceeds any estimate ever before heard of what was likely to be wanted, and is so large as to be almost incredible.

BAZAIN'S ESCAPE.—The following particulars of the escape of Bazaine from prison on the Isle of St. Marguerite are received:

The apartments occupied by Marshal Bazaine upon a terrace which was built upon a lofty and precipitous cliff overhanging the sea. A sentry was posted upon the terrace with orders to watch the prison every moment.

During Sunday evening the Marshal shall walked upon the terrace with Col. Villetie, his aide de camp. At ten he retired as usual, apparently to sleep, but before daybreak he had effected his escape.

He must have crossed the terrace in the dead of night, and eluding the sentinel, gained the edge of the precipice; thence by means of a knotted rope he descended to the sea. He evaded the sentry during his descent, and tore his hands, as the rope was found stained with blood in several places. Under the cliff in a hired boat, were Bazaine's wife and cousin.

They received him as he reached the water, and Madame taking the oars herself rowed directly to a strange steamer, which had been lying off the island since the previous evening. They reached the vessel in safety, were taken on board, and the steamer then put to sea. It is thought they have landed at Geneva, as the steamer proceeded in that direction.

The first news of the affair came to Grasse, the nearest place on the coast, and the magistrates of the town immediately sent officers in every direction in search of the fugitive.

There was great commotion in Marseille when the facts became known. An investigation was opened. Col. Villetie, who was walking with the Marshal on the evening of his escape, was discovered there and imprisoned. The commandant of St. Marguerite was placed under arrest, and Gen. Lewal has gone to the island to investigate affairs.

It is believed in Paris that the rope found on the cliff was suspended there to mislead the authorities as to the manner of Bazaine's escape, which was effected in some other way through the connivance of the guards.

Letters just received in Boston from missionaries of the American Board of Coesarea present an appalling picture of the suffering from the prevailing famine. In a region nearly as large as New England, embracing ancient Galatia and Cappadocia, in consequence of a drought, last season, cutting off the grain crop, followed by an unusually long and severe winter, supplies of all kinds for man and domestic animals were in many places wholly exhausted. Flocks and herds have been greatly reduced or wholly destroyed. Men, women and children, fleeing from their homes, have perished by the roadside and sometimes in the streets of the cities to which they fled for food.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD SCHOONER.—Mr. Andrew Robinson of Gloucester, September 8, 1790, constructed a vessel, which he masted and rigged in the same manner as schooners are at this day. On her going off the stocks and passing into the water, a bystander cried out, "Oh, how she schooners." Robinson in stantly replied, "a schooner let her be." From that time vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by the name of schooners. So we find

the origin of schooner, in a volume entitled Cyclopedia of Anecdotes.

The important intelligence came from London Wednesday that the great powers of Europe have united in an agreement to recognize the present government of Spain. This arrangement could have been effected by no one except Bismarck, and his success shows the power he wields in Europe. By it he has succeeded in dealing another heavy blow to his enemies, the old Catholics, by striking at Don Carlos, in whose success they had hoped much.

The N. Y. World says: "If anybody desires to know what it is to experience the lowest depth of human disgust, let him look over and find in each that infernal head line, 'Beccer-Tillon.'"

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, AUG 17, 1874.

Fires.

St. Andrews, which has been comparatively exempt from fires for some years, has unfortunately been visited this summer by the destructive element, and in some instances grave suspicions exist that the fires were the work of incendiaries.

Early on Sunday morning an attempt was made to fire the Dry Goods establishment of Messrs. O'Neil & Turner, but was discovered in time by the watchman, who fired at the incendiary, but missed him.

On Monday morning between twelve and one o'clock, the inhabitants of the town were awakened from their slumbers by the ringing of the bell and the appalling cry of "fire," which was seen issuing from the barn on the premises of the late Dr. MacStay.

The fire companies with their usual promptness were early at the scene of conflagration, and worked with a will, aided by the populace, but the fire had made such headway, that the barn with its contents, about six tons of hay, were consumed. We learn that there was no insurance. Loss \$200.

Again, about half-past three another alarm was given, at the southern end of the town. The large store on Ross' wharf, next the Steamboat landing, was on fire; in the building was stored two hundred tons of screwed hay, some packages of molasses, a suit of vessels and other articles; and on the wharf, and each side of the store were millions of railway ties piled ready for shipment; two vessels the "Nettie" and the "Albert," lying at the wharf, were in imminent danger, but were moved to another wharf in good time, a few minutes later and they would have been grounded. Notwithstanding the efforts of the fire companies, the store with its contents were consumed, and a quantity of the ties were destroyed. Mr. Ross had a small insurance of \$1200 on his store, his loss therefore is heavy; we have not learned whether the hay was insured or not, as the parties who stored it reside in Portland, Me.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—We notice occasionally complaints with reference to the state of the great roads and bridges, for which it is probable there are good grounds; but when the Commissioner of Public Works has no funds at his disposal nor the power to raise them, it is not surprising that the necessary repairs are left until there are means in the Provincial chest. It is easy to point out these defects, but not so easy to remedy them. The Commissioner will no doubt order the work done without delay.

THE PICNIC held by the Roman Catholics of this place yesterday on the old Wye farm, in rear of the town, was a most successful and pleasant affair. Large numbers of persons came from St. Stephen, Calais, St. George and Eastport by steamers and carriages, and also from Woodstock by train, accompanied by the Band. On arrival the St. Andrews Band met the visitors and played up to the 'Pic Nic grounds, which were nicely arranged. Flags were floating in the breeze, Japanese swings and aerial cars were erected, and various other amusements for both old and young, all of whom appeared to enjoy themselves; the Bands enlivening the scene by a choice selection of music. The dinner and tea was gotten up in superior style, and everyone was highly pleased. To add to the numerous attractions the day was very fine; and we are informed that the gross receipts amounted to upwards of \$700. Time will not permit of an extended notice in this day's issue, but we heard several express the desire that similar Pic Nics should be held annually.

A meeting of the Magistrates and other inhabitants of the Town was held last evening, when a large number of persons were sworn in Special Constables, and a volunteer watch organized to patrol the streets during the night. The first watch was held last night, and will be supplemented each following night.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—Some workmen, while engaged in laying water pipes in Caledonia, Italy, recently encountered a large flat stone. On raising this, a bed of mason work was revealed, in which was placed a stone sarcophagus covered with a marble lid. Within the receptacle were the remains of a human skeleton, some portions of which were yet perfect. Beside the body lay a sword, lance, helmet, spears, a gold clasp and ring, a piece of very beautiful gold tissue, and a flask of water, which was still remarkably clean. The removal of clay from the bottom of the grave brought out the letters CIVIS—from which archaeologists have decided that the remains are those of Gnaeus, Duke of the Lombard Marches of Friuli, who fell in battle in 611, while repelling an invasion of the Avars.

The Rev. F. O'NEIL, of New Jersey, is on a visit to his relatives here.

The Western Locust Plague.

The following is a description of the recent locust plague which produced such widespread destruction of the Western grain fields. An estimate of the damage done to the harvests of Iowa and Minnesota during the present year places the value of the vegetation destroyed for the former State at \$2,000,000, and for the latter at \$3,000,000. It is also said that about 4,000 people in both States will require help to the total extent of some \$800,000.

The present belief is that the locusts originate in the great prairie, and when fully developed and able to use their wings, become carried off by the wind. Their instinct compels them to alight upon the first fields of young crop encountered, which they speedily strip of every leaf. If they remain long enough to deposit eggs, the following year will see the plague repeated with even greater severity. Professor Hamiston, of Worthington, Minn., who has studied the habits of the insects with care describes the process of egg laying as follows:

The tail of the female locust consists of a hard, bony, cone-shaped substance, capable of being thrust into the ground from one half an inch to as much in depth. Just above this on the body of the insect, and attached to it, is the egg cell. The grass upper is able to pierce its conical shaped tail down into the ground, and to leave it there with the cell containing the eggs. The warm sun in the spring causes the eggs to hatch, and the first insect covered with millions of young grass-hoppers, not as large as a kernel of wheat, just when the tender shoots of grain begin to show themselves above the ground.

A correspondent of the N. Y. "Tribune," writing from Minnesota, states that many farmers knew last fall that their land was full of these locusts' eggs, and anticipated that unless they could be destroyed, the crops would be greatly injured this year. Professor Hamiston and others conceived the idea of plowing deep and thus covering the eggs with a layer of earth so thick as to, in some cases, prevent the hatching. Much of the land in which these eggs were deposited was the prairie which had just been broken, this being only the second year that a crop has been raised there. Some of the farmers "back set" the land in the fall—that is, turned the soil back again and covered it with a thin layer of earth. In one of Professor Hamiston's wheat fields, a part has been sown in this way, while part has been sown among the locusts' eggs. The contrast is wonderful. The part had been "back set" will yield at least four times as much to the acre as the other. The young locusts that hatched on the field appeared later and in much smaller numbers. In fact, had the matured locusts let it alone, it would have yielded more than an average crop of wheat. The theory is that turning the eggs well under prevents many of them from hatching, and delays those that do hatch so long that the crop has a chance to get a good start.

The locusts generally begin to fly each day between 10 a. m. and noon, and alight about 4 p. m. If they alight in a wheat or oat field, they are generally so thick that there are from three to ten locusts on every stalk of grain. In the cornfields they actually cover the corn that is three or four feet high, and in many cases bend it down to the ground with their weight. Neither flax, potatoes, garden vegetables, nor any other crops escape.

Excitement a Disease of Society.

In a recent conversation with a German friend upon the state of modern society, he made the following very forcible remark: "Excitement is disease. Man does not need it. He ought not to have it. What a healthy mind most craves is placidity; to do its work in perfect calm, without any stimulus except that afforded by perfect bodily health. Mind and body healthy, each will give all the stimulus the other needs without resort to artificial means." There is so much meaning in what he said that it will bear considerable amplification.

Mental depression and physical debility are alike disastrous in their effects; alike breed a feeble appetite for more, an appetite that will not be appeased except by deeper and deeper draughts, which finally ruin body, mind, and soul.

The taste for mental excitement now prevalent, through all classes of society, is strongly evinced in the theatrical performances, the prominent literature of the times, the morbid taste for sensational displays, involving danger to human life, the detailed accounts of crimes and executions demanded of the press by the public, and the general personal unfitness to be observed when people having nothing in particular to do. Few people, comparatively, can sit down and content themselves in quiet thought. A philosophical work would reduce them to the last stages of mental exhaustion. A discussion upon any solid topic is infinitely wearying. Their mental notions are, so to speak, shaky and uncertain till they have had their intellectual frog.

This state of things is so wide spread that we are justified in calling it a disease of modern society. Its symptoms are exotic suicides, speculative manias, gambling, embezzlement, and crimes of a more heinous type. What is the remedy? That is a question easily asked but terribly hard to answer. Religion, legislative enactments, social philosophy—all seem powerless to effect a cure. We are sometimes disposed to think that the only way is to let the disease run its course, like small pox, producing its unsightly eruption, until the poison eliminates itself from the body politic. Society, as at present organized, may die of the disease, or peradventure it may survive to enjoy better health afterwards.

The social science conventions do not seem to get at the root of the matter at all. They persist in isolating single symptoms, and looking upon them as the disease itself. One member will tell you that the inordinate love of wealth is the matter, taking for a text the familiar but utterly false maxim, "the love of money is the root of all evil," and propose to enact laws that shall prohibit the accumulation of giant fortunes. Another assigns the evils of society to drunkenness, and so on.—These things are results, not causes.

We do not profess ability to prescribe a cure for the universal malady of the age. It will require the sober study of philosophers for years to come; but of one thing we feel very certain, namely: that all systems of ethics which place faith in the material nature of mankind, only substitute one form of excitement for another, without even approximating a cure.

The LeSoir states that Bazaine had given his parole not to leave the island, precautions were consequently relaxed. The sentry was withdrawn from the terrace at five o'clock every morning, it being considered unnecessary to keep him there after daylight. Two soldiers of the garrison swore that they saw the Marshal on the terrace at 5:30 a. m. Monday.

A lion's cage on a car en route to Saratoga struck a bridge near Ballston, N. Y., on the 11th inst., breaking it and setting the animal at liberty. It dashed through a field, returned, and jumped on a car containing horses and attempted to seize them through the slats. A calf was killed and thrown into a freight car, when the lion jumped after it and was caught.

Admiral Cochrane with the entire British Pacific Squadron has been ordered to San Jose, Guatemala, to demand reparation for the flooding of Consul Magee.

A Berlin dispatch says disastrous floods have occurred in the upper Scinder. Several towns have been washed away.

Men of Literary Genius.

Tasso's conversation was neither gay nor brilliant. Dante was either taciturn or satirical. Butler was sullen or biting. Gray seldom talked or smiled. Hogarth and Smith were very absent-minded in company. Milton was very unsocial, and even irritable when pressed into conversation. Kirwin, though copious and eloquent in public addresses, was meagre and dull in colloquial discourse. Virgil was heavy in conversation. La Fontaine appeared heavy, coarse and stupid; he could not speak and describe what he had just seen; but then he was the model of poetry. Chaucer's silence was more agreeable than his conversation. Dryden's conversation was slow and dull, his humor satiric and reserved. Corneille, in conversation, was so insipid that he never failed in wearing; he did not even speak correctly that language of which he was such a master. But Johnson used to sit silent in company, and sink his wine and his humors. Souther was stiff, sedate and wrapped up in asceticism. Addison was good company with his intimate friends, but in mixed company he preserved his dignity by a stiff and reserved silence. Fox in conversation never flagged; his animation and variety were insupportable. Dr. Bentley was lugubrious, so was Mr. Grotius. Goldsmith "spoke like an angel and talked like poor Poll." Burke was entertaining, enthusiastic and interesting in conversation. Curran was a convivial deity. Leigh Hunt was "like a pleasant stream," in conversation. Carlyle doubts, objects, and constantly demurs.—[The Interviewer.]

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ELECTION COURT.—The Court was opened to-day by His Honor Chief Justice Ritchie. The necessary steps required to be taken to enable the Petitioners to withdraw their Petition not having been completed, the Chief Justice adjourned the Court to the 3rd Tuesday in January next. We regret that the late hour at which the Court was opened prevented our giving even a synopsis of His Honor's able speech. It is not probable that any further proceedings will be taken.

At the Rochester races, G. Adsmith Maid made her mile in 2:14, thus beating her previous best time of 2:15. This is the most extraordinary time on record.

The participation of certain officers of the United States service in the movements of the Japanese government against the inhabitants of the Island of Formosa is likely to cause some embarrassment to the U. S. government and that of China. The latter claims to have the jurisdiction of the Island of Formosa and its people.

State detectives Pookham and Philbeck sailed from New York, Wednesday, for Ireland, with extradition papers for the return of Thomas Cahill to answer to the charge of murder of Bridget Landrean.

MARRIED.—On the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. Millin, Mr. John McCracken to Miss Emeline Hewitt, both of the Parish of St. Croix.

DIED.—At St. John, on the 15th inst., the Hon. Robert Leard: H. Esq., Q. C., in the 66th year of his age.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—Aug. 14, Linda, Evans, Eastport, ballast.

13, R. Ross, Clark, New York, 160 tons coal, R. Ross.

Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, mdza.

14, Linda, Evans, St. John, 32 tons iron.

15, Harriet, Sheehan, Portsmouth, 2750 deep. rs.

R. Ross.

18, Jane, Clark, St. Stephen, ballast.

19, Nettie, Andrews, Portsmouth, 3400 deep. rs.

R. Ross.

Ringmaster, Shure, Boston, 365 bales bay, G. L. Mann.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

MARITIME BLOCK, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Head Office, -- Halifax, N. S.

W. C. MENZIES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital, --- \$1,000,000

Subscribed and Paid U. --- \$750,000

Agencies at Amherst, Kentville, Pictou, New Glasgow, Sydney and Yarmouth.

FORBIGN AGENTS.—DOMINION OF CANADA, Canadian Bank of Commerce; Union Bank of Canada; and New York; Bank of New York, National Banking Association; BOSTON; Merchants National Bank; LONDON; England; Williams, Deacon & Co.

The Bank of Nova Scotia grants Drafts on New York, Boston, and through out the Dominion of Canada; buys and sells Sterling Exchange on all American Currency; (Circulars, Bills, etc., through out the Dominion of Canada and United States of America); grants interest on Special Deposits, and transacts a General Banking business.

The Bank's notes are redeemable in St. John, N. B. W. L. FITZGERALD, AGENT.

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Tenders for Grading.

PEMBINA BRANCH. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and referred "Pembina Branch," will be received at this office or at the office of the Lieut. Governor at Winnipeg, up to Noon of the 25th inst. For GRADING the Pembina Branch of the Pacific Railway, between the International Boundary and a point opposite the Town of Winnipeg.

Forms of tender, specification, and other information will be furnished in a few days.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Aug. 8, 1874. au 19 31

Government House, Ottawa, Saturday, 18th day of July, 1874.

LOST ON Saturday a Lady's brilliants in shape Emerald in the cement, the finder will leaving it at the August 4.

GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency.

ON the recom Minister of the Province Act 1874 and the of the Act passed 3 ty's Act, intitled "ping, and for the classification of the Shipping of Se His Excellency t with the advice of t Canada has been t point the Outpost Nova Scotia, a Poi ping, and such Port point accordingly.

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