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THE TRADE OF THE WESTERN STATES.

The Halifax Chronicle contains the following extract from a letter received from Montreal, by which it will be seen that a new source of wealth is likely to be opened up to Colonial enterprise. The Chronicle recommends the attention of the people of Nova Scotia to the subject, as it presents a boundless market for the produce of the fisheries in the far West, and a valuable carrying trade to Colonial shipping in Colonial waters. But it is evident that this Province is in a far better position to realize the full benefits of such a trade than any other, and if engaged in by our merchants will no doubt prove of great advantage to all concerned, as New Brunswick possesses resources for carrying on an extensive commerce, which, when fully known and appreciated, must place her on the pinnacle of prosperity. We would call particular attention to the subject. [New-Brunswick-er.]

"A trade is getting up in the products of our fisheries, &c., with the Western States, through our waters, and downwards in the produce of Illinois. The navigation laws interfere with American vessels now; but I can assure you the people of Chicago are fully alive to the advantage of this commerce. Whether the Navigation Laws be repealed or not, it appears to me that Colonial vessels would have, with a due degree of enterprise a share of this trade. At present they would have a monopoly. The commerce would be extensive, beyond any conception you can form from the present. Allow me to suggest to you to agitate the matter amongst your shipping and ship-building interests, that is to say, the building of a class of vessels, large enough for the voyage to England, and yet, drawing a sufficiently light draught of water for our canals. An application has lately been made from Chicago to our government, I understand, to permit the passage of such vessels, so that this scheme is no dream of mine. I am convinced that a hundred vessels of from 250 to 300 tons might be employed now if they were ready.—fish, oil, &c., would find ready sale in the west, for the trade of the Mississippi country; and wheat, flour, and Indian corn, would freight them downward. Every year this will be increasing, and as you have the greatest facilities for shipbuilding, why should you not be first in the field of enterprise?"

Affair of Honor at Fredericton.—An affair of this kind came off last Saturday at Fredericton, between a gentleman of that place, and another who formerly held a Commission in the Army, but who since his marriage has resided at the Episcopal City. The gentleman of Fredericton took a cool shot at his adversary, who deliberately fired in the air. Nobody killed—parties left the ground "satisfied." Cause of the duel, not to be mentioned.—[B.]

Runaway Schooner.—It seems that the schooner Estrich, from South Carolina, loaded with 2500 bushels corn, reached this city last week, and on Saturday the corn, as we understand, was contracted for to be delivered on Monday morning; but when Monday morning came it was found that some time during Saturday night the schooner, captain, and cargo had "vamosed" to parts or "waters" unknown, and neither have been seen or heard of since. This unusual runaway scrape, has created no little excitement among parties interested "along shore." Insurance Companies and Policemen have been on the lookout for the runaway craft, and the Telegraph has been taxed to find out her whereabouts, but as no lines extend out to sea, by which her path can be crossed, all attempts to "head her" have proved fruitless.—[New York Courier and Enquirer.]

The English Conference has appointed the Rev. Dr. Richey President of the Canadian Conference for the ensuing year; and the

Rev. Mr. Wood has been continued Superintendent of Missions.

Potatoes.—The following receipt for the preservation of Potatoes is given in the *Brussels Independence*, and is particularly interesting at this time:—"Place the potatoes whether diseased or not, in a cellar upon a bed of small coal ashes. Cover them by layers of the same coal ash. Let the last layer be from 1 to 2 feet thick; the disease will at once stop, and the potatoes, as also carrots, beet-roots and other vegetables, will keep good above a year by means of the antiseptic virtue of the coal, the low temperature of the cellar, and the non-circulation of the air. Care must be taken that the ashes of the coal or of charcoal are perfectly dry."

"SO I'M TOLD."

Beautiful maid of the tavern hair,
I'm told,
Thy blooming cheeks and brow so fair,
Large hazel eyes and graceful air,
All hearts invariably ensnare—
So I'm told.
And thou thy mental graces rare,
I'm told,
Are rich and choice beyond compare,
(And of this truth I'm well aware—
Happy is he thy lot will share—
So I'm told,
No anger can thy bosom bear,
I'm told;
Good will and cheerfulness reign there,
And thy bright face doth ever wear
A beaming smile to banish care—
So I'm told.
As moths about a candle's glare,
I'm told;
Are those fond youths who rashly dare,
'Round thee to buzz—'tis not long ere
They fall before thy brilliant flare—
So I'm told.

TEETOTALISM AND CHOLERA.

The following is copied from a temperance journal published in England called the—*Teetotal Times and Essayist*—

Against the cholera stalking forth on the Continent of Europe and before its Simoon-like breath, men are falling, and yielding up the ghost. "Russia," in particular, is experiencing its destructive ravages. From town to town this "destroying angel" is winging its flight, and by the potency of its touch, wives are made widows and children orphans. One town, we learn from the public journals, lying in the direction of its course has been passed by, not one victim having fallen, as though the Almighty had said, "touch not mine anointed." It was so, too, during the last memorable visit of the cholera. The place so highly favoured is a settlement of Moravian brethren who are remarkable for their strict sobriety and cleanliness.

Now, looking at this striking circumstance, to what rational conclusion must every physiologist come? Why, that this event is owing to the temperate habits of the inhabitants. Far be it from us to say that teetotalism will preserve a man from the attacks of cholera. But this we may boldly affirm that of three classes of persons, the drunkard, the moderate drinker, and the teetotaler the chances of escape or recovery are vastly in favour of the latter.

It may not be uninteresting if a few facts are here strung together, which were collected during the last ravages of this fearful plague, as they will tend for confirm the view I have taken. Let us commence with.

INDIA.—In the army under the command of the Marquis of Hastings, in India, consisting of eighteen thousand men, more than half of the men died in the first twelve days. The free use of intoxicating liquors in a hot climate, will assist in explaining this extraordinary mortality. On the contrary, Ramohun

Fingee, a native physician, declares that people who do not take spirits or opium, do not catch the disorder, even when they ate with those who have it.

CHINA.—According to Dr. Reiche, "the disease selected its victims from among such of the people as lived in filth and intemperance."

RUSSIA.—Mr. Huber who saw 2160 perish in twenty-five days, is one town in Russia, says "It is a most remarkable circumstance, that persons given to drink have been swept away like flies. In Tiflis, containing 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen all are dead—not one remains."

POLAND.—A physician of Warsaw says, that the disease spared all those who led regular lives, and resided in healthy situations; whereas they whose constitutions had been broken down by excess and dissipation, were invariably attacked. Out of one hundred individuals destroyed by cholera, it was proved that ninety had been addicted to the free use of ardent spirit.

FRANCE.—In Paris, of the 30,000 persons destroyed by cholera, it is said that a great portion were intemperate or profligate.

ENGLAND.—It has been computed that, five-sixths of all who have fallen in England by the disease were from the rank of the intemperate and dissolute.

AMERICA.—Dr. Rhineclapder, who visited Montreal, during the prevalence of the cholera there, in the summer of 1832, says, "that the victims of the disease are the intemperate—it invariably cuts them off." In that city, after there had been twelve hundred cases of the malady, a Montreal journal states, that "not a drunkard who had been attacked has recovered, and almost all the victims have been at least moderate drinkers."

Dr. Sewall, of Washington city, while on a visit to the cholera hospitals in the city of New-York, the same season, writes to a friend, that "of 204 cases of cholera in the Park Hospital, there were only six temperate persons, and that those had recovered, while 122 of the others when he wrote, had died, and that the facts were similar in all the other hospitals."

In Albany, the same season, cholera prevailed for several weeks, attended with severe mortality; and it is a remarkable fact, that during the whole period it is not known that more than two individuals out of the five thousand members of temperance societies, in that city, became its victims.

These are unquestionably solemn facts, which ought to convince every thinking mind that water is the natural and proper drink of man.

Lyceum and Club Debates.—These institutions, if managed on right principles, are a source of intellectual and moral improvement. But there is a radical error in the principles on which they are too generally conducted, which lead to a contention for victory rather than an inquiry for truth, so that there is more lost to the heart than there is gained to the head. I refer to the practice of taking up either side of a question, without regard to convictions of truth, or the admonitions of conscience. He who allows himself to engage in the support of what he knows to be untruth or unrighteousness, weakens his own conscience, and does violence to his own moral and religious nature. There are questions enough on which intellectual and honest men may, and do, conscientiously disagree to furnish abundant materials to practice upon. But if it should be desirable, at any time, and under any circumstances, to discuss any great moral or religious subject, concerning which honest minds cannot be found in the club or society who disagree, do not let honest minds commit themselves to the task of defending and propagating error. If Satan has no satellites among you, to do his work of destruction, let it go undone, and count nothing lost. There is a better way of improving the head than to do it at the expense of the heart.