

D STORE,
(Water Street,
Andrews.

FD A STORE at the
here he will keep for
Stock of

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for the "Travellers Accident
o," of Hartford, and already
and accident.
JIMMY YARD, from which
er for building and other pur-
transact business as an Au-
W. R. MORRIS.
4, 1871.

MAILS.

il arrangements at the Post
ews, are as follows:
ARRIVE.
West, daily by train, Sunday
in St. George, daily at 6 P. M.
m Chamcock and Boaboe
nday, Wednesday and Friday
P. M.
om Grand Manan, Campo
ello, Indian Island, Lord's Cove
nd Fairhaven, on Tuesday and
Sunday at 8.30 A. M.
Thursday and Saturday at
10 A. M.
DEPART.
Sunday excepted, 8.30 A. M.
St. George, daily, 7 A. M.
amcock and Boaboe, Monday,
Wednesday and Friday, 7 A. M.
o Grand Manan, Campo Belle,
ndian Island, Lord's Cove and
Fairhaven, Wednesday and Sa-
nday at 8.30 A. M.
Thursday and Saturday at
10.30 A. M.
ers to be forwarded by Train
8 A. M.
all hours during the day, the
a for delivery 1 hour and 20 m
re the arrival of the Train.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Post Master.
Feb 7 81

G MACHINES.

Y FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
original Weid Sewing
Machines.
ed Machines are now on sale a
where the public are invited to
for themselves.

JAMES STOOP,
Agent.

CHANGE HOTEL,
King Street.
Stephen N. B.
J. NEILL, Proprietor.

ONGOU TEA.

Trian" from London.
s & Half Cheats good Congo

J. W. STREET

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

VARII SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

[\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 33

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, AUGUST 14, 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. LOCKIE,
MANAGER, St. Stephen.
American Canning.

Some years ago, during the heat of a coffee
speculation in B. town, when every body was
holding on, waiting for the article to ad-
vance, an old merchant, keen as a razor, whose
store was packed from the first to the fourth
floor with p. time green Rio, concluded, from
which he well understood, that prices had
reached their acme. He was too old a hand
at the bellows not to know, that the moment
he, with his immense stock, began to sell off,
the alarm would be taken, and down would go
the prices. Quietly sending off a pretty stiff
invoice of the article to auction, and giving
the auctioneer a gentle hint to mind his own
business, he attended the sale and bade readi-
ly at prevailing prices for the coffee. Other
holders, who knew that he had about four
times as much on hand as they had, conclu-
ded that it was safe to do it when he did, and
so stood up manfully and bought largely.
While old Mr. —'s carmen were tumbling
his purchases into the front door of his war-
house, five times as many were carrying coffee
away from the back door. One day he failed
to appear at a coffee sale, and most of the
dealers took the alarm, and prices declined a
little. During the afternoon, a pretty large
holder, who had always been ready to buy
when he saw Mr. — willing, met him in the
street, and asked the rate of coffee.

"I don't know what it's going at to day,"
replied the old fellow, as cool and pleasant as
an ice cream.
"It declined a little this morning."
"Did it?" responded Mr. —, with what
seemed to his fellow tradesmen a strange man-
ifestation of indifference.
"Yes, certainly! Haven't you heard it be-
fore?"
"No; but I expected as much."
"Why, we shall be ruined if the prices go
down!"
"Not all, I presume," replied Mr. —, with
an unmovable countenance.
"Why, you are into it deeper than any of
us."
"Me!" exclaimed Mr. —, in well feigned
astonishment; "why, I have not a single bag
in my store!"
The next day the bubble burst, and a d. z
engraving speculators, who had been for a
month or two dreaming night and day over
their golden gains, were ruined.

An Account of the Drunken Sea.
"Nothing can exceed the beauty of the Drunken
Sea from the beach of Soberland, where you take
shipping, as far as Point Just-Enough. The clear
and smooth water is scarcely so much as rippled
by the light breeze which wafts from the shore the
fragrance of a thousand flowers. No mist ever
broods upon the water, no cloud overcasts the soft
blue sky. The glorious image of the sun by day,
the silvery face of the moon by night, are nowhere
seen to so much advantage as in the mirror of
Pleasant Bay, for so this part of the Drunken Sea
has been most appropriately named. The current
being always towards Point Just-Enough, and the
wind, if you can apply that name to the gentle
breath which no more than fills your sails, always
in the same direction, the passage is so smooth and
easy that it is not unfrequently happens that the
voyager finds himself close upon the Point almost
before he is aware that he has left Soberland.
The voyage is usually performed in boats made
out of porter hogheads, or wine pipes, or spirit
punches. It is astonishing what excellent sail-
ing boats these vessels make, when divided longi-
tudinally, and furnished with sails and oars. Riches
having the advantage everywhere, upon the
Drunken Sea as well as upon land, the boats
which are used by the rich are much more ele-
gant, easier, and commodious, although perhaps not
faster sailers, than those which are used by the
poor. Besides the fairs, there are certain tolls
payable by all persons who sail upon the Drunken
Sea. These tolls are so considerable as to form a
principal part of the revenues of some of the in-

perial governments of Soberland. Notwithstand-
ing the expense which is thus necessarily attend-
ant upon sailing on the Drunken Sea, the num-
ber of persons, rich and poor, who sail upon it,
exceeds all calculation; the rich paying the ex-
pense out of their superfluities, the poor out of
their necessities. Some, however, insist that in
the end the poor bear the whole expense, and
pay out of their necessities for the rich man's
voyage as well as their own.

The voyage to Point Just-Enough becomes more
and more agreeable the nearer you approach the
Point. The air becomes still more soft and balmy,
the blue of the sky and water still more delicious,
and even the sombre objects of Soberland, now
somewhat in the distance, seem to acquire a cer-
tain mellowness and splendor from the new me-
dium through which they are seen. In the mean-
time, a corresponding change takes place in the
passengers themselves; they experience an agree-
able sensation of warmth, commencing at the pit
of the stomach, and gradually extending from
thence over the whole body; their pulse beats
quicker and stronger; their breath acquires an
agreeable odour, not unlike that of the sea on
which they sail; their eyes become brighter and
softer, and sometimes even seem to sparkle; their
cheeks flush a little; their hands are sensibly
warmer to the touch; their looks and gestures be-
come animated; they feel increased strength and
courage, and readiness for action; their ideas suc-
ceed each other with greater rapidity and viv-
acity, and are a little less obedient to the will;
they regard themselves with more complacency,
their neighbours with more charity; gentlemen
become less solicitous about the seat of their crav-
ats; ladies, of their cuffs and collars; all be-
come less serious; less disposed to deliberate; less
inclined to prayer, or any other solemn religious
duty; less scrupulous about right and wrong;
less tight-laced; not so very sober; more gay,
good-humored, frolicsome, frivolous; more inclined
to singing, jesting, and light conversation; more
voluble, energetic, eloquent; more ready to tell
secrets, either of their own or their neighbours;
more inclined to quarrel suddenly.

All voyagers to Point Just-Enough agree in the
account which they give of their passage across
Pleasant Bay, and of the agreeable sensations ex-
perienced on approaching the Point; but they
disagree very much in their statements respecting
the Point itself: some say that it is farther off,
others that it is nearer; some that it lies more
to the north, others more to the east; many assert
that it recedes as you approach it, while some
maintain that it moves forward, and comes to meet
you before you have more than half crossed Pleas-
ant Bay.

The voyage homewards from Point Just-Enough
is much less agreeable than the voyage outwards;
the air gradually loses its balminess, and the land-
scape its brilliant colours; the current and wind,
too, although gentle, yet being against you, make
it necessary to tack, and thus render the passage
tedious. There are few who do not experience,
as they return, some diuretic effect, as well as a
slight degree of thirst, the latter of which con-
tinues after landing, and even until bedtime, un-
less removed by tea or coffee. The night's sleep
is less soft and refreshing, but at the same time
heavier than if no visit had been paid to the
Point in the day; and on awakening the next
morning, a degree of languor is experienced, and
sometimes even a little throbbing at the temples,
which symptoms, however, disappear either dur-
ing the making of the toilet, or soon after break-
fast, and are succeeded by a strong desire for another
voyage to Point Just-Enough. This desire being
gratified with as little delay as possible, the same
sensations are experienced, and the same conse-
quences ensue; and thus a habit is formed, which
increases in strength, until at last a daily visit to
Point Just-Enough comes to be considered almost
as a necessary of life.

Pleasant Bay is therefore covered from early
morning until a late hour at night with boats con-
veying passengers of all ranks and descriptions to
Point Just-Enough and back again. The inter-
course is, however, by far the greatest from dis-
tance-hour until tea-time, the evening being gen-
erally considered the most fashionable as well as the
most convenient and agreeable time for the voyage.
Some dine before they set out, but the greater
number take their dinner on board.

Tipsey Island is always full of visitors. The sen-
sations experienced on this island differ only in
degree from those which are felt at Point Just-
Enough. The pulse and heart beat a little quicker
and stronger, the eyes become brighter, the skin
hotter, the face more flushed, the voice louder, the
gestures more vehement, the conversation less
connected, the pleas rambling and incoherent.
Some dance, some sing, some swear, some fight,
all stagger about; some become loyal, others pa-
triotic, some poetical, others philosophical; all are
vehement, disinterested, magnanimous, chivalrous.
It is usual to remain several hours, and even to
pass the night upon the island. A few remain
upon it for several days together; but as it is con-

sidered discreditable to be seen upon it in the
morning, those who regard appearances usually
leave for Soberland some time before daybreak:
many fall asleep on the island, and are carried in
that state to their boats. In the morning, all
awake unrefreshed, with a parched mouth, hot
skin, red eyes, aching head, and no appetite for
breakfast, and spend the day drinking soda water
at the great fountain on the quay of Soberland,
which looks toward Pleasant Bay, and longing for
evening in order to return to Tipsey Island, or at
least as far as Point Just-Enough.

Tipsey Island is said to have been first discovered
by Noah, who planted vines upon it. It was af-
terwards sacred to Bacchus, whose temple, situated
about the middle of the island, is in a high state
of preservation. It has been visited by Alexander
the Great, and most of the illustrious men both of
ancient and modern times, the names of many of
whom are to be seen, carved with their own
hands, upon the bark of the vines. Its daily vis-
itors sing a song which runs nearly as follows:—
The sea, the sea, the Drunken Sea;
The blue, the fresh, the ever free, the ever free.
Without a mark, without a bound,
It runneth the earth's wide regions round;
It plays with the soul, it mocks the skies,
Or like a cradled monster lies,
Or like a cradled monster lies.

I'm on the sea, the Drunken Sea;
I'm where I would ever be,
With heaven above, and hell below,
And ruin where'er I go.
If a storm should come, and awake the deep,
What matter, what matter, I shall ride and sleep.
What matter, what matter, I shall ride and sleep.

I love, oh, how I love to ride, to ride
On the fierce, the foaming, madd'ning tide!
When every wild wave drowns the moon,
Or whistles swift its tempest tune;
And how on the horrors the storm doth blow,
And how on the horrors the storm doth blow,
I never was on the Sober shore,
But I loved the Drunken Sea more and more,
And backwards flew to her billowy breast,
Like a bird that seeketh its mother's nest.
And a mother she was and is to me,
For I was born, was born on the Drunken Sea,
For I was born, was born on the Drunken Sea.

I have lived since then in claim and strife,
Full fifty summers a jovial life,
With wealth to spend and a power to range,
And never have sought or sigh'd for change;
And death, whenever he comes to me,
Shall come, shall come, on the Drunken Sea,
Shall come, shall come, on the Drunken Sea.
We recommend this excellent parody on the
favorite song of "The Sea" to be sung at all public
temperance meetings.

Error of giving Infants Medicine.

Many mothers are continually administering
medicines of one kind or another, and thereby
deranging instead of promoting the healthy
operation of the infant system. Instead of
looking upon the animal economy as a me-
chanical system, and endeavoring to rectify cer-
tain conditions, and having in view of that con-
stitution, a natural tendency to rectify any
temporary aberrations under which it may suf-
fer, provided the requisite conditions of action
be fulfilled, they seem to regard it as a me-
chanical acting upon fixed principles, and re-
quire, in consequence, to be driven by some
foreign impulse in the shape of medicine.
Under this impression, they are ever on the
watch to see what they can do to keep it mov-
ing; and, altogether distrustful of the suffi-
ciency of the Creator's arrangements, they no
sooner observe a symptom than they are ready
with a remedy. Such persons never stop to
inquire what the cause is—whether it has
been, or can be, removed—or whether its re-
moval will not of itself be sufficient to restore
health. They jump at once to the fact that
disease is there, and to a remedy for that fact.
If the child is convulsed, they do not in-
quire whether the convulsions proceed from trep-
idation, indigestion, or worm; but forthwith ad-
minister a remedy to check the convulsions;
and very probably the one used is inapplicable
to the individual case; and both the disease
and the cause being in consequence left in full
operation, instead of being removed, the dan-
ger is increased.

I have no hesitation in expressing my con-
viction that a child can encounter few greater
dangers than that of being subjected to the
vigorous discipline of a medicine-giving moth-
er or nurse; and wherever a mother of a fam-
ily is observed to be ready with the use of
calomel, cordial, molasses, and other active
drugs, the chances are that one-half of her
children will be found to have passed to anoth-
er world.

Even when the child is under the care of a
professional adviser, it is by no means safe
from the risk arising from the exhibition of
heterogeneous medicines. Whenever a child

is seriously ill, there is not only great anxiety
on the part of the mother, but much sympathy
on the part of friends and neighbours, every
one of whom has her own story of what was
done with such another child in the same situ-
ation, and the great good obtained from such
and such medicines. In vain the mother may
urge that the physician has seen the patient,
and already prescribed a different course. En-
treaties are poured in with an earnestness
proportioned to the danger, just to try the
vaunted remedy without letting the doctor or
interrupting the use of his medicines. Anx-
ious for the relief of her child, the mother oft-
en yields before her bitter judgment can come
into play to prevent it, and is a short time
the child perhaps suffers from this abuse of in-
compatible or dangerous remedies, which ag-
gravates the original disease. Those who are
accustomed to a fleet before they act, would
be amazed if they were to witness the perilous
folly sometimes perpetrated in this way, and
the perfect self-complacency with which the
anticipated results are looked for from the in-
dividual doses, so matter how much they may
counteract each other.

The system of concealment from the family
physician, into which the adoption of "every
body's" advice is so apt to lead, is itself an
evil of the first magnitude. By inducing him
to ascribe effects to wrong causes, it neces-
sarily tends to mislead his judgment, and may
thus render him also unwittingly an instru-
ment of mischief. The maternal anxiety
which lies at the root of the error is highly
natural, and every sensible parent will
make allowances for its impulses, even where
they are ill directed and injurious to himself.
But the fair and proper way for the mother is,
not to act upon the suggestions of others with-
out the knowledge of the medical attendant,
but to state simply, and in an honest spirit,
that certain suggestions have been made, and
inquire whether they meet with his approba-
tion or not. If they do, they will then be
adapted by him to the necessities and pecu-
liarities of the individual case, and the different
parts of the treatment be carried on consist-
ently and safely. If, on the contrary, they
do not, the physician will have the opportu-
nity of assigning a reason for the disapproval,
and of pointing out the greater fitness of the
means already employed; and if the parent
shall not be satisfied with this explanation,
he can then, either decline further responsibil-
ity, or take care that the trial be made with as
much safety and prospect of advantage as pos-
sible. [Dr. Combe on the Management of
Infancy.

A Chinese City.

Canton is the happiest looking city I have
seen in China, and everywhere the people
seem ready for fun. Children are born in
the boats, and live all their lives in the boats,
and the mother of them often rows or skiffs
with the child strapped on her back. Upon
some of her children are tied bamboo flutes, so
that if the darling tumbles overboard it is easily
fished up and in. Then there are grand
banquet restaurants where parties go to feast, free
from the dead air of the narrow streets, and
enjoying the free air of the river. At night
the river is gay as the city, for the gates
of the city—gates by the score within the wall
gates of the city—obstruct all night locomo-
tion, while the river is open and free. I love
to see in a boat-house at night, breathe the
cool air, hear the squeaking guitar or harp of
the Chinamen, see his fire crackers, pop into
his restaurant, hear the ladies squall, and the
mothers and fathers snore. Canton is divided
by its streets into hundreds of apartments at
night, and in or over each apartment is a gate
closed at night. For order and peace every
little community within these gates is respon-
sible to the authorities, for there is no local
police. The system works well—shuts up
shops at dark, sends people to bed early, stops
all night gallies, all theatre going, all court-
ing and bickering, brings husbands home early,
and keeps him from straying at night, and
bungs into you if you do not sail straight.

An Ingenious Clock.

Droz a mechanic of Geneva, produced a
clock which excelled all others in ingenuity.
On it were seated a negro, shepherd and a
dog. When the clock struck, the shepherd
played six tunes on his flute, and the dog ap-
proached and fawned upon him. This won-
derful machine was exhibited to the king of
Spain, who was delighted with it.
"The gentleness of my dog," said Droz, "is
his last merit. If your majesty touch one of
the apples which you see in the shepherd's
basket, you will admire the animal's fidelity."
The king took an apple, and the dog flew at
his hand, barking so loudly that the king's dog,
which was in the room, began to bark also.
At this the courtiers, hastily left the room,
crossing themselves as they departed. Hav-
ing desired the Minister of Marine (the only
one who ventured to remain) to ask the negro
what o'clock it was, the minister did so, but
obtained no reply. Droz then observed that

the negro had not learned Spanish, upon which
the question was repeated in French, when
the black immediately answered him. At this
prodigy the firmness of the minister also for-
spoke him, and he retreated precipitately, de-
claring that it must be the work of superna-
tural being.

JAPANESE BREACHES OF PROMISE.—After a
Japanese lover has proven false to his vows, the
deserted maiden rises at about two o'clock in the
morning, and dons a white robe and high sandals
or clogs. Her coif is a metal tripod, in which
are thrust three lighted candles; around her neck
she hangs a mirror, which falls upon her bosom;
in her left hand she carries a small straw figure—
the effigy of her faithless lover—and in her right
she sweeps a bamboo and nail, with which she
nails it to one of the sacred trees that surround
the shrine. Then she prays for the death of the
traitor, vowing that if her petition be heard she
will herself pull out the nails which offend the god
by wounding the mystic tree. Night after night
she comes to the shrine, and each night she strikes
in two more nails, believing that every nail will
shorten her lover's life, for the goal, to save his
life, will surely strike him dead. It is a curious
illustration of the hold superstition yet has on the
Japanese mind.

BEING TAKEN UNAWARES.—A beggar who
had tried many ways for increasing his finances,
at last hit on the plan of pretending to be dumb.
A gentleman who was passing by knew the beggar
by sight, and going up to him, asked him promp-
tly, "Pray, how long have you been dumb?" The
beggar was taken unawares, and had no time to
decide on not speaking, and answered quickly,
"From my earliest youth." So, sudden or start-
ling events seem to give the mind, as it were, a
good shaking, and the truth comes out in spite of
ourselves. We often say on the sudden a thing
which, though perfectly true, may, because of its
truth, perhaps, we should keep back, if we were
at ease and not taken by surprise.

DOMESTIC USES OF BORAX.—Borax is the
cockroach exterminator yet discovered. This
troublesome insect has a great aversion to it,
and will never return where it has once been
scattered. As the salt is perfectly harmless
to human beings, it is much to be preferred
for this purpose to the poisonous substances
commonly used. Borax is also a valuable
laundry use, instead of soda. Add a handful
of it powdered to about ten gallons of boiling
water, and you need use only half the ordinary
allowance of soap. For lace, cambrics, etc.,
use an extra quantity of the powder. It will
not injure the texture of the cloth in the least.
For cleansing the hair nothing is better than
a solution of borax water. Wash afterwards
with pure water, if it leaves the hair too stiff.
Borax dissolved in water is also an excellent
dentifrice or tooth wa. h.

COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.—There is a
place in Oregon called Smoky Valley, where
the people have a curious way of cooking.
They do not have the trouble of making a fire
every morning when they wish to get break-
fast. They just walk out with their kettles,
coffee pots, and what ever else they need, and
cook them at the boiling spring. The water
seems a great deal hotter than the common
boiling water, and all they need to do to it
hang their kettles is it for a short time, and
their food is nicely cooked. They are able
even to bake it. The bread is put into a
tight sauce-pan, and lowered into the boiling
fluid for an hour or two, and then drawn up
most exquisitely baked, with but a thin rim of
the crust over it. Meat is cooked here, and
beans, which are mince's great luxury. It
takes but a minute to cook eggs, or to make
a pot of coffee or tea; but if there should be a
"slip between the cup and the lip," food would
be gone beyond recovery.

A worthy man in a town near Hartford
who labors under the unenviable name of
Pigg—unenviable, yet highly appropriate
to any descendant of Eve, the spare rib—re-
cently married a lady whose maiden name
was Young. A few days since, a child was
born to the wedded pair, and a rich uncle of
the young 'un, who, like Gilpin, "loves a tim-
ely joke," promised to heavily endow the boy
if the parents would christen him with the
maternal name. The fond but thrifty parents
consented, and the youth will hereafter be
known to his friends as "Young Pigg." If
that youth doesn't rise up and call them all
the reverse of blessed he will be a spiritless
fellow.

"I say, Higgins, I met a rich old gentle-
man, who declared he would give five hundred
dollars to see you perform Hamlet."—You
don't say so?"—Fact, I assure you, and I'm
positive he meant it.—By Jove, then, it's a
bargain I cried Higgins. "I'll play it for my
ben fit. For 'ho iah, o—'—Ah, to be sure,
I didn't tell you. Well, he's a blind man."
The greatest rigger in the world is the Mis-
sissippi, 4,100 miles long.

Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.
Higginbotham is returned for North Wellington, Ont., and for Maskinonge, Quebec. Both are Opposition.

London, Aug. 10.
Parliament was prorogued at two o'clock this afternoon. Shortly before that hour the members of Commons were summoned to the chamber of the Peers, where the speech of the Queen was read.

The first subject after the announcement of the prorogation is the controversy over the American In-rect claims, which the Queen rejoices to inform Parliament have been disposed of by the spontaneous declaration of the arbitrators entirely consistent with the views announced by her at the opening of the session.

The Canadian Parliament, having passed acts necessary to give effect to the Treaty of Washington within the Dominion, all arrangements contemplated by that instrument are now in progress, and Her Majesty reflects with satisfaction, that the subjects with which the Treaty deals, no longer offer any impediment to perfect concord between two kindred nations.

The formal notifications from France of the termination of the commercial treaty of 1860 is mentioned, together with the fact that the French Government has indicated a desire for further correspondence on the subject.

The conclusion of the extradition treaty with Germany is announced.

The Queen declares her determination to take steps for dealing more effectually with the slave trade in Africa.

The usual acknowledgments are rendered to the Commons for the ample pecuniary provision made to meet exigencies of the public service.

The Queen reviews the most important measures adopted by Parliament during the session, and recounts changes they are designed to effect and improvements which must flow from them.

Tranquility and growing prosperity in Ireland are favorably adverted to.

The Queen concludes as follows: "While I cordially congratulate you on the activity of trade and industry, I hope it will be borne in mind that periods of unusually rapid changes in prices of commodities, and in the value of labor are likewise periods, which, more than ever, call for exercise of moderation and for thought. In bidding you farewell I ask you to join with me in acknowledging the abundant mercies of Almighty God, and imploring their continuance."

The Queen will leave Windsor Castle for Balmoral on Tuesday.

Passenger fares and freight tariffs are increased in consequence of the advanced price of coal.

Portland Breakwater was today formally opened by the Prince of Wales.

New York, Aug. 10.

The steamer "Bristol," early this morning off Newport, collided with the British barque "Jessie Rogers" from Dublin with railroad iron. The barque sank, but the crew were rescued. The cargo of the barque is valued at \$75,000.

The "Bristol" landed part of her passengers at Newport and started for Fall River but leaked so badly that she had to be beached.

The passengers and crew were all saved.

The "Bristol" cost over a million dollars.

There are hopes of saving her.

Gold 115 3/4.

METEGHAN, Aug. 5, 1872.

The small pox is at Cape Cove, Clare. A young man, the son of Jacob Deveau, is now dangerously ill with it. It is what may be called the semi-confident kind. He is now in the worst of it, and by the last of this week will be out of danger if no complication takes place.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MORTALITY.—Paradoxical as it may appear, it is certain that a man's health, day life, is nearly as much in the keeping of those of whom he knows nothing as in his own. Of the three influences mainly acting on it—himself, society, and external nature—the first bears on it most intensely, the second most covertly, the last most constantly. Moral culture may teach the individual so to curb his passions and appetites, as to develop all the forces of his organization in their most beautiful scope; or his neglect may set them loose as the deadliest instruments of self-destruction. The social system acts upon us not only through its fashions and customs, but by the power of government; and an ill considered impost, indirectly affecting the food, the habitation, or the clothing of the community, shall send more to their graves than ever fell by sword or spear.

Climate is always ameliorated by civilization, that we may safely say that it forms no exception to the general fact, that all the sources enumerated as influencing life are greatly modifiable; so that, although we may not believe, with M. Quetelet, in the perfectibility of our race, we may yet be sure that all its numerous ills may be immensurably lessened. Nothing is truer than that the mortality of a kingdom is the best gauge of its happiness and prosperity. Show us a community wallowing in vice, whether from the pampering of luxury or the recklessness of poverty, and we will show you that there truly the wages of sin are death. Point out the government legislating only for a financial return, regardless or ignorant of the indirect effects of their enactments, and we shall see that the prices of silver have been the price of blood.

The brief story of Dr. Livingstone's trials and travels, as told by himself in a letter to Mr. Bennett, is a volume compressed into a single epistle. It sketches a route of exploration whose difficulties and dangers have never been surpassed, in working out a task

set for him even when its accomplishment seemed forbidden by fate. It tells of a perseverance more than wonderful, and of a persistence truly Scottish in its strength. Shut out from the world for years, surrounded by barbarous nations, attended only by treacherous servants, finding stores and remittances plundered and lost on their way through the jungle before they reached him, and even considered at home as one dead and forever out of the reach of human aid, the appearance of his rescuer with supplies, letters, news and encouragement may well have stirred what Dr. Livingstone styles his "solitude and ordeals."

This letter which he writes in acknowledgement of the kindness that sought him out and put him in the way of continuing his explorations is the first word that has been received direct from the adventurer since his immersion in the untrodden wilds of Africa.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, AUG. 14, 1872.

The Nomination.

On Monday last being Nomination Day in this County, the Sheriff opened his Court at 11 o'clock, and the usual legal formalities were complied with. The number in the Court House from all sections was the largest we have seen for many years. It was 12 o'clock before the nominations were made, when the Clerk, Mr. Jeremiah Meagher, read them as follows:—

HON. JOHN MCADAM.

Nominated by M. McManis, seconded by Isaac McElroy, John Grimmer, James Macdonald, S. H. Hinchings, J. H. Maxwell, Jas. P. Brown, T. M. Murchie, W. T. Black, M. D., James Dow, M. D., Butler, Patrick Curran, O. B. Rideout, Jas. Maxwell, Henry Ridge, W. Waterbury, Harvey Mitchell, P. M. Abbott, Wm. Johnston, Thos. M. Boyd, Gregory Bros., John Smith, Hiram Williams, C. B. Eaton, H. F. Eaton, H. McKay, Albert Foster, W. F. Berryman, A. T. Lloyd, M. J. C. Andrews, Jas. A. Inches, N. Marks, W. B. Wetmore.

A. H. GILLMOR, Esq.

Nominated by H. Luskate, Robert Ross, Geo. F. Hill, A. H. Thompson, Geo. Todd.

The Sheriff then declared the Court duly opened, and trusted the same good order would be observed by the law abiding residents of this County, as had heretofore characterized such assemblies in this place.

MR. MCADAM upon rising to address the electors was received with cheers. He said he appeared before them for the ninth time, and solicited their votes. He considered the position of a member to the Dominion Parliament a responsible and onerous one. He desired to be criticized for his acts in the local legislature, and to be judged by them. He always carried on an election honorably, and hoped to do so now, as he despised anything mean or dishonorable in his way of doing fair play.

No one who is merely local in his views can honestly represent a County. He had worked hard for the School Bill; if there was anything wrong in it, it can be amended. The Dominion Parliament could not interfere with the Bill, as was the local Legislature which had the power to amend it.

His object through life had been rather to act than to speak. Some one must assume political duties, and he had no objection to do so, even though it interfered with his private business; if he had been accused of neglecting his private affairs to attend to public duties, the charge was true, but he had done so in the public interest. If elected he would support the Ministry in their general policy, but would act independently. He had brought in a Bill to do away with King's College, and had worked hard to do so, and was called self-opinionated and a hard man to please.

Since he landed in St. Andrews 52 years ago, he had done all he could to develop the resources of the County. A canvas had been made against him for purchasing large tracts of land, but he had done so for other's benefit, and some being unable to pay for it, he was compelled to purchase it. He had paid for every acre he owned, and much of it he was sorry to say was not worth one cent an acre. He challenged any one to find him guilty of a dishonorable act. If entrusted with Parliamentary duties, he would conduct them as judiciously as he managed his own. Is naturally a free trader, and would vote against any Government which attempted to tax the necessities of life used by the poor man.

With reference to the question of the North Shore railway, some people might find fault, but it was the best that could be adopted under the circumstances. [A voice—How about shutting up the St. Andrews Railroad?] Well, he would tell them that at its commencement he had assisted the undertaking, and paid out of his own means \$150 to assist in keeping one of the Directors in office, at a time when he had little to spare, and that he had assisted in frustrating the attempt to close up the road. [Cheers.] He was asked "what about railways?" and replied that he had ever encouraged them. Who began the Calais and Baring railway? he and two others, and they had carried it on to completion; he also assisted the St. Andrews railway. He had always been friendly to St. Andrews, and advocated its interests in the Legislature and out of it; no one could point out a single instance where he had by word or deed done anything to injure the town; he had obtained \$1,000 for the Steamboat Wharf, and otherwise promoted the interests of the place.

He had more shares in School houses than any other person in the County, and had built one himself. He never was sectional in his views, did not belong to any ring, but invariably worked for

the interest of all parts of the County. He would not detain the electors with further remarks. If elected he pledged himself to promote the interests of the Dominion and of the County of Charlotte in particular. He thanked the electors for the hearing tendered him, and sat down amid cheers.

MR. GILLMOR, who was received with loud cheers, said that it was six years since he had had the pleasure of standing before them; a great question was then at issue, and on which he had been rejected; since then he had been attending to his own business.

If Bolton or Grimmer had offered, he would not have come out, but they wanted an intelligent man, and he felt he was not inferior to his opponent. The press was a great institution, but it might misrepresent; he never knew his own trumpet, he never hired any man to write him up in a newspaper. As to Presbyterian Bill, McAdam did not understand it in the least, he (G) did not; it was Hon. James Brown who had explained it; the credit was due to the latter. As to what in St. Andrews; what nonsense for any man to say he got \$1,000; it was their own money, they'd get it if an eddy was there. Could never get the press on his side; had no money of his own, and could not steal the people's money. The "Courier" conveyed the idea that he was an ignoramus; he said he had a limited education, but if he could not get a better education of Confederation than McAdam had done, after advocating it and having it for five years, he would call it a failure. Believed he was better qualified to represent them at Ottawa than McAdam; the "Courier" knew he was a better man than McAdam to advocate a measure.

He said that the question of taxation might be harked upon by dishonest politicians; every man talking economy was called an obstructive; the object of the government is not to give money to the people, but to take it from them to carry on the government of the country. [He said our public debt was enormously large—about \$100,000,000—without any adequate cause; true, we had our public works; they (the people) had to pay the interest annually; revenue came from taxes paid by them. He was not opposed to progress, but was to undertake more than could be accomplished; was opposed, for instance, to building a hotel in St. Andrews twice as big as the St. John Hotel, and where people could not be got to fill it. He was opposed to going on investing money; our debt was very large, where was the country with a debt proportionally so large? Confessed that he had been behind hand about railways; was not opposed to the extension of our railway system. He felt that the country is now one; he accepted Confederation. He was not willing to volunteer too many things not concerning Charlotte County; as to Pacific railway, if elected, he would be wiser than (the govt.).

[To what was not the ninety the "Courier" would have him. Mr. G. here gave a sketch of his Prov. Secretaryship, and read a letter from the late Prov. Treasurer, complimenting him upon his management.]

He stated that our revenue in 1864 was \$334,000, while in 1871 we had paid \$1,450,000 into Dominion treasury; thought we had done more than our share, that 80 cents a head was different now from then. They needed to send to Ottawa men of moral and religious truth, men who would support all measures for the good of the Dominion, and fearlessly asserted, there was not a newspaper in New Brunswick which could be hired or bought to write up any man. He expressed through the columns of his paper his views of men and measures fearlessly and independently. It did not follow that because he supported Mr. McAdam in the present contest, that he should do so at another time. The Press he remarked, was the people's safeguard, and was more independent of aspirants for legislative honors, than they were of the Press whose aid they sought. [Cheers.]

MR. G. F. HILL next addressed the assembly in a neat speech, and after advocating Mr. Gillmor's claims for election, paid a fitting tribute to the memory of their first Dominion representative, the lamented Mr. Bolton.

MR. MCADAM was the last speaker; and urged Mr. McAdam's election, he spoke at some length, but want of space prevents us giving the speeches in full.

The election of the Hon. Mr. Tilley for the City of St. John over his opponent by a majority of 543, is the grandest and greatest triumph of the campaign; it is larger than any other member of the Ministry has obtained where there was a contested election, and will have the effect of increasing his influence with his colleagues, together with the fact of their supporters being larger in the Province than heretofore. The people's hearts beat in response to the acts of the Ministry; the bankers, brokers, and other rich men of the city, could not find money or men sufficient to reject the Province favorite—Tilley. With such a noble example before them, the voters of Charlotte will send a man, we believe, who will support the Ottawa government in their general policy, as they have evinced a disposition to deal fairly and honestly with the Maritime Provinces—John McAdam is the man—a man of deeds not words.

New Brunswick has so far returned members to Parliament avowed supporters of the Government. The latest is Mr. Cutler, who beat Mr. Renaud by a handsome majority.

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Arrival of the Minister of Customs.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley, accompanied by Mrs. Tilley, arrived from St. John by train last evening. He was received at the station by a large number of the inhabitants, and the Band, which played "See the Conquering Hero Comes." A procession of carriages was formed preceded by the Band, which accompanied the Hon. gentleman to his villa. The Minister was gently cheered.

[From the St. Croix Courier.]

THE CHARLOTTE ELECTION.—The good work goes on. Mr. McAdam will be handsomely returned. If there was ever any doubt of this even among the most timid there is none now. The majority in his favor is every day increasing. All who stop to think and look back upon the political career of both candidates cannot do otherwise than decide for Mr. McAdam. His record is one of progress, his influence has ever been on the side of reform, his history as a legislator is one of which any man or any constituency might well be proud. A liberal in politics, he has done much to establish and perpetuate those principles of liberty and equality which are now the price of inheritance of the present and coming generations. He has ever been identified with every measure to advance the material interests of the country, whether we name the building of railroads, the opening of wilderness lands, the promotion of immigration schemes, the extension of postal accommodation, the opening up of new roads, and the improvement of old ones,—in fact to every measure for the good of his constituents he has ever given his warmest and strongest support. He is a man of strongly pronounced opinions and one knows exactly where to find him. Opposed to all monopolies and rings he never associated himself with them in any form. In one word, the pole star of his political life has been the good of the people and that alone. He may have made mistakes as all men are liable to do. Let him who is perfect himself state the complaints.

ENCOUNTER WITH THREE BEARS.—As Messrs. D. McPherson and Geo. Williams, of Baring, were fishing in a skiff on Meddybemps Lake, a day or two ago, they observed a large bear and two cubs swimming across the lake. The men immediately pursued them and succeeded in capturing the two cubs. The old bear came very ferocious and once or twice almost succeeded in getting into the skiff, in which case nothing could have saved it from upsetting or the men from drowning. They managed however to keep her back by a free use of their oars with which they belabored her, and at last she relinquished the fight and the occupants of the skiff with the two cubs reached the shore in safety. We presume the men did not appreciate the danger they were in when they made the attack, and they are to be congratulated on escaping as they did.—[Courier.]

A LIVE WOMAN.—The "Windsor Mail" gives an account of the woman, who recently attempted to horsewhip the editor on the streets of Bridgetown. The woman who is called Mrs. Campbell, was formerly known as Ann Miller, and keeps a tavern in Bridgetown. The Mail published a list of the fines collected for the illegal sale of liquor and also described a fracas in which Mrs. Campbell was interested; whereupon the editor was gone for with a horsewhip, but valiantly seizing it broke the handle and saved himself.—[He now says that in the preliminary proceedings of one of the liquor trials, a Constable served a summons upon her, when she seized a hatchet and hurled it at him, and he narrowly escaped a severe and perhaps fatal injury. More than this, an inoffensive woman in Bridgetown has been assaulted recently by this woman and forced to seek refuge in a neighbor's house, and is now afraid to appear on the streets, and has had bricks thrown through her window.]

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 7, schr. Albert, Maloney, Boston, hides, R. Ross.

9, Martha A. Thomas, New York, New York, hides,

