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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1860.

Vol 27

THE STANDARD.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 11.
Europa from Liverpool 1st inst., was intercepted off Cape Race at 4 A. M. to-day. Political news unimportant.
Situation of Italian affairs unchanged.
Garrison of Gueta made a sortie, and were repulsed with great loss.
American money crisis caused specie shipments—Europa has considerable amount.
A large shipment expected by Atlantic.
These movements on 30th caused renewal of gold withdrawals from Bank.
Breadstuffs dull, all qualities slightly declined. Corn steady. Provisions steady.
Consols 93½ 93½ money and account.
Bullion bank of England increased £403,000. Money market very active.

DRAPESS from some unexplained cause has become prevalent of late years, and many Physicians have been annoyed and disappointed at the want of success in their prescribed remedies to cure their patients, who in many instances, have grown worse under their treatment. This is not at all surprising, as the anatomy and pathology of the organs of hearing, subject as they are to so many diseases, require a life-time of study, and the general practitioner has neither the time nor perhaps the disposition, to devote his leisure hours to this particular branch of the profession.

During the past week the inhabitants of this vicinity, afflicted with deafness, have had an opportunity of consulting Dr. A. Young, the eminent American Aurist.—The Doctor, unlike the travelling empirics who visit the Province, with their e-alls and panaceas for every ill that flesh is heir to,—is an educated man, a physician, surgeon, and chemist,—who for many years has applied his attention specially to diseases of the Ear; this he was induced to do in consequence of his own sufferings from deafness. A gentleman from Bangor, informed us, that Dr. Young is recognized as one of the best aurists in the States—that he is an enthusiast in his profession, and has the most modern apparatus for examining the ear, which throws a light into that sensitive organ, enabling him to make a thorough examination. He does not claim to cure all cases, but has succeeded in a large number of instances in restoring hearing, while in others, his advice has saved those suffering from deafness from being cheated by quacks. We learn that the Dr. will visit this place again next spring.

A BRITISH OPINION OF AMERICAN DISUNION.—The first response from England to the Southern threats of disunion, is not very flattering to the pride and hopes of the rebellious cotton States. The London Times, discussing the question in a practical, English sense sort of style, says:

"The threatened separation of the South from the North, is like the threat of one of our own colonies to declare its independence. It is the threat of doing a great deal of mischief to themselves in order to do a very little mischief to us. In the six millions of blacks that are within her boundaries the South has a formidable army of domestic enemies, and if any one wishes to judge of the terror these domestic enemies excite, let him refer to the frightful scenes which are perpetrated in the State of Texas, with a cruelty which the most abject fear only can account for.

There would be little wisdom in separating from the free States, who are bound to assist in maintaining the federal authority throughout the Union, in order the more effectually to isolate the white in case of a conflict with the black population. It can, moreover, hardly be doubted that the North, on slave States, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, would become free and join the Northern confederation; so that the remaining States would find themselves deplorably weakened and probably at the mercy of any powerful country that might choose to make war upon them, with the assistance of their slaves. Taxation would increase as security diminished, and the expense of a federal government would have to be supported with resources already severely taxed by the expenses of local administration. Such a confederacy would have in it none of the principles of increase, while the resources of the North and the West would go on multiplying themselves the same course of successful industry as heretofore."

Thanksgiving.

A Boston paper contains the following account of the origin of this time honored custom in America:—

"The second summer after the arrival of the Puritans in America, in whose wilds they sought that civil and religious freedom denied them by the Stuarts in England, they were threatened with a famine. A terrific drought indicated the entire destruction of their corn.—Now the question was, what shall we do? They felt that vain was the help of man, and therefore they went to God that God who heard the prayer of Elias for rain.

They met together in solemn assembly to pray. The morning gave no promise of rain. Most of the day was cloudless and hot.—But there were men at prayer who knew the way to the throne of grace. There were men who could pray in the spirit and power of Elijah. As the shadows of evening were lengthening and the twilight approached the clouds began to gather. "The rain descended in moderate, yet copious showers, like the gracious influences of God." As in the days of the prophets, so now, the heavens gave rain and the earth brought forth its fruit.

The withering corn-fields revived, and the grateful people gathered a plentiful harvest of full corn in the ear. The natives it is said, beheld the scene with astonishment. They were constrained to acknowledge that the God of the Christians is great and good, and a hearer of prayer."

"Such signal interposition of the Gracious Being upon whom they called in the day of their trouble, awakened in the hearts of the colonists no ordinary emotions. As a marked testimonial of their devout gratitude, they observed a season of special thanksgiving and praise.

"This, then, was the origin of the pleasant anniversary, which our people delight to celebrate. May the time never come when it shall be forgotten or belittled, highly regarded. "This day, by a sort of unwritten law of society, righteous and unrepentable, the poor have a claim on the well to do for a full cheerful board; and the finger of scorn is pointed at those who do not do their part towards making the homes of their neighbors joyful."

ANEC DOTE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The following admirable trait in the character of one of the highest personages in the realm is not generally known. When Princess Victoria she is said to have frequently amused herself by going *jaegernd* in a carriage to different shops, and deriving great entertainment, when divested of the appendages attendant upon royalty, in observing as a passive spectator the infinite variety of incidents and occupations which London abounded. Being one day at Rundell and Bridge's she observed among many other objects that attracted attention, one that fixed it. This was a young and intelligent lady, who was most sedulously employed in looking over different gold chains for the neck, which were alternately presented to her inspection. After she had admired several, she asked the price of one which seemed to have peculiarly struck her fancy. The price was named. It was more than she imagined it would have been.—

"Could it not be offered cheaper?" "Impossible!" The young lady seemed disconcerted by the answer, and she laid it down, and when she laid it down a second time, appeared to part from it with reluctance. However, at length she admitted that the price was far too high, and chose a much cheaper one, which she ordered to be sent home, and went away. The Princess Victoria, who had silently observed the different working of the mind of the lady as displayed in her countenance, inquired who she was, and, upon receiving satisfactory information, ordered the firm to pack up the gold chain which had so attracted her attention, with the one she had already purchased, and sent it with a card, signifying that Princess Victoria was so well pleased with observing that the young lady, who had been so much taken with the beauty and workmanship of the chain, had yet so much the command of her passions as not to suffer these to overcome her prudence, that she, therefore, in token of her approval, desired her to accept the chain which she so much admired, in the hope that she would take a person in that laudable line of conduct upon which female happiness so much depended.

WHAT HE FORGOT.—The Rev. G. Coyle, in a lecture on Memory, instanced stage drivers, memory of the orders and directions given them is remarkable. He once rode outside with the owner and driver of a stage when the driver could not have had fewer than fifty parcels and messages to deliver by the way. But he was at a loss—he knew he had forgot to deliver one parcel, but he could not possibly remember what it was.—At length the stage arrived at his own door

when the children came to welcome him. "But where," asked the youngsters, "did you leave mother?" "May I be wholly diddled if I haven't forgot Sal!" This was the missing parcel.

Hearty Suppers.

It was with feelings of painful disappointment, with perhaps some vexation, that we recently read of the death of a brother editor, whose excellent monthly seldom failed of some extract from, or kindly notice of, this Journal. He died in the very prime of life—not thirty-one—in the midst of usefulness, and in the enjoyment of usual good health, until within twenty-four hours of his decease. He was on a journey, on the Master's business, and died from home. He had made up the copy for his September issue. Two of the articles were from our August Number; one a plea for women, the other for children. So many good people loved him and looked up to him! In less than three lines the whole story is told. "He travelled all day, ate in the evening a hearty supper, waked up in the morning with the headache, became unconscious, and died at five o'clock in the afternoon of apoplectic disease!"

Eating heartily in an exhausted, or even in a greatly debilitated bodily condition, is dangerous at any hour. Many a man has fallen apoplectic, at the close of a hearty dinner; but the danger is greatly increased by going to bed soon after; for the weight of the meal, a pound or two, rests steadily on the great veins of the body, arrests the flow of the blood, as a continuous pressure of the foot on a hose-pipe will more or less completely stop the flow of water along it. This arrestment causes a damming up of blood in the vessels of the brain, which at length cannot longer bear the distension, and burst, causing effusion there, which is instant, sometimes, and certain death always.

There is scarcely a reader, of middle life, who has not more than once nearer death than he imagined, from this very cause. A man feels in his sleep as if some terrible calamity was impending, some horrible beast is after him, or some fearful flood is about to overwhelm him; but, spite of every effort he cannot remove himself sufficiently fast; the enemy behind is increasing upon him; and at length, in an agony of sweat, he is able by a desperate effort, to set the stream of life in motion by uttering some soft, fearful to hear, or only save himself from falling into some fathomless abyss, by a convulsive and desperate effort. In cases where there is no power to cry out, or effort can be made, the person is overtaken and falls, and dies! Eating a hearty meal at the close of the day, is like giving a laboring man a full day's work to do, just as night sets in, although he has been toiling all day. The whole body is fatigued when night comes, the stomach takes its due share, and to eat heartily at supper and then go to bed, is giving all the other portions and functions of the body repose, while the stomach is laboring upon it five hours more of additional labor, after having already worked four or five hours to dispose of breakfast, and a still longer time for dinner. This ten or twelve hours of almost incessant labor has nearly exhausted its power; it cannot properly digest another full meal, but labors at it for long hours together, like an exhausted galley-slave at a newly imposed task. The result is, that by the unnatural length of time in which the food is kept in the stomach, and the imperfect manner in which the exhausted organ manages it, it becomes more or less acid; this generates wind; this distends the stomach; this presses itself up against the more yielding lungs, confining them to a largely diminished space; hence every breath taken is insufficient for the wants of the system, the blood becomes black, and thick, refuses to flow, and the man dies, or in delirium or fright, leaps from a window or commits suicide as did Hugh Miller, and multitudes of others, as to whom the coroner's jury has returned the non-committal verdict 'Died from causes unknown,' but not impiously stating, 'Died by the visitation of God.'

Let any reader who follows an inactive life for the most part, try the experiment for a week, of eating absolutely nothing after a two o'clock dinner and see if a sounder sleep and a more vigorous appetite for breakfast and a hearty dinner are not the pleasurable results to say nothing of the happy deliverance from that disagreeable fullness, weight, oppression, or acidity, which attends overeating. The greater renovation and vivacity which a long, delicious and connected sleep imparts, both to mind and body, will of themselves more than compensate for the certainly short and rather dubious pleasure, of eating a supper with no special relish.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

There is something inexpressively sweet about little girls.—Ez.

NATIVES AT LAKE NYASSA AFRICA.—The chief of the lake, an old man, came to see us of his own accord—he said he had heard that we had come, and set down under a tree—and he had come to invite us to take up quarters with him. Many of the men are very intelligent looking, with high foreheads and well-shaped heads. They show singular taste in the astonishingly varied styles in which the hair is arranged. Their beaded necklaces are really pretty specimens of work. Many have the upper and middle, as well as the lower part of the ear bored, and have from three to five rings in each ear. The hole in the lobe of the ear is large enough to admit one's finger, and some wear a piece of bamboo about an inch long in it. Brass and iron bracelets elaborately figured are seen; and some of the men sport from two to eight brass rings on each finger, and even the thumbs are not spared. They wear copper, brass, and iron rings on their legs and arms; many have their front teeth notched, and some file them till they resemble the teeth of a saw. The ring lip of the women gives them a revolting appearance; it is universally done in the highlands. A puncture is made high up in the lip, and it is gradually enlarged until the *peleh* can be inserted. Some are very large. One we measured caused the lip to project two inches beyond the tip of the nose; when the lady smiled, the contraction of the muscles elevated it over the eyes.

"Why do the women wear these things?" the venerable chief, Chinurdi, was asked. Evidently surprised at such a stupid question, he replied:— "For beauty! They are the only beautiful things women have! Men have teeth, women have none. What kind of a person would she be without a *peleh*? She would not be a woman at all, with a mouth like a man and no beard!" One woman having a large tin *peleh* with a bottom like a dish, refused to sell it, because, she said, her husband would beat her if she went home without it. These rings are made of bamboo, of iron or of tin. Their scanty clothing—the prepared bark of trees, the skins of animals (chiefly goats), and a thick, strong cotton cloth, are all of native manufacture. They seem to be an industrious race.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—The Cape Breton News reports that, on the 22d ult., a boat's crew on their way from the north shore of St. Ann's to Ingonish, discovered the wreck of a vessel ashore at Smolty Cove. The schooner was about 30 tons; on the stern was painted "Charles, of Halifax." On board were found parts of nets and some fishing lines, and a small flag with three horizontal stripes of red, white and blue, with a strip of duck on the end, having the letters W. L. worked in it. The trunk of the cabin was washed on shore, and under it was found the body of a man about six feet high, face much disfigured, hair red and red whiskers. The dress was grey homespun trousers, and white drawers, with oil-skin overalls; a blue shirt over a white knitted wool shirt with blue spots in it, and a black satin vest. The deceased was interred on the farm of Norman McLeod, North Shore. It is supposed the schooner was on her return from a fishing cruise, and wrecked in the gale of the 7th ult.

It is reported that a barrel of oil, and the rudder of a vessel, about 13 feet long, were found on the N. E. of Boulardic Island.—At Low Point the body of a man was found and a part of a man's body at Ligan, about twenty days ago.

CRACKED HOOF IN HORSES.—This disease, says a late writer, also called sand-crack, only occurs in the hoof that is dry, hard, brittle, and contracted. The hoof in a natural, elastic condition, can be bruised, but not split up, if double the force that splits the dry, contracted hoof is applied.—This crack occurs most generally at the quarters, and almost always in the fore feet, they being almost alone subject to contraction. If the crack extends through the hoof, it causes very painful lameness.

For the treatment of this disease, Dr. Dadd prescribes as follows:—The foot must first be carefully examined to see that no dirt has worked in under the hoof; the loose parts of the horn must be cut away; a pledget of tow, saturated with sulphate or chloride of zinc, or tincture of myrrh, should be applied; and a bandage carefully put on to keep it in place, and keep out the dirt.—As soon as the new horn has grown down a little, draw a line across the top of the crack with a drawing knife or firing iron, and apply a little tar or hoof ointment. If the crack is at the toe, a shoe, with a band running across from the heels to a little below the coronet in front, and united by two screws, will often be all that is required, and the horse may be kept at work; but in quarter-crack it is unsafe to use the animal,

particularly if it extends through to the soft parts. If the frog is in a healthy condition, which is rarely the case, a bar shoe, eased at the quarter, will be found beneficial.

A crew of Divers are at work at H. M. Dock Yard. They have picked up a large quantity of old copper, &c. The keel of a ship, rich in copper bolts, and fastenings, has been discovered, and will be raised by aid of a lighter.—[Halifax Journal.

AN ART RETORT.—The witty Scotch advocate Harry Erskine was, on one occasion pleading in London before the House of Lords. He had occasion to speak as certain curators and pronounced the word as in Scotland, with the accent on the first syllable—curators. One of the English judges, whose name I have forgotten, could not stand this, and cried out, "We are in the habit of saying—curator in this country, Mr. Erskine, followed the analogy to the Latin language, in which, as you are aware, the penultimate syllable is long." "I thank your Lordship very much," was Erskine's reply. "We are weak enough in Scotland to think that in pronouncing the word curator, we follow the analogy of the English language. But I need scarcely say that I bow with pleasure to the opinion of so learned a senator and so great an orator as your Lordship."—[Cornhill Magazine for November.

Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hammond, G. C. B., has been nominated Rear Admiral of England, vice the Earl of Dundonald, G. C. B., deceased. The United Service Gazette states that Sir Graham is perhaps the most distinguished of the old war officers, having served in Lord Howe's flag ship, the Queen Charlotte, on the glorious first of June; and having commanded the *Blanche*, frigate, under Nelson at Copenhagen in 1801 exclusive of having performed a number of gallant services during the war.

A statue of the gallant General Havelock is about to be placed in Trafalgar Square, London. The figure is twelve feet high, and is said to be the largest casting that has ever been taken in one piece. The deceased General is represented in a standing position the right hand resting upon a sword, with a cloak loosely thrown over the shoulders. It will shortly be placed on a pedestal in Trafalgar Square to the left of the Nelson column, to correspond with the statue of Napier.

The following notice may be seen on a blacksmith's shop in Essex: "No horses shod on Sunday, except sickness and death." "Which can smell the rat the quickest, the man who knows the most or the who has the most nose?"

"That's what I call a fair shake," as the Il-lionian said when he shook his toe-nails off with the ague.

A novel tonic.—In order to give tone to the stomach, it is recommended to swallow the dinner-bell.

STY ON THE EYELID.—Put a tea-spoonful of black tea in a bag; pour on it just enough boiling water to moisten it; then put it on the eye, pretty warm. Keep it on all night and in the morning the sty will most likely be gone; if not, a second application will cure it.

Prentice thinks if a young lady has a thousand acres of valuable land, the young men are to conclude that there is sufficient ground for attachment.

A boy entered a stationery store the other day asked the proprietor what kind of pens sold. "All kinds," was the reply. "Well, then," said the boy, "I'll take three cents worth of pig-pens."

SECOND CROP OF CORN IN TEXAS.—The Galveston Civilian say:—

The second crop of Corn has been raised on the Rio Grande. It was planted in August and produced 40 bushels to the acre, besides a fine yield of fodder.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn that a young man named Cogswell whose parents reside near Gary, was last week so severely burned in a lumber camp, at some place back of Sheffield that he died in four hours after. He and another man were sleeping in the camp when it caught fire, the other was awakened by the smoke and flames, but the first named was already so severely injured as to cause death. The survivor we understand was also badly burned.—[Religious Intelligencer.

The editor of the Montreal Transcript positively asserts that Sir Edmund Head will never return to Canada again.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana is one of the prominent candidates for the Postmaster Generalship under Mr. Lincoln, mentioned by leading Republican politicians and papers.

RAILROAD RESTAURANT!

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the Public, that he has removed to the Exchange Building, Market Square, formerly occupied by T. J. Sanford, where he has opened a Restaurant.

DINERS when in season.
Hot Tea and Coffee, with
MEALS AT ALL HOURS,
served with promptness and dispatch.

All kinds of CAKE and PASTRY always on hand, or made to order. Also, a good assortment of Confectionery.

In connection with the above, he will keep a good and carefully selected assortment of GROCERIES FOR FAMILY USE,

all of which will be sold cheap for cash.
ST. ANDREWS, Dec. 5. T. MCVEY.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Constant W. Dimeck and John D. Wilson, under the style and name of Dimeck & Wilson, is dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said John D. Wilson.

C. W. DIMECK,
JOHN D. WILSON.
St. Andrews, November 19, 1860.

FOR SALE.

TWO Sine Yards, situated in the town of Margaree, with blacksmith shop, work shop, store, barn, wharves, and other buildings. From the immediate vicinity of the saw-mills, and from the great facility for procuring ship timbers of every description, more convenient than yards cannot be found in the Province.

Plans of the property can be seen and every information given upon application to
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
St. Andrews, Nov. 28, 1860.

New Brunswick & Canada RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY

(limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after WEDNESDAY 21st instant, a Mixed Passenger and Freight Train will leave

ST. ANDREWS for CANTERBURY every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,

at 8.30 a.m., arriving at Canterbury at 1.30 p.m., and returning will leave

CANTERBURY for ST. ANDREWS, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,

at 11.30 a.m., arriving at St. Andrews at 4.30 p.m.

See Time and Tariff tables.
ST. ANDREWS, November 21, 1860.

For and Sherry Wines.

Y. 28, 1860.

J. W. STREET & SON.

140 R. Cask "Golden" and "Black" Sherry.

Do. Port. Do.

Do. Champagne. Do.

Do. Brandy. Do.

Do. Cognac. Do.

Do. Gin. Do.

Do. Rum. Do.

Do. Liqueur. Do.

Do. Soda Water. Do.

Do. Beer. Do.

Do. Ale. Do.

Do. Stout. Do.

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Crushed Sugar.

Saleratus. Molasses.

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WINSTON'S

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

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