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Poetry.

AS IT HITS A TEA.

No more strong drinks, so had for me,
Shall injure thirsty mortals,
Behold a great improvement where
We pass the tavern's portals.
The publican's now deal in tea,
How wonderful the trade is,
In Congo, or the rich Bona,
Beloved by ancient ladies.

The poet Cowper talked we know,
About a cup so cheering,
How much superior to low
Judgment in tea bearing.
And even if you had your Bass—
His brewing of October
Eight bravely creams within the glass—
Why, tea will make you sober.

That is if you should ever find
Your friend becoming double,
A state of things which to my mind
Will always end in trouble.
So, mark me, if such things should be
And moons are growing plural,
Why take a soothing cup of tea
To keep you "lolly roud."

THE MAN WHO SAYS WHAT HE MEANS.

Written for the Standard.

The Mythology of Grecian Sculpture.

The meaning of the word "Myth," according to Webster, (the latest lexicographers on the subject of words, and whose Dictionary may be taken as the Worcester's Saucy for a course of the English language, and should be found on every table,) is "A fabulous story," and that of the word Mythology, on the same authority, is "A fabulous history of the heathen gods," or such a tale as might in the present day be told on Arabian nights to the horse man.

Sculpture is the art of carving wood or hewing stone into images; the first was done on the Egyptian principle, and the second on the principle of chiseling, that is, if any principle can truly be attached to one or the other practice, and remarkable, if true, is of antediluvian origin, and therefore older than the Flood.

To make a requisite distinction, it may be said that Carving, when not applied to anything carved, belongs exclusively to Wood, and Sculpture to stone; but at the head of his own table, the Sculptor undertakes the duties of the Carver.

The Egyptians were great in Sculpture, but the Greeks, who never the less came, were the greater chiselers; the Romans were not bad hands at Carving statues, which they framed, not at Statuary which they didn't, and the Italians also figured for their images in chalk and plaster.

The Grecian Marbles in the British Museum, which are much too large to have a game with now, but which bear indications that Time has nevertheless played with them in his own old fashion, have been the great originals for British Copyists, and have given to Art, like "the girl who gave to Song,"

"What gold could never buy."
These treasures were deposited in their final resting place by Lord Eglin, and although years have swept over their sculptured heads, they are yet allowed to mingle yearly with the dust of ages.

The mythology of ancient Greece, as a hatched-up dish of fabulous contents, was a conglomerated mass of strange ingredients, being mixed up of strange adventures or stranger beings whom the Athenians worshipped, of the weird exploits of great native heroes, of traditions of wars and rumors of wars, as were never before heard in suchlike, of revolutions, such as were never before dreamt about in the philosophy of prior ages. Some writers were foolish enough to believe in all the mythic personages that then flourished, and asserted that they were at one time living beings, and that flesh and blood had merely turned to stone on account of some dire catastrophe. Others have regarded them more in a religious than an historical and philosophical manner, in either case the writers were no doubt fanatical.

"For whom the gods love to destroy, they first make mad."
and in point of reliability were mere myths themselves.

That mythology in those eventful days was a soul-system there can be no doubt, as a great number of the gods and goddesses represented planetary bodies.

The origin of the World and its nature, beyond being found and wicked, signifying for some being Chaos, and the origin and nature of the Gods, which was more than mortals could bear, signifying, of all opinions, the

ogony, were fitting subjects for themes of Greek mythology, and with all such matter it was first essayed.

In the days of Homer and Hesiod the World was regarded as a hollow globe, and now we unscientifically regard the globe as a very hollow world; the idea then was that it was sliced into two equal parts by the Earth which was then believed to be like the times at present, exceeding flat, and fenced all round the edge; the idea now is, that the Devil has possession of it, and daily asserts his right to his own ritualism. The upper part of the Sphere, above the flat earth was Heaven, the lower half was Tartarus, or more feelingly, Torture, and round the fenced portion of the Earth, they imagined an Ocean flowed, which was a very funny notion. Heaven was supported by pillars of some kind of order, as "Order is heaven's first law,"

and these were kept by Atlas (vide Colton's) in attending to this duty was always considered to be in the piliary.

The creation of this global world was the first co-creation, and brought to bear afterwards. At first there was Chaos, with plenty of space left, then came into existence, by slow degrees, the Earth, Tartarus, Night and Day, and Ether, and for particular cases, Chloroform, then came Uranus or Heaven, who soon made a match of it with the goddess Earth, and they were married.

"And they were happy, for to their young eyes
Each was an angel, and earth Paradise."
They had a numerous progeny, and hence we style our terrestrial, "Mortal Earth." The most notable among the offspring were the Titans, who lived fast and played loose, and of whom there were a round dozen, and from these again proceeded the Olympian gods, who generally occupied the highest gallery in their Olympic theatre. The Sun, the Moon and the Winds were also children of the Earth, but differing much in their disposition, as children generally do. The Sun was of a warm hearted and genial disposition, rose early, and retired to bed at a regular hour. The moon was rather eccentric in her habits, and made a practice of getting up when the sun was going down, and having a theatrical and musical turn of mind, passed her evenings in company with a great number of the Stars; being out so much at night caused her to have a very pale face, but as she passed along from one quarter to another, she would periodically appear to fade away, and frequently eclipsed the Sun by taking the shine out of him.

The Winds were noisy boys, and of a boisterous disposition when aroused at an unseasonable time of night, but were susceptible of being calmed down when they had sufficient of a good "blow out," they were supposed to favor some people, as it was an ill wind that blew nobody any good.

The whole of this happy family being too numerous to mention all at once or in a hurry, a few will be hereafter selected, of whom a good character can be given, and will come well recommended to the reader at a future day.

To be Continued

Miscellany.

"We won't go home till morning," a contemporary thinks must be the "latest thing out."

"Don't you see?"—Mr. Disraeli, in his speech to his constituents, described the people of Ireland as surrounded by a "melancholy ocean." Was he alluding to the Irish seas?

Two electioneering requirements—windbags and money-bags.—July.

In one of the girls' schools at Rochester, there is a teacher of gardening. The Iowa Agricultural College takes young ladies, and there is to be a Professorship of Theory and Practice of Butter making.

Dr. James Arnot, by means of a freezing mixture, solidified the brain of a live pigeon. Afterwards it was carefully thawed, when the bird was restored to life and consciousness, and the brain resumed its functions apparently uninjured.

A conductor on the Eastern Railroad who lives in Gloucester, Mass., was recently awakened from a sound sleep in church, and with his secular trawng called out: "Beverly! change cars for Gloucester, Manchester and Beverly Farms!" The effect upon the congregation may be imagined.

"Patrick" said a lady to a slip of green Erin who was officiating in the kitchen, "where is Bridget?"—"Indeed, ma'am, she's fast asleep, lookin' at the bread bakin'."

A bachelor friend of ours has left a boarding house in which there were a number of old maids, on account of "the miserable fair set before him at the table."

An officer of the British navy states that from eleven years observations, six years in

the Arctic regions, and five years in the north of Scotland, he has ascertained that tremendous gales follow from 12 to 24 hours after the appearance of the aurora borealis.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK—A LETTER FROM MR. SANCTON.

To the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

I feel compelled in justice to myself, my family, and the large number of friends and acquaintances left behind me to give you and the public generally, some account of the manner which the affairs of the Bank have been conducted, which led to the sudden disruption between the cashier and the bank and the inevitable consequences of such management, viz: "the winding up of the Institution."

In making this statement I wish to be distinctly understood that it is not made in a vindictive spirit, but solely for the purpose of self-vindication and of affording to you especially that insight into the general management without which you must always remain in ignorance. Before commencing allow me to say that everything here stated is from memory, and I regret that I am compelled to deal so largely in personalities, without which this explanation would be perfectly meaningless.

From May, 1849, D. J. McLaughlin was president to May, 1855. When he entered upon his duties, the bank was not in a good condition. It worried along up to 1852, and 1853, at which time the business of the country greatly revived and a large number of accounts were added to the bank. For a year or two it carried on a large business. In the spring of the year 1854 a reverse came, followed up in the summer by the cholera, and the business of the bank fell off rapidly. It was about this time that the circulation of the bank was, if I remember right over one million two hundred thousand dollars, to which you must add the deposits, with only an average of about \$60,000 in specie in the vaults during the winters of 1854 and 1855.

The magnitude of the bank's circulation amount due to depositors, added to which the standing of some of its debtors (which was generally pretty well understood out of the bank) caused a large amount of uneasiness to the directors, and the consequence was a restriction on the part of the bank, and a demand upon its debtors, especially that class to whom money had been advanced on the checks without any kind of security whatever.

The Bank must have lost during this time over \$125,000, and barely escaped failing.—The President appeared to have lost all control of himself, and the whole management and financing of the institution devolved upon the cashier, who carried it along until May, 1855, when Mr. Parks became President, and remained up to 1862. On Mr. Parks taking charge, he called on the cashier for a statement of all overdrawn accounts, which was immediately furnished showing an amount of nearly if not quite, \$500,000, all of which was advanced by the former President (including his own amount, about \$4,000) to several of the Bank customers, without, if I remember correctly, one dollar of collateral in any shape.

The management by Mr. Parks was not approved of by the bank customers, many supposing it to be his desire to withhold any accommodation, and not do any business he could possibly avoid. In the former they were mistaken; in the latter they were correct, for it was not possible for him to do much with so large an amount of the funds of the Bank out of his hands and beyond his control, into which capital locked up, and in no way available for daily transactions. Mr. Parks remained until he succeeded in collecting, or putting in a way for collection, all he could of the debts, and retired. In May, 1862, Mr. McLaughlin again became President, and retired in May, 1864, when Mr. Seely became President.

Mr. Seely has been for a long time associated with the Bank, and as by the newspapers and other reports, he has taken such particular pains in doors and out, to extol himself and condemn the writer, it is no more than justice that I give to him more attention than I have afforded to any other of the Presidents.

In 1853 and 1854, Mr. Seely was carrying on business; his account was in the Commercial Bank, and he became indebted to that institution in the shape of an overdrawn account (without any security whatever) in an amount exceeding one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. After some time the debt was converted into Mr. Seely's own note, and the balance was only paid in 1856 or 1857 (I forget which), he taking the benefit of thirteen or fourteen years to extricate himself.

Mr. Seely was the first President that ever allowed Mr. B. Lingley to have a continued overdrawn account to any extent. Of this account Mr. Seely took the whole control, and the amount of checks paid by his authority in the Fall of 1867 (without funds) was upwards of \$37,000, to reduce which Mr. Lingley gave his own note for, I think, \$10,000, which was reduced by instalments, and the note now found past due in the Bank for \$2,000 is the balance of that transaction.

The Bank held from Mr. Lingley, as a general security, a confession of Judgment for \$20,000, and another for \$10,000, the latter being given for a special purpose, was considered very doubtful if it could have been acted upon towards the payment of Mr. Lingley's general indebtedness.

In 1866 Mr. Seely advanced on his own responsibility, without the consent of the Board, to Mr. Z. Adams, of Carleton, in the shape of an overdrawn account, upwards of thirty-nine thousand dollars.

The cashier at one time spoke to Mr. Robert Adams at the counter, with reference to the account, and received a reply which was so forcible he cannot easily forget it.—Here it is: "By G—d! Mr. Sancton, there need not be such a fuss made over the account for we have to say examination on every dollar we overdraw." The cashier found his way to his own room.

Mr. Seely may say that he held himself responsible for this debt; but the question is was Mr. Seely in a position in case anything had happened to Mr. Adams, to carry out his intentions as also to pay his own liabilities? Could Mr. Adams have obtained that amount of money in that shape from any other bank? Could Mr. Seely have given Mr. Adams the accommodation if he had not taken the advantage of his position as President of the Bank? I am not prepared to say that a commission was paid on this transaction to Mr. Seely, further than Mr. Robert Adams has contributed to it with an oath; if so, as the money belonged to the stock holders, the Bank should have the benefit.

Mr. Seely's own account during the time of his Presidency was overdrawn at pleasure, and within two or three days of the Bank's suspension so, to the extent of say nine thousand dollars, was reduced by the discount of Adams & Son's note for four thousand dollars who had already owed the Bank in the shape of notes discounted, an amount which was frequently a matter of conversation between the President and the Directors as to ultimate liquidation.

Let me add here that the account of the President, Mr. McLaughlin, was overdrawn at the same time about \$1,200.

The Bank has actually been laboring under serious difficulties ever since 1854, at which time the Bank of British North America first demanded collateral security (when not paid in gold) for its daily balances, and that practice has been continued (with the exception of a very short time) up to the day of suspension. Within a few years the Bank of New Brunswick demanded the same and the Bank of Montreal also from the very commencement.

Now take it altogether, the Cashier must have handed, of the bills discounted, to the other banks, as collateral security for the daily balances upwards of fifteen millions of dollars in fact it reached to such a point at last, that no transactions even to the extent of one thousand dollars could be made with the banks without the collateral; in one or two instances when the transactions with the Bank of British North America were larger than usual that Bank demanded and received in addition to the bills discounted further collateral in the shape of Bank notes, as they termed it, to make the collaterals equal to the Banks' endorsement.

The stock of gold was low in the Bank for weeks together, that the Cashier in some instances would not enter the Bank in the morning until the balances with the other Banks had been ascertained, after which it would take him some three or four hours to make up his statement, with the necessary letters, and to select such notes as collateral as the Bank would receive; this was the average of three or four times a week, and even up to the 14th of November last there was a large amount running in the Bank of New Brunswick and the Bank of Montreal.

THE BOOKS OF THE BANK.

During the whole time of my service, the Bank had three book keepers, under whose control and management the books were. These were: Mr. T. B. Millidge, Mr. F. C. K. Frith both of whom are dead, and lastly Mr. Perkins, who had charge up to November last.

THE INDIVIDUAL LEDGERS.

being under the supervision of the Cashier, he was intimately acquainted with them, and it is from this intimate acquaintance that he has been enabled to make the accompanying statements. This brings me down to a name without introducing which would leave the story only half told:

MR. B. LINGLEY.

the nature of whose account it would be hard to define; and a great deal may be said on both sides—for instance, when the bank was pressed to meet a heavy days balance, in some instances recourse was had to Mr. Lingley, to whom the bank would give their draft on time, on the United States, to be by him negotiated and the proceeds handed over to the bank in the description of money especially required. In many instances he was made useful to the Bank; take for instance the last transaction. On or about the 24th of June last, the Bank had made bills on their London agents over and above the credit of £7,000 sterling.

Recourse was again had to Mr. Lingley, who lent the bank his bills on Liverpool for the amount, say £5,000 at ninety days, (the bank reserving the proceeds in their own hands, at the same time giving Mr. Lingley a letter to the effect that they would protect the bills at maturity) provision for all of which was made by the Cashier before leaving home. It was the custom of the bank to advance Mr. Lingley money on account of shipment being made by him, and then in most instances (not all) to take with the bills of exchange, the bills being of some of the cargoes, each bill being drawn separately against each individual shipment; and in giving the bank the £7,000 sterling he inserted in the bills the names of the ships that were loading to the extent of £5,000 sterling; the bills being presented, the drawers refused acceptance, sent Lingley a telegram which he exhibited at the bank, stating that they would not accept unless the cargoes named in the bills went free; there was no alternative but to comply (or let their own bill be protested for non-acceptance) and by this transaction £5,000 sterling was added to the amount of Mr. Lingley's indebtedness, without their having been paid, or arranged in Liverpool since the writer left.

Mr. Lingley's running account with the Bank I think would average \$2,000 per day. Now take 300 days and you have the respectable sum of \$600,000. Mr. Seely and Mr. McLaughlin would occasionally advance Mr. Lingley for his checks on one of the banks say Bank of New Brunswick, to be redeemed in that particular bank paper, say in one week or ten days. Such a check for \$2,000 was in existence when Mr. Lingley left the country, and was afterwards charged by order of the President, (Mr. McLaughlin) to Mr. Lingley's account, and now, or did, on the 14th of November form part of the account overdrawn.

Now here let us suppose a case.

If the Cashier had advanced Mr. Lingley a sum of money, would he be allowed the same privilege as Mr. McLaughlin? In this matter the amount has nothing to do with it all; it is the principle.

It will be easily seen that from the nature of Mr. Lingley's account and his constant large indebtedness to the bank, that the interests of both were almost identical, and in consequence of this and the influence that he otherwise obtained, that he exercised so great a power over both the President and Cashier.

The finances of the bank were attended to for a number of years by the Cashier only, which, with the correspondence altogether has in number, for the whole time, say 25,000 letters, copied and not copied, with the other matters that hourly claimed his attention, left him no time for leisure, his whole time being every day devoted to the work which presented itself. As this, as before stated, is to give to the Stockholders an idea of the general management, and not being at all desirous of bringing in any outside matters but what was already known to the Stockholders, I will give the history of an account in the bank known as the "WILMOT DEBT."

This was a transaction that took place some two or three years before my connection with the bank. In [I think] September, 1858, it was ordered that a suit in Chancery be commenced towards obtaining a settlement. Mr. Jack, being then a director, took the matter in hand on part of the bank. It was dragged along from then to some time in 1867, and resulted in the Directors made no headway in settling at the time by the unfortunate choice they had made in their attorney in a verdict against the bank for about \$3,500 in addition to something like \$6,000, the bank claimed, according to the trial book—making a total loss of nearly \$10,000. Of the amount paid for costs in this matter, the Stockholders are as competent to judge as the writer.

White on this subject Mr. R. D. Wilmot more than once repeated to me that he requested Mr. Jack to stop proceedings and let it be settled by competent persons. He named Geo. Bradford, Esq. of Fredericton, George Kerr, of Miramichi, or the Cashier of the bank, but this did not meet the views of Mr. Jack. It was brought before the Court, and you already know the result. Had either of the proposals been complied with, there is not a shadow of a doubt but the result would have been far different.

I must not say that nothing but self-defense has elicited me to write this letter. And in my long connection with the bank I am not guilty of nothing more than those in whom the Stockholders had such perfect confidence, and whose orders I was bound to obey.

The whole matter is summed up in a few words.

Either I am entitled to my discharge from arrest or some individuals ought not to enjoy their liberty.

February, 1869. G. P. SANCTON.

The human voice is capable of producing 17,520,044 different sounds. Does this account for the discord in the world? Trust not him who seems more anxious to give credit than to receive cash.

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