

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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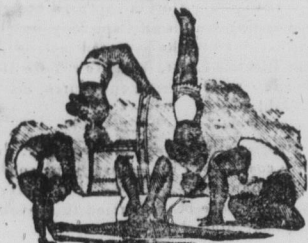
Vol 23

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No. 26

## SLAYMAKER & NICHOLS' OLYMPIC CIRCUS,

Under the Management of  
**GOODWIN & WILDER.**  
Will Exhibit at St. Andrews, Tuesday,  
July 19th, afternoon and evening.  
Admission 25 cents.



The most beautiful Equestriennes,  
The most accomplished Riders,  
The most daring Acrobats,  
The finest Stud of Horses,  
The most learned Dogs, and  
The most Comical Monkeys.  
In proof which Messrs. Goodwin & Wilder  
point with just pride to the following array  
of names, which include a moiety of this  
ARTISTIC CONCLAVE.

**W. W. Nichols,** the Great Principal  
Trick Rider.

**Mr. J. H. Cook,** the European Jester &  
Protein Equestrian, from Cook's  
Hippodrome, 14th Street, N. Y.

**Mr. Caroline,** the accomplished Mat-  
tress & d. Chival, from Nixon's Crenome  
Garden, New York.

**Mr. Elizabeth,** Premier Equestri-  
enne, whose Classic Scenes de Cirque,  
fully entitle her name d'artiste of  
**La Riena d'Arena.**

**Miss Frank Nixon,** the Exquisite  
Dancer, in her Graciel and Elegant  
Poises and Charming Acts.

**Mr. JOHN ALLEN,** the celebrated Nester  
of the Circus, and Wit Extraordinary.  
**Mr. J. BURF,** the American Humorist and  
World's own Clown.

**Monk FERDINAND,** the Sensational and  
Historic Equestrian.

And last though not least, the  
**Snow Brothers,**  
Benjamin, William and Henry,  
the Hyper Excellent Acrobats, with their  
world wide celebrated Troupe of

**ACTING DOGS AND MONKEYS.**  
Whose performance exceeds in interest and  
poverty anything of the kind ever seen in  
America.

The learned Trick Horse  
**PEGASSUS,**  
The Wonderful Pony.

**WONDER.**

And  
**Miss J. M. NIXON'S** Wonderful Performing  
Horse **GEN. SCOTT.** The  
Music under the direction of Professor J  
SILLOWAY, from the Academy of Music,  
Boston.



The Manager takes pleasure in announc-  
ing the engagement of

**MR. MAURICE SANDS,**  
the celebrated Trick Rider from the Circo de  
HAVANA, Cuba, also the

**KABLAN MARABOUTS,**  
or the Arab Nomads of the Desert, who will  
appear every afternoon.

Every night will be produced under the  
direction of Mr. JAMES COOK, from Astley's,  
London, the English Historical Equestrian  
Drama of DICK TURPIN or the Highway-  
man's Ride to York, and the Death of Bonny  
Black Bess.

A sharp student was called up by the wor-  
thy professor of a celebrated college and asked  
the question, "Can a man see without  
eyes?" "Yes, sir," was the prompt answer.  
"How, sir," cried the amazed professor, "can  
a man see without eyes? Pray, sir, how do  
you make that?" "He can see with one  
sir," replied the ready-witted youth; and  
the whole class shouted with delight at this  
triumph over metaphysics.

Take best cough mixture: A suit of warm  
clothing, mixed with plenty of air and exer-  
cise.

## Poetry.

[The following patriotic lines are copied from  
the "Boston Courier," which journal credits them  
to a Canadian paper. Their publication in a  
Northern paper, shows its independence, and an  
honest desire to do justice to the greatest captain  
of the age, as he is honorably termed by men who  
understand military affairs. It also proves that  
some publishers in the North have not the fear of  
the Provost Marshal before their eyes.]

### LINES TO LEE.

They are pouncing down upon you,  
Gallant Lee,  
As streams from mountain sources  
Seek the sea.  
Four serried lines advancing,  
With sword and helmet glancing,  
With horses plumed and prancing  
Fast and free!  
Bugles blowing,  
Banners flowing  
For a nation's overthrowing,  
Juliet!  
As came the haughty Persian,  
Press they on,  
But we have not yet forgotten  
Marathon!  
And through the memory passes,  
With all the mighty masses,  
The visions of Marathon,  
Lost and won!  
Bugles blowing,  
Banners flowing,  
For a nation's overthrowing,  
All the North to battle going,  
Back to run!

Now God in Heaven be with you,  
Noble Chief,  
For the time of your probation  
Waxes brief.  
Your foemen thrice outnumber,  
The army clad inumber,  
"Light and Lief,"  
Bugles blowing,  
Banners flowing,  
We take comfort in the knowing,  
Sometimes after great cock-crowing,  
Come to grief!

May you turn the tide of battle,  
Dauntless Lee,  
Hurting back the wreck of armies,  
Like the sea.  
Your foemen's seat and meagre,  
Compared to the beluguer,  
But every heart is eager  
To be free.  
Bugles blowing,  
Banners flowing,  
Can make no braver showing,  
Than the South to battle going,  
Under thee;  
Than the South the North repelling,  
While her mighty heart is swelling,  
And every pulse is glowing,  
With the game of thy bestowing,  
ROBERT LEE!

### Woman under Difficulties.

The article on "Woman under Difficul-  
ties" in the January number of Harper's  
Magazine is a sketch of life in the great fe-  
male prison at Millbank, England. We  
quote a passage which shows the ruling pas-  
sion strong in prison:  
The first sentiment that gains expression  
when a female convict finds herself in the  
reception room of the penitentiary is that  
of regard for her personal appearance. It  
happens thus: By the rules of the prison  
the hair of the inmates is cut to the regula-  
tion length, and this operation calls forth  
from the unfortunate women, curses and  
prayers, tears and wheedling entreaties,  
sometimes even the fiercest resistance. She  
may have plotted murder, may have poi-  
soned her own child, or committed any other  
crime without the quiver of an eyelid; but  
she cannot submit to the indignity of hav-  
ing her locks reduced by the shears of the  
penitentiary. Less painful, and often amus-  
ing instances of vanity are seen later in the  
woman's prison-life; and the matron who  
accompanies us that it is one of the  
most serious duties of her class to check  
the love of display which shows itself even  
here. One woman, for instance, appeared  
on a certain day with brilliantly painted  
cheeks; the whole ward was at once rest-  
less with envy and curiosity; the embel-  
lishment was a decided success, and the secret  
irritate the feminine mind almost beyond en-  
durance. The prison authorities were in-  
fected; there was no coloring matter in  
the woman's cell, or at any point of the  
building to which she had access. At  
last, after the closest watching for some

time, the secret of the art was laid open—  
The woman was at work, in common with  
the other convicts, upon blue cotton skirts,  
through which a red stripe ran; she was ac-  
customed to pull out, here and there, a thread  
of this last mentioned color, and when a suf-  
ficient quantity had accumulated she would  
soak them in water, and thus obtain the sub-  
stitute for rouge. Other women scrape the  
whiting from the walls, and grind it fine  
enough to use as powder for the face.

We perhaps express some curiosity in re-  
gard to the matter of cosmetics. The matron  
resumes, explaining:

The windows of certain cells had wire net-  
ting before them; from these Hall would  
abstract stufferers to serve as substitutes for  
bones. The wires being drawn with dis-  
cretion, here and there, their absence was  
not discovered. One Sunday, however, the  
ingenious woman faintly away in church,  
a victim to tight lacing; and so the trick was  
detected.

This woman was the inventor of a favor-  
ite kind of pomade, made from the grease of  
her dinners, and with the aid of this she  
would turn out in the morning with her hair  
rattled in the crisp bonnets which would be  
re-fashioned during the night into shapes  
totally unlike their original form; and she  
was the leader of the ton, in matter of caps  
furnished as a part of the prison costume.—  
All the women, indeed, show a high degree  
of ingenuity in making the ugly articles last  
mentioned into presentable affairs. The  
matron tells us that there is quite a series of  
fashion during the year with them. One  
woman will start a new border, or new tucks  
and plaits behind; or introduce a piece of  
wire to give the thing a semblance of  
comeliness; if the new idea meets the ap-  
proval of other women, it becomes "the  
style," and is at once adopted with more or  
less success.

No savage could value a piece of glass  
more highly than does the average female  
convict. She will break her window—the  
cells at Millbank have glazed apertures for  
light—lament over the "accident" with well  
acted grief, and most cunningly secrete a bit  
of the glass where the closest search fails to  
discover it; then smoking one side over her  
lap, or making a buck of black cloth, she  
will exult in secret over the miserable apolo-  
gy for a mirror, and as the matron says, will  
behave with propriety for weeks, because  
she has this wellspring of joy in her cell.

### The Big Trees of California.

The Atlantic Monthly in an article enti-  
tled "Seven weeks in the Great Yosemite,"  
gives the following description of some im-  
mense trees in that region; the largest one  
mentioned, forty feet diameter, would fill up  
any of our streets, so that a wagon could  
barely pass without striking the tree:  
"Take the dry statistics of the matter.—  
Out of one hundred and thirty-two trees  
which have been measured, not one under-  
runs twenty-eight feet in circumference; five  
range between thirty-two and thirty-six feet;  
fifty-eight between forty and fifty feet; thirty-  
four between fifty and sixty; fourteen be-  
tween sixty and seventy; thirteen between  
seventy and eighty; two between eighty and  
ninety; two between ninety and one hun-  
dred; and one hundred and one above one  
hundred and two. This last, before the  
storms truncated it, had a height of four  
hundred feet. I found a rough ladder laid  
against its trunk—for it is prostrate—and  
climbed upon its side by that and steps cut  
in the bark. I mounted the swell of the  
trunk to the butt and there made the mea-  
surement which ascertained its diameter as  
thirty-four feet—its circumference as one  
hundred and two feet—plus fraction. The  
thickness of its bark is various, but I cut off  
some of it to a foot in depth and there was  
evidently more below that.

"To make some rough attempt at a con-  
ception of what the figures amount to, sup-  
pose the tree fallen at the gable of an ordi-  
nary two-story house. You propose to cross  
by a plank laid from your roof to the upper  
side of the tree. That plank would percepti-  
bly slope up from your roof-peak. Through  
another tree, lying prostrate also, and hol-  
low from end to end, our whole caval-  
cade charged at the full trot for a distance of  
one hundred and fifty feet. The entire  
length of this tree before truncation had been  
about three hundred and fifty feet. In the  
hollow bases of trees still standing we easily  
sheltered ourselves and horses. We tried  
throwing to the top of some of them with  
ludicrous success, and finally came to the  
monarch of them all, a glorious monster not  
indicated in the above table of dimensions,  
as most of those mentioned are still living,  
and all have the bark upon them still white  
the tree is to some extent barked and char-  
tered. When it stood erect in its live wrap-  
ping, it measured forty feet in diameter—  
over one hundred and twenty in circumfer-  
ence! Estimates, grounded on the well-

known principle of yearly cortical increase,  
indisputably throw back the birth of these  
largest giants as far as 1200 B. C. Thus  
their tender saplings were running up just  
as the gates of Troy were tumbling down,  
and some of them had fulfilled the lifetime  
of the late Hartford Charter Oak when Solo-  
mon called his master-masons to refreshment  
from the building of the Temple. We can  
not realize time images as we can those of  
space by a reference to dimensions within  
experience, so that the age of these marvel-  
ous trees still remains to me an incompre-  
hensible fact, though with my mind's eye I  
continue to see how mountain massy they  
look, and how dwarfed is the man who leans  
against them."

### Scraps of Science.

One of the most wonderful achievements  
of astronomers is the weighing of the bodies  
comprising the solar system. The mass of the  
sun is 359,551 times greater than that of the  
earth and moon, and 700 times greater than  
the united masses of all the planets.

A flash of lightning on the earth would be  
visible on the moon in a second and a quar-  
ter; on the sun, in 8 minutes; on Jupiter  
(when farthest from us), in 25 minutes; on  
Uranus, in two hours; on Neptune, in four  
hours and a quarter; on the star Vega, of the  
first magnitude, in 4,000 years; yet such  
stars are visible through the telescope!

La Place, the great French astronomer,  
says:—"I have ascertained that between the  
heavenly bodies all attractions are transmitted  
with a velocity which, if it be not infinite,  
surpasses several thousand times the velocity  
of light." His annotator estimates that  
speed as being eight millions of times greater  
than that of light.

The circumference of the earth is 25,000  
miles. A train traveling incessantly night  
and day, at the rate of 25 miles an hour,  
would require six weeks to go around it.—  
A tunnel through the earth, from England to  
New Zealand, would be nearly 8,000 miles  
long.

The barking of dogs is an acquired heredi-  
tary instinct, supposed to have originated  
in an attempt to imitate the human voice.—  
Wild dogs, and domestic breeds which have  
become wild, never bark but only howl.—  
Cats, which disturb the inhabitants of civil-  
ized countries by their midnight "caterwaul,"  
are in their wild state in South America,  
quite silent.

The dark races of men have less nervous  
sensitivity than the whites. They are not sub-  
ject to nervous disease; they sleep sound  
when sick; nor does any mental disturbance  
keep them awake. They bear surgical opera-  
tions much better than the white people.  
A certain species of fungus has been known  
to attain the size of a gourd in one night;  
and it is calculated that the cellulose of which  
it is composed must amount to forty seven  
thousand millions. If it grows in twelve  
hours, this would give four thousand millions  
per hour, or more than six millions per min-  
ute.

### Curiosities of the Ocean Bottom.

Mr. Gree, the famous diver, tells very  
singular stories of his adventures, when mak-  
ing search in the deep waters of the ocean.  
He gives some new sketches of what he saw  
at the "Silver Banks" near Hayti:

"The banks of coral on which my divers  
were made, are about forty miles in length,  
and about ten or twenty in breadth. On  
this bank of coral is presented to the diver,  
one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes  
the eye ever beheld. The water varies from  
ten to one hundred feet in depth, and is so  
clear that the diver can see from two to  
three hundred feet when he is submerged,  
with but little obstruction to the sight.

The bottom of the ocean, in many places,  
is as smooth as a marble floor; in others it  
is studded with coral columns from ten to  
one hundred feet in height, and from one to  
eighty feet in diameter. The tops of these  
more lofty, support a myriad of pyramidal  
pendants, each forming a myriad more; giv-  
ing the reality to the imaginary abode of  
some water nymphs. In other places the  
pendants form rich after arch; and as the  
diver stands on the bottom of the ocean, and  
gazes through these in the deep winding  
avenues, he finds that they fill him with as  
sacred an awe as if he were in some old cat-  
hedral, which had been buried beneath "old  
ocean's wave." Here and there the coral  
extends even to the surface of the water, as  
if those loftier columns were towers belong-  
ing to those stately temples that are now in  
ruins. There were countless varieties of  
diminutive trees, shrubs and plants in every  
crevise of the corals, where the water had  
deposited the least earth. They were all of  
a faint hue, owing the pale light they receiv-  
ed, although of every shade, and entirely  
different from plants I am familiar with, that  
vegetate upon dry land. One in particular  
attracted my attention; it resembled a sen-  
sation of immense size and variegated colors,  
and the most brilliant hues. The fish

which inhabit these "Silver Banks" I have  
found as different in kind as the scenery is  
varied. They were of all forms, colors, and  
sizes—from the symmetrical body of the  
globe like sunfish; from those of the dullest  
hue to the changeable dolphin; from the  
spots of the leopard to the hues of the sun,  
beam; from the hairless minnow to the  
volacious shark.

Some had heads like squirrels, others like  
cats and dogs; one of the small size resem-  
bled the bull terrier; some darted through  
the water like meteors, while others could  
be scarcely seen to move. To enumerate  
and explain all the various kinds of fish be-  
hind, while diving on these banks, would  
were I enough of a naturalist so to do, re-  
quire more than my limits would allow, for  
I am convinced that most of the kinds of  
fish which inhabit the tropical seas can be  
found there. The sun-fish, saw-fish, white  
shark, blue or shovel-nose shark, were often  
seen. There were often fish which resem-  
bled plants, and remained as fixed in their  
position as a shrub; the only powers they  
possessed was to open and shut when in  
danger.

Some of them resembled the rose in full  
bloom, and were of all hues. There were the  
ribbed fish, from four to five inches to three  
feet in length. They build their houses like  
beavers, in which they spawn, and the male  
and female watches the egg until it hatches.  
I saw many specimens of the green turtle,  
some five feet long, which, I should think,  
would weigh from four to five hundred  
pounds.

### Feats of Wealth.

Men have ever been proverbially fond of  
crying out against woman's folly and extra-  
vagance; we have discovered one or two  
instances that have still more deeply con-  
vinced us of their own falling in this re-  
spect. There is no accounting for their  
whims and eccentricities as may be seen from  
the following facts:—The wealth which now  
exists in Amsterdam, falls much short of  
what it was previous to the French Revolu-  
tion, or during the period of Dutch com-  
mercial preeminence. It is not long since  
strangers, in visiting Amsterdam, were shown  
the spacious house of a merchant, who, after  
having lavished much on furniture and paint-  
ings, actually caused the floor of one of his  
apartments to be laid with Spanish dollars,  
set on edge. Another gentleman in Holland,  
determined to make a pavement before his  
residence of large massive plates of silver,  
and to surround it with an ornamental chain  
of the same costly material. Before carrying  
his plan into effect, it behooved him to obtain  
the sanction of the authorities. The wor-  
thies, however, void of the sympathy, set  
their faces against a proposition which might  
have compelled them to increase the strength  
to the town guard. Enraged at their non-  
compliance, the gentlemen determined to  
punish them. He ordered his dwelling,  
situated in the principle street, immediately  
to be pulled down, and on its site erected the  
one now standing. It is literally covered  
with figures, amounting, it is said, to three  
hundred and fifty.

In England it is no easy matter to become  
an attorney and solicitor. Since 1843 and  
1844 the process is as follows:—Before one  
can be articulated, even as a clerk, he must pass  
an examination before special examiners, and  
be able to write from dictation; must  
possess a knowledge of composition, gram-  
mar, geography, history, &c., and submit to  
questions on some subjects in Latin, Greek,  
German, French, Spanish, or Italian. If suc-  
cessful, he must next be articulated to a prac-  
tising solicitor, paying a premium for his ar-  
ticles of from £5 to £100, according to the  
respectability of the office into which he en-  
ters. In London the fee is, at high as  
£200 or £300. On these articles a stamp  
duty of £80 is also paid, and the term of ser-  
vice under them is five years. When he is  
finally examined for admission he has to pay  
other fees of from £30 to £40, and much  
more on being allowed to practise in the re-  
spective courts.

An old but highly destructive method of  
obtaining possession of ladies' purses with-  
out inserting the hand into the pocket, has been  
invented in Glasgow, Scotland. It consists of  
pouring a small quantity of violet into a  
pocket which burns the lining, and the purse  
drops on the street, to be picked up im-  
mediately by the hand of the operator.

An exchange says that an Englishman is  
soon to take out a patent for propelling cars,  
coal drays, and other vehicles through the  
streets by air.

They have a man out West so tall that  
he lets himself out at camp meetings for a  
scepter.

A Western editor informs a contemporary  
that he is "either a fool or a knave"—and  
that he regards it "an act of condescension  
in permitting him to choose, between the  
designations."