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## Poetry.

### APPEAL TO TIME.

Bring back those dear, departed days—  
Those halcyon days of youth;  
That vanished like a dream away,  
With all their guileless truth.  
Bring back those hours, when first I played  
Beneath the old oak tree;  
They're dearer far, those golden hours,  
Than all the world to me.

Bring back the smiles, the loving words  
In happy childhood spoken,  
Before the heart knew aught of guile,  
Or whispered vows now broken—  
Bring back those happy dreams of youth,  
That did my heart beguile—  
And Oh! among those blessed things,  
Bring back a Mother's smile.

Bring back those gay young friends of youth,  
Companions of each hour;  
That roamed with me, the woodland through  
To gather haid and flower—  
Yes, bring them back, and let me gaze  
With throbbing heart and brow—  
For memory with her sad regrets  
Are all that's left me now.

Yes, bring them back, though covered o'er  
With dust of years gone by;  
And let me live those days once more  
Beneath that sunny sky—  
Beneath that sky, when all things seemed  
So beautiful, and good—  
The mountain stream, the stately oak  
That by the cottage stood.

I plead in vain, they will not come  
Back to my longing heart—  
But by sweet memory's magic powers  
That can some joy impart,  
Through memory's veil, I see them now,  
Each old, familiar spot,  
The orchard with its fruit and flowers,  
The little wood-bine cot.

They all come back, oh! how changed  
Unto my heart they seem,  
They've come and gone, those happy days,  
And faded like a dream;  
And like a tomb, all dark and lone,  
With flowers o'er it flung;  
My throbbing heart will ever mourn  
For the days when I was young.

### A MADMAN IN A BALLOON.

Some 15 days ago, on the occasion of the last ascent but one of the celebrated and lucky aeronaut, M. Godard, he took with him, as his *compagnon de voyage*, a wealthy private gentleman, who paid 1000*fr.* for the privilege of sharing in the perils of the expedition. The weather could not have been more propitious and the balloon shot up rapidly to a considerable altitude. 'What effect does that produce upon you?' asked Mr. Godard of his companion. 'Nothing,' said the latter laconically. 'My compliments to you,' said M. Godard. 'You are the first whom I have ever seen arrive at such an altitude without betraying some emotion.' 'Keep on mounting,' said the traveller, with a gravity supreme. M. Godard threw over some ballast, and the balloon ascended some 500 feet higher. 'And now,' added M. Godard, 'does your heart beat?' 'Nothing yet,' replied his companion, with an air which approached closely to impatience. 'The devil!' exclaimed M. Godard; 'you have really, my dear sir, the most perfect qualification to be an aeronaut.' The balloon still ascended; when 1000 feet higher M. Godard interrogated a third time his companion—'And now?' 'Nothing, nothing; not the shadow of fear whatever!' answered the traveller, with a tone positively discontented, and like a man who had experienced a profound deception. 'Goodness me! so much the worse, then,' said the aeronaut, smiling; 'but I must renounce all hope of making you afraid. The balloon is high enough. We are going to descend.' 'To descend?' 'Certainly; there would be danger in mounting higher.' 'That does not make the slightest difference to me; I do not choose to descend.' 'You what?' asked M. Godard. 'I say I wish to ascend higher; keep on mounting. I have given 1000 francs in order to experience some emotion; I must do so, and I will not descend before I have felt some emotion.' M. Godard commenced to laugh; he believed at once that it was all a joke. 'Will you ascend once more?' demanded the traveller, seizing him by the throat and shaking him with violence; 'when shall I feel some emotion?' M. Godard relates that at this moment he felt himself lost. A sudden and dreadful revelation broke upon him in regarding the strangely dilated eyes of his *compagnon de voyage*; he had to do with a madman!

To try to make a madman listen to reason! To ask for help amidst the clouds! If even the unfortunate aeronaut had had any defensive weapon he could, after all, have been capable of defending himself; but it is not usual for people to furnish themselves with pistols for a voyage in a balloon,

and certainly one would not dream of meeting with a war-like encounter in the stars. The earth was 5000 feet beneath—most horrible depth; and the least movement of the now furious madman might cause the car to capsize. M. Godard, with the presence of mind acquired by him in so many of his daring aerial expeditions, made all these reflections in the space of a second. 'Ah! ah! you are mocking me my fine fellow,' continued the madman, without loosening his grip. 'Ah! you think to rob me of 1000*fr.*, as well as my emotion. Very well, be quiet. It's my turn to laugh. It's you now who are going to cut a caper.' The madman was possessed of prodigious muscular force. M. Godard did not even attempt to defend himself. 'What do you wish from me?' asked he, with a calm tone and submissive air. 'Simply to amuse myself in seeing you turn a summersault,' answered the madman, with a ferocious smile. 'But first' (the madman appeared to be thinking himself) 'I have my idea. I wish to see if I can't find some emotion upon this. I must put myself astride on the semicircle.' The madman indicated with his finger the upper part of the balloon. Just in speaking he commenced to climb the cords which held the car attached to the balloon. M. Godard who had not before trembled for himself, was forced to do so now for the madman. 'But, miserable man, you are going to kill yourself; you will be seized with vertigo.' 'No remarks,' hissed the madman, seizing him again by the collar, 'or I will at once pitch you into the abyss.' 'At least,' observed M. Godard, 'allow me to put this cord round your body so that you may remain attached to the balloon.'

'Be it so,' said the madman who appeared to comprehend the utility of the precaution. This done, furnished with his cord of safety, the madman commenced to climb among the ropes with the agility of a squirrel. He reached the balloon, and placed himself astride the semicircle as he had said. Once there, he rent the air with a shout of triumph and drew his knife from his pocket. 'What are you going to do?' asked M. Godard, who feared that he might have the idea of ripping open the balloon. 'To make myself comfortable forthwith.' Uttering these words the madman cut slowly the cord of safety which M. Godard had attached to this body. With a single puff of wind to shake the balloon, the miserable creature must roll over into the abyss! M. Godard shut his eyes, in order not to see. The madman claps his hands; he cannot contain himself with delight. He spurs the balloon with his heel, as if on horseback, to guide its flight. 'And now,' yelled forth the madman, brandishing his knife, 'we are going to laugh. Ah! robber, you thought to make me descend! Very well. It is you who are going to tumble down in a moment, and quicker than that!' M. Godard had not time to make a movement or put in a single word. Before he was able to divine the infernal intention of the madman, the latter, still astride of the semicircle, had cut—oh, horror!—four of the cordages which suspended the car to the balloon! The car inclines horribly—it only holds by two. I was going to say by one cord, so slight do they appear! It would have been all over with M. Godard if he had not grasped desperately at the two remaining. The knife of the madman approaches the last cord—yet a moment and all will be over! 'No, no pardon,' vociferated the madman. 'I do not ask for pardon, on the contrary. What is it you wish, then?' said the madman astonished. 'At this moment, now,' continued the aeronaut, hurriedly, 'we are at a height of 5000 feet!—Stop,' said the madman, 'that will be charming, to tumble down from such a height!—It is still too low,' added M. Godard. 'How so?' asked the madman, stupefied. 'Yes!' said M. Godard, 'my experience as an aeronaut has taught me that death is not certain to ensue from a fall from this elevation. Tumble for tumble, I much prefer to fall from such a height as to be killed outright, rather than to risk being lamed—have the charity to precipitate me from a height of 9000 feet only.' 'Ah! that'll do!' said the madman, whom the mention of a more horrible fall charmed amazingly. M. Godard follows heroically his purpose and throws over an enormous quantity of ballast. The balloon makes a powerful bound, and mounts 500 feet in a few seconds. Only—and whilst the madman surveys this operation with a menacing air—the aeronaut thinks to accomplish another, in a sense quite contrary. The quick eye of M. Godard had remarked that amongst the cords spared by the madman figures the one leading to the valve. His plan is taken. He draws this cord, it opens the valve fixed in the upper part of the balloon for the purpose of allowing an excess of the hydrogen gas to escape, and the result which he hoped for was not long in making itself apparent. Little by little the madman became drowsy, asphyxiated, and insensible by the vapours of the gas which surrounded him. The madman being

sufficiently asphyxiated for his purpose, M. Godard allows the balloon to descend slowly to the earth. The drama is finished. Arrived on *terra firma*, M. Godard, not bearing any hatred to the author of his perilous voyage, hastened to restore him to animation, and had him conveyed, hands and feet bound to the neighbouring station.—*Courier de l'Europe.*

## Provincial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 21.

Discussion of Bill to withhold College grant postponed until after Thursday, on which day despatches relative to disallowance of last year stand the order of the day. At two o'clock His Excellency came down and gave assent to the Revenue Bill and some other Bills.

Mr. End's Bill to entitle aliens to same privileges as British subjects, was committed and very fully discussed.

Messrs. End, Watters, Lewis and others supported the Bill, while Messrs. Johnson, Wilmut, Smith, &c., opposed it as unnecessary and impolitic, dwelling particularly upon the restrictive measures on the same subject adopted by the United States.

Provincial Secretary agreed with the principle of the Bill, but moved an amendment which he considered necessary, intended to prevent buying and locking up large blocks of land by aliens.

Mr. Hanington would go for bill with amendment if a provision was appended making provision of Bill available only by subjects of such foreign States as shall by Legislative enactments affirm same privileges for natives of this Province.

On question, amendment was lost—16 to 14. Original section lost—15 to 19, and Bill postponed 6 months 19 to 15.

Mr. Wilmut rose and said—in referring to the statement of the Attorney General on Saturday and Mr. Inches' letter that he had not visited the polls on the day of the election; that he had never believed, Mr. Inches could be coerced. He never attempted to coerce any one, but if Mr. Inches voted under coercion then he (Mr. W.) could only conclude that his letter of Saturday had been written under direct coercion of the Attorney General. He intimated that the Attorney General had vented his spite against the Clerks.

Hon. Attorney General said that when he made the statement on Saturday morning he felt he was not at liberty to mention the name of his informant. After dinner he went into the Crown Land Office and found Mr. Wilmut and Mr. Inches engaged on a controversy on the subject. Mr. Inches turned to him (Attorney General) and said 'I have thought of writing you a note.' He (A. G.) said he wished he would, and the note he read was the consequence. Some conversation as to the course which the Clerks should pursue took place, and House adjourned at six o'clock.

March 22.  
Attorney General introduced a Bill to exempt all Clergymen in receipt of salaries less than £300 per annum, from taxation. Mr. Tibbits gave notice for Address for a Railway delegation to Canada during recess.

Bill to repeal Insolvent Debtor's Bill was again committed. Long and animated discussion ensued, during which the principles and operations of the Insolvent Law received a most searching investigation.

Wilmut, Steadman and others urged the necessity of a Law affording relief to unfortunate debtors, and thought that with certain amendments existing Law would answer.

Chandler said he was prepared with a Bill to make amendments such as desired to present Law. Tilley, Cudlip, Speaker, Smith and others supported the Bill before the House, arguing that operations of present Law were vicious, and that it had been in operation long enough to afford relief to all who desired, and really deserving sufferers by late panic.

Several amendments having been put and lost the Bill to repeal passed.

Yeas—Johnson, Tilley, Smith, Connell, Kerr, Williston, Lewis, McLellan, Lawrence, McPhelin, McAdam, W. E. Perley, Desbriay, Ferris, Scovill, Vail, Hannington, McLeod, Wright, Cudlip, C. Perley, Gilbert—22.

Nays—Fisher, Watters, Brown, Road, Mitchell, Steadman, Bilsford, Allen, Tapley, McIntosh, Wilmut, Gilmour, Chandler—13.

Agreed to without amendment, Bill to extend jurisdiction of Police Magistrate to Carleton. Bill to provide for support of lunatics in Provincial Asylum, making debt due for board &c., Crown debts, and to be

sued for as such, when property is more than sufficient for support of lunatic's family.—Bill to extend jurisdiction of City Court of St. John. Bill to divide Parish of Brighton.

House adjourned at 5.40.

March 23.  
Mr. Williston introduced a rider to the bill passed yesterday, Repealing the Insolvent Law—which passed. This provides retrospectively that nothing in the Law repealed should affect or impair *bona fide* mortgages.

Mr. Cudlip introduced a Bill relating to Co-Partnerships. A Bill to amend the Highway Act, so far as relates to Portland, was committed and postponed to next Session.

Mr. Cudlip's bill to restrict the pay of Members to £40 had a short discussion and progress was reported.

Mr. Mitchell's bill to facilitate the obtaining of Timber License, occupied discussion most of the afternoon, but was disposed of by a month's postponement—22 to 17.

Mr. Steadman read a Resolution which he intended to move to-morrow respecting College despatches—it affirms that His Excellency's despatch to the Colonial Secretary of 16th July relating to College Bill—passed last winter—contains objections at variance with the rights of Legislature and interests of the people, and calculated to create unfavorable impressions on the minds of Her Majesty's Ministers, as to justice of the bill.

Responsibility of the Executive for His Excellency's opinion was enunciated in the despatches, and that this despatch referred to is a reflection upon the Legislature, &c., inconsistent with the true principles of Responsible Government. House adjourned 54.

Discovery of Mysterious Vaults in Ohio.

JACKSON, O., Feb. 21, 1859.

Our village is full of wonder and excitement. Martin Marker, J. W. Hughes, and Washington Long, in digging a grave in the cemetery near this village, about ten o'clock this morning, came to a large, flat stone about four feet below the surface, which stopped their further progress until they procured assistance and removed the stone from its resting place of ages, when it was found to have closed the entrance to a subterranean vault.

All efforts thus far (3 P. M.) to enter with a light have proved unsuccessful on account of the foul air with which it is filled. By means of a rake, human bones of gigantic size have been raised, and a small chain of silver, with coins attached to each end.

The coins, though much defaced by time, have the appearance of those in use among the Romans in the days of Cicero Africanus, though there were evident traces of hieroglyphic devices that cannot be deciphered. The men at the cemetery have by means of burning straw, made light in the vault, and though none have the courage to go further than the entrance, it has been discovered that there is, immediately to the west of the opening, a chamber of about ten feet square, with steps quite dilapidated, down its eastern side. Three other chambers branch out of this; one to the north, one to the west, and the other to the south.

We are all curious of course to know when and by whom these vaults were made and filled. Rev. Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Armstrong and Dr. Knouff have examined them as well as they could without going into them, also the bones raked out, and the chain and coins, and all give it as their opinion that these vaults were made by the same people who built the mounds in the southern part of the state.

These questions present themselves to every one. Who made these vaults and filled them? Was our country once the home of giants? GEORGE DAVENPORT.

P. S.—Four and a half P. M., W. Long, after the straw had burnt in the first vault for some time ventured down to make an examination, but the atmosphere was so impure that he could remain therein but a few minutes, though long enough to discover that the wall of the vaults were substantially built of smooth, well shaped stones, and that there were large numbers of bones in them. Persons will arrive here from Sidney and Greenville to-morrow, and every exertion will be made for as thorough an examination of this 'house of the dead' as soon as possible.

Simple Mode of Ascertaining Interest.

The Detroit Advertiser gives a new method of computing interest on any number of dollars, at six per cent., which appears simple:

'Separate the right hand figures by a point, and the figure on the left hand of this separating point will be interest in cents for six days—the figure on the right of the point decimals of a cent. Multiply the whole amount by five to find the interest for thirty days, and this sum by two for sixty days,

three for ninety days, etc. For any number of days less than six, take the fractional part of the interest for six. Care must be taken to separate the right hand figures of the dollars, whether there be cents or mills in the given sum or not.'

This is all very well, but a simple and shorter way, remarks the Philadelphia Ledger, is to multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, separating the right hand figure, and dividing by six; the result is the true interest of such for such number of days at six per cent. This rule is simple and so true, according to all business usage, that every banker, broker, merchant, and clerk should post it up for reference and use. There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake. By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained with so few figures.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 18th.—The Bremen steamer Weser, from Cork 6th inst., has arrived with Liverpool advices of the evening of the 5th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Parliamentary proceedings are uninteresting. An important movement had taken place among the leaders of the Liberal party, Lords Russell and Palmerston having coalesced against the Government Reform Bill. Lord Lennox, of the Lords Treasury had resigned, and was succeeded by Peter Blackburn.

The war question remains unaltered in aspect. There are rumours in Paris that Austria had made counter-proposals to Lord Cowley, in which it is supported by Prussia.

The French Government organs are getting more belligerent, but warlike preparations at Marsailles are somewhat relaxed.—The Bourse continued sensitive and fluctuating. The Constitutionnel had announced positively the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, but the Monitor pronounces the statement premature.

From Austria it is announced that the Emperor had become determined warlike and embittered against France. The Vienna journals are also more warlike in tone. Military preparations were continued in Italy.

Lord Cowley would leave Vienna on the 5th.

The Paris correspondent of the London journals writes as if war was certain.

A Marsailles despatch says that Russia has 60,000 troops on the Pruth, and has augmented her army in Georgia.

SARDINIA.—Austrian troops at Pirenza are increasing daily; 12,000 had been placed on a war footing since the 1st of March.

AUSTRIA.—The Cabinet at Vienna have agreed to maintain 150,000 men in Lombardy, and will erect fortifications in all directions. The lower classes of Vienna are becoming excellently favorable to war.—The Government is said to have contracted with the Lombardo-Venetian railway for the transport of 75,000 men during the march.—It is said that Austria will grant foreign vessels the privilege of navigating the Danube.

MARKETS.—Consols 95½.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

A Noble Little Boy.

One day last week, as we learn from the Chicopee Journal, a party of young skaters went from that village to Springfield on the Connecticut, several of the boys drawing after them hand sleds on which were little girls. Charles Adams, a son of a widowed lady, drew Emma Adams, daughter of Mr. Sylvanus Adams, agent of the Dwight Mills.

On returning in the evening young Charles skated into an open place in the river, drawing his precious freight after him. Fortunately he could swim, and with great presence of mind he seized hold of the cloak of Emma and kept her from sinking, although she was under water until others of the party came to the rescue. The boys formed themselves into a chain of arms and legs, by lying down upon the ice, and Charles seized hold of the boots of the nearest one and was drawn out together with Emma. The little girl was much chilled and nearly insensible, but soon revived on being taken to the toll house seat by Charles and Emma were each eleven years of age, and when their companions came to the rescue, the lad with a nobleness deserving the highest praise called out to them to save Emma first! The little girl had the presence of mind to keep her lips closed while under water, having heard her mother say that persons must not open their mouths when placed in that condition. It was a thrilling experience in juvenile life, and withal a most remarkable escape.—[State of Maine, 21st inst.]

A wag says it is folly to expect a girl to love a man whom everybody speaks well of. Get up a persecution, and her affections will cling so fast that a dozen guardians can't begin to remove them.