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FOUR DAYS LATER.

THE OCEAN QUEEN OFF CAPE RACE.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 10.
The Vanderbilt steamship Ocean Queen, from Havre via Lewis, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock this morning, on her way to New York.
The Ocean Queen sailed from Havre on the 31st of August, and from Cowes at 2 A. M. on the 1st September. She has three hundred passengers, large cargo, \$10,000 in specie, and a heavy mail. The purser's report says:—Sept. 1st, 3 P. M., passed the steamship Fulton off the Lizard, bound in; 4th, lat. 50 12, lon 21 30, passed the steamship Vanderbilt, New York for Southampton and Havre. The Ocean Queen experienced heavy westerly gales for three days.

The Kangaroo, from New York, 14th, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th; the Teutonia, from New York, 15th, arrived at Southampton on the 20th, and the Circassian, from New York, 18th, via St. John's, arrived at Galway on the 30th.

The whole amount of the Russian twelve million loan had been subscribed, and exchanges on St. Petersburg had fallen three per cent.

A Bavarian loan, for the purpose of defraying the military expenses of the country, had been raised at 95½ per cent.

There was nothing of importance known respecting the doings of the Zurich Conference.

Advices from Athens report the dissolution of the Greek Chambers.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols, 94½, and closed 31st August, at 95½ a 96.

In the London Market wheat and flour were dull. Tea unchanged. Sugar and Rice heavy. Coffee and tallow firm.

DELAVER CROSSING GENESSEE FALLS.

HE SITS ON A CHAIR AND DESCENDS TO THE RIVER.

A MAN OVER THE FALLS.
(Correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator.)

ROCHESTER, Aug. 21, 1859.

A visit to the Genesee Falls is at any time a most interesting one, but the annual celebration of a high rope performance on the brink of the cataract, greatly enhances the interest felt by the visitors, and it is probable that the very impression, be that as it may, Mons. Delave advertised that he would cross today on his rope over the Falls, and the announcement naturally brought a crowd to the spot.

He had crossed twice before, and why not try it once more, so as to convince the public that he is little, if anything, inferior to Blondin, who has certainly a longer, but by no means a more dangerous walk, when it is considered that Delave's narrow, and seemingly slender pathway is on the very edge of the Falls, and partially amid the spray.

The place selected is the best that could be found for a rope walk, and the height of the bank above the river may be 130 feet, the rope inclining about 30 feet towards the centre, this making the height of the rope above the water 100 feet, or 30 feet lower than Blondin's. The cable is a manilla rope an inch in diameter, and 700 feet long, guyed from each side with a number of small cords.

On one side of the river it is fastened to a large post, and on the other it is tied to the outer beam of a saw mill. It runs in a diagonal direction, and partly crossed the fall of water which is precipitated over the rocks for less than half its former width.

The beauty of the place has been greatly marred by the quarrying away of a part of the rock here is completely bare, the water having been forced into its course. This is a shameful act of desecration, and ought to be stopped in time.

The sky this morning wore a threatening aspect, and by one o'clock, p. m., a light shower fell. An hour later it came on much heavier and it really looked as if the feat would have to be postponed. It cleared up beautifully, however, and began to blow quite a strong breeze, causing the spray to rise up far above the falls. The crowd commenced to gather; and numbers were assembled in the bed of the river, both above and below the Falls; in the latter the number was not much short of five thousand.

The seats in Falls Field were filled, and vast numbers occupied the open space; every available spot was taken up, including roofs, windows and other prominent positions. The gathering was immense, and probably reached 15,000. The sun shone out brilliantly, and the wind calmed somewhat; still it was a little too heavy for rope walking. The crowd waited very patiently for the appearance of the acrobat; meanwhile the wind rose again but nothing daunted the acrobat

came to the spot, and with a chair on his back and his balancing pole in his hands, he started from the north side of the river, and proceeding to the middle he fastened his pole, adjusted the chair on the rope and sat down upon it, the wind blowing strongly at the time. Here he coiled took his lunch, remaining for about three minutes, then dropping the chair into the river he took up his pole and walking backwards along the remaining length of the rope to the opposite side, resting once, lying down on his back and holding the pole above his head.

Stopping only a few seconds he commenced his return trip, proceeding rapidly for a short time, lowered one end of his pole to the brink of the Fall and fastening the other end to the rope he performed a few antics.

Just at this time the cry was raised of "a man over the Falls." It proved but too true; some poor fellow either lost his balance or was jostled off the platform at the saw mill, and toppling down over nearly the same spot as the famous Sam Patch jumped from many years ago, he fell a distance of about 90 feet. He was, of course, dead when taken up. A rush was made to the spot where he was found, and the lifeless body was carried away by the crowd below.

The acrobat went on with his performance, nevertheless, and having adjusted his pole to the brink of the fall a depth of 25 feet, and taking a drink from the falling sheet ascended to the rope! This is by far the most dangerous feat Delave has attempted. It was unquestionably a daring movement; but he seemed to do the perfectly at home, and played several antics even on the pole when suspended in front of the cataract.

Releasing his pole, he started again for the opposite bank, and making a feint of its being difficult to climb to the bank, he reached terra firma, amid the loud acclamations of the multitude.

Mons. Antoine Delave is scarcely so stout and muscular as Blondin, but rather taller, and apparently about 24 years of age. He is of a blonde complexion like Blondin, but more simply built, and lighter in form. He made his first appearance in America as an acrobat at Guilford's Gardens, Montreal, six years ago, since which time he has given exhibitions in various parts of the United States.

It is said he has been several times injured by falling from the rope but he seems to have no fear now. In the more science of rope walking he is perhaps, equal to Blondin; both are clever enough in their line, however, and will no doubt continue to draw large crowds until one or both fall from their airy pathway. Delave is agile and daring, or he would never attempt such a dangerous passage as he made to day, in spite of a high wind which swayed the guys to and fro, and even shook the cable with the acrobat on it. Blondin has his cable well and steadily braced; not so Delave's, for it is badly steadied and seems to be an exceedingly frail concern. He has every confidence in its strength, and to-day he passed along it as though he had no idea that either the looseness of the rope or the swinging by the wind would in the least affect his equilibrium. Delave has no lack of courage to attempt anything, but it is hardly likely that he will carry a passenger on his back.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The New York Evening Post enlarges upon the magnanimity of Great Eastern, and it is at some pains to familiarize us with her dimensions by comparing her with certain well known local objects:—

"The Great Eastern has an upper deck just six hundred and ninety one feet long from stem to stern. It set down in the park she would reach from the bell tower, behind the City Hall, to the large entrance of the Astor House. On the deck of the house could be placed the Custom House in Wall street, with its front at the bows, and then two other buildings of the same length and the Post office behind, leaving still a nice promenade between the rear of the latter building and the stern of the vessel. Three of the Merchants' Exchange could also be placed in the Eastern, but as they would be somewhat wider than the deck it is doubtful whether the experiment will be tried. The High Bridge is just twice as long as the Gt. Eastern. The Centre street Tombs if sliced longitudinally in the middle, to lessen the width, could be stowed in the Great Eastern, and leave over one hundred and fifty feet of spare.

Trinity Church is but one hundred and eighty feet long, and fifty feet in height from the caves. So, by taking away the cabins and decks of the Great Eastern, you could place in her three Trinity Churches from the outside only the roofs and spires would be visible, and the latter might serve for masts. By cutting off the channel you would have room for a fourth Trinity Church or the Free Academy, if you felt so disposed. This will give you some idea of the size and capacity of the Great Eastern."

COMMEMORATIVE ORATION

AT THE ENCANTIA IN

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON,

JULY 7, 1859. BY

EDWIN JACOB, D. D., Principal.

Various are the feelings which struggle for expression, as I find myself once more engaged in the duty of commemorating the Founders and Benefactors of King's College at Fredericton.

The nine and twenty years, which have revolved since I here delivered the first Encyclical Oration, have painted their scenes upon the tablets of memory in colours as indelibly distinct as those of the solar spectrum; and it is impossible to turn a retrospective glance upon them, without experiencing analogous sensations. The gossamer bloom of early hope will pass into the fiercer flashes of the scarlet lychnis, or the orange lily; the bright promise of the ranunculus or the daffodil blend with the anxious verdure of the meadow and the grove; the heavenly azure of serenity and peace be overcast by the sombre tints of the wintry sky, or sink into the gloomier shades of a rayless deep.

But is the biography of man; such the history, wherever truly written, of individuals, of families, of nations, of the world to which we belong. Happy the soul, alone and supremely happy, which can rise to the view of the diversified landscape of life, as he who "siteth above the water-flood" looks upon the rainbow—the symbol of his "covenant" with all mortal nature—the varied representation of universal love:—

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its brow the rolling clouds be spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its top."

While far from pretending to that elevation, I willingly draw the veil of forbearance over the more painful parts of our Collegiate history, the injuries to which we have been almost incessantly exposed from persons or persons seeking our destruction. Let us be content to refer with grateful acknowledgment to the honest representations and "serious remonstrances," which have in due season advocated our cause; and to the good faith and justice of her Majesty's Government, to which, under the favour of a benign Providence, we owe the preservation of an University intended, and as we humbly trust still destined, to diffuse the light of intellectual truth and moral virtue throughout this Province of British dominion.

And here it is with profound satisfaction that I feel myself enabled to name the more immediate Founder of this College as still living, and ready as ever to exert all his energies and influence on its behalf. Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, amidst the distant posts which he has been called to occupy, the various functions which he has to discharge, and the numerous avocations engaging his superior mind, has never lost sight of this sanctuary of the Muses; by him for ever consecrated to the education of youth in the principles of Religion, of Literature, and of Science, which have rendered the Universities of our parent country the centres of a civilization embracing and regenerating the globe. From the Court of the Netherlands, where he was deputed to plead the cause of New Brunswick in the question of boundary with the United States,—from the Ionian Isles, where he was commissioned to combine the reviving genius of ancient Greece with the modern experience of Western Europe,—from the House of Commons, where he was chosen to represent the interests of England's greatest emporium,—and now, from the quieter, but scarcely less active, retirement of Grosvenor Square,—this ever-watchful and indefatigable friend has persevered in his endeavours to maintain our existence and promote our prosperity. By a very recent mail I have received the counsel of his experienced wisdom, with the assurance of his yet unflinching efforts for objects which, as long as life and light remain, he will not cease to regard with unabated solicitude. Then only, when all sublunary cares must sink to rest, will this child of his earlier affections be forgotten:—

"Then from his closing eyes thy form shall part,
And the last pang shall tear thee from his heart."

But here a chord has been touched which cannot but call forth a flow of mournful sympathy. During the years which have elapsed since the foundation of the College, many of its earlier friends must in the course of nature have closed their eyes on all the objects of temporal affection; Governors and the governed, Counsellors and those for whom they gave their counsel, Professors and Students instructed by their lectures, have left their monuments, if not "in stored urn or animated bust," yet in that which the great author of the General Oration at Athens, and the equally great Analyst and Biographer at Rome, have taught the classical scholar to regard as surprisingly valuable—the grateful, admiring, emulating memory of all

who knew their merits, or to whom the tradition shall descend.

In that sepulchral chamber need I say that the late Archdeacon COSTER must have his name and services recorded? By Royal Charter entitled to the dignity of our President, and as such to a high position in the College Council, he was ever ready to bestow his best attention upon every question concerning our interests; and with disinterested zeal to give the aid of his highly cultivated mind, and experience acquired in other lands and schools, as well as in the completion of our original Statutes, as in continued endeavours to secure their due administration and good effect. With the mild and gentle equity of a parent would he preside at our Examinations; and his whole demeanour afforded a beautiful example of that grace which "vaunteth not itself," "seeketh not her own," "suffereth long and is kind;" and which, let me be indulged in the consolation of adding on the high authority of the far-seeing Apostle, "never faileth,"—even when "prophecies shall fail," "tongues shall cease," and "knowledge"—such as can be attained in this lower world by the divine or the philosopher—"shall vanish away."

In reverting to younger faces now no longer seen within these walls, it is difficult not to recall the pathetic lays of the Son of Sirach, which in the Chapel Service of my earlier College, with the accordant mariology of the Epistle to the Hebrews, were terminally recited on a day devoted to Commemoration. "There be of them that have left a name behind them,—and some there be which have no memorial." But into private and personal sorrows it would not become us to intrude; nor could I expect you to enter into the depths of feeling—with which I allude to one, of whom I might have entertained the hope that he was destined to transmit my own name to a future generation. Enough to know, as far as human words and thoughts are concerned, that just and generous souls survive, who could understand and appreciate EDWIN JACOB, who cheerfully in their inmost breast the image of the child of nature and of God; who felt the pulsations of a heart ever, amidst the vanities and corruptions of human society, as in the loneliness of the forest and the stream, responsive to the inspirations of pure goodness and eternal truth; and bear a testimony to his genial and genuine worth, which his nearest and dearest connexions hold inestimable.

But, as at the soldier's funeral we have observed the "dead march" which accompanied the faltering steps of his comrades to the grave, quickly relieved by the stirring air that braces them again to the duties of the camp or of the field; let us leave these melancholy reflections, and enter anew into the questions which regard our present obligations and future prospects.

In the midst of conflicts which appeared to threaten the ruin of the College, I have to congratulate you on the arrival of a better spirit; promising, should it be sustained and perpetuated, the preservation of our rights and privileges, not only during our own lives, but for ages yet to come. I would not sound the trumpet of unseemly triumph; but referring to the fact that Her Majesty's disallowance of the Act for the destruction of King's College has been speedily followed by a duplication of the number of its students, we can hardly be charged with vain-glory in anticipating yet greater progress from the continuance of the same protecting patronage.

In regard to a subsequent Act now suspended for Her Majesty's consideration, this is not the time nor the place to pronounce an opinion. Whether, in changing the title of "King's College at Fredericton," into that of "The University of New Brunswick," superseding the Chancellor, President, Council and Convocation of the Royal Charter, by a Corporation to be appointed by the Governor in Council; abolishing the faculty of Theology; substituting for the established Liturgy and doctrine of the Church of England, with toleration of conscientious dissent, a form of prayers to be prescribed by the future Senate, with attendance on optional instructors in religion; rescinding the Statutes which required twelve terms of Undergraduate study, and admitting to degrees at the end of the fourth; whether, I say, in these or other respects, the Provincial Legislature has passed an act which ought to receive the Sovereign's assent, remains for higher authorities to determine. I have only to express my hope that the final issue of the protracted discussions of the question may be that, which will secure the best possible education for the greatest possible number requiring the aids and instructions of an University in the circle of Ancient and Modern Literature, or in the Cosmos of the Sciences; to the enduring honour of that Crown, to which this Province has ever professed the most loyal devotion; and the glory of that Divine Majesty, whose wisdom and goodness we all unite, in whatever diver-

sity of phrase and form, continually to acknowledge and adore.

In the mean time, and for all times, be it our humble but constant resolution to fulfil to our best ability, and as far as existing circumstances shall admit, the duties of our respective stations and offices; confiding in the Providence, which has appointed our place and dispensed our several talents, to enable us to employ them for the furtherance of its own benevolent purposes; and bearing ever in mind that comprehensive sentence of the Great Synagogue, which sums up the substance of the Law and the Prophets; virtually indeed containing all Moral Philosophy, with all true Religion, natural and revealed:—"Work your work betimes, and in His time He will give you your reward."

SEA MONSTER.
Capt. John Dunn, of the schooner "Rover," on a trip from Quebec to Belle Isle, reports as follows:—
On Saturday 20th August in lat. 59 14 N., long 59 10 W., at 4 o'clock A.M., weather fine—saw something like a vessel bottom up, about 3 miles distant,—bore down to ascertain what it was and on approaching close to it could discern something like the bow of a clinker built vessel bottom up, showing the ribs of planks apparently the same. About what served to be the head noticed a great deal of red. Bowsprit apparently under or in a wash with the water. On nearing on the larboard side saw something snow white on the centre of the body. Brought the schooner close alongside and to our great astonishment found it to be a living monster. The large part of the body or shell was about 50 feet long and 16 feet high conical shape and sharpening to the fore part, with a long neck and jaws about 14 feet from the body. At the junction of the neck with the body was a large horn. It had large white fins something like the wings of a bird under the middle of the shell. We were scarcely 30 feet distant when we saw the head come above water and turn towards our boat when we hauled off, tacked and stood in on the other side for a further survey. The right fin was more under water than the left, and the horn we could see distinctly. It was very long and blood red. The neck and head again moved towards the boat when we got somewhat alarmed and made all sail from this floating monster. We counted the strokes from the centre of the back to the water 15 of a side, and the top of the shell or back was partly covered with birds dune. The shell was of dark colour and came down in wash with the water. Under the shell we could plainly see a curve and then a second projection. The hind part very much the shape of a turtle, but the fore part was sharper. At 5.30 A.M. soon after we hauled off saw an American schooner passing very close to it.

AN HONEST MAN—WITH A QUALIFICATION.—Judge W., who has been a worthy occupant of the Federal bench in Michigan, fell into conversation, a few days since in a barber's shop, with a plain, substantial and rather aged stranger from the land of Teetumseh. The Judge, being formally well acquainted in that vicinity, took occasion to ask after certain citizens.

You know Mr. B., do you? said the Judge.

Very well, was the reply.

He is well, is he?

Quite well, was the answer—when Judge W. remarked.

Mr. B. is a very fine man.

Yes said, the old farmer, rather cautiously a fine man for a lawyer—you know we don't expect a great deal of them!

BOOTBLACK IN FIX.—A domestic, newly engaged, presented to his master a pair of boots, the leg of one of which was much longer than the other.

How comes it youascal, that these boots are not of the same length?

I really don't know, sir, but what bothers me the most is that pair down stairs are in the same fix.

The strongest kind of hint: A young lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her rings would go on his little finger.

A lieutenant's widow writes to complain that her heart is left tenantless.

PRIZE FIGHT.—One lamb just killed: Press to its remains!

A wag observes that he looks under the marriage lead for the news of this week.

The pleasure of a turn-out depends upon whether you have a horse before you or a fool behind. Gentlemen who have doubts should experiment.

Punch says the best tear of sympathy is a volunteer.