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Vol 27

Departure of the Prince of Wales.

The "Forest Queen" having on board H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, reached the wharf at Indiantown soon after two o'clock on Tuesday. The boat was immediately boarded by two of the officers of the Telegraph Company, with a despatch from Her Majesty, which was presented to the Prince, announcing the birth of the young Princess in Prussia.

H. R. H. landed immediately, and, as soon as he touched the wharf, was greeted with long and tremendous cheering, which was kept up with great spirit during the whole route along the road to the Suspension Bridge.

No salute was fired at Indiantown, unfortunately, there being no guns. The foot companies present, consisting of Captain Crookshanks, Macfarlane's and Stockton's presented arms.

The carriage was some distance from the wharf, and the Prince walked to it on foot passing under an evergreen arch of magnificent proportions, erected by the people of Indian Town. The arch in its shape and design was very beautiful. It was Gothic, tastefully ornamented; and planted, as it were, upon its top were some of the most symmetrical cedars our forests can produce.

Immediately after the Prince entered the carriage the procession started for the Bridge, the escort being composed of his Worship the Mayor, Police Magistrate, Magistrate and other officials in Portland, the Common Council, the Military before named, the members of the Government, and citizens generally. On the steps of the Methodist Meeting House were a large number of children, all neatly dressed, who sang the National Anthem as the Prince advanced.

Various places along the road were tastefully decorated. Among these, the Meeting House above named, "Protector" Fire Company's Engine House. Several heavy festoons of evergreens crossed the street where the road turns off to the Suspension Bridge, from one of which a large crown hung pendant. Flags were displayed from every point and numerous private houses were beautifully adorned with evergreens and flowers.

The whole display in Indian Town and Portland and along the road to the Suspension Bridge was quite creditable to the residents in that vicinity. A handsome arch was erected at "Orange Corner," with mottoes and other adornments.

At the Suspension Bridge the troops were drawn up and H. R. H. passed on in front a Royal Salute being fired in the mean time from the Carleton heights.

Along the road from the bridge to Carleton the Prince was loudly cheered. On reaching the city line at Princess-st., where the Carleton Fire Companies were drawn up, the cheering became most enthusiastic, the horses were taken from the carriage, the drag ropes of the Engines attached and the Prince was drawn through Carleton by the Firemen, the two Companies walking side by side, preceded by the City Band, the excitement being at the time most intense, cheer after cheer being sent up with hearty good will from the assembled thousands.

The procession passed from Prince Street into Ludlow, and as it turned the corner of Ludlow into King street, the enthusiasm reached the highest pitch. A staging was erected on a vacant lot at the corner, which was crowded with people, and from this a perfect shower of bouquets was rained down, numbers of which fell into the carriage, and H. R. H. picked one of them up and held it aloft, raising his hat at the same time.

Along Ludlow street and down King street the road was lined with the Militia, the City Fire Companies (who kindly volunteered their services to aid the celebration in Carleton), the Wellington Bay Shipbuilders, and the school children. On the abutments of the arch (which we have before described) were a number of little girls all dressed in white, who waved their banners and threw down bouquets as the Prince passed along. As soon as the arch was passed the children commenced the Anthem, the carriage was stopped, and remained stationary until the conclusion, and during the whole time of singing H. R. H. sat with his head uncovered.

At the conclusion of the Anthem the crowds again cheered "three times three" with an energy that was almost wonderful. The procession again moved forward down King street into Union street, and thence to Rodney Wharf—amid great cheering from the men and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies.

On reaching the wharf H. R. H. Highness visited the Hon. John Robertson's Mill, and while there observed the mode in which the great staple export of this country is manufactured.

A large boat from the Styx was brought alongside Rodney wharf, and H. R. H. entered his boat amid the prolonged cheers of the thousands who occupied every spot from which a glimpse of the Prince was to be had. The Royal Standard was raised at the stern and the boat pushed off from the wharf, the land playing "God save the Queen," each of the Artillery Companies present firing a Royal Salute.

H. R. H. reached the Styx in about five minutes after leaving the wharf. He immediately took his stand near the smoke pipe and was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the crowds at Reed's Point and its vicinity.

It is impossible to convey any correct idea of the almost frantic enthusiasm which prevailed during the Prince's progress through Carleton, and his embarkation. It exceeded anything of the kind ever before witnessed in St. John.

At a quarter to five o'clock the Styx weighed anchor and proceeded down the harbour, the batteries and Artillery Companies firing a parting salute. The harbour was covered with boats while the Prince was going on board, and many of them followed the vessel some distance down the harbour. Reed's Point was again crowded, also the house-tops, masts of vessels and every inch of ground from whence a view could be obtained, by anxious persons to see the last of the eldest son of England's Queen, as he parted from the shores of New Brunswick.

DID THE ATLANTIC CABLE EVER SPEAK?
The grand celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, two years ago, can never be forgotten, more especially as the whole affair afterwards turned out to be a premature and "overdone" demonstration. In connection with this subject, although it was given out that Queen Victoria sent a message to President Buchanan by the cable, and that he in return had sent one to the royal lady by the same source, still many persons have not only doubted that such messages were even sent, but a pamphlet was published last year in Boston containing very powerful arguments to prove that these messages came and went by a steamship, and that the whole of the reported cable telegraphing was "hogus." This question has at last been fairly investigated and settled in England in favor of the Atlantic Cable having really exhibited some signs of speech.

An action was lately brought by Mr. J. Patterson in the Court of Queen's Bench, against an underwriter named C. Harris, on a policy of insurance, of the terms of which the plaintiff was to be protected against all risk occurring to him as the holder of one share of the cable, suffering injury or its successor by the cable, and that this being the case, it could not be called "successfully laid."

Professor Thomson, the electrician to the company, stated that between the 11th and 21st of August, 1858, the action was very good at certain hours; however in general its working was irregular. He was unable with certainty to account for that. The total quantity of cable manufactured was 3,290 miles, of which 2,135 were submerged, and about 370 lost. The cable submerged might be said to be lost, and the original capital entirely exhausted. Three days before landing at Newfoundland, they cut away sixty miles of the cable on board the *Niagara*. The conducting wire had got out of place, and had forced its way through the gutta-percha, so as almost to touch the wire covering. After that the signals were better. Before the cable was taken on board, it had been exposed for some time at Greenwich to the heat of a very hot sun, and there was no doubt that in that way some of the gutta-percha had got softened, and it oozed through the tow cover and outside wire.

Mr. Savard, the secretary to the company, proved that 20,000 words passed backwards and forwards between the two countries during the three weeks the cable worked. An expedition had been fitted out to take up the forty-six miles of the cable nearest Newfoundland. The new cable would start from a spot nearer to Europe by that distance. It was thought that portion of the cable had sustained an injury, and that the principal injury sustained was about 150 miles from Valencia. It was likewise thought that when those portions of the line were renewed, the whole cable would work. It was intended to raise two hundred miles at the Valencia end. There was no doubt that a portion of the gutta-percha had oozed through at Greenwich, in consequence of its having been melted by the heat of the sun. The cable had not been tested under water, in consequence of the fears of some of the directors that the strands of wire would get rusted. However, subsequent experience proved the desirability of a cable being submitted to such a test.

No evidence was called on behalf of the defendant, but the contention on his part was

that the transmission of 20,000 words proved that the cable was fully laid down; and even if it were not granted, its complete laying down was not prevented by the perils of the sea, but through either its original defective organization, or the injury which it sustained by exposure to the sun at Greenwich, and which was previous to the time when the risk of the underwriters commenced. The jury found that the cable, owing to its exposure at Greenwich was in a defective condition when placed on board, and that its defects were aggravated by the action of the sea water. It is understood that a vast number of cases depend on the fate of this one.—*Scientific American.*

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

As sung by the Sunday School children at the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the various places:—

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.

Through every changing scene,
O Lord! preserve the Queen,
In health to reign.
Her heart inspire and move
With wisdom from above,
And in a nation's love,
Her throne maintain.

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On her be pleased to pour,
Long may she reign.
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
With heart and voice to sing
God save the Queen.

Hail! Prince of Brunswick's line,
New Brunswick shall be thine;
Firm has she been,
Still loyal, true and brave,
Here England's flag shall wave,
And Britons pray to save
A nation's heir.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—William IV. expired about midnight, at Windsor Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with other peers and high functionaries of the king were in attendance. As soon as the "scythe had departed," with the last breath of the King, the Archbishop quitted Windsor Castle, and made his way, with all possible speed, to Kensington Palace, the residence at that time of the Princess—already by the law of succession, Queen Victoria. He arrived long before daylight, announced himself and requested an immediate interview with the Princess. She hastily attired herself and met the venerable prelate in her room. He informed her of the demise of William, and formally announced to her that she was, by law and successor to the most powerful nation of the earth, lay at the feet of a girl of 18.

She was *de jure*, queen of the only realm, in fact or history, "on which the sun never sets." She was deeply agitated at the formidable words "so fraught with blessings or calamity." The first words she was able to utter were these:
"I ask your prayers in my behalf."

They knelt down together, and Victoria inaugurated her reign, like the young King of Israel in the old time, by asking from the Most High, who ruleth in the kingdoms of men, an understanding heart to judge so great a people, who could not be numbered nor counted for the multitude.

The sequel of her reign has been worthy of such a beginning. Every throne in Europe has tottered since that day. Most of them have for a time been overturned. That of England was never so firmly seated in the loyalty and love of the people as at this hour. Queen Victoria enjoys a personal influence, too—the heartiest homage paid to her as a wife, a mother, a friend and benefactor to the poor, a Christian woman—incomparably wiser and greater than any monarch now reigning.

She is loved at home, and admired abroad.

The Frog at dinner.

The long, free, bilious tongue of the frog, covered with papillae, and muciparous (mucus) follicles, is that all important instrument for the procreation of food.

It is attached by its apex to the inner surface of the under jaw, the base being loose and free in the back part of the mouth.

A frog will never touch any save a live insect, and of this fact it requires such positive and conclusive evidence, that the latter often escapes before the former is sufficiently stimulated to attempt its capture.

When once a frog fixes his eye on a lively living insect, his whole appearance suddenly

changes. The passive, sluggish animal of the minute before, has suddenly assumed the aspect of ferocity.

If it be a fly some distance from the frog, on the carpet, the latter lifts his eye full of malignity and craft, stretches out his limbs to their utmost capacity, and creeps towards the insect in the most stealthy, noiseless manner possible; as soon as he arrives within a certain distance of his victim, the tongue is thrown out so rapidly that it escapes detection; but the fly has been struck, glued to the tongue by the mucus on the surface, and returns with it into the frog's mouth.

The sense of hearing, sight and smell are wonderfully acute in these animals. No one would believe that a fly alighting on the surface of a carpet, would be accompanied by any appreciable sound, and (so far as our sensations are concerned) this is quite true; not so however with a frog; the fly may alight at a distant part of the room, and the frog's back be turned from that direction, yet he hears it instantly, turns round, and proceeds to effect its capture, in which it very rarely fails.

The mode by which a frog is enabled to seize his prey, is in this wise: stimulated by the sight of it, the tongue becomes injected with blood, through the influence of the imagination until it is quite turgid or erect; at this instant it can be thrown out and used. The action is like letting the back of the hand fall quickly from the elbow-joint, without moving the wrist, and allowing it quickly to rebound.

The process requires to be swift, for the breathing of the frog is suspended so long as the mouth remains open.

There is not in nature a more harmless or valuable animal than a frog, nor one whose presence in gardens should be so much encouraged, for they consume only insects, spiders and slugs, and the quantity of those they destroy is quite incredible.—*Goodly's Physiology.*

The Voice.

It is when contemplating the intonations, the modulations, and the compass of the voice, as well as the structure of those organs, by which give it utterance, that we more especially recognize its wonderful nature, the variety of its powers.

Of the two great functions of the human voice, song and speech, we cannot hesitate to pronounce the latter far the more important, whether we regard its utility or its influence; since it is more precise, more deliberate, more easily understood, and more readily used. By the first the poet excites our imagination, heightens our fancy, and carries us beyond everything mundane; by the latter the philosopher, the statesman, and the business-man remind us of our moral, political, and social duties,—the unpoetical realities of life. In it is uttered the stern word of command, and the grave admonition; in it the heat of anger and the scorn of indignation find scope, when pouring forth as a torrent too strong for the limits of any verse. Not the less is it fitted for the softer feelings of grateful acknowledgment, of approbation, or of cheering encouragement.

In it we render the most soothing consolation; or gently whisper the vows of affection. Surely the voice of prayer is heard with more appropriate feelings when uttered in low and earnest tones of speech, than when chanted in loud and swelling notes, accompanied by the sonorous organ, thus drawing the attention to the artistic display.

Still it must be conceded that in many ways song possesses a superiority over speech; whether we wish to laud the deeds performed by our countrymen, the country itself, or, with nobler purpose, to render devotional praise to our Creator. Indeed, deep emotions of praise toward any object naturally seek to give vent to themselves in song.

If then we find so much to admire in each division of the voice, how much more should we wonder at them when combined, as God has been pleased to implant them in us; thus, more than by any other outward means, raising the human species above every other, and bringing it nearer his own image.

The Fallacy of Premature Education.

When we are considering the health of children, it is imperative not to omit the importance of keeping their brains fallow, as it were, for several of the first years of their existence. The mischief perpetrated by a contrary course, in the shape of bad health, peevish temper, and developed vanity is incalculable. Some infant prodigy, which is a standard of mischief throughout its neighborhood, misleads them. But parents may be assured that this early work is not by any means all gain, even in the way of work.

It is a loss; and that children who begin their education late as it would be called, will rapidly overtake those who have been in harness long before them. And what a advantage can it be that a child knows more at six years old than its contemporaries, especially if this is to be gained by a sacrifice

of health which may never be regained? There may be some excuse for this early book-work in the case of those children who are to live by manual labour. It is worth while, perhaps, to run the risk of some physical injury to them, having only their years in which we can teach them book-knowledge. The chance of mischief, too, will be less, being more likely to be counteracted by their after life. But for a child who is to be a book-work for the first twenty-one years of its life, what folly it is to exhaust in the least its mental energy, which, after all, is its surest implement. A similar course of argument applies to taking children to church when too young, and to over developing their minds in any way. There is no knowing, moreover, the disgust and weariness that may grow up in the minds of young persons from their attention being prematurely claimed.

The Old Puritan Times.

The Puritan Sabbath in the villages of New England commenced on Saturday afternoon. No labor was performed on the evening which preceded the Lord's day.—Early on Sunday morning, the blowing a horn in some places, announced that the hour of worship was at hand. In other places, a flag was hung out of the rude building occupied as a church. At Cambridge, a drum was beat in military style—at Salem, a bell indicated the opening of that solemnity.

The public religious services usually commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, and occupied from six to eight hours, divided by an intermission of one hour for dinner. The people collected quite punctually, as the law compelled their attendance; and there was a heavy fine for any one that rode too fast to meeting. The sexton called upon the minister, and escorted him to church in the same manner that the sheriff now conducts the judge into the State Courts. There were no pews in the church, and the congregation had places assigned them upon the rude benches, at the annual town meeting, according to their age, importance and social standing. A person was fined if he occupied the seat of another. Our local histories reveal that pride, envy and jealousy, were active passions among the men of the olden times and it was delicate and difficult business to "seat the meeting house," as it was quaintly called.

The trials of ecclesiastical offenders at the close of the service, often afforded much excitement as well as amusement; for some offences a particular dress was worn, and the "confessions" of the offender were heard with interest. Oftentimes the public services were continued until after sunset. After the benediction, the ministers passed out of the church, bowing to the people on both sides of the aisle, as they sat in silence until the clergymen of their families had gone out!

Homely Women.

We like homely women. We do not include the positively ugly; for since beauty and money are the only capital the world will recognize in women, they are more to be pitied than admired; but we have a chivalric and unselfish regard for plain women. We never saw one who was not modest, unassuming, and sweet tempered, and have seldom come across one who was not virtuous, and had not a good heart. Made aware early in life of their want of beauty by the attentions of the opposite sex, vanity and affection never take root in their hearts; and in the hope of supplying attractions which a capricious nature has denied, they adorn the heart instead of person, and give to the mind those accomplishments which the world appreciates in woman, but which are more lasting, and in the eyes of men of sense more highly prized than personal beauty.

Tobacco for Boys.

A medical writer administers a wholesome dose to the boysmokers, assuring them that tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and frequently smokes, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, never is known to be a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular, as well as mental energy. We should particularly warn boys who want to be anybody in the world, to shun tobacco as a most baneful poison.—[New York Ledger.]

The Emerald.

This is one of the most beautiful natural gems. It is of a deep green color, and large stones of vivid luster are of great value. An emerald of four grains weight sells for about \$200; one of 14 grains is valued at \$300; and one of 48 grains is valued at \$1,000. As this gem easily scratches, it requires a great deal of care in its quality and value.

Wm. Logran
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