

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

E. VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

12 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

Vol 34

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1867.

No 96

Poetry.

KIND WORDS.

What a world of deep sweetness
There is in the tone
That comes to us kindly
When weary and lone;
Enveloped with the laurel,
What rest could we find,
If love never cheered us
With words that are kind.

The floating of music,
When morning is bright,
May fall on the spirit
Like droppings of light.
For O, they are pleasant—
The hymns of the birds;
But never, no, never,
So sweet as kind words.

I've sat in the shadow
Of twilight's soft wing,
And dreamed about angels
And songs that they sing,
They're lovely—such visions
By fancy combined,
But O, how much sweeter
Are words that are kind.

O thou, who art favoured
With fortune and friends,
In whose cup of gladness
No bitter drops blend;
Wherever the tempter
Is spreading his snare,
Remember, I charge thee,
Thy brother is there,
And though all degraded,
And sinful and blind,
Thou yet may'st redeem him
With words that are kind.

Miscellany.

Island Groups in the Pacific Ocean.

The most remarkable groups north of the equator, are the Sandwich, Ladron, Caroline, and Pelew Islands, and the clusters known as the Radeck and Rakick Chains. South of the equator we find, besides the Galapagos, a group styled the Panama, or Low Archipelago; the well-known Marquesas, Society, Friendly, and Fiji Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, New Britain, New Guinea's Island, Louisiade group, Norfolk Islands, and many others, which we need not enumerate, but which are frequently referred to in books of travel in the South Seas.

The Sandwich Islands are the most important of Polynesian groups. Their situation midway between the American and Asiatic shores and their natural formation admirably adapted them for a great commercial station, and they are rapidly emerging from their barbarous condition into civilization. They are of volcanic origin, and are thirteen in number, the eight largest being Hawaii (or Owyhee), Maui, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai, Lanai, Tahiti, and Nukunui. Hawaii, the largest of the group, is a triangular-shaped island about one hundred miles long by seventy wide at the broadest part. The interior is a lofty table land above eight thousand feet above the sea level, and which very little is known. On the edges of this plateau are the active volcano Mauna Hualalai, (the last eruption of which occurred in 1800) 10,000 feet high; and the extinct volcano Mauna Kea (13,587), and Mauna Loa (13,175). On the southern declivity of the table land is the remarkable volcano, Kilauea, which is not a conical peak, but a huge pit or depression, containing two lakes of boiling lava, which sometimes spouts up to the height of nearly seventy feet. The fiery stream flows through a wide abyss into the sea. Above this scorching cauldron a crater suddenly appeared in 1853, and the red-hot lava continued to flow for many months. The low lands near the coast are fertile, and beautifully wooded. On the eastern shore is Byron Bay, a spacious harbor; and on the western coast the harbors of Tawaitahi and Kerekakoa, where Captain Cook, who discovered the islands, was killed in 1779. The principal port of the Sandwich Islands is Honolulu, in the island of Oahu. A number of foreign merchants have settled there, and a thriving little town is the result. American influence is predominant in the councils of the native king, and annexation may be looming in the future.

The Caroline and the Pelew Islands consist of a vast number of small islands of coral formation, and further east are the Rakick and Radeck groups, a crowd of islets also raised by the indefatigable polyp. The Caroline Islands were discovered in 1686, and were named in honor of Charles the Second of Spain. The natives are very skillful navigators. To the north of these groups are the Marianne or Ladron Islands, of volcanic for-

mation, some peaks attaining an elevation of two thousand feet. The islands are of great fertility and beauty. Magellan gave the name of the Ladron, or "Thieves Islands," and the Spanish settlers from the Philippine Islands showed their detestation of immorality by killing off the natives as soon as possible.

South of the equator, between the one hundred and thirtieth and one hundred and fiftieth parallels of longitude, is the Panama Archipelago, an immense number of coral islands and reefs, very few of which are inhabited. The Gambier Islands, a little to the south-east, are of volcanic origin, as is also Pitcairn's Island, one of the most interesting spots in the Pacific. Hither the mutineers of the Bounty drifted, and there they established, with their Tahitian wives, a small community. Reflection and solitude subdued their fierce natures, and Adams, the leader of the mutiny, became the patriarch of the band. When, years afterwards, a British ship visited the little island, a peaceful, virtuous family was found, living in the delightful seclusion, and leading an industrious and pure life. In 1853, the descendants of the mutineers, who had outgrown the limits of their little island (they two and a half miles long by one broad), were removed, at their own request, to Norfolk Island (between Australia and New Zealand), once the notorious depot for convicts, till the accumulated horrors of the place (such as we dare not detail) compelled the home government to break up the establishment.

The Marquesas were discovered by the Spanish in 1595. They are all mountainous, and very picturesque. The largest island, Nukahiva, has an area of 200 square miles. The natives are generally described as being the most blood thirsty in the Pacific. It is fair, to say that some travellers rather soften the picture.

The Society Islands, so named by Captain Cook in honor of the Royal Society of London, consists of two groups, the most easterly of which is sometimes named the Georgian Islands. The largest and most noticeable is Tahiti (or Otaheite), which is about thirty-five miles long, and consists of two peninsulas united by a very narrow isthmus. There are mountain masses in the interior, some of the peaks being nearly 8,000 feet above the sea level. The climate is mild, and vegetables luxuriant. There are good harbors much frequented by vessels, especially whalers. The island was discovered by the Spanish in 1696, but the present name was given by Cook from the native appellation. In 1816, the King, Pomare, embraced Christianity, and abolished infanticide, human sacrifices, and other barbarous practices. The morals of the natives, especially of the female part, have much improved; and the present Queen, Pomare, is anxious to adopt European habits.

Cook's Islands, the chief which is Rarotonga, are of volcanic origin. The natives have generally adopted Christianity. Nearly a thousand miles to the west of Cook's Islands are the Friendly Islands—so named by Cook from the friendly reception he experienced—consisting of three groups: the Vavau in the north, Hapai, in the centre, and the Tonga-tapu to the southward. There are supposed to be 150 islets in the group. On the southern side of Vavau is the spacious harbor of Curtis Sound, one of the safest anchorages in the Pacific. All the islands are very fertile; and the inhabitants, many of whom profess Christianity, number about 200,000.

The Fiji Islands (which have been much talked about lately), lie about 300 miles to the north-west of the group just noticed. They consist of nearly 300 picturesque and fertile islands, the largest of which are Vania-Levu, 95 miles long and nearly 30 broad, and Viti-Levu, 85 miles long and 40 broad. All the islands are inhabited by a very energetic, but savage race, addicted to cannibalism, excellent specimens of those epicures who, according to Sidney Smith, enjoyed amazingly a roasted missionary for a side-dish. It is thought, however, that the race is capable of great development.

The New Hebrides is a group still further to the west, of volcanic origin, but of extraordinary fertility. The chain of islands extends for about 400 miles. The natives are as yet barbarous; and at Erromango, one of the group, John Williams, a distinguished missionary, was barbarously murdered about 20 years since.

New Caledonia, now a French colony, lies to the south-west of the Hebrides. It is about 200 miles long by 25 wide, and nearly surrounded by a coral reef. The inhabitants are a fine race of men; and the natural advantages of the island for a commercial depot are numerous.

Ethnologists divide the inhabitants of Polynesia into two classes. The first, generally occupying the most westerly islands, has an affinity with the Papuan negroes; the stature is short; the skin nearly black, and the hair crisped or curly. The other race has more affinity with the Malays and American aborigines. They are tall, well proportioned, and of a dark olive complexion. The features are regular, the nose straight, and the facial

angle good. The hair, too, is black or brown, and quite straight.

An Anecdote of Louis Napoleon.

During the winter of either 1828 or 1829, Louis Napoleon, being then on a visit to his aunt the Grand Duchess of Baden, was walking on the banks of the Rhine with her and his two cousins, Princess Josephine and Marie of Baden, attended by numerous members of the court. The conversation turned upon ancient French gallantry. The Princess Marie was with much wit and piquancy, praising those chivalrous times, and the "preux chevaliers," who adopted as their motto, "God, my king, and my lady," and who, to prove their fidelity, shrunk from neither peril nor sacrifice. She contrasted with this picture of former times the vices and egotism of the present age. Louis Napoleon joined in the discussion with all the warmth of his years. He maintained that in courage and gallantry, at least, the French had not degenerated, and that they still knew how to treat the fair sex with all the homage their forefathers had done.

"In all ages," he added, "devotion is never wanting for those women who know how to inspire it."

At this moment they arrived at the spot where the Necker, falling into the Rhine, endeavors to force for itself a passage, giving to the tranquil river during the winter all the appearance of a stormy sea. To see this had been the object of the walk. As they strolled slowly along the path beside the water—the ladies of the party being engaged in defying their toilettes from the strong breeze—a flower, detached from the head-dress of the Princess Marie, was swept by the violence of the wind into the river.

"See!" exclaimed the imprudent princess, laughing at her misfortune, "what an excellent opportunity this would have been for a knight of old to distinguish himself!" at the same time directing the prince's attention to the poor flower, which, borne along by the rapid current, was already disappearing in the abyss.

"Ah, cousin!" exclaimed Napoleon, "is that a challenge? Very well—I accept it." And immediately, before any one had the least idea of his intention, he plunged, all dressed as he was, into the flood. Our readers may imagine the affright of the grand duchess and her few companions, more especially of the young princess whose thoughtless speech had been the cause of this act of rashness. The air resounded with lamentations and cries for help. The prince, however, was swimming vigorously, battling against the force of the waves and after having disappeared for some time from the anxious eyes of the spectators, they at last beheld him, after great efforts, safely regain the banks, holding in his hand the precious flower.

"Here," said he, as he sprang up the bank, "here is your flower, my fair cousin; but for Heaven's sake," he added laughing, and pointing to his streaming attire, "do not let the endeavor to forget your knights of old."

THE BENEFIT OF BEING KNOCKED ABOUT IN THE WORLD. It is a good thing for a young man to be knocked about in the world, though his soft-hearted parents may not think so. All youths, or if not all certainly nineteen-twentieths of the sum total, enter life with a surfeit of self-conceit. The sooner they are relieved of it the better. If, in measuring themselves with wiser and older men, they discovered that it is unwarranted and cut rid of it gracefully, of their own accord, well and good; if not, it is desirable, for their own sakes, that it be knocked out of them.

A boy who is sent to a large school soon finds his level. His will may have been paramount at home; but the school boys are democratic in their ideas and if arrogant he is sure to be thrashed into recognition of the golden rule. The world is a great public school, and it soon teaches a new pupil his proper place. If he has the attributes that belong to a leader, if not, whatever his own opinion of his abilities may be, he will be compelled to fall in with the rank and file. If not designed to greatness, the next best thing which can befall him is respectability; but no man can either be truly great or respectable who is vain, pompous, and overbearing.

By the time the novice has found his legitimate social position, be the same high or low, the probability is that the disagreeable traits of his character will be softened down or worn away. Most likely the process of abrasion will be rough, perhaps very rough; but when it is all over, and he begins to see himself as others see him, and is not as reflected in the mirror of self-conceit, he will be thankful that that he has run the gauntlet, and arrived, though by a rough road, at self-knowledge. Upon the whole, whatever loving mothers may think to the contrary, it is a good thing for youths to be knocked about in the world; it makes men of them.

It is said half a cranberry, bound on a corn, will kill it.

Concerning Leopards.

Leopards seem to be of a more social or gregarious disposition than either tigers or lions. A Cape farmer once surprised a group of seven leopards sitting or reposing themselves on a clump of scattered rocks. In the excitement of the moment, he acted in a very foolish manner by firing his single-barrelled gun at this family or friendly party, so that, if they had chosen to attack him, it might have fared extremely hard with him. Luckily for him, however, the leopards were more surprised than furious at the report of the gun, and instead of turning their attention to the imprudent intruder, some of them leaped on their hind legs, and pawed the air, as if trying to catch the bullet, which had gone whistling by their ears.

The leopard is easily tamed, and at times an exceedingly playful creature. A leopard belonging to the Governor of South Africa surprised his keeper, a right but fast asleep, on one occasion. So Sai, as the creature was called, lifted his paw, and gave the keeper such a blow on the top of the head, as laid him flat on the ground, and then stood wagging his tail, as if enjoying the mischief he had done. He became quite attached to the governor, and followed him everywhere like a dog. His favorite station was at the sitting-room window, which overlooked the whole town; there, standing on his hind-legs, his fore-paws resting on the ledge of the window, and his chin laid between them, he appeared to amuse himself by observing what was passing in the street beneath. The children sometimes stood with him at the window, and one day, finding that they could not get their chairs close together because of his presence, they used their united efforts to pull him down by the tail, a liberty which the good natured beast did not at all resent.

He one morning missed his master, who was settling some dispute in the hall, and who, being surrounded by a crowd of black people, was hidden from his favorite's view. With a dejected air, the leopard wandered to various parts of the fortress in search of him. While absent on his errand, the audience ceased, and the governor returned to his private room, and seated himself at the table to write. Presently, he heard a step coming up the stairs, and raising his eyes to the floor, he beheld the leopard. At that moment, the governor gave himself up for lost; for the leopard in an instant bounded from the door, and with his fore-paws clutched the neck of the governor. But Sai, instead of fixing his teeth or claws in his flesh, laid his head close to the governor's, rubbed his cheek upon his shoulder, wagged his tail, and thus evinced his delight at once more finding his master.

Occasionally, however, even this docile and well bred creature was the cause of great terror to some of the inmates of the castle. One day a servant was engaged sweeping the boards of the great hall with a short broom, and in an attitude nearly approaching all fours, when Sai, who was lying under one of the sofas, suddenly leaped upon her back, where he stood in triumph. The poor woman screamed so violently as to summon the other servants; but they, seeing the animal, as they thought, in the act of swallowing her, scampered off as quickly as possible. At last the governor came, and the woman was rescued, with no other injury than that resulting from her fright.

THE MAN WITHOUT AN ENEMY.—Heaven help the man who imagines he can do good "enemies" by trying to please everybody! If such an individual ever succeeded, we should be glad to know it. Not that we believe in a man's going through the world trying to find beans to knock his head against; a disputing every man's opinion, fighting and gloating and crowding all who differ from him. That again is another extreme. Other people have a right to their opinions—so have you; don't get the error of supposing they will respect you less for maintaining them—or respect you more for turning your coat every day to match the color of theirs. Wear your own colors, spite of wind and weather, storms and sunshine. It costs the vascillating and irresolute ten times the trouble to wobble and shuffle and twist, that it does honest, manly independence to stand its ground. Take what time you please to make your mind; but having made it up, stick to it!

BORROWING THE BABY.—All owners of interesting children will be amused by the following:
"A gentleman and lady were blessed with a beautiful child about a year old, which attracted so much attention from their neighbors that the young ladies opposite frequently sent over to borrow the baby. After being obliged to send for the child several times, Mr. —, on coming home to dinner one day, got out of temper on finding it gone as usual. "There, Jane," said he, "go over to the Misses —, and tell them I wish they had a baby of their own, and were not obliged to borrow." A fine coat may cover a fool, but not conceal him.

INTENSITY OF THE COLD IN SPITZBERGEN.—No description can give an adequate idea of the intense rigor of the six months winter in this part of the world. Stones crack with the noise of thunder, in a crowd of men the breath of his occupants will fall in flakes of snow, wind and spirits turn to ice, the snow burns like caustic, if iron touches the flesh it brings the flesh away with it, the soles of your stockings may be burnt off before you feel the slightest warmth from the fire, linen taken out of boiling water instantly stiffens to the consistency of a wooden board, and heated stones will not prevent the sheets of a bed from freezing. If these are the effects of the climate with an air tight, fire-warmed, crowded hut what must they be among the dark, storm-lashed mountain peaks outside.

SOUND.—The waves of sound, go only 377 yards in a second, while the earth itself goes 184 miles, and light ten thousand times faster than that; while electricity (which is probably another kind of vibration of the solid atoms of bodies, and certainly not a fluid) runs along a wire about half as fast as light. So if the earth were a cannon ball, shot at the sun from its present distance, with the velocity it now travels with, and the moment of explosion telegram there in about five minutes, and see the earth coming in eight minutes, and would have nearly two months to prepare for the blow, which they would receive about fifteen years before they heard the original explosion. This is merely taking the sun as a target to be shot at, without regard to his power of attracting the earth at a final rate of 390 miles a second.

A CRUSHING RETORT.
Some white men from a Christian land engaged natives in New Zealand to go with them on a journey, to carry their luggage. The Sabbath overtook them on the road. The men wished to go on, but the natives who had been under the pious instruction of missionaries, said "No, no, it is the Sabbath; we must rest." The travellers, however, went on, and left their attendants behind, who in good time arrived safely with the goods; but the men refused to pay them, because they would not travel on the Sabbath.
"What are we to do with the law of God?" asked the natives.
"What have we to do with the law of God? What is that to do us?" cried the men angrily.
"You have much to do with that law," answered one of the natives, firmly. "Were it not for the law of God, we should have robbed you, taken all you had and set you adrift; perhaps we might have murdered you. You have that much to do with the law of God."

RECIPIENTS.
Sponge Fried Cake.—Two teneups of sugar four eggs, one cup sweet milk one teaspoonful soda, one do. cream tartar. Add spice.
A Certain Cure for Colds.—A remedy never known to fail: Three cents worth of licorice, three cents worth of rock candy, three cents worth of gum arabic. Put them in a quart of water, simmer them until thoroughly dissolved, then add three cents worth of pterogire, and a like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant, infallible, cheap and good. Its only cost is only fifteen cents.
Steam-rod pudding.—One quart of sour milk, two eggs, one cup sugar, one cup flour, heaping teaspoonful soda, a little salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. Put it in a basin, tie a cloth over it tight, and steam two hours.
Chilblains.—Put the hands and feet once a week into hot water, in which two or three handfuls of common salt have been thrown.—This is a certain preventive as well as cure.

List of Licenses.

Granted September Sessions, A. D. 1866.

| Name | Address |
|----------------------|---------------|
| William Morrison | St. Andrews |
| Daniel O'Brien | do |
| Chas. Gilliland | do |
| Robert Fitzsimmons | do |
| Edwin Hatch | do |
| August Kennedy | do |
| J. W. Street | Wholesale, do |
| David Green | do |
| John Dougherty | do |
| Saml. Mowat | St. Davids |
| James Trounha | Dunbar |
| Wm. Towle | do |
| Samuel Elliot | St. George |
| David McKay | Grandmarina |
| John Shurland | Campobello |
| Henry Owen | St. Stephens |
| William Owen | do |
| Wm. Johnston | do |
| Robert Stewart | do |
| Alex. B. Spence | do |
| James Neill | do |
| Isaac McElroy | do |
| Horton & McElroy | Wholesale, do |
| Wm. H. Stevens | do |
| Michael Shannon | do |
| George B. Eaton | do |
| Robert Kelly | do |
| A. & J. B. McDougall | do |
| James Ryler | do |

GEO. S. GRIMMETT,
Clerk of the Peace.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

Is desirous of calling the attention of the Public to a large and varied stock of goods received for steamers "United Kingdom," "Nava," and "Aspen" consisting in part of

FRENCH MERINOS, COBURGS, BLANKETS.

COTTONS, in white & unbleached, very cheap. Braes, Sontags, Clouds, Garibaldi's, Maria Stewart Hoods and Opera Mantles, GOTTEN FLANNELS,

OSNABURGS Prints, Red, white, blue & grey twilled Flannels Plain Flannels in all colors, We can confidently recommend our Flannels as good, and will sell cheap.

A large and varied stock of BOOTS and SHOES, in childrens, youths, Boys, Mens, Misses and Ladies—of warranted manufacture.

Would call special attention to his white Warps which are made from the very best Southern cotton and warranted sound, well made and good. Also the St. John Warps, Parks make, prepared for the season.

If you want good value for your money, come to the ALBION HOUSE.

JOHN S. MAGEE, Kennedy's Arcade, Water St. St. Andrews, Aug. 29, 1866.

2,000 Gallons A. BERTINOT.

Just received from the manufactory at Saint John, and will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest rates, by the Subscriber. Please enquire for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN BALSON, Kennedy's Arcade, Water St. St. Andrews, Aug. 29, 1866.

Sugar & Molasses.

Ex "Loyalist" from Barbados via St. John. 17 Hbls. 7 Choice Barbadoes Sugar. 18 Hbls. do do Molasses. J. W. STREET, June 27, 1866.

1867. Almanacks 1867.

MILLIAN'S New Brunswick Almanac and Register for 1867, can be obtained singly at ten cents, or by the dozen for retail from J. LOCHARY & SON.

A supply of the old Farmers Almanac always on hand. St. Andrews Nov. 30, 1866.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between James Moran and James A. Moran, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, under the firm of James Moran & Son was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said James A. Moran, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and owing by the said firm.

JAMES MORAN, JAMES A. MORAN. St. George, September 16, 1866.

Rub. Rubber, Rubbers

AT THE ALBION HOUSE, JOHN S. MAGEE, Has received an assortment of Childrens, Misses, Ladies, Gent's, Rubber Overshoes.

Also, Ladies Rubber Balmoral Boots, a nice article for the present season, which with a lot of Childrens and Ladies Boots, SKELETON-SKIRTS, and the balance of stock of WINTER DRY GOODS.

He will sell CHEAP for Current Money American Bills taken at their usual discount.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED and now open for sale at the very lowest prices: Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, and Ribbons. SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Grey and White Cottons, Shirting, Stripes, and Regettas Pints, silicious, and COMBET CLOTHS Crashes; Towelling & Table Linens, Shirt-fronts, Collars, and Fancy Neck Ties, lars, Rubbers, Boots and Shoes.

Balance of Summer Stock daily expected per Steamer "Europa" and when received will be sold at a very, small advance on cost D. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE.

Hosiery, Gloves, and Worked Col-Over Garments for Boys & Girls Boys Jackets, Sacks, Pants, Waists, &c. &c.

Each pattern can be used with ease. JAS. MCKINNEY, June 23.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available