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Poetry.

THE ROBIN.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

My old Welsh neighbor over the way
Crept slowly out in the sun of Spring,
Pushed from her ears the locks of gray,
And listened to hear the robin sing.

He grambled playing at marbles, stoppel,
And crad in sport as boys will be,
Tossed a stone at the bird, who hopped
From bough to bough in the apple tree.

'Nay,' said the grandmother, 'have you not heard
My poor, bad boy, of the fiery pit,
And how, drop by drop, this mercurial bird
Carries the water and quenches it?'

'He brings cool dew in his little bill,
And lets it fall on the soul of sin;
You can see the mark on his red breast still
Of fires that scorch as he drops it in.

'My poor bron rhuddy! my breast-burned bird,
Singing so sweetly from limb to limb,
Very dear to the heart of Our Lord
Is he who pines the lost like Him?'

'Amen!' I said to the beautiful myth;
'Sing, bird of God, in my heart as well;
Each good thought is a drop wherewith
To cool and lessen the fires of hell.

'Prayers of love like rain drops fall,
Tears of pity are cooling dew,
And dear to the heart of Our Lord are all
Who suffer like Him in the good they do.'

Interesting Gale.

FEN-FIRE.

When we sleep, does the soul stay with us
Or does it fly far from its imprisonment in our
mortal body, and see, and work, and learn for itself?

May we not, by such a supposition, account for
that peculiar feeling we have all experienced upon
the seeing of certain persons, or the performance
of certain acts, that we have seen them before—
that we have helped at such and such a deed?

Again, have we not all experienced that feeling
of being sure that we know what is going to
happen?

Common-place people say that these peculiar
conditions are the result of chance, while sage
commentators will tell you that it is to be sup-
posed to entertain for one moment the thought
that such matters are worth enquiry.

Chance! There is no such thing as chance. Be-
cause we do not see the cause of some given ef-
fect, we are, therefore, to say that there has been
no cause? A bird falls from a tree, appar-
ently by chance. Patiently investigate the
circumstances, and, if you are wise enough, you
will find there was quite a good cause why the
bird did not remain twitting on the luscious bough.

Only the cowards and fools of this life in-
genuitly and women who seek into the hidden
causes of strange events; only the fools and cowards
concluding the world call such people superstitious.

In these wisest days of our forefathers' descend-
ants, the term superstition can only be applied to
those conditions of the mind which close it to ar-
gument, and which bind it in such narrow limits,
that the possession of that mind is more to be
pitied than despised.

To believe that adoring a certain picture will
enable you to make three hundred pounds next
week—that is superstition, if you like. But to
hope that the spirits of the dead good can glide
over the world, prompting us to higher lives than
we have lived, noble ends than those we have
sought—this is to be not superstitious, but a good
citizen; not an atjot creature, trying to propi-
tiate Fate by a loathsome humility; but a man
in his strength and courage, defying the super-
natural as a danger, yet loving it as the instrument
of conferring higher life upon this still improvable
world.

It is the bad man who utterly refuses to be-
lieve in any power beyond that of physical life.
The good man, having little to fear, does not
prompt himself to believe that he need not eat,
drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die.

But what have all these grave observations to
do with a tale styled 'Fen-fire'? They are re-
marks, it need not be said, peculiarly associated
with the business we have in hand.

The chief interest of this tale lies about Barbara
Jappiter, the daughter of Captain Jappiter, the
sister of one Agnes. This family was neither very
rich nor absolutely poor. They belonged to the
class which in their lives and aspirations belong
to the shabby gentry, but who, working and fight-
ing, look upon a fair par with those who are above

them in station, and in whose social position they
once moved.

Captain Jappiter had in his youth been what is
generally called a delightful person. Fair, bright,
in a lion's dash, his eyes always sparkling, his
ruddy lips ever smiling at the least opportunity,
he was a delightful companion. The man was
ready for anything, enjoyed life, was able to hold
his own in most ways without disagreeably out-
shining others, and he was never known to lose his
temper.

A delightful young military man, and as selfish
as any man living in the light of the yellow sun.
It was very hard for ugly, hard-voiced, ungracious
men, who are thoroughly good, honest, true, mod-
est, and simple, to see these dashing men carry all
before them in society, and completely put these
plain, homely, rapid people in the background.

But, on the other hand, the latter, sooner or later,
find out that their own qualities are the more cer-
tainly made for wear. It is out of your dashing,
brilliant, prepossessing young men and women
that the fractious and objectionable aged of both
sexes are manufactured.

This Captain Jappiter—like many a similar
captain before him—was attracted and captivated
by a Miss Copley, a lovely girl, good looking, and
what is infinitely better, devoted, earnest,
and as a rule, successful.

Through twenty-five years of apparently miser-
able and hard life, she was as happy as any wife in
Kent. Her husband was not her avowed lover, as
at the time existing Germana's gold-leafed; this
act being the result of the selfish, greedy endeavor
to make a color of the sea upon the green cloth,
by the exercise of a system which enabled in
practice, and swept away his wife's fortune in the
operation.

The only complaint the wife made was to the
effect that she was happy to know he had done his
best, and she remained but that she had £100 per
annum for life; and that this income would de-
scend to her children.

'What a hand!?' he said, contemptuously.
But though he despised that income, he spent
the greater part upon himself, and went on com-
plaining never having a word of sympathy for
the honest lady, his wife, who set to work building
up an income beyond the one handed.

As a girl, she had devoted herself to music, and
being an earnest woman, not afraid to admit the
change in her position, she applied to old friends,
and soon found herself at the head of a school,
which enabled the good woman to supply her hus-
band with increased funds.

Her old friends and schoolfellows were very
glad to send their children, of ten and twelve, to
Mrs. Jappiter, for they knew her worth; but the
majority made this stipulation:

'Pray do not let my child (children, as the case
might be) know anything about your absurd super-
stitious fancies.'

She willingly promised this, and all to whom she
gave this assurance knew that she would keep her
word. Her absurd superstitious fancies are to be
explained in a few words. She believed that the
evil in this world was to some extent opposed by
the spirits of the good dead, and that it was chiefly
by these means that those of the living, whose in-
nocence left them unguarded, were protected and
saved from evil, while they themselves remained
pure in heart and thought.

This belief, by no means interfered with her
practical, common-sense, everyday-life, and was
proved by her prosperity in spite of the drag upon
her existence, which took the shape of a lazy, in-
dolent, selfish husband.

The offspring of this marriage, which we will
not call wretched, the wife brightened it so very
much, consisted of two daughters, the elder born
seven years before the younger. The first child
was named after the mother, Barbara; the second,
after a rich aunt of the captain's, Agnes.

The mother foresaw that the girls would have
to work for their living, and she doubted if they
would be able to carry on her school, if their father
was still alive.

Both, the elder especially, showed good signs of
artistic power; and as, at the time when Barbara
was about sixteen, the demand for glass-painting
was beginning to be important, she put herself in
communication with a stained-glass artist, in the
neighborhood of Soho, and the elder daughter was
apprenticed to the trade of glass-painting.

The poor lady died, never making a complaint;
though, surely, she must have known that her life
had been positively worried away from her soul.

The unhappy Captain sold the school, and with
the proceeds he went three miles to the German
gambling-tables, with his precious system for mak-
ing a huge fortune, and ended more he returned to
England a beggar.

Event now followed each other in rapid suc-
cession. When Agnes was but sixteen, she being
then an apprentice at the stained-glass artist's
where Barbara had become one of the leading
painters, especially in creating of jewels and gold-
work in colored glass—when, we say, Agnes was
about sixteen, she was seen, to be loved, by one

Griffin Ballantine, who was passing her on the
street.

A man of wonderful determination and prompt-
itude in all his acts, he followed her at once, and
within a month had made himself the friend and
companion of the miserable old captain, now fret-
fully living partly upon the hundred pounds year-
ly income which had come to his daughters upon
their mother's death, and partly upon Barbara's
earnings as a glass-artist. He was always com-
plaining, and was ever spending the girls' little
shillings and half-pennies.

Griffin Ballantine, though only twenty-five
years of age, was already the master and part
owner of a trading vessel, which for speed and
build was second to none of her size dancing on
the wide waters of the world.

Did Griffin Ballantine really love Agnes Jap-
piter? Be that as it may, it is certain that such
an arrangement was made as would never have
been concluded had the mother been alive.

Young Captain Ballantine was a man perfectly
honest and manly, but in whom undeviating suc-
cess and health had created an egotism, however
healthy, which induced him to stick to no trade on
the road to obtain his desire.

He wished to become the husband of Agnes
Jappiter, and as she was poor, and her family was
poor, as an ordinary man of the world, he took
some credit to himself for not having dreamed of
more dishonorable proposals.

The old Captain was quite willing that the mar-
riage should take place at once—he was afraid of
losing a rich and promising son-in-law; but Bar-
bara, now twenty-three years of age, was too un-
selfish not to desire to sacrifice the family good to
Agnes's own happiness and comfort. She main-
tained that Agnes was too young to be a wife; and
as the younger sister had the blindest faith in the
elder, she positively refused to listen to her lover,
until he had obtained Barbara's consent.

Placed in this peculiar dilemma, Barbara Jap-
piter's interest prompted her to fling herself for
help upon that unknown, mysterious power which
she inherited from her mother, and to which she
rarely had recourse, because she knew, it tended
so underrunning her health—that health which was
so important to the well-being of her father and
sister.

This power she evoked by a determination
to yield to it, as she fell asleep. Upon the
morning following the night upon which she
devoted herself to this work, she rose very
pale and weak, unconscious of what had passed
during the night, but perfectly aware of the
course it was necessary for her to pursue.

When Griffin called that morning, as he did
every day at noon, to see the Captain, and try
and talk him over, while the sisters were away
at their work, he and the old man at home.

Good morning, Barbara, he said, surprised
to find the captain out. His elder daughter
and son-in-law out from their coman Soho
lodgings.

Good morning, Captain Ballantine! If you
wish to see papa, he will be in in a few mo-
ments; in the meantime, I wait just a little
conversation with you.

Willingly, Barbara.
You have known us a month, and you want
to marry my sister, who is only sixteen.

That is it, and I shall do my best to marry
her.

Are you sure of your own mind?
Quite. I love her devotedly.

Devotedly?
Beyond all question?

Then why have you tried to involve my
father in a mesh, by lending him money to
bet upon horses? Are you devoted to the
child, by involving the father in money difficul-
ties?

Captain Ballantine looked pale as he re-
plied, Has the old gentleman said anything
then?

No; my father has kept his word, as you
men would call it.

Then how do you know—
There he stopped.

I know what I know, said Barbara. Ex-
actly as I know that you contemplate making
a voyage round the world, exchanging and
bartering in the hope of making a rapid for-
tune, when you would quit the sea, and live
a life of calm retirement with Agnes.

What! has she been saying all this to you,
Barbara?

No, not a word; for you told her all about
your plans after the secret manner of lovers.
But you see, I know it.

Yes, so I see. But why does it follow that
you are opposed to our marriage?
[To be continued.]

Influence of Music on Animals.

Perhaps the most common exhibition of the
influence of music on animals, is that witnessed
in circuses and other equestrian entertain-
ments, where the horse is affected in a lively
and exhilarating manner by the performance
of the band—often walking and prancing, and
keeping perfect time with the music.

Cats are said to mew loudly on hearing the
sound of instruments, but are more seldom
and less painfully affected than dogs. On the
other hand, it is well known that many kinds
of birds are affected in a very agreeable man-
ner; often approaching as near as possible
the instruments, or persons, and remaining as
long as the music continues, and then flapping
their wings as we should clap our hands, in
approbation of the performance.

Many of the wild animals are said to be
fond of and even charmed by music; the hun-
ters of the Tyrol and some parts of Germany
often entice stags by singing, and the female
deer by playing the flute. Beavers and rats
have been taught to dance the rope, keeping
time to music.

Among reptiles, the lizard shows, perhaps,
the most remarkable susceptibility to musical
influences; lying first on his back, and then
on his side, and upon his belly, as if desir-
ous to expose every part of his body to the
effect of the sonorous fluid which is so deli-
cious to him. He appears to be very refined in
his taste; soft voices and the live wire being
his favorites, while hoarse singing and noisy
music disgust him.

Among the insects, spiders are found to be
very fond of music; as soon as the sound re-
aches them, they descend along their web to the
point nearest to that from which the music
originates, and there remain motionless as long
as it continues. Prisoners sometimes tempt
them by singing or whistling, and make com-
panions of them.

But perhaps the most remarkable influence
of music on animals occurred at a *Lea* garden
in Paris, a few years ago, when a concert was
given, and two elephants were among the au-
ditors. The orchestra being placed out of
their sight, they could not perceive whence the
harmony came. The first sensation was that
of surprise; at one moment they gazed eagerly
at the spectators; the next they ran at their
keeper to caress him, and seemed to inquire
what these strange sounds meant; but, at
length, perceiving that nothing was amiss,
they gave themselves up to the impressions
which the music communicated. Each new
tune seemed to produce a change of feeling,
causing their gestures and cries to assume an
expression in accordance with it. But it was
still more remarkable that after a piece had
produced an agreeable effect upon them, if it
was incorrectly played they would remain
cold and unmoved.

[From the Daily Telegraph.]

A Bit of History.

In 1857, the gentlemen of Halifax and St.
Johns who take an interest in aquatic mat-
ters arranged for a race to come off in Halifax
harbour. The St. John crew chosen was known
as the 'Neptune' crew; the Halifax men as
the Pryor crew. The St. John crew com-
prised Edward Walsh, John Morris, John
Lambert and Dennis Morris, and they ap-
peared on the course with a fine shell boat
known as the 'Young Neptune,' not well
adapted to rough water, the agreement being
that the race was to be rowed in smooth wa-
ter. The water was very unfavorable for the
race, and the St. John men urged postpone-
ment. The St. John umpire, however, was
induced to leave the matter in the hands of
the officers of H. M. S. 'Indus,' who, acting
with Mr. Pryor of Halifax, decided the race
must be run. The St. John crew refused to
row, and the Pryor crew rowed over the
course and drew the stakes; but although
they used a very heavy boat and made wretch-
ed time, they returned to the starting point
with their craft half full of water. Two fac-
tors were established at this time:—(1) that a
crew from a distance must expect the race to
be decided in Halifax to rule in favor of their
own people; and (2) that Halifax oarsmen
will carefully pocket their money stakes as the
rules of racing place within their grasp.

Before the friends of the St. John crew left
Halifax, they arranged for another match, and
within ten days the crew returned to Halifax,
this time with the 'Old Neptune,' a hap-
streak boat and better adapted for rough water. On
this occasion they found the Halifax crew row-
ing with 'a harness,' an arrangement which
gave them the rowing power of five men, in-
stead of four. Notwithstanding the 'harness'
the St. John crew were coming home, about
ten lengths ahead, when the course being
nearly run, they were seriously fouled by sym-
pathizers with the Pryor crew. A number of
Halifax row boats, with spectators, were ty-
ing along the course from the starting point,
attached to the cable of the 'Indus'; when
the St. John boat was seen to be leading larg-
ely and making a straight for 'home,' the pain-
ers of these boats were suddenly and simulta-
neously slackened, and the boats drifted di-
rectly into the course of the 'Neptune.' The

first intimation the St. John crew received of
the company they had fallen into, was when
Edward Walsh's oar was knocked out of the
row lock and into the air! After great exer-
tions the Neptune succeeded in backing suffi-
ciently to clear the obstruction, the Pryor crew
so far profiting by the delay as to overtake
the St. John boat and pass her. But the out-
rage failed of complete success, for even in the
short distance that remained to be rowed, the
superior skill of the St. John crew enabled
them to recover from the intended disaster,
and they reached the goal a boat's length
ahead of their antagonists.

The treatment which this stranger crew re-
ceived in Halifax at that time, is worthy of
mention. They found it necessary to keep
strict watch of their boat house by day and by
night; in several instances they discovered
persons attempting to enter it during the late
hours of the night, and on one occasion a par-
ty was found inside, but the manner in which
he effected an entrance remained a mystery.

The crew had scarcely gone into their quarters
when hostile demonstrations appeared on the
part of the Halifax people. This was the
fact prior to the race, and the demonstrations
were continued even when the crew were row-
ing out to engage in the contest. It was after
the race had been run and won by St. John,
however, that the malignant and cowardly
spirit was exhibited in full play. The crew
could not walk the streets without being jeered
at, at every corner. In the evening of the
day, crowds gathered at their quarters, includ-
ing members of the defeated crew, and the St.
John men were again assailed,—it is time by
something harder than epithets. John Morris
was struck, and both he and Lambert were
obliged to use their fists in self defence; their
boat was attacked by the mob, and its win-
dows broken by stones. To such a pitch were
matters carried that the St. John crew dared
not venture to leave the city in the day-time,
but were obliged to pack up and start at mid-
night! The Halifax Press at that time, as-
sailed the St. John men with its choicest bil-
ling-gate, and nothing was left undone to dis-
honor the fair fame of Halifax.

1871 is but a repetition of 1857. A St.
John crew are again abused in the Press and
hissed in the streets of Halifax, and their boat
house is broken open and their handsome boat
so damaged as to be unusable.

[With these facts before them, the Paris
Crew were justified in declining to row, par-
ticularly when the water was too rough for
their shell boat. Like honorable men, as they
are, they paid in their stakes, and then with-
drew from what can with propriety be termed
a scrub race. As champion oarsmen of the
world—they had all to lose, and nothing to
gain in such a contest. They however left a
challenge for the winning crew to row in neu-
tral waters.]

The St. John Crew Defended.

To the Editor of the Telegraph and Journal.

It is astonishing to me that any number of
persons can be found to arrogate to themselves
the right to direct the movement of the Fulton
crew. I do not think that any individual who
is not a member of the crew should be allowed
to interfere with the general expenses, are now
grumbling about the crew withdrawing from
the race at Halifax, without at all knowing the
reason why they have so withdrawn, but which
reason was, no doubt, good and should be
considered, inasmuch as the crew with the
consent of their friends conclude to withdraw.

They are best capable of judging whether
they should or should not row, and I think
they would be very foolish to risk the loss of
the money which they have won on any other terms than those
on which they were earned. Their boat is
made and equipped for smooth water, and
their style of rowing is of course similar. Not
but they are as good men in any boat as ever
went into a boat. Then again they have
more at stake than most of the crews, the gen-
erally of whom have neither name nor pre-
stige, and consequently have not all to gain and
nothing to lose. But the winner will find he
has not long to rest on his oars without try-
ing the metal of the St. John crew.

I can understand the Halifax men feeling
sore at the principal boat in the race with-
drawing; it takes from the interest somewhat,
and it will look a little ridiculous to see cele-
brated crews from abroad contesting the cham-
pionship of the world with a few green amate-
urs of Halifax. Still there is a sop of \$250
for the first Nova Scotia boat in the race, and
this may induce them to row round the whole
course.

Another phase of the racing sentiment is
that the St. John crew should not take the
stakes they won on Wednesday last. Who
ever heard of such rubbish? Let those who
are so noisy on this subject put their hands
in their pockets, and see if they are equally gen-
erous with their own; 'Stroke,' for example,
in the 'Globe' and Toronto 'Telegraph,' both
of the foregoing order. Besides, only a cer-
tain portion of the stakes belongs to the crew,
and they could not control the matter if they
wished.



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Certainly, St. John should remember the widow and orphan, and the subscription should not be lost sight of.

One word more, as regards the late race which terminated so sadly. The St. John crew—rowed three miles and turned the stake boat in 18 minutes! Where has that been equalled? This is one of those stubborn facts the Tyne sympathisers will not see,—it is, nevertheless significant.

Last, but by no means least, I think all the journals have completely forgotten to give praise where it is certainly most justly due, namely, to Dr. Walker, who has been untiring and zealous, and deserves great credit for the splendid condition to which he brought the men, and in fact took a most prominent and useful part in the organizing of the whole affair.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

London, Sep. 1.
Field Marshal Borgeyne is now lying dangerously ill in London.

Their vote in the Assembly yesterday his first message since the proclamation of his powers. He thanked the Assembly for the expression of confidence, repeated his protestations of devotion to his country, and expressed a hope to succeed in rehabilitation of France.

The powers of Europe have sent congratulatory despatches upon prolongation of his term of office.

Advices from the Departments say that the people generally approve the action of the Assembly.

It was agreed at Gasteen that Prussia should make representation to Russia calculated to lead to restoration of good understanding between Russia and Austria.

The Dominion Government is about to publish an immigration "Gazette," to be issued monthly for distribution in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. It will contain full and accurate information for all classes of intending immigrants and will be largely circulated in countries named.

Business in the Departments is at a complete standstill. People from a distance are left remaining in town for days under expense have to leave without seeing any member of the Cabinet. Complaints are being made at the prolonged absence of Ministry and wonder is experienced when the affairs of the country are going to be attended to.

Report of five men on Pacific survey being burned to death by bush fires is believed, as they have never turned up.

Reported here that Mitchell intends to resign his position in Cabinet.

Expected that a full meeting of the Council will take place here next week.

Paris, Sep. 3.
Their has written to Gariz to withdraw his resignation.

The decree prolonging Their powers, provides for a Vice President of the Council of Ministers to occupy the chair in the absence of Theirs.

The Communists Court-martialed have been sentenced:—Fevre and Lullier to death; imprisonment at hard labor; deportation and confinement in a fortress; simple deportation and six months imprisonment; and a fine of five hundred francs variously imposed upon twelve others.

The Carlists in Spain have been ordered to report to their leaders on the 8th inst., and to be ready for a rising against King Amadeus two days later.

New York, Sep. 2.
The Mail Steamer Alaska, 36 days from Hong Kong, arrived from San Francisco today. She brings 64,565 packages of tea, the largest single cargo ever landed in an American port.

Political affairs in China and Japan are generally quiet.

The number of emigrants from Liverpool last month was 5,000 greater than any previous August.

Sir Alexander Cockburn has been gazetted yesterday as a British member of the Board of Arbitration, which is to meet at Geneva, under the Treaty of Washington.

A NEW PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.
It has leaked out in Boston, that a new party, called the American Union Reform party, was organized by a convention which met with closed doors in New Era hall last week, and adopted a platform.

The first resolutions give the party its name.—The second accept the amendments to the Federal Constitution.—The third declares the perpetuity of the American Union; and the others declare for the maintenance of the Bible in our common schools; for civil and religious liberty; against a union of church and state and the use of public money for the support of sectarian schools or churches; in favor of general reform in national, state and civil governments by a representation of all classes of the people; opposition to all class legislation; a full and impartial consideration of the great reforms of the day, etc.—winding up with a refusal to support any man for office who will not pledge himself to carry out the above principles at all hazards. No names of the leaders in this movement have yet appeared; but it is understood that arrangements are in progress for a public demonstration.

The steamship Jaya, from Liverpool at New York, reports that about 11 o'clock on the night of the 25th ult., the saloon being full of passengers, the cry of "hard a port" was heard, the Java's engine was stopped, and then came a crash that shook the vessel from end to end. Those who rushed out on deck saw one half of a large vessel on one side, and the other half on the other side across the quarter. The boats were got out at once, and

after searching carefully about, returned, having saved one man, from whom it was learned that the vessel run into was the Norwegian bark Anita, from Portsmouth to Quebec, with twelve hands on board, eleven of whom went down with the bark. The Java escaped with the loss of her topmast and some fifty feet of canvas carried away. The Java lost a sailor overboard during the voyage. The passengers adopted resolutions thanking the crew of the Java for their efforts to save the crew of the Anita, and started a subscription list to aid the families of the sufferers. Several passengers by the steamer state that her collision with the bark was owing to gross carelessness of the officers of the Java, and that Capt. Martin kept out of sight nearly two days after the accident to escape the angry feelings of the passengers.

NEW YORK.—The imports at New York last week were the largest in the history of the port, amounting to \$10,383,922. The question of how this is to be paid for is important. Our exports of produce do not pay the bills. We do not export coin to the extent of the balance, but Europe is now taking our securities of different kinds in sums large enough to cover the trade balance against us, and nearly the full amount of interest on the enormous mass of investments which it already holds.—U S Exchange.

CUNDURANGÓ has come to grief. Some time ago the State Department sent samples of the new drug all-god to be a specific for the cure of cancer to a number of leading physicians in the several cities in order that they might test its virtues in their practice. Most of these physicians have made their reports to the department, and say that the drug has no value whatever in the treatment of this terrible malady. It is probably says a United States paper, this testimony will put a damper on some very promising speculations.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co.
37 Park Row, New York.

Are our SOLE agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, SEPT. 6. 1871.

Cheap Government.

We frequently see long and dreary articles comparing the cost of monarchical and democratic institutions, in which the extra balance against the former is invariably carried out—in the brain of the "cheap government" writers. The "comparisons" made by these levelling writers, are to say the least "odious." Very recently the salaries of the Crown heads of Europe were published, with a view to show that the misnamed "bloated aristocracy" are living at the expense of "the industrious working man." It is becoming known, however, that the salary of the governing head of any nation, is but a small item, and that leads of departments can not be had cheaper under a Republic than a monarchy. Indeed, the expenditures of government lately published, show that democratic institutions cost the people more, and are consequently more expensive than monarchical. The following article is to the point:—

"Our neighbors across the line have begun to open their eyes to these facts. We find the Buffalo 'Courier' confessing that republicanism in the States has become more expensive than monarchy in Great Britain, and contrasting the expenses as follows:—

The expenses of the Government of Great Britain for the last fiscal year were as follows:—

For army	\$ 77,500,000
For navy	25,000,000
Interest and principal of debt	134,000,000
All other purposes	91,000,000
	\$327,500,000

The expenditures of our government for the same year were:

For army	\$ 35,800,000
For navy	19,431,000
Interest and principal of debt	245,311,000
All other purposes	141,370,000
	\$442,912,000

Surveying these figures the 'Courier' says:—

"Aside from the cost of maintaining the army and navy and the interest on the public debt, it costs nearly twice as much to administer the government of the United States as it does that of Great Britain." This is undoubtedly the truth; but we submit that it is not the whole truth. The above record is that of the expenditure of the United States Federal government; to it must be added that of the several State Governments, if we are to have a fair view of the total cost of the financial work of government in the Union. In England there are no State Governments: the above record shows the entire of the British expenditure. Consequently, the comparison should be between the \$442,912,000 expended by the Federal Government for "all other purposes," and that expended by the different States in carrying on their local government, and the \$94,000,000 spent in England for "all purposes." The result is sufficiently favorable to the land of "Court jobberies and bloated aristocracies" already; but were the above addition made to the American expenditure it would be a crushingly complete refutation of the pretensions set up for democratic republicanism as being the one form of cheap government in the world.

The fact that the Government of the United States is a very dear one is pretty clearly proved by the above statistics. Nor need we go very far to discover the reason why democratic governments must always be expensive.

The heavy rain on Saturday last, has been of service to after grass which promises good fall feed for cattle.

A WARNING.—For some weeks English, American and Colonial newspapers, have sounded a note of alarm with reference to the insidious advance of that terrible scourge Cholera. For several months it has been gradually but surely marching from the East to the West. From Asia it has crept into Europe, and a short time ago it crossed into Germany. In this country with proper care cleanliness, judicious sanitary regulations, and a stringent quarantine system, the epidemic may be prevented from obtaining a footing. Compost heaps or filth of any description, should be removed from near habitations, and every effort used to prevent its attack. There is no time to lose, the old adage holds good that—"an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A supply of lime can be obtained at a cheap rate, and abundantly sprinkled in stables, out premises and yards. There is no cause for alarm at present, but the people should be prepared, as it is to be feared that with the immense traffic and travel from Europe to the United States, the fell disease may reach our shores. We cannot afford to despise the warnings given us.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Jas. Beckerton is having a Mansard roof built on the house recently purchased by him from the "Wilson estate," on the upper end of Water Street; adding a Storey to the building, and giving it a modern appearance from the style of finish. It is intended for a store and dwelling house. Mr. Benj. Johnson is the architect and builder.

Mr. Williamson, who purchased the large two storey dwelling and premises formerly owned by the late John Irwin, on the corner of Water and Edward Sts, is repairing the building; the L has been moved to front on Edward st., and the adjoining building has been moved a short distance further up, and is being repaired by Mr. Chas. Williamson for a shop and residence.

At the upper end of the Whitlock Wharf Mr. Wm Morrison has had the interior of his house rebuilt and finished for a family tenement.

Mr. B. P. Donaghy's new house on Frederick st., will be finished and ready for occupation by the 1st of October. It is intended for a store and dwelling.

The old Steamboat Wharf has been thoroughly repaired and fitted for vessels to load and discharge at. The wharf is centrally located, and well adapted for a shipping business.

The Great Boat Race on the Kennebecasis is the subject of comment throughout the Colonies and States. The low, vulgar, spiteful, and unjust comments of the Canadian and Halifax press, are unworthy of notice. A Toronto paper has the impudence to call the gallant Paris Crew—"a quartette of cowards"—simply because they are the champion oarsmen of the World. Shame upon any press to prostitute its columns by publishing vile slanders. On our first page we have copied two interesting articles on Boat racing from the St. John "Telegraph and Journal," which prove that the Paris Crew were justified in withdrawing from the race at Halifax.

RUMOR.—It is reported that a change is contemplated at the head of the School Department of this Province, before the new School Bill goes into operation.

We copy the following extracts from a leader in the New York "Home Journal":—

The sudden death of Benford, the rower, has resulted in realising vividly, in the minds of many, the career of Geoffrey Delamayn, in Wilkie Collins' powerful story—in which Delamayn is taken as the representative of that mania for muscular culture, which is just now the ruling passion of Young America as well as Young England. The leading point of the novel, aside from exhibiting the gradual brutalization of the Saxon gentleman, was based upon the idea that excessive muscular tension is always indulged in at the expense of vital energy. The deduction appears to be borne out by observed facts. The strongest living are not the longest living; men addicted to severities of muscular exertion are more liable to paralysis and kindred diseases, and break down earlier than men of more sedentary habits. Take two men—the one a brawny woodcutter or boatman, the other comparatively unadulterated to muscular tension, and the woodcutter is older at forty than the more sedentary at forty-five. Statistics have, in fact, proved that muscular classes are not as long-lived as the cephalic classes; and that, other things being equal, the pallid student is more likely to see three-score and ten than the tanned, brawny, and horny-handed ploughman.

Keen thinkers, therefore, must necessarily view with distrust as to its results on the constitution of the coming man, this general epidemic of muscular ambition. Undoubtedly, physical excellence is valuable; in order to maintain a sound mind, it is necessary to support it upon the pedestal of a sound and healthy animal.

As it is, with the present system of prizes, the muscular expert of every kind has become a professional; just as really and actually so in the business of the ring. The ambition in most instances is the same, and consists merely in the passion to be regarded as the first-prize-winning animal of the age. It is all very proper that a gentleman should be an adept in the art of boxing, or fencing, or rowing, or riding, or running, or swimming; but when he makes expertise in either a ruling ambition, he ceases to be a gentleman, and turns himself into a professional; and, in point of fact, this is exactly what the typical sower, base-ball player, boxer, or runner is doing. A true system of culture would regard physical education as the best means of attaining physical discipline, and muscle as a subordinate element; very necessarily, as courage is, in certain emergencies, but not exactly the Alpha and Omega of civilization, and not wholly the best means, per-

haps, of attaining to the highest manhood, though a very pleasant and valuable accessory. This is altogether aside from moral questions, and there is really no doubt that man is to some extent a moral and thinking animal—for, morally speaking, excellence should be striven after for its own sake, and not because of any honors accruing from it.

BAND.—A number of young men residents of this place, held a meeting last evening in the Town Hall, for the formation of a Brass Band. We learn that sixteen put down their names as members and subscribed a liberal sum, and that they intend calling upon the inhabitants with a subscription paper to obtain funds to purchase a set of instruments, and towards engaging a competent instructor. We trust that the people who have heretofore been liberal, will assist the young men in their praiseworthy efforts.

A HIGH ELECTRO-MAGNET.—Wallace & Sons, of Ansonia, Connecticut, have just delivered to the Stevens Institute of Technology a magnet which weighs in all about 1600 pounds. The coils are wound on eight brass spools, each 9 1/2 inches high by 14 inches external diameter. About 400 pounds of copper wire, 1-5 inch thick, are wound on these spools, which are of course split and filled in with vulcanite. The cores are hollow, and six inches in diameter by 3 and 3 inches in length. The lifting force of this magnet is estimated at between 30 and 50 tons. It will be five times as powerful as the one used by Faraday and Tyndall in their famous researches.

The "Phrenological Journal" gives an account of the case of James T. Anderson, whose body, by a severe injury to the cervical region of the spine, has become entirely useless to him, except for purposes of digestion, while his brain retains its normal force and capability. Unable to move or to act except with his head, and with the increase of activity of the mind that his helpless condition has induced, Mr. Anderson has already become proficient in the art of writing by holding the pen in his mouth, and is even practicing drawing by the same means. The case is a remarkable one, being a proof that injury to the cervix may extend, from its seat, in the direction of the body, without traveling in the other direction, towards the brain. Some of our physiologist readers may be able to explain a fact so much at variance with current belief.

The Opening of Western Extension from St. John to Bangor, which is to take place on the 18th of October, will be an important event in the history of this Province. It will then be joyfully connected in the iron bands of railway matrimony with the United States and the network of railways over the Western continent. It is said that the President of the United States, Gen. Grant, and also Genl's Sherman, Meade, and other distinguished Americans will be present, as well as Dominion high officials. It is to be regretted that a constitutional omission, prevents the President from leaving U. S. territory during his term of office; he cannot come further East than the line at St. Croix, but will there meet with a hearty reception from Dominion hearts. We trust that the weather may be fine.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for Sept. is freighted with a choice selection of original and selected articles. It opens with "Rustic Jottings from the Bush"; then follows that interesting tale "The Challoners."—Poetry, "Leaves from my Diary."—The Legends of the Micmacs.—Sappho.—How Animals Move.—Singular Pompeian Statues.—The Child on the Judgment Seat. (Poetry.) Music. The Young Folks & Home departments are filled with interesting articles. A biographical sketch of Dr. Hellmuth, and one of Sir Hugh Allen, with portraits.

The last Canadian Illustrated News, has two pictures from the pencil of their special artist at St. John, Mr. E. J. Russell,—the first showing "Benford falling back into Kelly's arms"; the second giving a view of "Rutheasy Station, E. & N. A. R. R., looking towards Grand Bay," and portraits of the Tyne and St. John crews, from photographs by Phelps, Dalton & Co., of Boston. These illustrations are introductory to those which are to follow from the pencil of their talented artist, who will also give a letter press description of the race.

We learn that the Bishop of Fredericton, has appointed the Rev. Dr. Ketchum a Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

Three of Gen. Grant's horses were put into the Washington pound. In a short time one of the attendants at the President's stables made his appearance and claimed the animals as the property of President Grant. The clerk informed him, that he had no power to release them unless the legal fees were first paid. The messenger suggested that a bill be sent to Gen. Babcock, but the clerk stated that the only means of obtaining the animals was complying with the law, which required payment of the fees before the animals were released. The required \$6 were then forthcoming, and the horses were soon transferred to their stables.

A dispatch from Gumbinner, a town in East Russia, says that the small village of Chimoek with a total population of 479 inhabitants, there have already been 79 cases of cholera, 46 of which terminated fatally.

Married.
On the 21st ult., by Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Mr. Obadiah Conley, of Marlin Island Island, to Maggie J., eldest daughter of Mr. George Pendlebury, of this Town.

Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS
ARRIVED.

Aug. 24th Esther, Maloney, Boston, ballast.
Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, sundries,
J. P. Beckerton.
E. Bowley, Clark, Boston, ballast.
Sep. 4, Nettie, Andrews, do do.
CLARKE.
Sep. 2, Lacon, Kilpatrick, St. George, ballast.
Esther, Maloney, St. Stephen, ballast.
4, Eliza Frances, Hunt, Boston, 3,000 sleepers, R. Ross.
Florence, Weyatt, Pictou, ballast.
5, E. Bowley, Clark, Boston, 2,200 sleepers, R. Ross.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

At the Store of the late A. D. STEVENSON, St. Andrews.
A Sale by Public Auction will commence on THURSDAY, 14th September, inst., at Eleven o'clock, and will continue until the entire stock belonging to said estate be disposed of, said stock consisting of:

Dry Goods, Cloths,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Provisions, Groceries,
Boots, Shoes,
AND HARDWARE.

Until day of sale the above stock will be open to purchasers at reduced prices.

Terms.—To \$10 cash, above-approval Notes at three months.
S. H. WHITLOCK,
St. Andrews, 5th Sept. 1871. Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

All Persons who have any claims against the Estate of Albert Desbrisay Stevenson, late of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, merchant, are requested to present the same duly attested. And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to me.

MARIETTA STEVENSON,
Administratrix.
St. Andrews, Sep. 6, 1871.

JOHN S. MAGEE

Has Received
10 Cases Boots & Shoes,
for Fall and Winter wear.

LADIES BOOTS,
MISSES BOOTS,
BOYS BOOTS,
which are made from good stock, warranted, and will be sold at a SMALL ADVANCE on cost.

Also Received,
6 Cases Canadian Tweeds,
Blankets, Yarns, and Mens' Woolen Under Shirts,

which were bought before the late advance in prices, and will be sold CHEAP.

COTTON WARPS—WHITE & BLUE,
from the New Brunswick Cotton Mills, W. Parks & Son, the quality of which are warranted.

MILLINERY GOODS,

In Ribbons, Flowers, Laces and Hats, just received.

Mrs. MAGEE has received the
Autumn Fashions,
and is prepared to execute orders. A further supply of NEW MILLINERY daily expected.

JOHN S. MAGEE,
Albion House,
Corner Market Square and Water St. opposite
Head Market Wharf.
Sept. 6, 1871.

BANK

OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
CAPITAL £1,000,000 Sterling.
Head Office—London, England.

Interest allowed on Money deposited at Four per cent. per annum.
Drafts granted on St. John at 3 per cent.
Drafts granted on New York, Boston, and Portland in U. S. Cy. at 4 per cent.
Drafts granted also on Canada, Nova Scotia and England.

Light Drafts on New York, Boston and Portland in U. S. Cy. bought at par.
American currency bought and sold.
Notes discounted.
Current Accounts opened to be drawn upon by Cheques.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

St. Stephen daily from 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., and in St. Andrews, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from Four to Six p. m.

JAS. S. LOCKIE,
AGENT.
aug 30

NOTICE.

All Persons having any demands against the Estate of Price Owen Flagg, late of Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, Fisherman, will render the same within three months, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to me.

JANE FLAGG,
Administratrix.
Campo Bello, 28th August, 1871. 3m.

