

ALDBOROUGH



YS' PILLS,

BOROUGH CURED OF  
MACH COMPLAINT,  
the Earl of Aldborough,  
born, 21st February 1845.

HOLLOWAY.  
Gentlemen—When I last had the honour  
of addressing you on a similar occasion, the  
affairs of the Province were in a very unsatis-  
factory condition. The whole commercial  
world had been agitated by speculating and  
overtrading habits of extravagance had  
sprung up and been followed by their natural  
and inevitable consequences; multitudes had  
been shut up in gaols for debt, and many who  
had obtained a comfortable living by their  
labour, were thrown out of employment.

ALDBOROUGH  
OF DROBRY OF  
STANDING.

Mr. Thomas Taylor (the  
ham, 17th April, 1845.  
of Holloway

city as inform you that I  
in Clough, a respectable  
his four quires of this place  
a Dispers for five years,  
advice without receiving  
your Pills and Ointment,  
sch surprising success, and  
given them up, being re-  
sist to her husband  
ch she never expected to do  
argued to state that she  
only as a matter of fact,  
the morning it was a  
ture in her face, but in  
his case is entirely b t e

ours, &c. &c.  
THOMAS TAYLOR  
ESTION AND DROBRY  
THE BOWLES.

Dr. R. W. Taylor, Esq.,  
of the Bowles, &c. &c.  
of the Bowles, &c. &c.  
March 3rd 1845.

of Holloway.  
I have to inform you that  
of which I purchased a  
of New York, have cured  
and consumption of  
plication to literary persons  
as I should strongly re-  
and studiously-disposed per-  
your valuable Pills. You  
to publish this note, if you

not obedient servant,  
R. WYTHE BAXTER,  
JMA AND SHORNESS  
RETAIL.

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# The Standard.

No 43

Vol. 13

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1846.

[15s. at the end of the Year

## MR. BROWN'S SPEECH.

On the day for nominating Candidates to represent this County in the General Assembly.

Gentlemen—When I last had the honour of addressing you on a similar occasion, the affairs of the Province were in a very unsatisfactory condition. The whole commercial world had been agitated by speculating and overtrading habits of extravagance had sprung up and been followed by their natural and inevitable consequences; multitudes had been shut up in gaols for debt, and many who had obtained a comfortable living by their labour, were thrown out of employment.

This undesirable state of things appeared in the United States and in the Mother Country sometime before it reached us. Here, however, it came at last: our ships and timber, and other articles of export, sold in the market at "losing" prices; our importations were diminished; and our public revenue very much reduced. Our Province was brought down from a state of comparative affluence to the very verge of bankruptcy; many of our merchants were broken down and ruined, and hundreds, say thousands, of our people were confined in gaols and on penitentiaries. Large sums of money were due from individuals, but those were unable to collect; our liabilities were numerous and pressing, but we were unable to meet them; and to make a bad matter still worse, the Colonial Secretary, in one of his public despatches, represented our finances in a worse state than they really were, urging at the same time the necessity of surrendering the right of managing our money matters to the Governor and Council, and offering us a loan of £500,000 on our compliance with these conditions.

When matters were at the worst, the General Assembly was dissolved, and the Members called to give an account of their stewardship. As a body they were blamed for squandering the public money, and many of them, with a considerable portion of the constituency, avowed the opinion, that the House of Assembly was unfit to exercise the right of managing grants of money, and inclined to a compliance with the proposal of the Colonial Minister.

In proposing measures for the restoration of the public credit, I told you at that time, plainly and positively, that I would not give up your rights to the Governor and Council, nor have any thing to do with the proffered loan of half a million; nor in any way increase the public debt—that I would merely transfer a portion of that debt by endeavouring to borrow, for a short time, as much as would meet our most urgent liabilities, and so, by prudence and economy, to clear away our embarrassments.

Soon after the commencement of the first session of the new Assembly, this most important matter was introduced, and after some discussion referred to the committee of finance: that committee recommended the same remedy which had been proposed to you, and a new committee was appointed to frame and bring in a loan bill. This bill was carried in the House against a powerful opposition, who maintained to the last, that unless the initiation of money grants was given up, it would never receive the Royal assent. It did, however, receive the Royal assent, the £70,000 was obtained, our most urgent outstanding debts were immediately paid off, and the public credit was completely restored. The initiatory right was retained by the House, a system of restraint was adopted and acted upon, and the finances of the Province were never in a more satisfactory state than they are in at the present time.

Four years ago the Province was nearly in a state of bankruptcy, and very many not only never expected any more money for roads and schools, but feared that the public debt would have to be paid by direct taxation.

Gentlemen—I think myself exceedingly fortunate in having been retained in your service during the last General Assembly. We have put to silence the reproach of my lord Stanley, by showing him that we could restrain ourselves. We have succeeded in restoring the public credit without the surrender of your rights, or the special assistance of the Executive Government, and we have left a clear course and a fair prospect for those who may be chosen as our successors.

Within the last four years several very important subjects have been discussed and finally disposed of, among the most prominent of these is the restoration of the public credit, which I have just stated in detail. The next in importance is the right of the Lieutenant-Governor to fill a lucrative office without consulting his Council. This question has been decided in the negative by the highest authority in the nation—the Queen herself. The right of the House of Assembly to imprison persons for contempt and alleged breaches of privilege without their walls, has also been questioned, and decided in the negative, by the highest legal tribunal in the Province. Other important subjects have been introduced, and after a full discussion rejected; among these I may mention a bill relating to the Parish Schools, and a bill for the Registration of Voters.

The sum of £12000 is annually expended for the encouragement of the common schools. In

the midst of our late difficulties, it was thought best by some to strike this grant off altogether—others maintained the very contrary opinion—the Government in the meantime called on the Boards of Education and Trustees for information, but although a mass of returns was made, no correct information with regard to the actual state of the Schools could be obtained. It was then proposed to have all the Schools inspected and reported in a uniform manner, and for this purpose three Commissioners were appointed, who having met at Fredericton and inspected a few of the schools jointly, were sent singly throughout the Province to inspect all the rest of the schools in the same manner. From their reports it appeared, that there were great defects in the system of teaching, or rather that there was no system at all, and that the greatest evils arose, not so much from a want of education on the part of the Teachers, as from the want of a proper method of communicating what they did know to their pupils. The whole matter was then referred to the Education Committee, and a Bill brought in to provide for a training and model school, there to train a number of the best Teachers, to get some of them to train others, to divide them into classes, and finally to introduce a uniform and improved method of teaching throughout the Province. This Bill, after a long struggle, was finally rejected by a majority of one.

The Registration Bill which appeared necessary as a counterpart to the present Education Law, after a thorough discussion, was also rejected by a small majority.

Gentlemen, having been so long in your service an avowal of my principles, perhaps superfluous. I may however briefly state, that in politics I am a moderate reformer, favouring the opinions of the party at present in power in the Imperial Government, and as such, an advocate of such measures of reform as may be adapted to the state of this Province, and the condition and character of its inhabitants.

In Political economy I am opposed to high protective duties, and generally to all duties except such as are necessary for the purposes of Revenues, bearing as lightly as possible on the articles of prime necessity generally used in the country. I would reduce the expenses to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the public service, and so save as much as possible for Schools, Roads, and other public improvements, with regard to the various leading interests of the County.

With regard to local improvements, the contemplated Rail Road stands pre-eminent; and you may rely on my best endeavours for the benefit of that great undertaking, and also for all the various lines and channels of communication throughout the County.

Finally I am an advocate for equal rights and equal privileges among the several denominations of Christians, wishing to give toleration, protection, and encouragement to all, and exclusive rights to none.

Gentlemen—As I said before, I think myself fortunate in having been retained in your service during the last four years. I never saw the time when I could retire with more satisfaction, and am therefore both ready and willing, at your bidding, either to serve with any three of these Hon. Gentlemen now before you, or to give up my seat to anyone of them whom you may appoint as my successor.

We understand that Mr. Wiley has demanded a scrutiny of the votes polled by Mr. Tibbits in the Election for the County of Carleton. The ground of Mr. Wiley's claim—as he is several hundred votes lower on the poll than Mr. Tibbits—is that the French settlers in the Madawaska settlement, are not legally entitled to vote; as they hold their lands by virtue of the Treaty of Washington, and not by direct deeds or grants from this Province. This knotty subject must be disposed of by the House; when justice will no doubt be awarded to the long neglected settlers of Madawaska.—Reporter.

DEATH OF MR. ALEXANDER RODGER, THE POET.—The public of Glasgow, and the friends and admirers of poetic genius, will hear with regret that Mr. Rodger, "the Bard of the West," died this morning at his own residence, about two o'clock, after a short and painful illness. For some time previous Mr. Rodger, although able to walk about and look after his occupation, was evidently declining in health, and it was apparent to all that he was soon to bid adieu to this world. Latterly, when feeling himself giving way, Mr. Rodger entertained the project of a voyage to America, where he had some relatives, but from causes gave it up. His demise, we are sure, will cast a gloom over those circles he was wont to enliven with his wit and good-humour; and, we believe, among Glasgow song writers it will be generally admitted that he has left few equals behind.—Glasgow Post.

Report says, that in consequence of some oversight in the keeping of the poll books in the County of Westmorland, the present election for that County stands in jeopardy.—Reporter.

## European Intelligence.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.

(From the Liverpool Mercury Sep 25.)

Yesterday an intense excitement was caused in Liverpool by the arrival, in the Belfast steamer, of some of the gentlemen who had sailed as passengers, on board the Great Britain, which left our river on Tuesday; at noon. On Change, and various parts of the town, the greatest interest prevailed, with respect to the casualty which had happened, and we may say that no similar accident, attended with loss of life, ever caused a greater sensation.

The following are as many of the particulars as we could gather from authentic sources.

The Great Britain began to move down the Mersey at a quarter past twelve o'clock, at noon, on Tuesday, having on board about 180 passengers, among whom were Mr. King, United States Minister at Paris, the Rev. Dr. Cox, and a number of other clergymen, who attended the Evangelical Alliance meeting in London; upwards of thirty of the celebrated dancing children, the Vinnosies, &c., &c. She proceeded at a rapid rate, as the result proves; she passed the Bill buoy in an hour and five minutes; and at half-past nine, a strong gale blowing at the time, she went ashore in Dandrum Bay—a distance from Liverpool, taking her track, of about 126 miles spot, where she grounded is about twenty miles from Belfast.

Captain Hosken, it is known, prefers the north-west trip, on account of some advantages of importance in his estimation. The Gulf of Man had been perceived between four and five o'clock, previous to the cabin passengers sitting down to dinner; and yet, four hours later, some lights on the Irish coast, of similar characteristics, we understood, were supposed to be mistaken, by the officer on duty, for the Gulf lights; but another supposition is, that the compass had not been tested, and hence, the Great Britain being an iron vessel, some error in the course had been caused. We conversed with two of the passengers on Change on this subject, but no clearly defined cause of the error could be pronounced upon. Certain, however, it is, that, most unexpectedly, the noble vessel seemed to outrun the calculations of her speed, and on shore she went in a remarkable situation, on a soft, sandy beach, having passed between two ridges of rocks (called the Colv and the Galf, in the neighbourhood of Dandrum), any collision with which must have been fatal. At first the utmost alarm prevailed, and the scene of confusion cannot be described. The Vinnosie children were in a wild state of distress themselves to the Cox and others, exerted themselves to all on board; to give courage and calmness to the ladies were dropped from the sides into the boats, and in a short time several of the ladies were lowered down the bows into eighteen inches of water, and waded ashore. The moment the tide turned, the wind abated; and a large proportion of the passengers, all of whom behaved in the best possible manner, under the able council of Captain Hosken, remained on board, very contentedly, all night. In the morning, the whole of the passengers and their luggage were landed, and conveyed to a small village called Killybegh. Mr. Pyeroff, the surgeon, who has arrived in Liverpool, sent carriages from Downpatrick, which is seven English miles from where the Great Britain lies, sufficient to take the passengers and their luggage, at twice, to Downpatrick, where conveyances were easily obtained for Belfast, at which port those who have mentioned as first landed, embarked immediately for Liverpool. The Belfast steamer, Sea King, brought back the mail bags from the Great Britain, to be despatched by the next mail packet to Boston.

Captain Hosken, we believe, in a letter to the directors, says, the vessel is now lying in a bed of sand. He could not find any injury to the hull of the vessel, and there was not the slightest leak. He adds that it will neither be practicable nor prudent to attempt to get her off till the next springs, which will be about the 4th of October.

No injury is anticipated to the hull of the vessel. What damage the fans of the screw may have sustained by running on the sand, of course, cannot, at present, be ascertained, and if no violent winds disturb her, during the liftings of the next high tides, little damage will be sustained.

It was reported in Paris that King Louis Philippe had written a deprecatory letter of twelve pages to Queen Victoria detailing the progress of the Mont-pensier marriage, and praying her Majesty to acquiesce in it.

The new Pontifical Government is said to be preparing a most important measure, that of substituting for the decree of total exclusion of foreign books into the States of the Church a system of censorship, as has been done in Tuscany and certain states of Germany.

## THE DESTITUTION IN IRELAND.

State of the County.—At Limerick, an attack was made upon a bread cart, which was passing along the street, and several loaves were abstracted before the crowd were driven off.—At Nenagh, an auction of corn for non-payment of rent had to be put off, and application made for a military force to preserve the peace.—The fear of famine is so great at Cloyne, Cork, that fifty labourers waited upon their employer and told him they would not work for him if he persisted in conveying his corn to Cork. They informed him, moreover, (says the Cork Reporter), that the labourers of the locality had agreed not to allow any corn to be removed beyond the limits of the district, being urged to that step by the utter destruction of the potato crop, by the exorbitant price to which food had already risen and by the prospect of absolute insufficiency of supplies for the remainder of the year. There was nothing menacing in the language or demeanour of the men who avowed their determination to the gentleman we alluded to. They undertook to pay him a fair price for his corn; they renounced with him peaceably on the damming consequences to them of removing provisions elsewhere, and with such effect, that though his carts were loaded and ready to set off, he half willingly and half reluctantly countermanded the directions he had given, and kept the corn in compliance with the wishes of his labourers.—A notice was posted, on Thursday, in Milltown, offering a reward of fifty pounds to any person who would shoot a young gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. In Donegal the distress is great. A correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post says, "If some prompt and very energetic measures do not be adopted, God only look to our distresses. It is a well-known fact, that many families in this town and neighbourhood go to their wretched beds to drown by sleep, if possible, their pangs of hunger." On the 15th, from one to two thousand persons, principally labourers, assembled on Tory Hill. They erected a platform, and on the platform had a pole with a loaf of bread on the end of it, intimating in a way not to be mistaken the object of the meeting. The Catholic curate of the parish deprecated the holding of such meetings, and having assured the people that the public works would be immediately commenced, they quietly dispersed. Mr. O'Connell, in a letter to the Dublin Evening Post says—

From ten to twelve millions of pounds sterling will, I fear, be necessary to keep the people alive; but while many are waiting or talking, the people are starving.

Scarcity of Food.—The scarcity of food is producing its almost necessary consequences; the starving people assemble in crowds, and manifest an impatience which will speedily burst into violence, if measures be not promptly taken to provide them with food. In Kilkenny, and in Youghal, some violence has been already manifested; but, as a general rule, the peasantry seem fully sensible of the exactions that are being made for their relief, and patiently await the result.—Dublin Freeman's Journal.

The Kilkenny papers bring accounts of a turn-out of labourers, followed by some rioting, which took place in that city on Monday last. No very serious consequences resulted; but, in the present excited state of the public mind, it would be difficult to foretell to what lengths destitution and evil counsels may drive the lower classes.

Accounts from Catalonia state that a Carlist insurrection in that quarter was extending daily. The French Government, which looked upon the efforts of the Carlists at first with indifference, have taken the alarm, and have apprehended several Carlist officers who have for some time past been residing in the towns on the French frontier.

The state of Ireland, with famine impending over its population, forces itself on the public attention with fearful urgency. The supply of her wants is a duty, not only of benevolence, but of policy. It is essential to the well-being of the country to preserve its peasantry from starvation; and all the parties interested in this necessary task appear to be fully alive to its importance. Large vessels are employed by the Government in conveying supplies of food, where it is wanted; works are liberally voted every where at the presentment Sessions, and the most harmonious co-operation prevails between Government and the landed proprietors, who are now aware of the necessity, for their own safety, of making active efforts for the relief of the suffering peasantry. It is only by liberality, public spirit, and a large share of foresight, that the severity of the present calamity can be palliated, and that, with such a present supply of food as to avert famine, the country may be enabled to bear up under the present crisis, in the hope of better times.

The Paris journals are almost exclusively occupied with the Spanish marriage. Those who advocate the match accuse the English journals of violence and bluster, while those who oppose it invoke their aid.

## Potato Disease in Newfoundland.

It is most painful to learn that the disease by which the potato root has been attacked all through Great Britain and in many parts of America, has recently manifested its appearance in some of our outposts. At the westward, particularly in St. Mary's and Placentia, and that vicinity, the crop is in a fearful condition and something very little short of its total destruction is anticipated. We have not yet heard of its having been observed in St. John's, but the growth of the potato here is inferior to last year's in point of size. This, however, we should regard as comparatively unimportant, if the epidemic should be spared to us in a healthy state.—Newfoundland Paper.

## Mysterious Affair.—Execution of a Corpse and Coroner's Inquest at Dartmouth.

Curiosity and wonder of more than ordinary intensity were excited among the inhabitants of Dartmouth in the early part of last week, by the disinterment of a corpse, which had been buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery there, a few days previously, and by the empanelling of a Coroner's Jury for an inquest on the same. It was noised about that the deceased was the lawful consort of George Forbes Thompson, Esq., of Lake Loon, formerly an officer in the corps of Royal Engineers, but at present retired on half-pay, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and that she had been kept in hermitical confinement, and on a starving allowance of food for a long period before death released her from bondage and oppression, of a nature unimaginably dreadful. Other reports say she was an aunt of the Colonel's, yet this is opposed by authority equally as credible, with the assertion that she was his wife's aunt. Again, her birth-place is alternately alleged to have been Spain, Italy, and Corsica. And such a mass of incongruous gossip, until the close of the Inquest, which has been sitting daily since Tuesday, a discerning public will suspend its opinion, although the circumstances connected with the burial of the deceased were so singular that it would be indeed marvellous if they did not arouse public suspicion. The deceased was interred, without any solemnity, in the burial ground of a community whose particular and jealous regard for their place of sepulture has ever been proverbial; her existence was previously hidden from the public eye; and hints and tales discreditable to Colonel Thompson were put in circulation, so that, however disagreeable to himself, a clearing up of the mystery, through a judicial investigation has become needful, and we hope he will come through the ordeal with every stain of imputed guilt removed from his character.

## DIED.

At Grand Falls on the 13th Inst. Mr. Horatio Nelson Drake, in the 29th year of his age. Mr. Drake was well known in this community as a useful and honest man. As the Master of a Steam Boat on the River for several years past, and was much esteemed for his gentlemanly manners.

Suddenly, at Woodstock, on the 14th inst. Mr. John M'Laughlan, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. M'Laughlan was a native of the north of Ireland, and came to this Province about twelve years ago, since which time up to four days previous to his death, he was pursuing the arduous avocation of a Schoolmaster. As a Mathematician he had few equals in the Province; and there is scarcely a section of the country where his pupils may not be found, and easily recognised by their superior attainments. In him were blended in no common degree the superior knowledge of a scholar with the kind and amiable qualities of a friend, and the more refined and exalted principles of a Christian. He has left an aged widow and family to lament their bereavement.

## GOLDEN FLEECE.



FRESH ARRIVALS.  
The subscribers, in addition to their late importations, have received by the "Commodore" from London, and "Belmont" from Liverpool—  
13 CASES: FURS, comprising: MUFFS, FOXES, COATS, CLOAKS, CARDINALS, CAPES, VICTORIAN, CUFFS, and trimmings;  
27 CASES: SILK VELVETS, Ribbons, satins, stays, lace goods, millinery, Winter Gloves, and Hosiery; Oil Cloth, Damask and Persian table covers, and Fancy Goods of every description;  
3 cases London-made coats and SATIN VESTS;  
3 cases musical instruments;  
5 cases black, blue, olive, and RICE CLOTHS.  
The remainder of their FALL STOCK to arrive by the "Great Britain" and "Heston" from Liverpool, and "Devon" from Glasgow.  
DOHERTY & McAVISH  
Prince William street, SAINT JOHN,  
Queen street, Fredericton,  
Happy Corner, SAINT ANDREWS,  
And near the Bridge, CARLETON PLACE.

Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available