

The Standard.

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1846.

[15^s at the end of the Year.

OF ALDBOROUGH CURED BY WAYS' PILLS.

ALDBOROUGH CURED OF STOMACH COMPLAINT from the Earl of Aldborough; Leighton, 21st February 1845. HOLLOWAY.

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POETRY.

WORK FROM THE SOUL.

WORK bravely and heartily now,
In the light beams of glorious day,
While the current of life in your veins
Runs joyous. Oh work while ye may!
For soon the dark night
Will her clouds spread around;
Who would happy be found,
Must work in the light.

Work heartily—not as a slave,
But lay all your strength on the oar,
And buffet the surf, till at length
You arrive at the opposite shore.
The heart that loves toil
Is buoyant and free,
As the waves of the sea
When in temper they bill.

The Father of all glances down
On his sons as they strive in the race;
Upon all, first and last, he bestows
His looks of unspeakable grace.
Go on then in faith,
And that run well must win;
To faint were a sin,
Or to leave the good path.

The soul of the dead look to see
Their brothers who labour in fight,
Well know they the battle of life;
Even now they rejoice in the sight.
And the flash from their eyes
Fills the soldiers with fire;
He never can tire
When such powers bid him rise.

Behold the bright crown of the brave,
How it glitters above in the sky!
He fears not cold death or the grave,
Who sets his affections on high.
Should idleness lurk
In the depths of your breast,
Look up to the best,
See your crown—and then work.

Interesting Fact—Freemasonry.

The 46th Regiment now stationed in La Prairie, will relieve the 60th. Now in Montreal in the course of a few days, the 60th are going to Halifax. There is an interesting fact connected with this corps which is probably new to our readers. There has been for upwards of a century a Freemason's Lodge in the 46th—in a way, during the time the Regiment was stationed in the Colonies before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The Register of this Lodge contains Washington's signature in his own hand-writing, and possesses the Bible on which the great man took the oath of initiation. The chest containing the books and regalia of the Lodge was captured by the Americans during the war and taken to Washington, but when it was discovered what it contained it was immediately sent back. It underwent a similar fate some years after, being taken by the French at St. Lucia. It was then carried to Paris, and its contents being examined, was immediately returned to the Regiment by the French authorities. We believe a detail of these facts with the dates and full particulars is to be found in the Freemason's Magazine of a few years back.—*Montreal Courier.*

TRADES IN GALICIA.—The general administration of Galicia is so directed that none but German and German Jews are to be seen in the towns. Almost the whole of the Polish population, divided into tyrannical nobles and enslaved peasants, is confined to the rural districts. The Polish peasantry are forbidden to establish themselves in the towns without the consent of their lords; and as it is the peasantry who constitute all the wealth of the nobles, these latter are especially careful not to grant them this permission. Neither tailors, shoemakers, nor carpenters, &c. are allowed to establish a workshop or to work, either publicly or privately, for others, without first obtaining the permission, and paying the tax to the Emperor. The workmen who transgress this order are punished with the confiscation of their tools, and blows with the cane. All the police soldiers, and all the provincial dragoons, are provided for this purpose with canes, which they always carry about them. No prohibition exists against the establishment of any kind of manufactory in Galicia; on the contrary every Austrian subject is permitted to establish them; but permission must be obtained from the government; and this permission is rendered nearly unobtainable by the numerous conditions imposed upon it.—*Review of Austria.*

CHINESE PROFESSORSHIP IN KING'S COLLEGE.—The East India Company have just awarded the sum of £2500 for the purpose of the endowment of a Chinese professorship in King's College, towards which, up to last evening, £1100 has been subscribed.

CHINESE BRICKS.—The ship Matilda, which has arrived at Liverpool from Shanghai, or Shanghai (China), in addition to the usual cargo from that quarter, consisting of tea, silks, and other articles, had the large number of 40,000 bricks on board. The bricks were entered in the ship's report as being intended for immediate exportation. A previous importation, to a lesser extent, had taken place at the same port a few days before, by the ship Annie, also from Shanghai, which had 15,000 on board.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL SIR GEORGE MURRAY, G.O.H. late Master General of the Ordnance, took place at half past 11 on Tuesday night.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 4.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—Another attempt on the life of the King of the French occurred on Wednesday evening at the palace of the Tuilleries where his Majesty and the Royal family had arrived from Neuilly in the morning, to be present at the celebration of the fete of the 29th of July, the anniversary of the revolution which established the present dynasty in France.

A large crowd was assembled in the Tuilleries enjoying the concert of military music which was being performed in the gardens, at which time his Majesty was tranquilly walking in the balcony, showing himself to the assembled multitude. This was the moment eagerly seized upon by the regicide.—The villain, mixing in the crowd, suddenly drew from his breast a long pistol, and fired at his Majesty, but providentially without effect. The man had no time to effect his escape, for no sooner was the report heard than he was immediately seized by the by-standers, and conveyed away in safe custody.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.—The ceremony of christening the royal infant Helena Augusta Victoria, was performed on Saturday, at seven o'clock in the evening, in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Norwich, and the Rev. Mr. Courtenay and the Rev. Mr. Howarth. The sponsors were the Duchess of Kent, (proxy for the Duchess of Orleans), the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the chapel, followed by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Majesty had the Princess Royal by the hand, the Prince led the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Gloucester the Princess Alice. There were present also Prince George of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, most of the ministers, in their full official costumes, and the ministers of the corps diplomatique.

At the conclusion of the baptism, and at the commencement of the Lord's Prayer, her Majesty knelt down; the Prince of Wales looked doubtfully in the Queen's face, but at a sign from his august parent, he knelt reverently down, he and his sister, the Princess Royal, on either side of the chair, in front of which her Majesty was kneeling, and joined their little hands in prayer.

At the conclusion of the service, the Princess Helena left the Chapel in the arms of her nurse, the choir singing the Hallelujah chorus.

The Queen's procession was then formed, and her Majesty and the Prince left the chapel, followed by the royal family and the officers of the household.

Her Majesty wore a dress of silver tissue, with one very deep flounce, a wreath of white roses with dark green leaves round her head, and a bouquet of the same flowers in her dress; a diamond necklace, diamond earrings, and the dark blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter, with a magnificent George, in diamonds, suspended. Prince Albert wore a field-marshal's uniform, with the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and also the collar of the Order of the Bath.

The Prince of Wales had on a plain loose tunic, apparently of the finest white cashmere, without a single ornament or decoration of any kind, and it is impossible to admire too much the classic purity of this costume, or the fine taste which dictated it.

The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice wore white satin dresses, with lace over them. After the ceremony there was a grand banquet in the Picture Gallery, to which all present at the christening were invited. In the evening there was an assembly, when a grand concert was given.

The Paris journals are entirely occupied with the progress of the elections, so that there is hardly a paragraph of any interest to be found in their journals on any other question. Among the other topics which are bandied about to secure a political influence, hostility to England is not neglected; though it does not seem to be so acceptable as formerly to the popular taste. Better feelings, we hope in regard to each other, begin to prevail in both countries.

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SLAVE PRODUCE.

[From the Times.]

Unfortunately, whatever we do, we give an indirect encouragement to the slave trade.—The admission of any sugar on any terms into this country, has a proportionate effect on the market, by augmenting the general demand. The admission of foreign free-labour sugar, in particular, brings into this country what would otherwise find its way to continental ports, and thereby exclude the produce of slavery. Any practicable scheme of sugar duties, therefore, will come within the scope of Lord Brougham's resolution. The existing law is guilty of this indirect encouragement.

It is in fact, though our intentions are quite the contrary. But, if we once stir up this "indirect encouragement," we shall find it pursuing us through everything we do. We import copper from Cuba, entirely the produce of slaves, worked much more cruelly and fatally than if they were employed on sugar. Nay, it is conjectured that if we admitted the sugar of Cuba, we should thereby draw off the slaves from the mines to the plantations. Lord Brougham, of course, is aware, that whereas we formerly excluded foreign copper, for the protection of our own mines, we have late admitted it under a moderate duty. To be sure, we encouraged the slave trade before, inasmuch as we imported copper in bond, for re-exportation; but since 1842, the year the prohibition was removed, we have imported much more. In the two years 1840, 1841, our unscrupulous merchants not having the fear of Lord Brougham before their eyes, imported in bond, respectively, 26,289, and 32,659 tons. Since the "unjust and impolitic" change of 1842, against which we do not remember that either Lord Brougham or Lord G. Bentinck offered any resistance, our importation has been for home use, and it is now considerably greater.

Again, we have lately abolished the duty on Cotton. Lord Geo. Bentinck, of course, thinks this "unjust and impolitic," and Lord Brougham will find that it comes under his resolution, as affording an indirect, if not a direct, encouragement to the slave trade. We do not remember a word of protest in favour of the free-trade article. We have also reduced the duty on Coffee, slave as well as free. But we are answerable for all that we allow. The nation gives an indirect encouragement to the slave trade when it permits the produce of slavery to be imported, housed, and exported with impunity. We positively take the unclean thing under her Majesty's lock and key. Her Majesty's officers have in charge at this moment many millions worth of "stolen property," the produce of "piracy and murder." We allow our merchants, without any restraint, to be the carriers of this infamous merchandise. During the year 1844, no less than 115 British ships carried cargoes of sugar, coffee, dyewoods, &c., all the produce of slave-labour, to England and to foreign countries. So far from checking such inhumanities, we know very well that our commerce cannot keep up its head without them.

LONDON, July 28.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, with their suite, landed at Woolwich yesterday afternoon, from the Garland steam-rocket, from Ostend, and in a few minutes entered one of the Queen's carriages and four, and proceeded to town on a visit to her Majesty. The august visitors arrived at Buckingham Palace at a quarter past three o'clock, and were received in the Grand Hall by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Master of the Household, and Lieut. Colonel Seymour, Esquerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—There is nothing definitely settled as to the Royal Duchess going abroad this autumn. The only rumour in circulation likely to be well-founded is, that after the visit of the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness will go to Brussels for a month, on a visit to their Majesties, and at the close will return to this country.

Viscount Morpeth, as Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, has appointed Mr. R. J. Mackintosh, son of the late Sir James Mackintosh, to be his Private Secretary. Sir John Can Hobhouse, as President of the Board of Control, has appointed his brother, Mr. Hobhouse, to be his Private Secretary. The Marquis of Clanricarde, as postmaster-general, has appointed Mr. Gustavus Cornwall his Private Secretary.

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid have been received of the 23rd inst. According to the *Heraldo*, the conspiracy discovered at Pamplona had ramifications all over the kingdom. The conspirators flattered themselves with being able to seduce the troops in Catalonia from their allegiance, to seize on Pampeluna and San Sebastian, and to facilitate the entry into Castile and Galicia of the Spanish refugees in Portugal, at the same time that a diversion should be made in Andalusia.

The King of Denmark has been attacked by serious indisposition, which has yielded only to repeated bleeding. This indisposition is a species of cerebral congestion, with which

the King was attacked in October of last year, and which gave rise to grave apprehensions.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

[From the Gardeners' Chronicle.]

Unwilling as we are to revive the painful discussions of last year as to the potato disease, yet our duty to the public prevents our concealing what is known of its progress. We are, therefore, bound to say, without reserve, that the new crop is in great danger; that the disease is reappearing in all directions, in its old form, and that Ireland is threatened with a calamity far beyond anything yet experienced; for we cannot, in reason, hope for another winter unexampled for mildness. The reports of the daily papers are true, and no man's crop is certainly safe. We select a few cases from our own correspondence:—

One of our faithful Irish friends writes thus:—"I am very sorry to tell you, and that without fear of contradiction from newspaper editors on this side, that most of the potatoes in this neighbourhood have, within a few days, exhibited marks of serious disease. In some parts of the county of Meath the report is as bad. If this should be general throughout Ireland, then indeed famine will stare us in the face, for, in many places, even where the stalks have withered, there are not any tubers, as yet formed in this late country. The loss of potatoes here will leave you well-fed English without our Irish bacon or pigs."

We know that at a meeting of the Grand Jury of Westmeath, the other day, every person present agreed in opinion that a total failure of the crop will shortly take place. An "East Lothian farmer," at Waughton, by Prestoukir, states that about a week ago the shaws in several of the cottagers' gardens appeared as if they had been subjected to a severe frost, and the tubers are already so tainted that they have commenced feeding their pigs with them. Most of these dug on Saturday evening for the Sabbath dinner (yesterday) had to be thrown out, so offensive was the smell from them. This state of things exists within a circuit of two miles." At Waterford another correspondent writes that all hopes are gone, as beyond a doubt the potato crop will be a complete failure this year. He does not know a field or even a plant, which on close inspection is not diseased. He has heard from all quarters of the appearance of the disease during the last fortnight, till when the potato fields never looked better, and even to speak of disease was thought madness. The disease will have much worse effects now than it had last year, as then the potatoes were nearly perfect, and many not diseased at all; but now it has attacked the entire crop, the greater part of which has not yet formed tubers, as in that part of Ireland men plant the main crop very late. Our advices from Cork are, if possible, more deplorable. At Barnstaple, Devon, Mr. Gilbert Cotton states that the potato disease has appeared within the last ten days in at least a dozen parishes within ten miles of that town, mostly to the east and south-east. The tops of the stalks appear to be burnt off as with lightning; and however luxuriant a field of potatoes may look to-day, to-morrow the blight (or call it what you may) appears in spots; and in many instances a strong smell is given off, as from decayed potato haulms. At Worthing, we learn from Mr. Gadd that the disease has again shown itself in that part of the county of Sussex. "In the garden of D. Lyon, Esq., they were going off very fast on Monday last, which I saw. R. Martin, of Coote, has a large piece in nearly as bad state as last year. In the parishes of Salvington, Durrington, Worthing, Lancing, and Goring, they are likewise infected."

In a letter received from Scotland yesterday, there is the following important passage from the pen of a practised observer:—"The potato parasite began its ravages here about ten days ago (Aberdeen, July 16); the early kidneys and prolifics are affected, and I believe also it has begun amongst the late kinds. Some of our market gardeners will be subjected to very serious loss in consequence. I was in two gardens last night where it has already done much damage; in neither of these was there the slightest trace of disease last year."

The same story is told in Wales, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Middlesex, Essex, Nottingham, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, and many Irish counties; in fact our table is covered with letters on the subject, and no doubt can be entertained that our apprehensions are well-founded, and that heavy losses must fall on some people. Let us hope that this renewal of a great calamity will teach gentlemen to be in future more sparing of their censures of those who venture to point out dangers which the unfortunates are unable to perceive.

Not is it in Great Britain only that the scourge prevails. The Rev. Mr. Berkeley has favoured us with the following memorandum gleaned from his correspondence:—"The attention of the Academy of Paris has again been directed to the subject by M. Payson, who reports the existence of the disease at the present time in France. (On the other hand I received by the preceding post from a

scientific *Proprietaire* in the north of France, the following intelligence:—"The potatoes here are in full luxuriance, and have a very healthy look. The professor of Ghent (M. Kickx) tells me that his gardener has planted diseased tubers in ground manured with potato stalks strongly affected with Botrytis, and that since their appearance above ground, a part of the diseased culms has been placed in contact with the young shoots, so as to give every opportunity for the propagation of the parasite, but that up to the present time the plants are healthy and luxuriant. It is obvious that it would be premature to draw any conclusions as yet from this statement. Of the existence of the disease at the present moment in widely distant localities there is not the slightest doubt."

Now, as last year, the crops look beautifully and no one could anticipate the failure, yet we see them going off in the same mysterious way, and under quite new conditions of weather. What, then, is to be done? There was but one thing which last year stepped the progress of disease, and that was mowing off or pulling up the tops. That *did* answer where the operation was performed soon enough; that is to say, the potatoes did not decay. But then the crop was *greatly diminished*, for the growth of the potatoes left in the ground was unable to proceed any further. Those already formed ripened, however, and that was something.

House of Commons, July 25. Mr. B. ESCOTT gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for a return of the number of soldiers flogged in the British army since the year 1841, the number of lashes inflicted on each individual, and whether the court-martials ordering the punishment took place in open courts or with closed doors. (Cheers.)

The Sugar Duties Continuance Bill (until the 31st of September) was read a third time, and passed.

Sugar Duties.—The order of the day being read resuming the adjourned debate on the Sugar Duties Resolutions.

Mr. P. MILES rose and addressed the House. He opposed the proposition of the Government, and contended that if the resolutions of the noble Lord were agreed to, it would have the effect of throwing many sugar plantations in the West Indies out of cultivation altogether, as it was impossible to compete with slave labour in a commercial point of view. (Hear.) What they wanted was a system of unrestricted labour, and then there would be no want of production, but, on the contrary, an unlimited supply of sugar obtained from the British colonies and possessions. The hon. member then alluded to a number of documents in favour of the view he took on this question, and said that nothing in the world should induce him to give a vote that would perpetuate the horrors of slavery.

AN EXECUTION AT ABERDEEN.—The preparations for death now commenced. Bakoff, still unbound, took off himself, his coat and breeches, and then sat down in the chair. He was now fastened by the breast, waist, legs, and feet, to the post behind the chair. His hands were then tied together in front; and, lastly, his eyes were bound. The post, which rose as high as the neck of the criminal, served not only to make him fast, but also to guide the stroke of the executioner. The latter now took from beneath the cloak of his assistant the fatal sword, which had hitherto been concealed—that sword which the criminals were soon to feel, but never to behold. This weapon bore a great resemblance to a Roman sword of ancient times; and Roman swords, we learn, often performed similar tasks two thousand years ago and upwards. The finisher of the law now poised his weapon with both hands, bringing it close to the neck of the victim, to guide his intended aim. Then, without any apparent effort, without strain or jerk, but with one quick, sweeping, continuous motion of his hands, the sword passed on unchecked, and the head fell on the floor of the scaffold. An Eton schoolboy at Montevideo does not more easily cut off a poppy's head. The headless trunk sat perfectly still, while the blood spouted aloft in two conduits. It was a sickening sight. The next operation was to remove the remains.—The corpse was slid down a board, at the back of the scaffold; the head was removed; and sand was strewn to conceal the blood from the eyes of the next victim of the law.—*Whittingham's Residence in Berlin.*

Destructive Fire at Dantocher, near Gussow.—On Sunday evening a fire of a devastating character took place in one of the cotton mills at Dantocher, the property of W. Duns, Esq., and which resulted in the total destruction of one of the largest and most costly establishments of the kind in this part of the country, involving a heavy loss as well to the proprietor as to various insurance offices. The mill in question is called the Million Works, and is situated close by the Dantocher road, eight or ten miles from Glasgow, near the north bank of the Clyde. It was six stories in height. Even the water-crigh-table is not known.