

# British



# Standard

BENJ. DRAKE, Publisher.

"I entreat you to Preserve and Cherish the British Constitution."—Burke.

(N. W. BATE, Printer.)

VOLUME I.

ST. THOMAS, C.W., FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1854.

NUMBER 11.

**The British Standard**  
A WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE PAPER  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY  
**FRIDAY MORNING,**  
BY BENJ. DRAKE.

At the Printing Establishment, Talbot-st. adjoining the North American Hotel, East End.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
If paid within six months, 0 10 0  
do at the end of the year, 0 12 6

**Rates of Advertising,**  
Four pence per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.  
A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements in order to secure the earliest insertion, are requested to have their advertisements left at the Office not later than the forenoon of Thursday, with written instructions, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

No paper will be discontinued till all arrears are paid.

Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

**ST. THOMAS LIVERY STABLES,**  
IN REAR OF THE MANSION HOUSE,  
BY ROBT. NICHOLL.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since carrying on the above establishment, and would solicit a continuance of the same, as he will endeavor at all times to accommodate parties favoring him with a continuance of their patronage.

**HIS HORSES**  
Are the best that can be had, and gentle.

**HIS CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c. &c. &c.**  
Are all nearly new, and of the latest styles, having been manufactured at the well known establishment of Messrs. Reid & McCullough of this place.

**HORN & CARRIAGES**  
In readiness at all hours, and civil and attentive drivers. Charges moderate.  
St. Thomas, Nov. 1853.

**Samuel Morley, junior.**  
IMPORTER OF  
ENGLISH & AMERICAN  
**HARDWARE**  
Of every description,  
PAINTS, GLASS, OILS, CORDAGE,  
BEETING, ETC.  
31 Dundas st., London, Canada West.

**JOHN K. BROWN,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER  
IN FOREIGN  
**DRY GOODS**  
NO. 51  
DUNDAS ST., LONDON

**Wm. Thomas**  
**TAILOR,**  
HABIT MAKER.  
&c., Opposite the Town Hall,  
**ST. THOMAS, C.W.**

Farmers' cutting done to order, with dispatch. Charges moderate. 71f.

**R. NELSON,** Clock and Watchmaker  
Jeweller, &c. St. Thomas.

**H. Hunt,** Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron  
worker. Country Pedlars supplied.  
JAY & DRAKE,  
**AUCTIONEERS.**  
DRAKE, J. JAY,  
St. Thomas. Yarmouth.

## POETRY.

### Fame.

BY SCHILLER.

What shall I do, lost life in silence pass?  
And if it do,  
And never prompt the bray of noisy brass,  
What need'st thou rue?  
Remember, aye, the Ocean deeps are mute:  
The shallow roar;  
Worth is the Ocean—Fame is but the bruit  
Along the shore.

What shall I do to be forever known?  
Thy Duty e'er!  
This did fall many who yet slept unknown  
Oh! never, never!  
Think'st thou perchance, that they remain unknown  
Whom thou know'st not?  
By Angol trumpets in Heaven their praise is blown,  
Divine their lot!

What shall I do to gain eternal life?  
Discharge aright  
The simple dues with which each day is life:  
Yes, with thy might,  
Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise  
Will life be fled,  
While he who ever acts as conscience cries,  
Shall live, though die!

From the Anglo American Magazine.  
**A HISTORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DURING THE YEARS 1812; 1813; & 1814**  
INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS ON THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.  
CHAPTER II.

From Mr. Madison's Administration to the Declaration of War.

4th March, 1809.....18th June, 1812.

But, if the patience of the United States had been tried by Great Britain (which we do not deny), it had been tried perhaps with equal severity by France, too; and yet—so unequally did the spirit of retaliation work—the wrongs charged upon Great Britain were to be fitly and promptly effaced with blood; while those which had been suffered and were still endured from France, remained a subject for discussion; Congress, in regard to these, still taking time "to decide with greater advantage on the course due to the rights, the interests, the honor of their country." The contrast is too obvious to be overlooked; the temper of "sudden quarrel" towards Great Britain—the bias in Napoleon Bonaparte's favor appears in a still stronger light; if it be truly alleged, as has been done, that there was a general impression in the United States that the repeal of the Orders could not be far distant; and that, acting under that impression, the democratic party did their utmost to press the declaration of war before intelligence of the expected repeal should have reached America. Be this as it may; the small, but the minority expressed in energetic terms their sense of the inconsistency of declaring war with one adversary only when two had given equal provocation. As the injuries (said they) which we have received from France are at least equal in amount to those we have sustained from England, and have been attended with circumstances of still greater insult and aggravation; if war were necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, consistency and impartiality required that both nations should have been included in the declaration. We

have already recorded our persuasion that Mr. Madison was entangled in the toils of French intrigue; and, we have not formed that opinion without as we think, sufficient evidence.—Still, we do not desire to convey the impression, in itself preposterous, that either Mr. Madison or his coadjutors were so devoid of patriotism, as to be simply desirous of serving France, without a primary regard to what they considered would best conduce to the interests of their own country. The question may be asked, however, how could it enter into their minds to suppose that the interests of the United States would be best promoted by selecting for their adversary the one of the two offending nations which, in peace, maintained with them the closest relations, founded on a com-

received from France, are at least equal in amount to those we have sustained from England, and have been attended with circumstances of still greater insult and aggravation—if war were necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, consistency and impartiality required that both nations should have been included in the declaration. Because if it were deemed expedient to exercise our right of selecting our adversary, prudence and common sense dictated the choice of an enemy, from whose hostility we had nothing to dread. A war with France would equally have satisfied our insulted honor, and at the same time, instead of annihilating would have revived and extended our commerce—and even the evils of such a contest would have been mitigated by the sublime consolation, that by our efforts we were contributing to arrest the progress of despotism in Europe, and essentially serving the great interests of freedom and humanity throughout the world. Because a republican government, depending solely for its support on the wishes and affections of the people, ought never to declare a war into which the great body of the nation are not prepared to enter with zeal and alacrity; as where the justice and necessity of the measure are not so apparent as to unite all parties in its support, its inevitable tendency is, to augment the dissensions that have before existed, and by exasperating party violence, to its utmost height, prepare the way for civil war.

Decide, before a war was declared, it was perfectly well ascertained, that a vast majority in the middle and northern States, by whom the burden and expenses of the contest must be borne almost exclusively, were strongly opposed to the measure. Because we see no rational prospect of attaining, by force of arms, the objects for which our rulers say we are contending—and because the evils and distresses which the war must of necessity occasion, far overbalance any advantages we can expect to derive from it. Because the great power of England on the ocean, and the amazing resources she derives from commerce and navigation, render it evident that we cannot compel her to respect our rights and satisfy our demands, otherwise than by a successful maritime warfare; the means of conducting which we not only do not possess, but our rulers have obstinately refused to provide. Because the exhausted state of the treasury, occasioned by the destruction of the revenue derived from commerce, should the war continue, will render necessary a resort to loans and taxes to a vast amount—measures by which the people will be greatly burthened, and oppressed, and the influence and patronage of the executive alarmingly increased. And, finally, because of a war begun with such means as our rulers had prepared, and conducted in the mode they seem resolved to pursue, we see no grounds to hope for a honorable and successful termination.

Whereas the late revocation of the British Orders in Council, has removed the great and ostensible cause of present war, and prepared the way for an immediate accommodation of all existing differences, inasmuch as, by the confession of the present secretary of state, satisfactory and honorable arrangements might easily be made, by which the abuses resulting from the impressment of our seamen, might, in future, be effectually prevented; therefore,  
Resolved, That we shall be constrained to consider the determination on the part of our rulers to continue the present war, after official notice of the revocation of the British orders in Council, as affording conclusive evidence, that the war has been undertaken from motives entirely distinct from those which have been hitherto avowed, and for the promotion of objects wholly unconnected with the interest and honor of the American nation.

Resolved, That we contemplate with abhorrence, even the possibility of an alliance with the present Emperor of France, every action of whose life has

force eminently prosperous and profitable; and, in war, had the means of giving them the heaviest blows?—The force of this objection was felt by the minority, whose language we have already quoted: "If it were deemed expedient (they urged) to exercise our right of selecting our adversary, prudence and common sense dictated the choice of an enemy, from whose hostility we had nothing to dread. A war with France would equally have satisfied our insulted honor, and at the same time, instead of annihilating, would have revived and extended our commerce." But there were counterbalancing considerations falling in with, while, on the other hand, every cause of complaint against France was borne along and overwhelmed by the current of the popular antipathy to Great

Britain. "Everything in the United States," says James, in his naval history, "was to be settled by a calculation of profit and loss. France had numerous allies—England scarcely any. France had no contiguous territory; England had the Canada ready to be marched into at a moment's notice. France had no commerce; England had richly-laden merchantmen traversing every sea. England, therefore, it was against whom the death-blow of America was to be levelled." These considerations, no doubt, powerfully contributed to at-

Against whom were these charges brought? Against men who in the war of the revolution were in the council of the nation, or fighting the battles of your country. And by whom were they made? By run-aways chiefly from the British dominions, since the breaking out of the French troubles. He indignantly said—it is insufferable. It cannot be borne. It must and ought, with severity, to be put down in this house—and out of it to meet the lie direct. We have no fellow feeling for the suffering and oppressed Spaniards! Yet even them we do not reprobate. Strange that we should have no objection to any other people or government, civilized or savage, in the whole world. The great ancestor of all the Russias receives the homage of our high consideration. The dey of Algiers and his divan of pirates are very civil good sort of people, with whom we find no difficulty in maintaining the relation of peace and amity.—Turks, Jews and infidels, "Medimeli, or the Little Turke, barbarians and savages of every clime and color, are welcome to our arms. With chiefs of banditti, negro or mulatto, we can treat and can trade. Name, however, but England, and all our antipathies are up in arms against her. Against whom? Against those whose blood runs in our own veins; in common with whom we can claim Shakespeare, Newton, and Chatham for our countrymen: whose form of government is the freest on earth, our own only excepted; from whom every valuable principle of our own institutions has been borrowed—representation—jury trial—

Mr. Sheffy, too, of Virginia, spoke with equally moral courage, the language of truth, and justice, and common sense:—  
You have been told that you could raise volunteers to achieve the possession of Canada. Where are these volunteers?—I have seen none of these patriotic men who were willing to go to Canada in the private rank; all of them want offices. You may raise a few miserable wretches for your army, who would disgrace the service, and only serve as unprincipled minions to their officers. Will you farmers' sons enlist in your army? They will not sir. Look at the army of '98.—It had twelve or fifteen regiments nominally. It was disbanded in eighteen months; when half the men had not been raised. Why, sir, you had more patriotism on paper than even that you have now; and yet you could not raise half the forces for your army. If you pass the bill, you will not raise twenty-five thousand men in three years. The object of the war may be that time vanish. The nation will be saddled with all the vast expenses of these troops for nothing. No nation can safely engage in foreign war without being prepared for it when they take the resolution. Are you prepared? Your secretary at war has told gentlemen that even blankets could not be procured; and you saw a letter from him yesterday, which informed you that the small supplies for the Indians could not be had without a relaxation of your commercial restrictions. Will you send your soldiers to Canada, without blankets? Or do you calculate to take it by the end of summer, and return home to a more genial climate by the next winter? This would be well enough; but I think it will require several campaigns to conquer Canada.

You will act absurdly if you expect the people of that country to join you. Upper Canada is inhabited by emigrants from the United States. They will not come back to you; they will not, without reason desert the government, to whom they have gone for protection. No, sir, you must conquer it by force, not by sowing the seed of sedition and treason among the people.  
But, suppose you raise the men, what will Great Britain be doing in the mean time? Will she be asleep? You march to Canada; where will be your security at home? Will you desert your own country; will you leave your cities to be sacrificed, plundered and sacked, for the stonied deserts of Canada, of Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, and all the frozen regions of the north? Sir, go to Canada, and you will soon have to recall your army to defend your southern soil; to rescue your army from rapine and destruction.—You will have to employ your energies

Me. Randolph then proceeded to notice the unjust and illiberal impetuosity of British attachments, against certain characters in this country, sometimes insinuated in that house, but openly avowed out of it.

Me. Randolph then proceeded to notice the unjust and illiberal impetuosity of British attachments, against certain characters in this country, sometimes insinuated in that house, but openly avowed out of it.

tract the explosion and the shock of war on Britain; but, allowing to these their undeniable influence, we are perfectly satisfied, notwithstanding, that it was not merely the comparison of advantages or risks; it was not solely the answer returned by the oracle of republican shrewdness to the question,—"whether more were to be gained from a war with Great Britain than with France?" which brought the controversy to its deplorable issue. There were other motives at work.

[To be continued.]

in protecting the south from British invasion. Sir, will the little force you have at home, be able to oppose the power of British 74's! Look at Copenhagen. It is true, sir, as honorable gentlemen say, that I am secure beyond the Allegany, after eastern states shall have fallen. Liberty is there secure! But as a member of this confederacy, I cannot consent to exchange my present situation for such a state of things.  
"He knew gentlemen would stare at him, when he contended that they were going to war against Great Britain, while she was struggling for the liberties of the world. She was the only power that stemmed the torrent of universal despotism. He had little experience in the human heart who believed that there would remain any security for us after the maritime dominion of the land should be consigned in the hands of the great Napoleon. These conquerors had always been the same. When they had subdued the world, they sat down and shed tears because they could find no other world to conquer. Our victory over Great Britain would be our defeat."

## CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday forenoon four or five individuals, one of whom was a colored man, richly merited summoning before the Police Magistrate for their brutal treatment of a dying horse. It appears that some heartless young scamps took out a horse belonging to a man named Ruskel, which was in such a feeble condition from old age and ill-treatment, that the poor animal's ribs could be counted as it tottered along. Having yoked the animal to a "jumper," they drove it as far as the corner of Colborne and Yonge-streets, where it fell from sheer exhaustion. The day being observed as a holiday, a crowd of one or two hundred persons collected, in consequence of the hooting and yelling of half-a-dozen heartless young scamps over the dying animal—some of whom had whips and sticks, with which they beat the unfortunate brute, ever in its death struggles. The body of the animal was permitted to lie on the street for some hours afterwards, until the very dogs were gathering around it, and one sat upon the carcass growling at every person that approached it.—[Journal.]

PLEASURES OF THE WORLD.—I have run the silly rounds of pleasure and have done with them all. I have enjoyed all the pleasures of the world. And I appraise them all low; those who have only seen their outside, always overrate them; but I have been behind the scenes. I have seen all the coarse pulleys and dirty ropes, which move the gaudy machines, and I have seen and smelt the tallow candles which illuminate the hollow decoration, to the astonishment and admiration of the audience.—When I reflect on what I have seen, what I have heard, and what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself that all the frivolous bustle of pleasure in the world had any reality; but I look upon all that is past as one of those romantic dreams which odium commonly occasion, and I do by no means desire to repeat the nauseous dose.—[Chesterfield.]

## THE BLOOMERS.

We commend the following to the attention of the British Whig:—  
"The lady who has created so much sensation in relation to the style of apparel which she introduced, and who published a sprightly periodical at Seneca Falls in this State, entitled the 'Lily,' has recently emigrated to Mount Vernon, Ohio. In the last number of her paper she says: 'Our husband having purchased an interest in the Western Visitor,' published at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and determined on removing to that place forthwith, we as a true and faithful wife, are bound to say in the language of Ruth—'where thou goest I will go,' &c. so, before another number of the 'Lily' reaches its subscribers, we shall, if all is well, have settled in our western home.'

Me. Randolph then proceeded to notice the unjust and illiberal impetuosity of British attachments, against certain characters in this country, sometimes insinuated in that house, but openly avowed out of it.