

MARL OF ALDBOROUGH
CURED BY



LOWAYS' PILLS.

OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF
AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

Letter from the Earl of Aldborough
written at London, 17th February 1845.
Professor HOLLOWAY.

OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF
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Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Clerk
of the Court of Chancery, dated 12th
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The Standard,

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance] SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1845. [15s. at the end of the year

COMMUNICATIONS.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

To the Editor of the Standard.
This is the month that the English
bird, down, and shoot themselves; not that
it is exclusively confined to this month,
but that it is a very respectable stroke of
business in that line done all the year round.
The November affords peculiar facilities for
observing the sun total of human existence.
The "Illustrated London Almanac," (from
the same office as the "Illustrated News,")
discovers a moral beauty in the physical
appearance of November by observing the "fitness
of man to his season,"—the fitness of the "cloud
of smiling winds," for example, to blow the
leaves of an oak, and the fitness of
rain, fog, and smoke, to decompose the
green leaves, and thus to give a
very considerable amount of "moral beauty"
concealed in a heap of rotten leaves in
a "block of marble." Another touch of the
moral beauty is discovered by the same
authority in the "fitness of fog for fogging
gardens" for it states that "during a fog of
four hours' continuance," certain birds "be-
come so fat that they are unable to fly." How
that they would become fat the fog continued
a month, the writer does not think fit to
inform us. The lateness of the fog is
not an accident; but the "fitness of fog"
as an article of diet is quite a recent discovery.
So much for the weather.

One of the principal attractions in London,
the Parks, Regents Park and Hyde Park
contain each nearly four hundred acres of
ground, a space much larger than the Town
of St. Andrews. There are several other
Parks beside. They are all beautifully laid
out in lawns, groves, walks, and gardens, and
are thronged every day with horses, carriages,
and people. Seats and arbours are erected
at every turn where thousands of people
can be seated at once, and all except
the Botanical and Zoological gardens in
Regents Park, are freely open to the public.
These Parks are adorned with majestic
trees, planted by numerous artificial
islands, and decorated with the most rare
and beautiful plants and flowers, and the
sculpture, executed by the most illustrious
artists, and groups of gaily dressed
people, furnish one of the most beautiful ex-
hibitions to be seen in London, or perhaps
anywhere.

The people are almost
rally, gathered with an endless variety of
national, among which the black as well as
the white holds a distinguished place.
Hyde Park in the bright sunshine of a clear
summer day, when the groves softly re-echo
the martial notes of the trumpet, realizes the
imaginary scene of the happy isles in the
"Vision of Morfe." I have often sat for
hours in some cool arbour, lost in contempla-
tion of the prospect before me, where every
thing seemed teeming with life, and joy,
and happiness. In the midst of the greatest city
in the world, I was enjoying the retirement
of a delightful country. Here and there
might be seen peering through the trees,
some stately mansion or public edifice, but
not in sufficient number to spoil the rural
picturesqueness of the scene. Nature with
all her decorations of art was exhibited in her
finest dress, and every living thing seemed
to participate in the general satisfaction and
pleasure. Human beings of every country,
of every age, of every rank, and of every
condition, were congregated there; and every
face radiant with apparent joy, seemed to
express that every heart had to the passing
moment at least, forgotten its grief, and that
sorrow and misery were banished from this
interesting and lovely place.

Kensington Gardens which are in Hyde
Park, are much admired and frequented by
all classes. I found there many old acquain-
tances in the shape of benches, birches, maples,
and other trees and shrubs of North
America. Altho' these gardens are open to
the public, still from morning to night are
crowded with people, yet comparatively
quietly, no noisy is done in the parks.
You can get a bouquet at any time by asking
one of the keepers for it, but they do not ap-
pear somewhat singular too, that such an
imense number of birds are seen in the
parks, should enjoy an almost perfect exemp-
tion from harm or theft, when it is remem-
bered that persons of every description have
free access to them during ten or twelve
hours each day, and it would not be a diffi-
cult feat to get over the Park enclosure at
night when the gates are shut. The birds
are all owned by a private person, and are
kept for amusement. The public, particularly
the juvenile portion, take a great pleasure
in feeding them. Indeed you can
scarcely tell which enjoy the fun the most,
the young scamps with their caps full of
cakes, or the birds which have grown so tame
that they will eat out of your hand.

Regents Park is little inferior to the one
which we have been describing. It contains
the Botanical and Zoological Gardens, both
of which are well worth visiting, but this can
only be done by obtaining an order for ad-
mission from a proprietor. The latter con-
tains a great variety of birds and beasts, in-
cluding the raptorial which are the polar bear,
chimpanzee, and rhinoceros.

Among the lions, (not in the Zoological
Gardens) but in London in general, St. Paul's
is considered one of the first magnitude. I
chose a fine clear day, that is clear enough
to distinguish a man from a horse at a hun-
dred yards distance, in order to have a good
view of the city from the top of St. Paul's.
I had no sooner entered the cathedral, than an
official touched my hat and requested the fee
of two pence. This apparently moderate
demand however was followed by the infor-
mation, that in order to see the whole build-
ing, recourse must be had to a "sliding scale"
of fees, which would slide up to four shillings
and sixpence, by the time I had reached the
ball. The aspect of the interior is far less
imposing than one would imagine, from
knowing the dimensions of the building.
The extreme length within the walls is 500
feet, and breadth 280. The roof in the cen-
tre under the dome is about 300 feet high,
and the whole height to the top of the cross
404 feet. The view from standing under
the dome had been represented to me as
something very grand and sublime, surpassing
even the starry heavens in appearance.
(and so it might in a London fog) but I could
not see it so highly, indeed I could hardly
believe that the dimensions of the building
had been overestimated. Some two
hundred feet from the ground, and scarcely
perceptible from the marble floor, projects
the far famed whispering gallery. We took
our way through a series of dark winding
staircases to this wonderful place. The
guide stopped at the entrance, and I went
in with feelings of trepidation and misgiving,
as to the effect likely to be produced on the
serves by the terrific noise a whisper would
occupy there; for I had been informed that
when standing on one side of the Gallery,
a whisper on the other was like the rattling
of a "car over the stony street"; and the
roaring thunder was but a feeble representa-
tion of the noise produced by speaking in an
ordinary tone. I however mustered up
courage and desperately marched round to
the proper station. The whispering commenced
the terrible sounds reached my ears—like
what, do you imagine roar of cannon? un-
derstand I do—like nothing in the world but
—a loud whisper! I have heard Macready
on the stage whisper as loud, a dozen times.
Some people came in at the moment and be-
gan to talk; I could hear the sound like
that of persons conversing in another room,
but I could not understand what they said.
In the whisper I could distinguish the words,
they being uttered slowly and distinctly. I
left the Gallery with my curiosity somewhat
more than satisfied, and my auricular organs
in a perfect state of preservation.

Our gain for the past year seems to be
small, yet we would have the society to bear
in mind, that it necessarily must be so where
we have, with a very few exceptions, the
whole community united with us in the cause,
and we can only add to our numbers a few
straggling individuals who occasionally call
in at our meetings; and we may add, that
very few of those who do call, leave without
joining the society. Your committee feel
that we have great reason to thank the Giver
of all Good, for this blessed state of things
amongst us, and for the happy results which
have attended our efforts in the cause of
Temperance so far. It is certainly a source
of great gratification to us, as members of
this society, as well as to the parents of the
youth now growing up, or grown up amongst
us, to see these youth going forth into the
arena of public life, deeply imbued with the
principles of temperance, and with their hearts
fortified against that syren who lures so many
unsuspecting victims on to their utter de-
struction. Your committee would congratulate
the Society on the high rank which we
now hold in the cause in which we are en-
gaged; we believe that there are very few
communities of the same size in the Province
that can say as we can, that we are without
either Tavern or Grog shop amongst us,
with but one exception, are strictly temper-
ate,—and that the leas of families with but
few exceptions are all united with us in this
good cause, and training up their children
in their own footsteps. This is truly a
blessed state of things, and we deeply feel
that we have reason to thank Almighty God,
for the blessing that has attended our
efforts, for without his blessing no cause ever
succeeds, or ever will prosper. "But let him
that standeth take heed lest he fall." We
would beg leave forcibly to remind the society,
of the necessity for vigilant watchfulness and
unflinching zeal, lest some root of bitterness
"creep in amongst us." Let us not fail to im-
prove the blessing of Him who has blessed
our labours so far, and let us use our utmost
efforts to extend the blessing of temper-
ance to those amongst us or around us, who
have not yet tasted of the pure enjoyment
which flows from a life of strict sobriety and
usefulness to their fellow man.

The importance of regular meetings your
committee see and acknowledge. The ab-
sence of prepared lectures, should never pre-
vent a regular attendance on the part of
members; as it is possible that pleasing and
profitable addresses may be given by members
themselves, when a subject for the evening
remark is suggested by something that may
have occurred since the last evening's meet-
ing of the society. Labourers are wanting,
for although our society has many members,
there are comparatively few whose qualifica-
tions of circumstances admit of their betom-
ing particularly conspicuous or eminently
useful. Some there are it is to be regretted,
who are satisfied to possess the privilege of
membership, and though they continue to
abstain, they do not appear to consider their
time and talents should, to some extent, be
devoted for the benefit of the community in
which they reside, of their country, and of
mankind at large.

Your committee in conclusion, would re-
mind the society, that at our last annual
meeting, by a unanimous vote, a *order*, which
was formerly adopted, was then entirely
abolished from the statute; and as we are now
pledged from all that can intoxicate, and to
use every lawful and prudent means in our
power to discountenance the use of it in the
community; we earnestly hope that each and
every member will prove faithful, vigilant,
and active in the cause, and implore the
blessing of Him who is able to save till the
utmost all who put their trust in him;
and our cause must, and will go on prosper.

All of which is respectfully submitted by
your Committee.

D. SMITH,
A. McALLISTER,
S. YOUNG.

The Report having been read and adopted
and ordered to be placed on the minutes of
the society, the following resolution for de-
fining the duty of the executive committee
in certain cases, was unanimously adopted.

Article 10th—Should information be laid
before the executive committee for the time
being, that any person or persons in this
community, are in the habit of retaining spiri-
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do, it shall be the imperative duty of said
committee, to enter a complaint against said
offender or offenders to some authority com-
petent to take cognizance of the same, and
that they shall use every exertion to have
such offender or offenders dealt with as the
law in such cases prescribes.

The President then after a short speech,
left the chair, and Rufus Woodcock was
then elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. Henry Webber, President.
Mr. Sewel Young, Vice President.
Mr. Joseph Young, Treasurer.

Mr. Cyrus Young, Secretary.
Committee—Messrs David Smith, Alfred

REPORT.

In making the 5th Annual Report of the
Oak Bay Young Men's Temperance Society,
your committee would first briefly state,
that after a careful revision of the list of
names on the books of the society, at our
last annual meeting, there were found to be
215 members in good standing at that time.
It now becomes our duty to state the pro-
gress the society has made during the last
year. Owing to the difficulty of getting an
assemblage of people together in a country
place like this, during several months in the
summer, we have held but eight regular
meetings during the last year; most of which
have been well attended; at four of these
meetings we were favored with lectures, viz:
one by James P. Vance, Esq., one by Mr.
Andrew Bouten, and two by our President.
Thirty-four members have joined our society
the past year; and we regret to state, that
four repeated evasions of the pledge, we have
been compelled according to the rules of
our society, to expel them of its members,
two most are suspended awaiting the action
of the society, (three have left the place,
one died); notwithstanding which there is a
clear numerical gain of twenty-five during
the year, making our number now amount
to 240 members.

The great event of the week has been Her
Majesty's visit to Lincoln's Inn Fields. The
Barristers of "them diggins" have built a new
hall and library, which it seems would have
remained forever useless, had not the Queen
graciously consented to take a bit of break-
fast there one fine afternoon. At the time
appointed or rather before it, there was in
the square of Lincoln's Inn Fields a man or
two collected, not to mention the women
and children. The Queen after a long time
made her appearance in great style, *vide the
newspapers*, and was ushered into the hall,
away from the "brute unconscious gaze" of
the multitude. Upon entering, the first
thing that arrested her most gracious and
royal attention, I was told, was a forest of
white wigs to which were appended some cu-
rious specimens of the "human face." When
her Majesty was excited by the sounds
emitted by this extraordinary group, of the
old English proverb tracing a resemblance
between a well known waterfowl, and an
equally well known character in a white cap,
occurred to her right royal mind, is not gen-
erally known; but certain it is, that she gra-
ciously condescended to laugh in their faces,
which in my humble opinion, was the wisest
and most appropriate proceeding of the whole
affair.

In the crowd outside I observed a man who
loudly disapproved of the manner in which
the procession was conducted. He was im-
mediately taken into custody, and examined
at the Police court, when the following particu-
lars were elicited. He had a great desire to
see the Queen—took a good station for that
purpose—the royal carriage passed him rapidly;
felt much surprise that her Majesty rode in
her private carriage—thinks the state car-
riage ought to have been used, the slow move-
ment of which would have enabled every one
to get a good view of Her Majesty—affirms
that the Queen served him a scurvy trick,
"God bless her!" by turning her gracious
face to the opposite side of the carriage, so
that he the prisoner at the bar, could only see
her bonnet and the "extremity of her royal
nose"—could not describe the bonnet particu-
larly—recollects that it looked blue—threat-
ens that he, the prisoner at the bar, threat-
ens to have revenge upon Her Majesty.
Upon a further examination the prisoner stated,
that he could not say positively whether
he would be able to recognise the said bon-
net, or if he met them again or not; could
swear to the Duke's nose at any time or
under any circumstances—has reason to think
that the Queen turned her royal and most
sugary face from him, in order to play him a
trick—is positive that some body told Her
Majesty of his intention to see her upon that
occasion—strongly suspects Sir James Gra-
ham of giving such information—explained
that the revenge which he intended to take
upon Her Majesty, was to stay at home and
not honor her next procession with his pres-
ence. The prisoner's guilt being so mani-
fest upon his own confession, he was forth-
with committed for trial. "Good bye for the
present."

Yours &c.
A COLONIST.
London Nov. 1st. 1845.

For the Standard.

Ma. Editor.—

The annual meeting of the Oak Bay Young
Men's Temperance Society, was held in the
School House, on the evening of the 20th ult.
The President having taken the chair, prayer
and praise were then offered up; and a few
remarks made by the president, showing the
progress that the cause of Temperance is
now making throughout the world, and en-
couraging its advocates to persevere in their
efforts in behalf of so good and praiseworthy
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Committee—Messrs David Smith, Alfred

McAllister, Benjamin Duten, Stephen G.
Laskey, and S. G. Woodcock.

It was moved and seconded, that the pro-
ceedings be published in the Saint Andrews
Standard, and that the St. John Temperance
Telegraph copy the same.

Meetings were then given out, three names
were added to the Pledge, and the proceed-
ings of the evening closed by singing a hymn.

CYRUS YOUNG, Secretary.

The New York Tribune takes the ground
that the following are the facts upon the
Oregon question. 1. That the title founded
on contiguity is as good for Great Britain
for all above latitude 49, as it is for all below.

2. That the oldest subsisting settlement in
Oregon is British: nine tenths of all the set-
tlements in that region are British.—The
central British possession there is over thirty
years standing, while ours bear date many
years subsequently. 3. That we commenced
negotiating with Great Britain by only claim-
ing to lat 51 deg North. (See Mr. Rush's
late work.) Mr. Canning asked Mr. Rush
to state to him, not what we would take, or
how we would take, or how we would com-
promise, but how much we claimed.—Mr.
Rush, as fully instructed by our Government
replied that we claimed all south of 51 deg.
North. Mr. Canning was greatly astonished
at this. We readily consented to, if we did
not propose, a Joint Occupancy of the whole
territory. Now we say our title to the whole
of Oregon—that is up to 53 deg. 40'—is
clear and indisputable: though we began by
only claiming to 51 deg.

The Nova-Scotia Coal Mine Question.—
We understand the suit pending between the
Lessees of the Mines and the heirs of the
Duke of York, has been arranged, and that
the negotiation with the Government with re-
ference to the Royalty, has also been brought
to a close by a further concession to the
Company. They are to be permitted to raise
6000 chaldrons more, for the £3000 hitherto
paid. This will be a loss to the Province,
and a gain to the Company of £600 a year.
—Halifax Chronicle.

Population of Newfoundland.—According
to the recent census, the population of this
Island amounts to 96,484 persons, of whom
49,538 are protestants, and 46,946 Catholics.
Of the former, 34,281 are stated to be Epis-
copalians. In 1836 the population amount-
ed to 75,004—the increase, therefore, since
that period, is 21,390, or about 28 1/2 per
cent.

Truth from a VIZIER.—Mrs. Cañlle says—
"Yes, its all very well to talk about fortunes
made in no time; they are like shirts made
in no time—it is ten to one if they hang long
together."

Galeatic Garters are now advertised for
sale. If science progresses at this rate, it is
difficult to tell where it will stop.

Shells are selling in New York at \$1500
a piece, which probably raise some of the
Ladies a hundred per cent. on their "home
valuation."

A Novel Pickle.—The farmers dames in
Hampshire, England, and perhaps in other
countries, when eggs are too plentiful for
profitable sale in the neighboring markets,
adopt the following plan of preserving them
and the codment is said to be very relish-
ing. Take from four to six dozen of eggs
newly laid, both them tolerable hard, dress
them of the shells, place them in large
mouthed earthen jars and pour upon them
scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole
pepper, salpice, and ginger, for those who
like the flavour a few cloves or garlic.—
When the pickle is cold stop the jars quit
close, and the eggs will be fit for use in two
months.

Colic in Children.—Give a scruple of pow-
dered aniseed in their meat, or small dose
of magnesia; or a drachm of aniseed ture
of rhubarb every three hours till it op-
erates.

Great profits in Agriculture can result only
from great improvements of the soil.
Great improvements of the soil can result
only from unremitting industry.

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