

EW GOODS.
als at St. John, the Sube
red on consignment th
ng articles.
Cloths, Hunter Kerseys
le colours, Antwerp stripes
tile; Emmetts a large
y Printed Cottons in great
unbleached hirlings and
of all descriptions. Jeans
and Granddills, Manchester
tions. Hats, Boots, Shoes,
ng Paper, Quills, Lines,
nckery-ware, Paints and
Glass, Putty.
L. S. O.
sica Rum, proof 22,
flavoured Demarara.
ar, Coffee, Starch, Blue
ss, Crockery &c. &c.
JAMES JORD
th May 1835.

PRICE.
elated to Mary Chalmers
outfitted that-unless their
d on or before the 1st of
intends leaving the Pro-
Autumn, will be put into
orney for collection.
CHALMERS,
D. 1836.

PRICE.
e being duly Licenced
a first day of May next,
and Commission Room
Town of Saint George,
fully receive, and punc-
e Consignments he may

NCIS M'LORINAN.
March 1836.

PRICE.
ving demands against the
the late M'Gee late of the
rewards deceased will pre-
scribe duly attended with-
and all persons indebted
desired to make inme

THOMAS BERRY.
Administrator
March 1836.

PRICE.
ring any legal demands
the late Samuel Connick
Andrews, Farmer, decea-
to render in the same to
adjustment within twelve
date and all persons in-
estate are requested to
ment to.
AM CONNICK Esqr.
V M'KENNY Esqr.
26, 1835.

PRICE.
all Persons indebted to
the late Bryce Chalmers
counts are paid before the
that time they will be
for collection without

CHALMERS, Esqtr.
CARTER, Executor
D. 1836.

HOWELLS.
is his Friend's and the
that he has opened a
MARKET WHARF lately
aries Gilliland, where he
stantly on hand a com

and PROVISIONS.
neral selection of Choice
which he will sell at the
for Cash only.
y, 1835. 32d

MEAL &c. &c.
is York per Schooner "Com
the following articles.
our large Corn Meal
Tobacco—(11s)
ins and Rice Rice Ginger
& American Gint. Small
rolalt brls. Jamieson's de-
old for a very small advance

JAS W STREET

THE
STANDARD.
EVERY THURSDAY,
New Brunswick, N. B.
N. SMITH.

Subscription
lance of postage, payable
y

ADVERTISING.
lines and under, 5s
ver 12 lines 4d per line,
2 lines 12 per line,
year according to special

without the number of in-
in writing will be in-
until countermanded
outgoing must be in writing

GENTS
Connick, 1835
F. Purvis, 1835
W. Campbell, 1835
A. Buchanan, 1835
J. Moore Esq, 1835
Brown Esq, 1835
Chalmers, 1835
David Turner, 1835
John Murphy, 1835
Henry Seely, 1835
Joseph Pratt, 1835
John Knight Esq, 1835
Ford Fisher Esq, 1835
T. Shannon, 1835
H. Perley Esq, 1835
J. Layton Esq, 1835
D. Sheriff Esq, 1835
H. Reid Esq, 1835
S. Barker, 1835
Wm. Grant, 1835
John Hall Esq, 1835
Mrs. Brewster Esq, 1835

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1836	SUN.	MOON.	High
OCT	1	1	1
Th	29	6 27	6 36
Fri	30	5 28	6 35
Sat	31	5 29	6 34
Sun	1	6 30	6 33
Mon	2	6 31	6 32
Tue	3	6 32	6 31
Wed	4	6 33	6 30
Th	5	6 34	6 29
Fri	6	6 35	6 28
Sat	7	6 36	6 27
Sun	8	6 37	6 26
Mon	9	6 38	6 25
Tue	10	6 39	6 24
Wed	11	6 40	6 23
Th	12	6 41	6 22
Fri	13	6 42	6 21
Sat	14	6 43	6 20
Sun	15	6 44	6 19
Mon	16	6 45	6 18
Tue	17	6 46	6 17
Wed	18	6 47	6 16
Th	19	6 48	6 15
Fri	20	6 49	6 14
Sat	21	6 50	6 13
Sun	22	6 51	6 12
Mon	23	6 52	6 11
Tue	24	6 53	6 10
Wed	25	6 54	6 9
Th	26	6 55	6 8
Fri	27	6 56	6 7
Sat	28	6 57	6 6
Sun	29	6 58	6 5
Mon	30	6 59	6 4
Tue	31	7 0	6 3

ATTENTION!
LOOK HERE.
The Subscriber
Has received and offers for sale at his Com-
mission Store and sales room, the follow-
ing splendid assortment of GOODS,
all of which will be sold as low for
cash or good endorsed paper, or
exchanged for timber & Deals
as can be purchased in
the County. VIZ.

Provisions.
100 Bbls. superfine and fine Flour,
20 do. Philadelphia Rye Flour,
50 do. Corn Meal,
100 bushels Northern yellow Corn, all in
prime order, 20 bags Indian Meal,
10 Bbls Crackers and Pilot Bread,
25 do. prime mess Pork, a first rate ar-
ticle, 5 bales Irish Bacon, sweet and good,
1 cask Hams, 1 box smoked Salmon,
2 hds. dry Fish,
5 firkins new Cumberland Butter.

Groceries &c.
English Cheese, 1 cask Rice, 1 hhd. loaf
Sugar, 1 do. 10 bbls. brown Sugar, 3
hds. Molasses, 4 chests Hyson and Souchong
Teas, 2 cwt. Jamaica Coffee, 5 boxes Cho-
colate, 2 bags hulled Barley, 3 do pearl do,
12 boxes raisins, 100 lbs. fresh figs, 1 cwt.
shelled Almonds, 2 casks Raisins, 1 hamper
sugar candy, kegs mustard, black pepper, cay-
enne do, tobacco, snuff, and cigars, pimento,
cassia, 1 cask currants, 20 boxes soap, 20 do.
mould and dipped candles, indigo, alum,
salt petre, copperas, ground red and log
wood, Poland starch, common do.

Liquors.
1 pipe Cognac Brandy, 1 do. Holland gin,
1 do. port wine, 1 pipe madeira wine, 4 casks
London brown stout and ale, vinegar.

Paints &c.
100 kegs white, black, yellow, red, green
and blue paints, boiled linseed oil in jars, 1
cask raw do, spirits turpentine, putty, and
glue, paint brushes of all kinds, cold tar and
tar brushes.

Family Medicines &c.
Consisting of—Epsom salts, rhubarb, castor
oil, senna, Darenports pills, opodeldoc,
British oil, pink roots, liquorice, eye water,
cream of tartar, sulphur, magnesia, perry,
paregoric, flag root, snake root, caraway
seed, arrow root, emetics, and warm powders
assorted to all ages, adhesive plaster, count
do, nutmegs, root ginger, smelling bottles,
saleratus, salsed oil, 4 doz. phials, snuff-boxes
assorted, shaving soap of all kinds.

Tools &c.
5 casks assorted spikes, 5 do nails 20d, 10d
8d 6d and 4d, brads and tacks of all kinds,
6 doz. plain irons assorted sizes, 6 do. chis-
sels assorted, 2 doz. gouges assorted sizes,
3 sets of Joiners and Cabinet makers chis-
sels, 12 sets of cast steel trimmers, 6 sets of
cast steel center bits, 4 doz. masons trowels,
assorted, 1 doz. cast steel mining knives,
1 dozen cast steel mill saws, pit saws, and
M cut saws, 2 doz. buck saws framed, 2
doz. do. blades, circular saws all sizes, 12
doz. cast steel gimlets all sizes, Carpenters
squares and planes of all kinds, square shaves,
put levels Joiners pencils bench axes,
Coopers' adzes, 6 doz. hammers, 6 doz.
stock locks, cast butts all sizes, 54 gross
screws assorted sizes, 2 doz. oil stones as-
sorted, bolts and latches of all kinds, patent
shingle hatchets, patent brad awls, compasses,
es, pincers, braces and bits, mill files as'd,
12 doz. Cabinet Makers knobs assorted,
sugar tongs, knives and forks assorted, wait-
ers, snuffers and trays, tinsmiths fire irons.

Britannia Metal.
Elegant britannia metal tea pots, coffee
pots, sugar bowls, and cream pitchers as-
sorted, 1 doz. do. shaving boxes assorted, dram
flasks, powder and pistol flasks assorted, ta-
ble and tea spoons of all kinds, scissors as-
sorted, knitting needles.

Cutlery.
Elegant razors, with cases, jack and pock-
et knives of all kinds, razor straps assorted,
bellows assorted, sheep sheers assorted.

Cast Metal.
Smoothing Irons assorted, tea kettles and
iron ware assorted.

Sundries.
Carpet brushes, scrubbing brushes, shoe
brushes and horse brushes, brooms of all
kinds, cork screws, and cork drawers, 6 doz.
corks, curry combs, cattle cards, and wool
cards, paper pins, pound pins, and needles of
all kinds, mackerel hooks and lines, cod
hooks and lines, and trout hooks and lines,
assorted sizes, 6 doz. Day & Mar-
shall's bucking, 3 doz. call skin, sole leather,
upper leather, kip skins, 3 doz. Gentlemen's
whip and gig whips assorted, 2 doz. whip
showers, feathers, lucifer matches, 300 pairs
Indian geats, misses, and children's boots
and shoes assorted, hair brushes and combs
of all kinds, shovels, spades, scythes and
reeds, rakes, pitchforks, and sickles, 1 box
gunpowder, 2 cwt. shot assorted, 2
kegs powder, bed cords, shoe thread, sail
twine, trout twine, salmon twine, 1 case ele-
gant steel and brass mounted guns.

Books and Stationery.
Consisting of foolscap and letter paper as-

SAINT ANDREWS ST AND A RD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 3. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1836. Number 45.

HISTORY. REVIEW OF THE ENGLISH SUCCESSION.

The review of the present article, collected
being held by the late Sir Walter Scott, that
in a private conversation with Gen. IV., re-
specting the friends of the house of Stuart,
His Majesty expressed himself in such a
manner as to show conviction in his own
mind that he had now a hereditary as well as
parliamentary title to the throne, seeing the
descendants of James II. were extinct, and
that he therefore, calculated upon obtaining
for himself all that zealous attachment which
the Jacobites had formerly shown for the two
pretenders. The question has been so long
banished from the public mind, as one of no
earthly importance, that a misconception of
it might be excused even in the individual
most concerned. But His Majesty would
have probably been much surprised if Sir
Walter had been so little a courier, as to in-
form him, that so far from his being the
hereditary claimant of the throne, there was
not the least probability, in the natural course
of events, that he or any of his family would
ever become so. Preferable claims might be
set forward by perhaps half the royal families
of Europe, and even we do not doubt, by sev-
eral of the interior branches of his own house;
nay, Louis Philippe, of Orleans, who has so
lately gained a parliamentary title to the
Crown of France, could present a better her-
editary claim to that of Great Britain than
his present Majesty! These facts are, in our
opinion, of not the least value historically;
the succession of the house of Hanover is
fixed upon a principle which sets hereditary
title at defiance.

It is curious, however, to trace out the in-
dividuals, who, but for certain political cir-
cumstances, would have had a title to the
throne of these kingdoms. Nor is a moral in-
terest wanting in the inquiry. We find in
a manner self-excluded, by constancy to prin-
ciples which all men hold sacred. A knowl-
edge of the English succession may also
help to awaken a taste in some minds for the
more philosophical departments of history.

Ever since the year 1066, when the king-
dom of England was conquered by William
Duke of Normandy, one race has occupied
the throne. The succession is true, has
been frequently broken and usurpation; but, never-
theless, till the revolution of 1688, no break
had taken place, which was not sooner or
later repaired by the re-accession of the main
line. These breaks, in the early ages of the
monarchy, were very frequent, and, in some
instances, much bloodshed was the conse-
quence.

The very first King after William the
Conqueror was an usurper. The true heir
was Robert, the eldest son; but this prince
being no favourite of his father; and in a dis-
tant part of Europe at the time, his younger
brother William was enabled by the destina-
tion of the last king, as well as by his prompt
appearance at Westminster, to assume the
throne of William in 1100. Rufus's elder
brother was still living; but Henry the young-
est of all the brothers, being nearest to West-
minster, was able to obtain the Crown, to the
exclusion once more of the rightful heir.—
He was crowned two days after the death of
William II., by the mercy of God, as he ex-
pressed it in a paper issued next day. As
Robert left no issue to perpetuate his claims
Henry eventually became the Representative
of the royal family. At his death at 1135,
there was another usurpation—that of Ste-
phen—but neither did it cause a permanent
alteration. The line of Henry's descendants
was maintained in the next king, Henry II.,
who was the grandson of Henry I. by his
daughter Matilda. From him to his son
Richard I., the crown was transmitted with-
out interruption; but the monarch John only
obtained it by destroying a nephew who had a
preferable title. From John, through Hen-
ry III., Edward I. and Edward II. the line
was preserved unbroken; but it only re-
ached Edward III., at the expense of deposition
to Edward II. From Edward III. to his
grandson Richard II. the line was also un-
broken: Here, however, it experienced a
breach of the most fatal kind. Richard II.,
in 1399, deposed by the military power of
his cousin, Henry Duke of Lancaster, who
became king under the title of Henry IV.—
Now, even failing Richard, Henry was not
the true heir. He was descended from Ed-
ward III. by a fourth son, while the pos-
terity of a third still existed in the persons of
Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and of
his sister Anne, Duchess of York. Henry
nevertheless, fixed a dynasty, which contin-
ued during two subsequent generations.—
Henry V. and Henry VI. During this in-
terval the Earl of March died without issue,
and the claims of his line became centered in
the family of his sister, whose son, Richard
Duke of York, was at length stirred up to
dispute the title of the reigning monarch.—
Then began the celebrated contest between
the Houses of York and Lancaster, during
which a hundred thousand men are said to
have been slain, merely on account of an
usurpation of no importance to the people,
which had taken place half a century before.

Also on hand and for sale
300,000 feet second quality Doers.
10,000 acres of excellent Timber Land
on which are two first rate saw mills, 5000
acres, of Farming Lands in lots to suit pur-
chasers, Plans and location of above property
will be shown by the subscriber and terms of
Payment made easy.
TYLER P. SHAW.
St. George, August 16, 1836.

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Respectfully intimates to the Ladies and
Gentlemen of St. Andrews, and the public in
general, that he has opened a store in Water Street,
opposite Happy Corner, as a Dry Goods Estab-
lishment and solicits their attention to his Stock of
NEW GOODS, which he has just received from
St. John; and hopes by a strict attention to busi-
ness, to merit a share of their Patronage.

THE ARTICLES CONSIST OF
Cassimere, and Pading, black and brown Holland,
bleached and unbleached Cottons, filled middle
Shawls, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, French Gilt
hats, Regattas, Cottons, worsted and silk en-
glings, red, blue, and white Bandels, Linen and
Kid Gloves, Fancy silk Hosiery, white and colored
Cotton do. manilla and chamois, Brown, Chamois
handkerchiefs, a handsome assortment of Fancy
Bonnets, white & colored stays, Ladies' dressing
gowns, Kid and Berlin Gloves, black Lace
& blond gauze Veils, black and fancy silk Hand-
kerchiefs, pins and figured Muslins, Quillings and
Edgings, and a great assortment of other goods too
numerous to enumerate. A further supply ex-
pected immediately, all of which will be sold at reduced
prices, for Cash.

HUGH QUIN.
St. Andrews June 1st 1836.
RUM
20 Pouches High Proof, coloured Demara-
ra RUM, received per Ann. For sale by
JAMES RAIT.
St. Andrews, 20th April, 1836.

ROYAL MAIL

St. John	departs—	Mon. Wed. and Frida
	arrives—	Tuesdays and Saturday
St. Stephen	departs—	Tues. and Thursd
	arrives—	Wednesdays and Frida
U. States	departs—	Monday Wed. Friday
	arrives—	Monday Wed. Friday

Geo. Fred. Campbell.
Post Master.

It was the fortune of the Duke of York to
die in battle before he could make good his
right. But his son Edward, in 1460, suc-
ceeded in displacing Henry IV. and in cut-
ting off his posterity, so that the house of
Lancaster became extinct. This Edward IV.
died in 1483, leaving two children, one of
whom was proclaimed king, under the title
of Edward V. It is well known, however,
that the young prince had not reigned more
than two months, when he and his younger
brother were smothered in the tower by order
of his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, who
became King under the title of Richard III.
During Richard's reign, the real heir of the
Crown was the princess Elizabeth, eldest
daughter to Edward the IV., and even al-
though this person has been out of the way,
there would have still interposed the two
children of the Duke of Clarence, Richard's
eldest brother. Richard reigned two years
in spite of the imperfections of his title; and
it was not to the true heir that his crown ul-
timately fell. The friends of the house of
Richmond found themselves obliged in order to
oppose the usurper with any effect, to co-
alesce with the remains of the Lancastrian
prince, who now looked to Henry Earl of
Richmond as inheriting the pretensions of
that branch of the royal house.

As this Henry of Richmond became the
founder, in some measure, of a new dynasty,
it is necessary to trace his pedigree with some
care. He was the son (by Edmund Earl of
Richmond) of Margaret Plantagenet, daugh-
ter of John of Gaunt, by an adulterous con-
nexion with Dame Catherine Swinford. He
was thus descended from the same branch of
Edward III.'s family as Henry IV. had been,
but by illegitimate alliance. John of Gaunt,
indeed, had procured royal letters patent le-
gitimating this branch of her offspring, but
on the other hand, the legitimation bore an
express exception as to the inheritance of the
crown. It is the opinion of Sir James Mack-
intosh that the exception, even if the legiti-
mation could stand good in order, completely
precluded all claims which Henry Earl of
Richmond might make to the Crown. In
these days, however, these were not so accu-
rately traced or so extensively known as
they would have been in a somewhat later
age; and, accordingly, during the usurpa-
tion of Richard III., the Earl of Richmond
was so formidable a competitor, that the
friends of the true succession in the house of
York, saw no other course than to propose an
alliance between him and the genuine heir,
the Princess Elizabeth. On this understand-
ing, Henry was enabled to overthrow Rich-
ard III. at the battle of Bosworth, and to as-
sume the crown, which, in fact, his children
might properly inherit by the right of their
mother, but could never be borne by himself
except through the right of conquest.

Notwithstanding this imperfection of title,
Henry VII. reigned in his own right for
many years, and even became a kind of
landmark in the English succession, preclud-
ing all collateral pretenders, and pointing as
to the fountain of their right by many suc-
ceeding claimants. His son Henry VIII.,
had an unquestionable title, but only through
his mother the daughter of Edward IV.—
His successors Edward VI, Mary and Eliza-
beth were all legitimate claimants, and so
was the next monarch, James I. (VI. of Scot-
land,) whose descent from Margaret, the eldest
daughter of Henry VII., or we should rather
say of his consort Elizabeth rendered him in
the failure of the issue of Henry VIII., the true
representative (through the house of York) of
Edward III. This sovereign had also some
Lancastrian pretensions, through Jane, daugh-
ter of the Duke of Somerset, who was the mo-
ther of his ancestor James II., of Scotland; but
they had the same sinister bar as those of Hen-
ry VII.

From James I., who died in 1625, the
crown descended in the usual principles of
succession through Charles I., Charles II.,
and James II.; but it is well known that the
last Monarch, in consequence of his attempt-
ing to overturn the Protestant Religion, was
displaced at the Revolution in 1688, by his
own daughter Mary, and his nephew and son
in law William Prince of Orange, who assum-
ed the throne jointly, not only to the exclusion
of the custom of succession was sanctioned
by the voice of the people in Parliament—a
sanction which had been obtained to almost
every preceding breach in the line, but was
now extended on the high principle, before
unknown, of a right in the people to displace
a sovereign for misconduct in the exercise of
his functions, or, to speak more technically
a breach of those laws which equally bind so-
vereign and subjects. Had William left any
child, either Mary or otherwise; the suc-
cession would have centred in that individual; for
failing James II. and his son, William was
the next heir, by his mother Mary, the eldest
daughter of Charles I. As he left no offspring
Anne, the second daughter of James II., suc-
ceeded to the throne, which would have also
been inherited by her children, if any had
survived her. At her death in 1714, it went
to the family now reigning, of whose descent
we shall give a minute account, as well as of
the lines of the royal house which were set
aside in their favour.

Till the extinction of the posterity of James
II. in 1808, by the death of Cardinal York,
the title to the crown upon the principle of
primogeniture lay unquestionably in that fam-
ily. It then centred in the posterity of Hen-
rietta, daughter of Charles I. This lady mar-
ried Philip Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis
XVI., by whom she had a daughter, Ann
Mary, married to Amadeus II., King of Ser-
dinia, and who became the mother of Char-
les Emmanuel III. We are unable to trace
this family any farther with accuracy; we be-
lieve owing to the operation of the Salic law
in Sardinia, the representation of the Princess
Henrietta does not now rest with the occu-
pants of the throne, but with some noble Italian
family.

Failing the descendants of Henrietta, the
succession to the throne upon the ordinary
principle would next come to the descend-
ants of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King
James I., of Great Britain. This princess
who was born at Falkland, in Fife, in 1590,
married Frederick V. elector palatine of the
Rhine, by whom she had thirteen children.
Two of her sons, Maurice and Rupert, dis-
tinguished themselves as commanders in the
army of their uncle Charles I. during the civil
war. Her eldest son was Charles Lewis, elec-
tor palatine, whose daughter, Charlotte Eliza-
beth, was the second wife of that same Duke
of Orleans who had married for his first the
Princess Henrietta, daughter of Charles I.,
and who thereby became the ancestor of the
Sardinian line. The Duchess of Orleans
was a woman distinguished for plainness of
appearance, and for natural talent, the latter
of which she transmitted to her son, the Ro-
gent Orleans. The line is now represented
by Louis Philippe of Orleans, King of the
French, who strange to say, in the Sardinian
line, would inherit a title to the throne of
Great Britain upon the common principles of
succession.

Next to Charles Louis, elector palatine,
stood his brother Edward Count Palatine,
whose descendants branched out into the fa-
milies of the Prince of Salms and the Duc de
Bourbon, the latter of which lately became
extinct. This race however, and that of
Charles Louis, were, like the Sardinian fam-
ily and the son of James II., excluded from
the throne by the act of succession, on the
ground of their being Roman Catholics, and
choice made of the Princess Sophia, the young-
est of all the thirteen children of the Prince-
ess Elizabeth, who was the only protestant of
the family. Sophia was a woman of great beau-
ty, wit, and even learning, she was the first
to discover and patronize the talents of Leib-
nitz. When William III. deposed his fa-
ther-in-law in 1688, although it opened up
a contingent prospect of the throne to herself,
her congratulatory letter, to him was more full
of expressions of gratitude and tenderness to-
wards the deposed Monarch, who had been
her friend, than of affection to the individ-
ual whom she was addressing. At the passing
of the act of settlement in 1701, she was up-
wards of seventy years of age, and had long
before been married to Ernest Augustus Duke
of Hanover. She died in June 1714, less
than two months before Queen Anne, whom
she would otherwise have succeeded. Her son
George, Elector of Hanover, then be-
came King, and his direct descendant Wil-
liam IV., is now upon the throne.

One observation must force itself on every
one who makes inquiries into the geneal-
ogy of the royal family—namely, how many
branches of the trees have become withered
and extinct, while others are so remarkable
for their fruitfulness; the main line of the
house of Stuart existed till 1808. How strange
to consider, that during two hundred years
before that, only two persons of the royal fa-
mily had any posterity which have reached
our own times—namely, the Princesses Hen-
rietta and Elizabeth. But for the existence
of an offspring from one or other of these per-
sons we should have to search for a claimant
of the English throne in the posterity of the
Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VII., now
perhaps extended throughout the whole of
the English nobility, while the nearest heir
to that of Scotland would be the Duke of
Hamilton, descended from a daughter of James
II., who died in 1160. In the latter there
are only, during nearly four hundred years,
two persons of the royal House who have sent
representatives down to our own time. The
same principle holds good in some of our no-
ble families; we believe the claimant of the
Marischal peerage in Scotland traces back
his descent from the main line for about the
same time with the Duke of Hamilton, all
the intermediate persons being unrepresented.
I would thus appear that whole families, which
at one time looked flourishing, became after-
wards a blank in our population. We have
heard of several instances of the fact in the
middle classes: of one family, in particular,
which was very numerous two centuries ago,
in Ayrshire, and whose name is now borne
by one male person in the district. The fact
if it could be established, would not prove,
as some may think, a fallacy in the Malthusian
calculations. It would rather be favourable
to that peculiar view of the human race; for
what does it show but that only a small part
of those who are born, find room in our
straitened communities to leave an extend-
ed posterity.