

# The Standard,

Vol. 13

No 47

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1846.

[15] at the end of the Year

## THE FLOWERS.

BY FANNY TORRESTER.

A flower peeped out from the folds of green,  
That had long about it lain;  
A dainty thing, in purple sheen,  
Without a blight or stain;  
A brighter bud ne'er burst, I ween,  
In bowen, on hill or plain.

And the breeze came out and kissed its lip,  
And the sun looked in its eye;  
And the golden bee, its sweets to sip,  
Kept all day buzzing by;  
There chose the grasshopper to skip,  
There glanced the butterfly.

A human soul from that young flower,  
Seemed playing in the light;  
And when came on the mellow hour,  
The blossom still was bright;  
And then there crept around the bowen  
A dark and solemn night.

Gay dawn her portals open flung,  
But the floweret looked not up,  
There on its light-poised stem it hung,  
A tear within its cup;  
Close to its heart the dew-drop hung,  
And the floweret looked not up.

The winning breeze whispered round,  
Warm sun-rays came a-wooing;  
And bright-winged, bliss-born things were  
Beside its petals wooing;  
But the flower bent lower to the ground,  
Those petals out it stroving.

And when I saw the blossom dead  
Upon the dewy sod,  
I thought of one whose bright young head  
Is followed by the ead;  
Who stayed one sorrowing tear to shed,  
That bore it to her God.

## GOOD-NIGHT.

Good night! good night! may angels keep  
Their watch o'er vigils soft and deep,  
And gentlest dreams their influence shed  
Around thy softly pillowed head.

Good night! good night! how dull and drear  
The heavy sulks fall on mine ear,  
And oh! if I press on my heart  
As if we were for ever part.

Good night! good night! I feel thee near  
As when some angel soul to cheer,  
But my reverent awe—thou art gone  
And I am left more lonely lone.

Good night! good night! oh! can it be  
Thou art lost to love and me!  
Oh! cruel fate this, thus to sever,  
The lover and the lov'd forever.

Good night! good night! when time is o'er  
May we hail that blissful morn;  
Where first love knows no part  
But reigns alone—all in part.

## FORMS OF THE PAST.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Sometimes to cheer me, as I pass  
This vale of life below,  
In various forms, o'er Fancy's glass  
Phit shapes of old renown,  
Shapes that, in history or romance  
Thro' good report the author's brain—  
The haughty chivalry of France,  
The high grandees of Spain.

I love upon the magic scene  
In dreamy mood to gaze—  
For lo! before me lies the scene  
That I most wish to raise.  
I see if such my bold desire,  
Great Kings by ages hid,  
Whose tomb, till Nature's final fire,  
The mighty pyramids!

I see the monarch of the East  
With nations at his call—  
I see, Belshazzar, at thy feast,  
And view the lurid wall.  
Darkness fell on the blazing light,  
And from its shroud there came  
An armless, bloodless, hand to write  
Strange syllables of flame.

If prone to latter days I turn,  
The day of England's story;  
And in my sight in splendor burn  
The deeds and times of glory,  
Come, Richard of the Lion Heart,  
Come, warriors sheathed in mail;  
Come, Bishops bold, for freedom's part,  
The tyrant to assail!

Much of the happiness in life, depends up-  
on the cultivation of the virtue of gentleness.

## THE STANDARD.

### Arrival of the



### Steamship Acadia.

The English Mail, by the Royal Mail Steamship Acadia, was received here on Wednesday evening last, after our paper was issued. London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 14th instant. Much distress continued to prevail in Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant had not succeeded in his praiseworthy endeavours to satisfy the people, by the distribution of the public works; and the persons appointed to superintend the works had met with such opposition, that his Excellency had ordered them to stop in those districts where such annoyance existed. We refer our readers to the extracts from the British Journals.

### TIMBER MARKETS.

The arrivals from British North America this month consist of 59 vessels, 28,48 tons, compared with 39 vessels, 24,235 tons last year, showing an increase of 329 tons. Quebec may reach, but from the very large number of vessels recently arrived there, and the accounts of the improved state of this market, it is likely that, at all events, we shall have a sufficient quantity from that quarter. The consumptive demand here has been on a very extensive scale. Compared with last year, the arrivals from 1st February to 31st October, 1846—Quebec, 68 vessels, 43,519 tons; St. John, &c., 180 vessels, 84,170 tons; Baltic, 128 vessels, 31,030 tons. From 1st February to 31st October, 1845—Quebec, 186 vessels, 105,606 tons; St. John, &c., 155 vessels, 74,201 tons; Baltic, 93 vessels, 25,061 tons. AMERICAN PINE TIMBER.—Of St. John, one cargo of 92 1/2 inches diameter was sold at 21 1/2 per foot, one of 20 1/2 inches at 20 1/2, one of 19 1/2 inches at 19 1/2, one of 18 1/2 inches at 18 1/2, one of 17 1/2 inches at 17 1/2, one of 16 1/2 inches at 16 1/2, one of 15 1/2 inches at 15 1/2, one of 14 1/2 inches at 14 1/2, one of 13 1/2 inches at 13 1/2, one of 12 1/2 inches at 12 1/2, one of 11 1/2 inches at 11 1/2, one of 10 1/2 inches at 10 1/2, one of 9 1/2 inches at 9 1/2, one of 8 1/2 inches at 8 1/2, one of 7 1/2 inches at 7 1/2, one of 6 1/2 inches at 6 1/2, one of 5 1/2 inches at 5 1/2, one of 4 1/2 inches at 4 1/2, one of 3 1/2 inches at 3 1/2, one of 2 1/2 inches at 2 1/2, one of 1 1/2 inches at 1 1/2, one of 1/2 inch at 1/2. A cargo of St. Stephen's timber was sold at 17d. per foot. A large parcel of St. John has been sold at 17d. per foot—Bueno; St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 14d. to 15d. per foot, and apart at 16d. per foot. NEW-BENEFITS AND NOVA SCOTIA PINE PLANKS AND BOARDS.—St. John, with cargo, have been sold at 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 per foot, and apart at 2 7/16ths to 2 1/2 per foot; a cargo of St. Andrews at £10 10 per standard, less an allowance; a cargo of Miramichi Spruce and Yellow at £11 per standard.—RAILWAY SLEEPERS: A cargo of St. John Tamarac was sold at 4s 11 each for single Sleepers, and one of Quebec at 4s. 2d. each for single Tamarac, 4s for Hemlock, and for Double Tamarac and Red Pine 9s each.—LATHWOOD: St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 6s. per fathom, and by auction at 6s. BALTIC TIMBER: The arrivals consist of 14 vessels, 3,554 tons; 1,614 tons under Sleepers.

BELEAST.—Pine, American, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Birch, 1s. 8d. to 2s.; 12 feet Deals £15 15s. to £16 15s. per 120; 12 feet Battens, £13 to £13 10.

Distress in the Shetland Isles.—It is stated that "the islands grow about half-a-year's supply of food, and import the rest from the chief trading ports in Scotland, in ordinary years. The fisheries are growing less and less, and the Shetlanders' means of procuring supplies so much the less; and it is held to say what can be done to supply them. There is no labour of any kind during the winter months, when the fisheries are entirely suspended; no improvements on the land, and hardly a road to set your foot upon, made or making, though of the first necessity. During the war these islands were of the greatest consequence to the navy from the safety of the harbours and furnished thousands of seamen and soldiers. There are no military works, save one small fort at one end of the chief town Lerwick. Indeed, things are nearly in the state they were when Norway ruled them." This description is given by a correspondent of the Times, who says in continuation,—"Let the poor people get work of some kind; £1000 worth of labour thrown among them will be a greater boon than charity; and remunerate all parties. I feel deeply the wretched state of my poor fellow-countrymen, for they are not responsible for their own wretchedness; the system that prevails of letting the land is the abiding curse of the islands." Another correspondent states, that "not only is there in the Shetland Islands a great loss in the potato crop, but in some districts it is great

want in the oats. This unfortunate loss is increased by the quantity of cattle that died last winter, and from the present disease potatoes, a reduction in the price of our hog and herring, which is nearly our only produce."

### THE HIGHLANDS.

[From the Liverpool Courier.]

The Times Commissioner has closed his labours in the Highlands, having written some half-dozen letters from Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, consisting chiefly of extracts from the poor-law reports, interspersed with discussions on the inferiority of the Celtic race, the want of a middle class in the Highlands, and the evils arising from the Scottish law of entail. We cannot say that on these topics the writer has been very witty, very original, or very profound. His observations, however, may draw attention to the peculiarities of our Highland poor, especially among those who are ignorant of the country, and who would never pour over the huge blue books of parliamentary committees. We are not disposed to attribute any importance to the circumstances of national descent. It is easy to revive English prejudices; and to repeat the Gothic arguments of Blackston; but, in fact, no nation is more pure and unmixed. The natives of the Highlands, like those of the Lowlands, have been frequently "crossed," and we agree in the remark of an excellent and unprejudiced observer, Sir Walter Scott, that "to lay exacting weight upon the innate or inherited qualities of any peculiar race of Adam, seems to be equally unauthorised by moral theory and by physical experience." Races of men, like races of plants or of the inferior animals, are modified by situation and circumstances. It is our duty to improve the latter for the benefit of our fellow-men—not to indulge in dissertations equally fanciful and offensive, which can only tend to deaden the efforts of enterprise and to damp the zeal of philanthropy. We wish to improve the Highlands; and we do not believe, in spite of the Times, that the Celts are unimprovable. The statement, so broadly asserted, that there is no middle class in the Highlands, must also be received with considerable abatement. The pointed sketch of patriarchal life in which the Times luxuriates—the landlord being represented as the head or father to the people of his estate, from whom must proceed all aid; all direction, all employment—with no middle class to share the duty or burden with him—is a touch of romance. Many of these "heads" or "fathers" are absentees or Saxons. The land in the Highlands is let to tenants as elsewhere, in some instances in much larger tracts, because a mountainous pastoral country cannot support so many middle class tenants as the same extent of fertile cultivated land—and their cattle and sheep are driven to the south. This system of large farms may have been carried too far; but we must always remember that in a great part of the Highlands the soil and climate present insuperable obstacles to cultivation; the produce would not repay the cost. Even the prairies of America are only partially tilled—the rugged mountains of the north are a more stubborn material. Thousands of excellent Cheviot sheep are now reared on high hills, on Alpine plants and herbage, which were formerly utterly neglected. In valleys and favored situations the progress of improvement must be slow and gradual. From every motive of justice and humanity the proprietors and larger tenants are bound to relieve the present distresses of the people, by furnishing them with employment, and afterwards, where practicable, by enlarging the crops of the most industrious—encouraging the fisheries—and adopting other means to better their condition. With this view we have always advocated an effective poor-law, which though a grievous burden on proprietors and respectable tenants, would force attention to the condition of the peasantry, and might lead to a larger number of farms. Instead of miserable crofters, we might also have a class of decent ploughmen and farm servants. With respect to the law of entail, we cordially agree with the Times, that it has proved an incubus on our Highland estates, and has retarded the progress of improvement. A number of northern proprietors recently advocated a relaxation of our rigid Scottish law, and the Legislature should instantly provide a remedy for this evil. Eminent facility and encouragement should be afforded to the Highland proprietor to enable him to improve his estate and employ his people. His system has descended to him from former generations; "the crime was common, common be the pain," let him be dealt with generously, as the forerunner of a new era: let the people be relieved by labour, not by alms, and future Commissioners will have little to say of the inferiority of the Celtic race.

Freights to Liverpool from Savannah, on the 7th inst. were 5s. 8d. for square, and 11.16ths for round Bales, and from Charleston, on same date, 5.8ths for square bales. Vessels were scarce at Savannah.

The Duc de Montpensier, and his bride had quitted Madrid; and arrived in France.

### STATE OF IRELAND.

[From Tait's Magazine for October.]

The aspect of affairs in Ireland is the reverse of tranquillizing. There is already great distress there, and before many months elapse there will be more. We cannot in common humanity allow such misery to exist unrelieved; and we cannot in common prudence allow the belief that we are inclined to do so, to get abroad. This must be kept in mind; poverty in Ireland is so general, the pittance on which life is sustained in average years so very low, that privation there necessarily extends over a wide surface, and falls at once on constitutions so weak. We must not suspect exaggeration, because struggles for self-reliance are not made, which would be certain to be made in Great Britain, and with a considerable amount of success.

On the other hand, care must be taken that relief of the poor does not degenerate into unprincipled jobbing. From papers laid on the table of the House of Commons, towards the close of the session, it appears that since 1830, from eight to ten millions of public money have been advanced in aid of public works, and other purposes in Ireland. Of this, about one-half was voted from the beginning as a free gift; but, for one half of it, the works of Irish gentlemen were pledged, that it should be repaid. The whole of this money has been expended for that class. The increased productiveness of the land, the diminished expense of carrying to market, have caused greater net returns of profit than before; and all this has been swept (in the first instance) into the pockets of the landlord. Their system of rack-renting has been inexorably adhered to. The Irish fields have grown richer, but the Irish peasant and small farmer remains as poor as before, only not a pauper, because the Poor-law does not provide for him. The wretched tenants still, throughout Ireland, breed pigs they are never to taste, to pay the rent; they still at certain seasons lock their doors, hide the key in the thatch, and set out to seek, by working or begging, to scrape together what is withal to meet the claims of the landlords. And the landlords, who have thus engrossed the whole benefits of Government grants and loans will not pay. A very small portion of the advances have been squeezed out of them, and that at the expense of half the sum regained in law costs.

These landlords are now refusing, almost to a man, to contribute to the relief of the peasantry, and are clamorous for more grants and loans to promote public works; for here English money to improve their estates, to increase their incomes, which are not to be shared with the peasantry. Lord Devon and Mr. Smith O'Brien speak the same language on this subject. Government have properly resolved not to yield to these shameless and profligate claims. They are resolute, that the property of Ireland shall bear its due proportion of the burden of relieving misery in Ireland; that the food stored up to meet extreme cases shall not be distributed so as to destroy the business of small shopkeepers, thus adding to the number of paupers; that the works undertaken shall be for the general good; that the landlords shall pay for their share of the benefit derived from them; and that, though England will cheerfully contribute to relieve real distress, not a farthing shall be squandered upon landlord jobs.

It is a wise and humane resolve; and we hope our friends the Whigs may be inspired with more than their usual strength and faith in their own principles to enable them to carry it through. The peculiar character developed in Ireland by the increase of population, the anarchical state of society under the Ascendancy, and the want of any other employment but agricultural, is most difficult to deal with.

The crisis is a critical one for Ireland. Government must be humane; but it must also be firm. The selfish greed of the landlords will be aided by the sympathy, want of knowledge of the world, and love of popularity of the clergy of all denominations. And no one can blame the poor hungry neglected peasantry, if misled by the exaggerated declamation of these parties. But if Government be firm and true to itself, and even before the first shock, it will find valuable allies. There are many real gentlemen among the landlords of Ireland, and some of them have already spoken out.

The Paris journals are occupied fully as much with the Portuguese affairs as with the Montpensier marriage. On this subject, they suggest nothing new. Rumours had been propagated, though they are not generally believed, that serious disturbances had broken out in Spain; the Northern Powers are reported to agree with Great Britain in her hostility to the Montpensier marriage. The following is from the Nuremberg Correspondent:—

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, 7th inst.—Letters from St. Petersburg state, that the Russian Government has received the protest of the British Cabinet against the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain, and has regarded it favourably. It

appears that the Russian Cabinet is determined to march in the same line with England in this affair, and to rely upon the Treaty of Utrecht. We know that on a recent occasion, respecting the affair of Sleswig-Holstein, the official journal of the French Ministry, pretended that the Treaty of Vienna was a mere obligatory; whilst all other treaties had fallen into disuse.

The German Universal Gazette of the 16th inst., publishes the following letter, dated from the Oder, the 13th inst.:

We regret to find that the great Powers of Germany have determined to observe neutrality with respect to the Spanish marriages. But we believe, however, that Austria and Prussia will protest, although the union of the two crowns of France and Spain on the head of an Orleans is not probable. Not only Germany, but all Europe, would be forced in this case to march, as in 1813, against Napoleon. But France will not expose herself to a second coalition. Germany must confine herself to protest against the possible consequences of the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, and for that it is sufficient that Austria and Prussia be of accord. Those two Powers will guard against France exercising a preponderance injurious to her neighbours.

Madrid papers have been received to the 12th. The Gazette of that day publishes two decrees: one conferring the title of King on the Queen's consort; another the title of Duke on the infant son of Count Bresson, as a reward for his share in promoting the late marriage. Tranquillity prevailed in Madrid, though the populace expressed no satisfaction at the celebration of the late marriages; they were perfectly quiet; and the Royal party have since been attending the theatres, or amusing themselves with the equally trifling and humane diversion of bull fights. These indications with the marriage is said to prevail in the provinces; and in some parts it is asserted that partial disturbances have taken place; but these reports require confirmation.

A Genuine Philanthropist.—The Island of Roma is a small and very desolate spot of land, lying between the Isle of Silye and the mainland of Apollonia, and is well known to mariners for the rugged and dangerous nature of its coast. There is a famous place of refuge at its northwestern extremity, called the Muckle Harbour, of very difficult access, however, which, strange to say, is entered at night but during the day.

At the extremity of this hyperborean solitude, at the residence of a poor old widow, whose lonely cottage is called "the light house" from the fact, she uniformly keeps a lamp burning in her little window at night. By keeping this light and the entrance of the harbour open a strange vessel may enter with the greatest safety. During the silent watches of the night, the widow may be seen, trimming her little lamp with oil, fearful that some frail bark may perish through her neglect; and for this, she receives no manner of remuneration; it is pure and unmingled philanthropy.

The poor woman's kindness does not rest on here; for she is unhappy, until the benumbed shivering mariner comes ashore to share her little board, & recruit himself for his glowing and cheerful fire; and she can seldom be prevailed upon to accept of any reward. She has saved more lives than Davy's belt, and thousands of pounds to the under writers.

The poor creature, in her younger days witnessed her husband struggling with the waves and swallowed up by the remorseless billows—"In sight of home and friends that longed to save." This circumstance seems to have prompted her present devoted and solitary life in which her only enjoyment is doing good [Liverpool Courier.]

The Ladies' Initiative.—It is as natural for a woman to become inspired with a feeling of an attachment for a man. The only difference is, that her delicacy—a property, which I believe to be natural to her, not a mere result of education, shrinks from a broad, deliberate avowal of the sentiment. But she cannot wholly disguise or conceal it. It will then depend entirely on the man's penetration, and his seeing only a natural betrayal of her preference, whether he is to be affected by it, and moved to love in return. We have all read in the divine Mantuan's eclogue—"I love Phyllis before all, for he wept when I departed."

How eternal and invariable is human nature!—one of the men of highest rank and fortune in this country was first inspired with a regard for his amiable consort by a car which came into her eye on his departure from her father's mansion. During his whole residence, and to the moment of his leaving, there was no symptom of preference; any such demonstrations towards a man, so obviously an object for matrimonial speculations, would have only been disgusting. But the departed returned for so nothing he had longed for, a natural love was there, and it had the effect of inspiring an affection that might otherwise never have existed.—*Courier Edinburgh Journal.*