

ALDBOROUGH

ST. PILLS,

ROUGH CURED OF
ACH COMPLAINT
of St. Andrews,
21st February 1846.

HOLLOWAY.
ices prevented this
before this time for
me your Pills as you
tunity of sending you
and, at the same time
ava effected cure of a
Stomach, which all the
at home, and all
of been able to effect
of Carlsbad and Ma-
ther Box and a Pot of
of my Family should

and obedient Servant
ALDBOROUGH
OF DROISY OF
TANDING.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, Esq.
of St. Andrews, 12th April 1845.
HOLLOWAY.
to inform you that Mrs
Clough, a respectable,
four miles of these pills
brings for five years
dice without receiving
at Pills and Ointment,
surprising benefit that
in them up, being ex-
tend to her household
is next expected to du-
tation to state that she
acknowledges, in the
morning it was a re-
in her face, but a
is entirely so, the

Dr. Thomas Taylor,
ION AND CONSTITUTION
OF ST. PILLS.
St. Andrews, 12th April 1845.
HOLLOWAY.

to inform you that
which purchased at
Newtown, have been
and constipation of
to in many persons
I should strongly re-
indicated, and I re-
valuable Pills. You
obtain this note, if you
obedient servant.

WYTHEN HATER,
AND SHORINER
VTH.

is Rev. David Williams
of St. Andrews, 12th
January 1846.
HOLLOWAY.
requested you to send
of the name of Hugh
m, was almost
of his life, and
y when he appeared
death is now easy and
is daily in strength.

the Rheumatism
of all kinds. The
Some of the
Kings evil
tion. Stone & Gravel
The Delicacy
Venereal Affection
induce Tumours
capitals Liver,
Worms of all
kinds
as from what's cause,
Indication can be obtained
SIME, St. Andrews
(Charlotte, John M.
Stephens, and Justus
in Pots and Boxes at
This is a consider-
guidance of Patients
ed to each Box

URIS
for sale, at this
ce.

NDARD.

Y WEDNESDAY, BY
Smith.

St. Andrews, N. B.
MS
f paid in advance.
he end of the year.
until arrears are paid
EMENTS,
ten orders, or contribu-
written directions,
y, and under, 3s
er 12 lines 3d per line
as may be agreed on
viduals who have, so
to be paid for in ad-
ills, &c. struck off
paid for on delivery

Mr. John Corrie,
W. Campbell Esq.
James Albee Esq.
Trist. Moore Esq.
Jas Brown Esq.
Mr. J. Geddes
Mr. Clark Hanson
Mr. B. Douglas
Mr. D. Gilmore
Wilfred Fisher Esq.
Mr. Henry B. Rich

The Standard.

Vol. 13

No 47

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance.

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

(15s at the end of the Year

THE FLOWERS.

BY FANNY DORRESTER.

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 bower
A dink and solemn night.

Gay dawn her portals open'd thus:
"But the floweret looked not up;
There on its light-possessed stem it hung,
A tear within its cup;
Close to its heart the rose-drop hung,
And the floweret looked not up.

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

And when I saw the blossom dead
Upon the dewy sod,
I thought of one whose bright young head
Is followed by the clod;
Who stayed one sorrowing tear to shed,
Flesh here it is 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 soul falls on mine ear,
And oh! it presses on my heart
As if we were an age apart.

Good night! good night! I feel thee near
As wreath conceals my soul to cheer,
But my reverie's o'er—then art gone
And I am left more lonely lone.

Good night! good night! oh! I can't 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 shore,
Where first love knows no pall
But reigns alone—all in all.

FORMS OF THE PAST.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Sometimes, to choose me, as I pass
This vale of life's dawn,
In various forms, or Fancy's glass
Flit shapes of old renown—
Shapes that, in history or romance
Thronged round 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 dead,
Whose tomb, till Nature's final lie,
The mighty pyramids!

I see the monarch of the East
With nations at his call—
I am, 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 tale 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, Bannos 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.

By this arrival we have received London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 11th 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.

Parliament would not meet as soon as expected. The prices of Flour and Wheat had fallen.

TIMBER MARKETS.

The arrivals from British North America this month consist of 59 vessels, 28,485 tons, compared with 39 vessels, 24,235 tons last year, showing an increase of 3239 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 this date are as follows:—From 1st February to 31st October, 1845—Quebec, 68 vessels, 43,519 tons; St. John, 180 vessels, 84,170 tons; Butter, 128 vessels, 31,030 tons. From 1st February to 31st October, 1846—Quebec, 186 vessels, 105,000 tons; St. John, 155 vessels, 74,201 tons; Baltic, 93 vessels, 25,061 tons. American Pine Timber, of St. John, one cargo of 22 1/2 inches diameter, was sold at 21 1/2 p. 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.

Good night! good night! I feel thee near
As wreath conceals my soul to cheer,
But my reverie's o'er—then art gone
And I am left more lonely lone.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 lug and herding, 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 circumspection of national descent. It is easy to revive English prejudices, and to repeat the Gothic arguments of Blackstone; but, in fact, no nation is now 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-day, except 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 deepen 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 poetical sketch of patriarchal life in which the Times luxuriates—this 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. For 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. Every 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 he 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.

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 common and humane diversion of bull fights. Equestrian satisfaction with the marriage is said to prevail in the provinces; and in some parts it is said that partial disturbances have taken place; but these reports require confirmation.

A Genuine Philanthropist.—The Island of Rona is a small and rare discovery of land, lying between the Isle of Skye and the mainland of Apuleia, 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 benighted 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 she 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 tear 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 left—a natural tear was there, and it had the effect of inspiring an affection that might otherwise never have existed.—*Caledonian Edinburgh Journal.*

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

Fleights to Liverpool from Savannah, on the 7th inst. were 5s. 8d. for square, and 11s. 16d. for round Bales, and from Charleston, on same date, 5s. 8d. for square bales. Vessels were scarce at Savannah.

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

Fleights to Liverpool from Savannah, on the 7th inst. were 5s. 8d. for square, and 11s. 16d. for round Bales, and from Charleston, on same date, 5s. 8d. for square bales. Vessels were scarce at Savannah.

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

Fleights to Liverpool from Savannah, on the 7th inst. were 5s. 8d. for square, and 11s. 16d. for round Bales, and from Charleston, on same date, 5s. 8d. for square bales. Vessels were scarce at Savannah.

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

Fleights to Liverpool from Savannah, on the 7th inst. were 5s. 8d. for square, and 11s. 16d. for round Bales, and from Charleston, on same date, 5s. 8d. for square bales. Vessels were scarce at Savannah.

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

Fleights to Liverpool from Savannah, on the 7th inst. were 5s. 8d. for square, and 11s. 16d. for round Bales, and from Charleston, on same date, 5s. 8d. for square bales. Vessels were scarce at Savannah.

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

Fleights to Liverpool from Savannah, on the 7th inst. were 5s. 8d. for square, and 11s. 16d. for round Bales, and from Charleston, on same date, 5s. 8d. for square bales. Vessels were scarce at Savannah.

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 in 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 eighteen to twenty 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 words of Irish gentlemen were pledged, that it should be repaid. The whole of this money has been expended for that class. The decreased productivity 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 wherewithal 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 advantages 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 more 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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