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Vol. 13

The Standard.

No 46

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12^d 6^d in Advance. ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1846. [15^d at the end of the Year

OROUGH CURED OF
FACI COMPLAINT
e Earl of Aldborough
rn, 21st February 1845.
HOLLOWAY.
nces prevented the pos-
on before this time for
r, not your Pills as you
tunity of sending you
and, at the same time
ave effected cure of a
Stomach, which all the
dly at home, and all
of been able to effect
of Carlsbad and Ma-
ther Box and a Pot of
y of my Family should

and obedient Servant
ALBENBOROUGH
E. OF DROSEY OF
STANDINGS
Mr. Thomas Taylor (has
in, 17th April 1845.
HOLLOWAY

to inform you that I
though, a real cure, I
four miles of this place.
Dropsy for five years,
vice without receiving
our Pills and Ointment,
surprising benefit that
en them up, bring to
tend to her household
the near expected I do
act to state that she
tues incurable. I then
snooring it was a joy
in her face, but in
cure is entirely to the

and obedient Servant
THOMAS TAYLOR
E. OF DROSEY OF
STANDINGS
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Esq.,
the Bastille, &c. &c.
town, Montmartre
March 2nd 1846.

HOLLOWAY
duty to inform you that
of which I purchased at
Newtown have cured
of the disease of Huch
took them, was almost
out of breath and had
days when he appeared
weak and now strong and
using daily in strength.
VID WILLIAMS.
inary Pills will cure any
kind of Bileth, however
agitated may be, even
to lie down bed through
cough and phlegm.
one can be recommended
one for any of the follow-

Reumatism
Retention
of all kinds the urine
Tie-Jointness
Sciatic
Kings evil
Stone & Gravel
anion
Venereal Affections
Jaundice & Tumors
or complaints
Worms of all
kind
knows from what's cause,
e Medicine can be obtained
AS BIME, St. Andrews
of Charlotte, John M.
st Stephens, and Justin
g. In Pots and Boxes at
each. There is a sonder
to large sizes.
the guidance of Patients
affixed to each Box

NTURE'S
ks for sale at this
office.
ANDARD.
VERY WEDNESDAY, BY
W. Smith.
Saint Andrews, N. B.
R. M. S.
—if paid in advance.
the end of the year.
used until arrears are paid
ISEMENTS,
written orders, or contin-
no written directions
ines, and under, 3s
11 over 12 lines 3d per line
12 lines 1d per line
year as may be agreed on
individuals who have no
office to be paid for in ad-
vance, &c. struck off
to be paid for on delivery
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A WORLD OF LOVE AT HOME.

The Earth hath treasures fair and bright,
Deep buried in her caves,
And Ocean hideth many a gem,
With its blue curling waves,
Yet not within her bosom dark,
Or north her dashing foam,
Lives there a treasure equalling
A world of Love at home.
True sterling happiness and joy
Are not with gold allied—
Nor can it yield a pleasure like
A merry fireside.
I envy not the man who dwells
In stately hall or dome.
If, with his splendor, he hath not
A world of Love at home.
The friends whom time has proved sincere,
'Tis they alone can bring,
A sure relief to hearts that drop,
'Neath sorrow's heavy wing.
Though care and trouble may be mine,
As down life's path I roam,
I'll heed them not while still I have
A world of Love at home.

NEWSPAPER SUPPORT.—Much depends upon the supporters of a newspaper, whether it is conducted with spirit and interest. If they are niggardly, or negligent in their payments, the pride and ambition of the editor is broken down, he works at thankless and unprofitable tasks—he becomes discouraged and careless—his paper loses its pith and interest, and dies. But on the contrary, if his subscribers are of the right sort—if they are punctual, liberal hearted fellows, always in advance on the subscription list, taking an interest in increasing the number of his subscribers, now and then speaking a word for his paper, cheering him on in his course by smiles of approbation. With such subscribers as these he must be a dolt indeed who would not get up an interesting sheet; with such patrons as these, we would forswear comfort, ease, leisure, every thing that could possibly step between us and the gratification of a very laudable desire on their part. We would know no other pleasure than their satisfaction. How much more then can the supporters of a newspaper do to make it interesting and respectable; indeed, without concurring efforts on their part, the publishers of a newspaper will not, cannot bestow the attention—which is necessary to make it what it should be.—Washington News.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.—Water is an indispensable agent in the production of vegetable life, but a redundancy of it is no less deleterious than its entire absence. Lands that are flooded during a large part of the year, exhibit usually, but little, if any, vegetative activity. In times of protracted drought they often suffer more than the lighter uplands. The action of the soil, being confined exclusively to the surface, as soon as the weather becomes hot and dry, the plants wither and droop for want of sufficient nourishment. Such lands, however, are by no means destitute of the elements of fertility, and when properly managed are capable of becoming highly and permanently productive. Very extensive swamps have been thoroughly drained, simply by deepening the natural passage-ways; and it is often the case that a single ditch, costing perhaps from fifty cents to a dollar per rod, will effectually discharge all the water from a swamp, the reclamation of which has been regarded as beyond the power of man to effect. Reducing the water sight, inches or a foot below the surface, would, in most instances, be sufficient to bring into successful operation all the productive energies of the soil, and to render them fertile in hay and other vegetable productions, for years, without the assistance of manure. There are, probably, in every town, hundreds of acres of swamp lands, on which no improvements have as yet been essayed, that might be reclaimed in this way, and at small expense. These now produce only wild grass, of little or no value as a food for stock, and which, except in seasons of great scarcity, is seldom cut. A farmer distinguished for his information and good sense informed us not long since, that he had, during the last ten years, brought under profitable cultivation 30 acres of swamp land at an expense of thirty dollars. The land had previously been cleared of stumps and bushes—the cost of which he did not include in his estimate, as the wood obtained he thought simply repaid him for the trouble and expense of removing it. A ditch, twenty-five rods in length, cost him the above sum, or forty cents per rod. From this soil he now takes annually from one and a half to two tons of the finest English hay, worth in his vicinity eight dollars per ton.

IRONMASTERS' MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.—The usual quarterly meeting of the South Staffordshire Ironmasters was held on Thursday at the Town Hall, Birmingham. There was an unusually large attendance of iron-

masters; and, as was expected, the prices agreed to at the last quarterly meeting were continued. The price of bars was agreed to at £10, and pigs from £5 to £5 10. Although this is no nominal advance, it will in fact amount to one, as, during the past quarter, a great deal of iron has been sold at less than the agreed price; but now the firmness of the market, and the great demand, encourage the ironmasters to hope that such will not be the case during the ensuing quarter.

LOUIS PHILIPPE—THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.

(From the Globe.)
The grand fault of the French King, in other respects a most able and estimable man, and one on whom posterity might have bestowed the title of great, has been an insatiable desire to amass wealth and power for his own family. Whether this arises from a naturally ambitious and grasping spirit, inherent in his own character, or whether it has been in a great degree produced by the circumstances in which he has been placed, we cannot pretend to say. It is not improbable that the earlier life of the King, in which he experienced so many reverses, may have strongly impressed him with a conviction of the mutability of human affairs, and the necessity of making provision for adverse contingencies. The extraordinary occurrence of his own elevation to the throne, and the dangers to which he must always have felt that he has been exposed during his reign, have (no doubt) had much influence in strengthening those feelings. He has now for a long time maintained the peace of his own country, and the stability of his throne; but this has required the exertion on his part of the utmost vigilance and precaution, and all the arts of diplomacy could afford. In the full tide of his prosperity he may have felt, that however secure he may himself have been in his high place, his dynasty was not quite as secure as he might have wished; while safe as regards himself, he may have felt some uneasiness for his children. Such may have been some of the impelling motives to a line of conduct which, in so able a man as Louis Philippe unquestionably is, we are sorry to have occasion to censure. Thus, alone, indeed, can we account for the conduct of the French King in the business of the Montpensier marriage, for his crooked policy towards England in the affair, and for the extravagant joy which he is said to have exhibited at the success of the scheme.

At the same time that we make these remarks upon the conduct of Louis Philippe, and his motive in procuring this family alliance, we are far from attributing to the marriage itself that political importance which some of our French contemporaries, and some among our own people, are disposed to do. That Louis Philippe has obtained a considerable dowry and a high connection for one of his sons, is perfectly true. He may even have outwitted the English diplomatists by a species of *leger-de-main* not very creditable to himself. He has beyond a question accomplished his immediate object; that his *un fait accompli*; this very day the marriages are to be solemnized; perhaps at the very moment that we are writing the ceremony has been performed. But what is to be the great political result as regards any international question? In the first place, the succession of the Infanta to the crown of Spain is a mere possible contingency, dependent on the chance of the Queen's demise without issue. In the second place, the chance of the Duke de Montpensier succeeding to the throne of France is so extremely small, that it may (for any practical view) be left entirely out of question. But if it should happen by some wonderful series of events, that the Duke de Montpensier unites in his own person the character of Spanish King Consort, and heir by descent to the French monarchy, then it is clear that the spirit of the treaty of Utrecht is opposed to the union of the two Crowns.

The grandson of Louis XIV. acquired the Spanish sceptre on the condition only, that he should renounce all pretension to the Crown of France; and from that time it has always been considered as settled, that no branch of the House of Bourbon should at the same time sit on the thrones of France and Spain. It will, however, be time enough to discuss that question when there appears any chance that the treaty of Utrecht might be violated. As regards family leagues and compacts, we ourselves entertain very little apprehension. In these days nations are no longer paragonies, or properties which follow their possessors as a house, or field follows the civil proprietor; nations belong to themselves alone; family influence is lost in the paramount and absorbing importance of national interests. Nay, the history of former times proves how very little influence was exercised by family alliance over the counsels of Princes. Almost immediately after Philip, grandson of Louis XIV., was seated on the throne of Madrid, a war broke out, in which England and France were united against Spain; a French force was landed from an English fleet on the coast of Spain, and the Spanish Monarch was defeated in battle by the very Duke of Burgundy

who had rendered such signal service to him in the war of the succession. History is, indeed, full of examples to the same effect. It has been well said, "Upon the throne, and about the throne, there are no relations, there are only Princes."

FUTURE COURSE OF SIR ROBERT PEELE.

(From the Quarterly Review.)
But when Sir Robert Peel—foreseeing the dissolution of his government—embarked his friends for a stormy voyage and a certain shipwreck—did he also contemplate his own spontaneous retirement from public life, on which he now appears to have resolved? In a letter to Lord Lyndhurst, read by the latter in the House of Lords on the 25th of August, in reference to his Lordship's endeavor to reconcile the scattered elements of the Conservative party, Sir Robert Peel says—
"At our interview you informed me of a fact of which I was not previously aware, namely, that you had been in communication with some of the members of the late Government and of the party which generally supported it, with a view of healing animosities and reconstructing the Conservative party. That before you went further you had resolved to speak to me, and that the party were taking is a disinterested one, inasmuch as your return to office was out of the question. My answer was, that I must decline being any party to the proceedings to which you referred. I said that return to office was as it were in my contemplation as in yours, and I was not prepared to enter into any party combinations with that view. I felt it incumbent on me, under those circumstances, to leave those with whom I had been previously connected in political life entirely at liberty to judge for themselves, with respect to the formation of any new party connection."—Debate, August 25.

This, which is in itself as explicit as could be expected in a public declaration, has been if we are rightly informed, repeated in private more circumstantially and still more decidedly. This declaration, in terms, only applies to the fatigues and anxieties of office; but we suppose that it means to indicate a withdrawal from parliamentary life also. It would be quite inconsistent with either the theory or practice of the constitution, that so important a person as Sir Robert Peel, even if he stood alone, must be, should take a share in the national councils without incurring the responsibility of assisting to carry into effect the advice which he might persuade Parliament to adopt. If, may be, in theory, very well to say, why should not an independent member sit by to watch on behalf of the country, the proceedings of Parliament without subjecting himself to any ulterior responsibility? he may feel himself capable of being a good critic, though not a working minister. This might be true of subalterns, but is an idle fancy as to men of Sir Robert Peel's rank and station. He well knows, and indeed distinctly stated, in 1841, that he who takes upon himself the great responsibility of disturbing an established administration, is bound to see his way clearly to the substitution of another. If "office is a little in Sir Robert Peel's contemplation as in Lord Lyndhurst's"—that is, at least, together "out of the question"—the logical and constitutional consequence would certainly be his leaving Parliament also. But his conduct appears to have been of late so little guided by logical or constitutional considerations, that we shall be more grieved than surprised to see him taking a different course. Indeed we find in well-informed quarters a conviction that he means to attend regularly, taking a leading part in most great questions, and acting (with a small body of implicit adherents) the part of an arbiter between the Government and the Protectionists—a position anomalous in itself, and productive of the greatest embarrassment to all parties, and which would, we fear, perpetuate and even exasperate animosities, and not only render the reconstruction of the Conservative party more difficult, but smooth the way for those measures of gradual, or perhaps rapid, downward progress which Lord John Russell will in those circumstances be constrained to introduce; but which he will probably introduce as gradually as he can. Sir Robert Peel will frequently be found voting with the Government, sometimes against them and even though sitting on the opposition benches, as often urging them onward as restraining them. Sir Robert Peel's prominent occupation of the Opposition bench during the few days of the session was observed upon—as a practical proof that he had not really given up party. There are places which it is well understood that neutrals are supposed to occupy; and it seems indeed hardly consistent with that tact and delicacy—two had almost said pride—for which Sir Robert Peel is so distinguished, that he should sit in front of and appear to derive countenance at least from a party to which he does not belong, and in which his presence is thought intrusive, and must be incongruous. These who entertain these opinions of Sir Robert Peel's intentions consider his repudiation of party connections only as a detestable promulgation of what has long been his real object, the

freeing himself from all obligation and duty to his followers, but by no means renouncing the allegiance of his followers towards him. But again we say such a course, if by the discussions or conditions of parties it should be successful, must lead to office. If his counsels prevail, he must assume the practical responsibility of carrying them into effect; an event that, in his present disposition, he himself we are satisfied, would wish at least to postpone, and which we should be sorry, for his own sake and that of the country, ever again to witness. Great as are his administrative and parliamentary abilities, admired as he must be for many high qualities, we think we may venture to say that he has put it out of his own power, even if he should have the will, to maintain the institutions of the country. Whatever power he has left to himself is only, we fear, for destruction; he has now none at all for conservation.

Will of the late Lord Metcalfe.—Probate of the will of this deceased nobleman has been granted to Lieutenant J. Metcalfe. The personal estate in England and within the province of Canterbury, was estimated for duty at £100,000. His estate of Fernhill, leased to Sir F. Booth, Bart., and the land near Bagshot, now or lately occupied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are—under the conditions of the will of his father, Sir Thomas Metcalfe, Bart., from whom the Baronetcy is derived—to accompany that title, and descend to his Lordship's brother, the Political Agent and late Judge of the Delhi Territory in India; now Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. The Lieutenant James Metcalfe leaves a specific bequest of fifty thousand pounds sterling, and such other books, engravings, plate, &c., as may have been purchased by him, of otherwise; as also his coat dresses, diamond star, collar, and one of the jewels of the Civil Order of the Bath, are to be delivered to the Crown, together with the star he received from the State at the time of his nomination to the Order. Bequests to James Macaulay Higgins, Esq., late civil secretary, and his Lordship's private secretary, in Canada, £20,000 sterling. To his Lordship's sister, the Viscountess Ashbrook, £1000; to his trustee and executor, each £1000. To his sister, Mrs. Georgina Smyth, an annuity of £500; to his trustees and executors, each £1000. All legacies and annuities to be paid in full, free of duty. The residue, real and personal, he leaves to Lieutenant James Metcalfe, who is to take charge of all the papers that were in his Lordship's possession, or with his agents, Messrs. Cockerell and Co., Austin Friars, chiefly private correspondence.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Wednesday Professor Tennent delivered the first of his course of lectures for the present session of mineralogical geology, to a very numerous class at King's College. Having commenced with a review of the history of the science from the period when the facts upon which it was founded, first attracted attention, until the present time, in describing the interesting chemical analysis observable in various geological formations, and particularly as instances in coal, plumbago, and the diamond, he referred to the very satisfactory arrangements of the collections at the British Museum, of which this forms the basis. In the course of his observations the lecturer stated the annual amount of the mineral wealth of this country to exceed 26 millions. Of this, £9,100,000 was from coal, £5,400,000 from iron, £1,290,000 from copper, £920,000 lead, £400,000 salt, £390,000 tin, £60,000 manganese, £35,000 silver, £22,000 alum, £8,000 zinc, and £25,000 the various other metals, as antimony, bismuth, arsenic, &c.

DEPRESSED STATE OF THE PRINTING BUSINESS.—The scarcity of employment which has prevailed for a considerable portion of the present year amongst the printers of the metropolis, has hardly ever been equalled. During the last six months the compositors of London have disbursed towards the relief of their brethren out of work a sum exceeding £1200. Each person has received 6s. a week, the number of recipients ranging from 160 to 230. Even at the present time of the year, when formerly trade has been considered good, their number amounts to 210. A large proportion of this useful body of men have families dependent on their labour. The privations they must have undergone, and are still enduring, need no comment. Unfortunately, too, there is no present prospect of their amelioration.

Attempt to Destroy Lord Rosse's Telescope.—AUGUST, Oct. 10.—An act, influenced by the wildest fanaticism, has just been committed in this neighbourhood, of which the following are the particulars.—On Friday evening, three respectfully dressed individuals applied for permission to view the moon through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its being granted they ascended the platform, and at the moment when the instrument was depressed on a level with the horizon, one of them advanced to the extreme end and cast a stone, which must have concealed the purpose, at the

speculum. It happily did not take effect, and in the effort he fell and fractured his right leg. They were immediately arrested, and are now undergoing an examination before the Mayor, Wm. Payton, Esq., assisted by W. W. Aigoe, Esq., and Mr James Hardin. They state themselves to be from Cheltenham; and the one who threw the stone expresses his regret at not having destroyed the telescope, as he considers it a blasphemy for a man to scrutinize too closely the works of the Creator, and affirms that who right hand of the Lord will yet be employed to dash in pieces the enemy. The examination is still going on.

An incident of Eastern Idolatry.—About twenty-five years ago a "jogi," or devotee, was accustomed to sit under the shade of a tree near the road which leads from the city (Allahabad) down to the river where the Hindu population went to perform their morning worship and bathing ceremonies. The jogi had a "chela" (a pupil), whom he was instructing in his Shrestra (a sacred book). He laboured much and long, but never succeeded in teaching his pupil to read. When he grew old and found himself near the close of life, he said to his pupil: "Inasmuch as you are not able to read this book, when I am gone, you had better bury this book by the root of this tree, and come at certain times and worship the book—that will be the next thing to having learned it. The pupil did so. As the people continued to pass by for months, going and returning from their place, they saw this young man regularly making his puja, or worship, at the root of the tree where the book was buried. They gradually began to turn aside, one after another to join him. After some time a shrewd shopkeeper of the city perceived that the spot could be turned to account; so he bargained with the landowner for half the profits that might arise from the place, and then he erected a temple under the shade of the tree. The worship and celebrity of the place have gone on increasing, and now there is a cluster of five or six temples in a cluster of trees, and a regular concourse of worshippers every Monday morning, especially of the devout Hindu women of the city and surrounding villages, who go there to worship the divinity which is supposed to reside there; and also a concourse of Mohammedan young men, who go to worship—at least to gaze at them, when they come out from the seclusion of the female apartments, and appear in open day with their best cloths on. And once a year there is an immense concourse of many thousand people who assemble there to make offerings of fruits and flowers, and pay honours to—they know not what.—Rev. James Wilson.

JUDICIAL DIGNITY.—The following conversation is said to have passed between a venerable old lady and a certain presiding judge in a court. "This learned functionary was supported on the right and left by his worthy associates, when Mrs. P. was called to give evidence.
"Take off your bonnet, madam."
"I had rather not, sir."
"Zounds and brimstone, madam, take off your bonnet, I say."
"In public assemblies, sir, women generally cover their heads. Such, I am sure is the custom elsewhere, and therefore, I will not take off my bonnet."
"Do you hear that, gentlemen! She pretends to know more about these matters than the Judge himself! Had you not better, madam, come and take a seat on the bench?"
"No, sir, I thank you, for I really think there are old women enough there already."

ADVICE.—On every occasion, when you discourse, think first, and look narrowly what you speak—of whom you speak—to whom you speak—how you speak, and when you speak; and what you speak, speak wisely, speak truly, lest you bring yourself into great trouble.

A BATTLE GROUND.—A correspondent, writing from Monterey, to the Editor of the Baltimore Sun, thus concludes his letter:—"We bury our dead to-day, and you may judge of my feelings at the dreadful sight better than I can describe them. The whole field is like a slaughter-house, and bodies are being buried in every direction. In short I have had enough of the battle field, although determined to stand up to the rack throughout the campaign. Some persons may and do like it, but between you and myself, I would much rather be in Baltimore."

"Consider the end before you begin; and before you advance, provide a retreat."
"Give not unnecessary pain to any man, but study the happiness of all."
"Ground not your dignity upon your power to hurt others."
"Take counsel before you commence any measure, and never trust the execution to the inexperienced."
"Sacrifice your property for your life, and your life for your religion."

