

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM PAPERS BY THE COLONIAL.

The Corn Law Importation Bill has passed a first reading in the House of Commons. Sir Robert Peel's new commercial tariff, with the changes to which the Government has been induced to accede by the representations and suggestions of those parties who have a practical acquaintance with the subject, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons on the 11th April. The duties on provisions remain as they were in the original scheme, except that the admission of foreign beef and pork to the English market is postponed to the 1st Oct. 1842. With respect to square timber, the duty is to remain as at first contemplated, £1 10s per load, on Foreign, and 1s. on Colonial; in Deal, a change in favor of the Colonies of 2s. per load of 30 cubic feet has been made, Foreign being £1 18s. and Colonial 2s.—The change in the Timber duties is to take effect on the 10th of October next.

The West Indian and North American Colonial Duties Bill was discussed in the House of Commons on the 15th of April. A long debate took place on the question of imposing a duty on provisions imported into Canada from the United States.—That from and after a day to be named, so much of the said Act for regulating the trade of the British Possessions abroad as provides that any craft, sort of food, and victuals, except spirits, and any sort of clothing and implements, or materials fit and necessary for the British Fisheries in America, imported into the place at, or from whence, such fisheries are carried on, shall be duty free, be repealed, except so far as regards the following articles—(that is to say) salted or cured meat, flour, butter, cheese, molasses, corkwood, cordage, oskum pitch, tar, and turpentine, leather and leatherware, and all sorts of fishing-craft and bait, fish-gear, clothing and hosiery; which articles are not to be exempted from duty under the said regulations as shall be satisfied by the principal officer of the customs, on the articles are really and truly intended to be applied to the purpose for which they have been entered and imported.

EXEMPTIONS.

Coin, bullion, and diamonds; horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock; hay and straw; tallow and raw hides; salt, rice; corn and grain, pigmented, biscuit, or bread; meal or flour, except wheat flour; freshmeat; fresh fish; fruit, of vegetables; fresh; carriages of travellers; wood and lumber; cotton wool, hemp, flax, and tow; drugs, gums and resins; torrefied shell; bearings taken and cured by the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, and imported from thence. The articles for the use of the British Fisheries in America, proposed to be exempted in the 2d regulation above set forth; subject, nevertheless, to the conditions therein expressed. All goods imported from the United Kingdom, after having there paid the duties of consumption, and imported from thence without drawback. With power to her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, by an order or orders in Council, to add to the list of exemptions any of the articles hereinbefore proposed to be charged, as unenumerated articles, with the ad valorem duty of four per cent.

The Mauritius papers received in the city to-day reach to the 31st of January. They announce in terms of great regret the sudden death of Sir Lionel Smith, the Governor, on the 24, in consequence of an effusion of water on the chest.

The Queen held her first Drawing Room on the 7th. It was most numerous and fashionably attended. All the Tory nobility and their families, who have hitherto abstained from attending the Court during Whig rule, attended. On the 13th, Her Majesty held her second levee, at which there was also a full attendance.

Her Majesty's first State Ball was held on Friday the 15th, on a scale of great magnificence and splendour. The invitations to the nobility and gentry were very numerous, and many noble families came to town expressly to attend the royal fête.

The Duke of Sussex, who has been appointed by Her Majesty to be the Governor of Windsor Castle, in lieu of the late Lord Munster. The Duke of Marlborough, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Oxfordshire, in the room of the late Earl of Macclesfield.

Her Majesty has conferred the four vacant garters on the Dukes of Beaufort, Buckingham, and Cleveland, and the Marquis of Salisbury.

Sir Howard Douglas.—On Thursday, there was a Court and an Investiture of the Bath. Sir Howard Douglas was made a Civil Grand Cross of the Bath, and Admirals Sir John Talbot and Sir Henry Digby were made Military Grand Crosses. Generals Sir John Wilson and Sir John Woodford, and Admirals Sir John White, Sir C. Richard, and Sir Arthur Farquhar, received the insignia of Knights Commanders.

Lady Howard Douglas.—A very elegant and chaste gold vase, valued about £240, has lately been brought to England, at the request of the Committee at Corfu, by the wife of Assistant Staff Surgeon Hadaway, presented to Lady Douglas by the Greek Ladies of the Ionian Islands, as a mark of their esteem for her very many amiable qualities, and as a token of their sense of the many kindnesses shown to them during her sojourn amongst them.

The Lord Mayor of London (Pirie) has been created a Baronet, in consideration of his being Chief Magistrate of the City on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

Troops for India.—On Friday the 23d Regiment embarked for India, and in a few days the 10th Regiment, greatly augmented, will also embark for the same place.

Thirty-two vessels have been taken up for the conveyance of Troops to India.

The total augmentation of the army for foreign service will amount to at least 15,000 men. Lieutenant General Sir Benjamin D'Urban goes to India as Commander-in-Chief.

The Marquis of Tweeddale has been appointed Governor of Madras.

It has been definitively settled that no drafts shall be authorized, either for Canada or Nova Scotia until the spring of 1843, with the exception of those belonging to the King's Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, and 43rd Highlanders.

Major Generals Hope and Armstrong embark for Canada next month.

The United States Gazette states that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct the restoration to the Army of Captain Richard Anthony Reynolds, late of the 11th Hussars. He will be gazetted in a few days as a Captain of the 6th Lancers, now under orders for India.

The Earl of Elgin, Governor of Jamaica, with his Countess and suite, embarked on board the Medway steamer, at Southampton, for his government, on the 15th April. Commodore Byng, Hon. Capt. Paget, (and Lady) and Mr. Metcalf, and others concerned in the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, also went passengers in the Medway.

Glasgow, April 11.—The Weather.—The weather continues dry and beautiful, and it is admitted on all hands that years have passed away since the former was vouchsafed a more favorable seed time.

Orders had been issued at the British Royal Ordnance for casting 2930 cannons intended chiefly for the larger vessels of war.

Mr. O'Connell, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, with the Aldermen and Town Councillors, proceeded to Buckingham Palace on Saturday with a congratulatory address to her Majesty and Prince Albert, on the birth of the Prince of Wales. The Queen's answer was delivered with her usual grace of manner.

At a State Ball given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace on the 15th of April, the American Minister, Mrs. and Miss Everett, and the gentlemen attached to the Legation, were present.

The distresses in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain still continued, although the demand for labor was, on the whole, somewhat better than it had been for some time past. The Spitalfield weavers had been partially relieved by further contributions from the metropolis.

Parliamentary.—On the 6th the copyright bill was discussed. The proposal to give to authors a 42 years copyright, and to their family a seven years copyright after their death, was carried.

Lord Melbourne gave notice on the 12th, in the House of Peers, that going into committee on the corn importation bill, he would move that a fixed duty would be more advantageous than a graduated scale.

The Commons, rejected, after some discussion, a clause proposed by Captain Bernal to prohibit flogging in the army during peace, except on a march or for theft, went into committee on the colonial duties bill.

The Income Tax.—On Wednesday the 12th inst. the bill of Sir Robert Peel's Income Tax passed the House of Commons. The debate on this bill is said to have been the warmest of the session. This tax is spoken of by the Whig papers as a most oppressive and vexatious measure. Sir Robert gave out to the party that he intended to stand or fall by this particular tax and his majority of course carried it.

Alleged Insult to the Bishop of Jerusalem.—There is not a word of truth, it appears, in the statement that has gone the rounds of the press, of an insult having been offered to Bishop Alexander, since his arrival at Jerusalem. So far from the reports having been correct, letters had been received from Jerusalem, from the 14th of February, up to the 19th of March, from which it appeared that the Bishop had been well received by the Turkish authorities, and orders given to protect and afford him every facility, any more, a proclamation had been issued to the effect: "That whosoever toucheth the Anglican Bishop, toucheth the apple of the Pasha's eye."

France.—The Paris papers of Tuesday are almost exclusively occupied with the debate on the right of search in the Chamber of Peers of the preceding day, and the comments to which it has given rise.

With regard to this question, it is clear that certain modifications have been demanded by France.

Reports were prevalent at Paris on Wednesday that intelligence from India, announcing fresh disasters to the British Army, had been received, but there is reason to believe these reports are unfounded.

Algeria.—The French troops have experienced a reverse at Tlemecen. Abdel Kader, who was supposed to have retired towards Morocco, reappeared in the vicinity of Tlemecen with 5,000 men, and inflicted a heavy loss on the French troops, which had left that town under General Bedeau.

The Gazette des Tribunaux contains a frightful account of the decapitation of no fewer than forty-four Arabs at Constantine, for imagined offences, most of them of a very trivial character, without either trial or inquiry.

Ireland.—The troubles in Ireland, arise principally from the scarcity of provisions, the want of employment and dissatisfaction with the government, were every day assuming a more alarming aspect. Murders, robberies, and other outrages upon the laws, were of frequent occurrence.

The assertion recently made by Sir Robert Peel in Parliament, that the temperance reformation had not diminished the quantity of ardent spirits imported into Ireland, is totally contradicted by the Irish whig papers, and is considered by them as intended to keep up

the old prejudices against the Irish people.

A case of spontaneous ignition took place on Sunday week, in the decks of a surveying steamer at Woolwich, originating among some tow, oil, and turpentine, stowed together. It was fortunately quenched in time.

Another large East India house has failed—that of Forman & Hadow, at London, a long established concern. An almost unaccounted depression appears to hang over the East India trade.

The large banking and commercial house of Thumayer & Co., at Vienna, after having once suspended and resumed, has again gone by the board. Its liabilities are very large.

State of Trade, Manufactures, &c.—If appearances and the feeling existing in our mercantile circles may be trusted to, we are at length about to emerge from the extreme depression which for the last few months has hung over us. The market for our leading staple (cotton) has, during the past week, been of a more than usually lively character, and up to Friday, 33,032 bales were sold; a considerable portion into speculators' hands. Prices have not materially moved; but some additional tightness is shown on the part of holders.

The advices from the manufacturing districts very clearly indicates that there is yet no actual improvement in the state of business either as respects the quantity of the goods sold or the prices obtained.—European, April 19.

Liverpool Timber Market, April 19.—Pine.—The postponement, till the 10th October, of the period when the reduction in the duties takes place, will give an opportunity for the disposal of a large portion of the duty and stock in the market; and arrivals in the meantime will doubtless be bonded. The present prices are, however, so very low, that very little reduction can be expected, even when the nominal duty only is paid. Good St. John Pine for board logs is becoming very scarce, and will command advanced rates.

Red Pine.—Quebec Red Pine has been sold by auction at 24d per foot; good quality are worth 22d to 24s per foot; and St. John Red Pine 15d to 16d per foot.

Birch.—St. John Birch is worth 16d to 18d per ft. and Picton Birch in Cargo, 13d to 14d per ft.

Deals.—Of common quality, may be quoted at 24d per foot of 2 inches, and first quality deals at 24d to 26d per foot of 2 inches.

Pitch Pine.—This market is overstocked with Pitch Pine; it was sold some time ago at 22 1/2d per foot; it has since been sold in smaller quantities at 2s per foot.

Corn Market.—The passing of the new Corn Bill through the House of Commons in the precise form proposed by Ministers, on their first introduction of the measure, with the probability of its encountering no opposition in the Upper House, sufficient to delay its almost immediately coming into operation, has recently produced an indisposition to continue the purchases of duty paid Grain and Flour, so freely as towards the close of the past month, until its actual working shall have been in some measure ascertained, and this partial cessation of demand has been attended by a small reduction in prices.

On the 7th of April, a notice was issued by the Bank of England, stating that the rate of interest on Bills of Exchange and Notes discounted at the Bank, would be four per cent. from that day. This lowering the rate of interest one per cent. had the effect of causing a rise in the funds.

Lord Stanley has, we learn, refused to recommend the cession of the sovereignty of the Chatham Islands to the town of Ham-burgh, and has attached them as dependencies to the Government of New Zealand.

Major Generals Sir Richard Armstrong and Sir James Archibald Hope, K.C.B. appointed to the staff of the army in Canada, are to embark for their respective commands by the North American packet which is to sail from Liverpool next month.

We have been favored with the following interesting letter from the only unaptured survivor of the Cabul army—Dr. Brydson. It is addressed to his brother, and dated Jellalabad, January 20.—London Times.

"My dear Tom,—Here I am at this place, all safe, but not all sound, having received three wounds on the head, left hand, and knee. I have lost everything I had in the world; but my life has been saved in a most wonderful manner, and I am the only European who has escaped from the Cabul army, (although we have heard of two having been taken by the enemy, it is very doubtful if they will be spared.) Two natives only have reached this place, making, with myself, three persons out of an army of 13,000.

"I got on very well till within fifty miles of this with the exception of losing all my baggage, &c. I then lost the horse on which I was riding. Having taken one of my servants, who was wounded, up behind me, we fell rather too far in the rear, when he was pulled off from behind, and I fell with him. I was instantly felled to the earth with the blow of a large knife, which wounded me in the head. I, however, managed to avert the second blow, by receiving my enemy's hand on the edge of my sword, by which his hand was somewhat damaged, and he dropped his knife, and made off as fast as he could, and I, following his good example, managed to reach the main body, minus my horse, cap, and shoes, which I lost in the snow. I was then trading along holding fast by the tail of another officer's horse, when a native, who was riding close by, said that he could ride no further, and told me to take his horse, which I did without delay. I do not know who the man was, as it was quite dark at the time, but the saddle must have belonged to an Afghan. I now got to the front, where I found a number of officers, who were determined to push on, as the men would obey no orders, and were halting every minute. We travelled on slowly all night, fired at occasionally from the sides of the hills, and found our-

selves, at day-break, about thirty miles from this, our party consisting of only seven officers, five European soldiers, and myself, the rest having lost us in the dark, and gone by some other road.

"At about ten a.m. we were attacked and surrounded on all sides by horsemen—three officers and the five Europeans were here killed. One of the officers was Lieutenant Bird, of the Madras army, who fell close by my side. I, with the remaining four, got clear of the horsemen, and pushed on; three of our party being well mounted, left the fourth and myself far in the rear, when he, after coming on some way, said his horse was done up, and that he would hide until night, for which purpose he left me about four miles from this. He was taken and killed.

"I proceeded slowly for a short time, when I saw a great many people running towards me in all directions. I waited until they got pretty close, and then pushed my horse into a gallop, and ran the gauntlet for about two miles, under a shower of large stones, sticks, and a few shots, in which I had my sword broken by a stone, my horse shot in the spine close to the tail, and my body bruised all over by the stones. I was now attacked by a horseman, who left a party of about six, whom I saw leading away one of our officers' horses who had gone on ahead; these three were killed; and having nothing to defend myself with, and my horse quite done up, he wounded me on the knee and hand, when seeing me stoop down he galloped away as fast as he could, thinking, I suppose, that I was looking for a pistol. I now proceeded unmolested, and arrived here about one o'clock, quite done up, as was also my poor horse, who lost one of his hind legs, and died two days after, without ever getting up after his arrival."

SIR R. PEELE'S FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The following Resolutions have been agreed to by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce:—

1.—That the Chamber, having at its last general meeting declined to pronounce an opinion concerning the Corn-laws, until the intentions of Government on this kindred subjects were known, and, as those intentions are now before the public, it becomes the duty of the directors to revert to so important a matter.

2.—That objections to particular parts of the entire financial scheme proposed by Sir Robert Peel should not be allowed to militate against it as a whole, because, though there are few branches of trade or manufacture which do not consider themselves to be more or less injuriously affected thereby, yet the fact that so many demands for modification are made, not in regard to the whole but by each man for his special department, proves that the public will be gainers, and thus these same persons who remonstrate will themselves be benefited in every branch, except, perhaps, their own, while the fairness and impartiality of the measure are further evidenced by the great number and variety of the articles subjected to alteration.

3.—In the opinion of the chamber, the scheme submitted to Parliament by the first minister of the Crown, is an impartial compromise between the conflicting interests he had to reconcile. And, considering its vast and comprehensive character, the necessity of equalising the revenue and expenditure of the country, the complicated interests involved, and the many and great difficulties arrayed against it, the directors believe that it will confer as much real benefit on trade and manufactures, and on the public, as it was possible, in the present state of the country, to expect.

4.—The directors further believe, that many of the parties who at present expect to be hurt thereby, will ultimately find the injury so indicated to be very little, and that little probably more than compensated for by counterbalancing advantages;—while they have perfect confidence in the wisdom and fairness of the government to grant such modification in special cases as the speciality may require, and the general well admit; and the chamber does not by these resolutions intend to fetter itself from presenting to government any such special cases as may seem to require its interference.

5.—While thus accepting the government scheme as a comprehensive and wise measure, the chamber is nevertheless convinced that, if sudden effect be given to the alteration of duties on some of the greater articles, (such as Timber and India coffee, not of British plantations,) much individual loss and suffering will be occasioned, for which it can discern no adequate advantage to the public service, and, therefore, earnestly desires that a reasonable period be allowed to run off existing stocks and to make new arrangements.

UNITED STATES.

Report of Mr. Cushing on the British Colonial Trade.—This lengthy Report, which was submitted to the House of Representatives on the 28th ult., goes into a history of the trade between the U. States and the British Colonial possessions. It is stated in the Report, that in the ten years from 1828 to 1838 inclusive, the British tonnage in the ports of the United States, has increased from 86,377 tons to 484,702 tons, while the American tonnage has only increased from 872,949 tons to 1,392,974; the American having increased 50 per cent, the British more than 500 per cent.

The Report claims for vessels of the U. States the same privileges as are enjoyed by British vessels. Thus, a duty is laid on coal exported from Nova Scotia to the United States in American vessels, while British vessels are not subject to an export duty.

Extra Session of the Maine Legislature.—Governor Fairfield, "deeming the present posture of the question relating to the North Eastern Boundary, and the matters connected therewith, to form one of those extraordinary occasions contemplated in the Constitution," has issued his Proclamation for convening the

Legislature at Augusta, on Wednesday the 18th instant, "in order to receive such communications as may be then made to them, and determine on such measures as they may consider will best promote the welfare of the State and Nation."

Increase of Boston.—The demand for houses was never more pressing in Boston than at the present time; and although business is by no means so good as it has been, yet the number of stores and houses which they are erecting in different quarters of the city is unusually large. The truth is, that the natural advantages of Boston are great, and of a permanent character, and these, in conjunction with the enterprise, industry, and capital of the inhabitants, are destined to render the Metropolis of New England, one of the largest and most prosperous commercial marts in the United States.—Atlas.

The New York Express states that, the Governor of Canada has given up Nelson Hackett, a refugee slave, at the call of the Executive of Arkansas.

Writing on Papers.—The New York Sun says, "A large number of suits are now pending against persons for violations of the post office law, in writing on newspapers sent by mail. If even the initials of a person's name are written on the paper, it subjects him to a penalty of \$5, and \$3,624 costs. If the case is sued and goes to judgment, an expense of \$40 accrues. The law is very strict, and leaves no option with the Court."

Lord Ashburton's Mission.—The N. York Herald says.—We learn from Washington, some important particulars of the progress of the negotiation conducted by Lord Ashburton.

The first point touched upon in this negotiation was the North Eastern Boundary Question. Waiting, or partially admitting the right of the United States under the treaty, to the whole territory, it is now proposed to purchase the whole tract in dispute, and to pay for it according to an appraisement by competent Commissioners appointed for such a purpose. From \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000 are named, or some sum between these, as the probable sums.

This proposition has been submitted by the Secretary of State to the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts, and the negotiators are only waiting for the action of the State authorities, to proceed to the other points in dispute, which are mere questions of indemnity and can be easily settled. It is supposed that there will be no difficulty with Massachusetts, but it is feared that a party in Maine will oppose the sale of any portion of the territory, and create difficulty enough, through party politics, to defeat the whole negotiation.

Through the medium of a gentleman, recently from Washington where he had many opportunities of ascertaining, with correctness, the progress of the special mission. We learn that Lord Ashburton has been so far successful, that his labours will speedily terminate;—and that Lord John Hay, of the War office, has received instructions to return with his vessel from Halifax, for the purpose of conveying His Lordship home to Great Britain.

It is asserted that every question in dispute, between the two Governments, has been amicably arranged, and that the American Cabinet are highly satisfied with the result of Lord Ashburton's mission.—The Montreal Times.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—Hon. T. Wyre.
DISCOUNT DAY.—TUESDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Shipping and Dock House
Commissioner next week—John Lockary.

Marine Assurance Association,
Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.
DISCOUNT DAY.—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

SAINT STEPHENS BAPT.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.
DISCOUNT DAY.—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

LATEST DATES
London.—Apr. 18 Montreal.—May 4
Liverpool.—Apr. 19 Quebec.—May 4
Edinburgh.—Apr. 16 Halifax.—May 4
Paris.—Apr. 16 New York.—May 7
Toronto.—Apr. 28 Boston.—May 9

The Steamship Caledonia arrived at Halifax on the 3d inst in 13 days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 19th April. The Caledonia with one paddle was seen off Holyhead by the Caledonia. We regret to observe that the distressing news from India, brought by the last mail, was even greater than stated by the papers received by that arrival.

Lord Ashburton.—The N. Y. Albion

The accounts from Washington, written and verbal, have for a week or two past represented that the special Minister had at last made some progress towards arranging one of the objects of his mission—namely, the Northeastern Boundary Question. The en-