

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The greatest sensation was created in Dublin by the news that Lord Chancellor Plunket was to be superseded by Sir John Campbell. The correspondent of the Times writing on the 18th, gives the following account of the manner in which the affair was brought about.

Some short time since, an application was made to his Lordship, stating that it was anxious wish of the Government to provide a comfortable retirement for Sir John Campbell, and requesting him, unless he felt it extremely repugnant to his feelings, to resign the seals in order that Sir John should be his successor. Lord Plunket (to his credit be spoken) replied, that considering the eminence and character of the Irish bar he could not bring himself to offer it so great an insult as to place Sir John Campbell, a common law lawyer, at its head; that, moreover, he could not become a party to an act which the public mind would consider a job; and that, therefore, his resignation was such that he could not bring himself to give his consent to the proposition. This credible reply produced a letter from Lord Eldon to the Chancellor, requesting, as a personal favour to himself, that his Lordship should resign, and in no ambiguous terms hinting that his Lordship had received such favours from the Government as rendered it impossible for him to refuse his assent to any accommodation the Government might demand for him in exchange. This application has of course produced the desired effect. The Chancellor has resigned. He forwarded his resignation last evening, feeling that he could not, without disgrace, hold the seals after such an intimation.

LIVERPOOL.—DREADFUL RIOTS.

FOUR MEN AND ONE WOMAN SHOT.
We regret to say that our election has not passed off so quietly as we had supposed, but that some bloodshed and serious injury to property has occurred. We have endeavoured to obtain the particulars from a source on which we can place the fullest reliance, and which we can place in a condensed form. And first it may be necessary to observe, that on Tuesday, during the time the nomination of the several candidates was taking place, the Irish in Tithebarn and several other streets in that vicinity manifested a very riotous disposition, and that, later in the day, they collected in such vast crowds, that nearly the whole body of the police had to be kept in the neighbourhood to preserve something like order.

Early on the morning of yesterday they evinced the same riotous disposition again, by attacking persons in their houses, and throwing stones at the police. In the south end of the town there was considerable excitement during the day, but no rioting whatever up to 4 o'clock, and, in consequence of the calm which prevailed, some of the police were draughted from the south to the north end. About 6 o'clock a large party of the shopkeepers, who had been in front of Sir Thomas Bracken's residence in Rodney-street, listening to the speeches of our two newly elected members, formed a procession, and were proceeding homeward along New Bird-street, when they were set upon in a most ferocious manner by about 600 Irish fellows, and most savagely assaulted with brickbats, bludgeons, pokers, and life-preservers. The carpenters of course retaliated, and for some time a fight of a serious character between the two parties continued. The murderous weapons with which the Irishmen had armed themselves proved too powerful to contend against, and just as the ship carpenters were retreating out of New Bird-street into St. James's street, the police, to the number of 130 or thereabouts, came up and prevented the Irishmen from pursuing them. A dreadful assault was then made upon the police by these infuriated wretches, and for a period of about two hours they had to contend against showers of brickbats and other missiles which were thrown at them from all directions. The roofs of the houses in which the Irishmen reside in Brick-street, Newhall-street, and Crosby-street, were ascended by that party, and from that elevated position they continued to pelt down bricks and stones upon the heads of the unfortunate police, stripping the roof and demolishing the chimneys to furnish themselves with missiles. During the continuance of this scene a number of windows were smashed and about half past 8 it assumed such an alarming appearance that intelligence was conveyed to Mr. Whitty, with a request that he would send additional police to the place of action. Accordingly, Mr. Whitty lost no time, but proceeded with a strong body of mounted police to the spot. In St. James's-street there were at least 20,000 people assembled, and several gentlemen shouted out to the police to move quickly on, as the parties in New Bird-street were destroying each other. Accordingly they galloped through the crowd, and met near St. James's-market a strong detachment of police and some pensioners, who had been appointed constables during the election by authority from Chelsea Hospital. The latter body, however, not being under proper discipline and control, were much complained against by several bystanders, and as Mr. Whitty had reason to believe that they were doing a deal of mischief, he put the whole of them into St. James's-market, and locked them up, feeling assured that he had sufficiently strong force under his command to quell any disturbance independent of them. An alarm then came from the neighbourhood of Grafton-street, and thither Mr. Whitty and the mounted police lost no time in proceeding, where he found thousands of the Irish party armed with the most deadly weapons, on the other.

[Our readers will bear in mind that this is but one side of the picture, we doubt not but it can be contradicted by some of the Liverpool papers, conducted upon liberal principles.]

The noble example of the Abolition of the trade of Slavery, even at great cost, set in England a few years ago, is about being followed by France and Holland. A Commissioner of the French Government had returned from the West India Islands. He speaks favorably of the English emancipation, and recommends a similar course to be taken by France, together with some provisions for the social improvement of the negroes. A project of law, on the subject, was expected to form one of the Ministerial propositions at next assembling of the Chambers.

The venerable Sir Humphrey Davy presided at a Meeting of the Crediton Reform Association recently, and expressed full concurrence in the Ministerial measures.

The great singer, Madam Catalina, died at her residence, Lake of Como, on the 29th of June, aged 61. A late Novosibirsk contained an interesting notice of the retired life of this celebrated woman.

From the Antigua Herald and Gazette, April 22.

We have copied from the Weekly Register of last Tuesday the Lieutenant Governor's Message of the 15th inst. to the other Branches of the Legislature, announcing, formally, the appointment of our honorable Governor General to be Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick—whether that great man has earned the best wishes of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the Leeward Islands—now deprived of the benefit of his fostering solicitude for their general welfare. It is highly gratifying to find the services of this upright Governor so graciously appreciated in the proper quarter; as it must afford Sir William much satisfaction to find his disinterested and unpropitiated efforts to promote the general happiness of those confided to his care so eminently acknowledged and approved by his Sovereign.

The high consideration for Sir William so manifest throughout the whole of Lord John Russell's Letter, by which Sir William's Commission was accompanied, shows the elevated estimation in which his Lordship holds our late Governor General—and renders that document the most flattering testimonial that has for a long time emanated from Downing Street. For our own part we unfeignedly regret the removal of our excellent Governor General—and this regret is mitigated only by the consideration that the measure which has deprived the Leeward Islands of Sir William's able and zealous services, is only the precursor of other measures which will, we ardently hope, have the happy effect of placing Sir William in that extensive and dignified field of action for which his "well established character for ability and zeal for the public service" so eminently qualify him.

With a distressing consciousness of our inability to do justice to the merits of the Governor whose removal we now deplore as a public calamity by which we fear the march of Colonial reform will have been lamentably retarded, we console ourselves with the hope that his successor, *be he who he may*, will emulate that love of justice in which all the measures of Sir William Colebrooke's administration are founded.

The following is a copy of the Message referred to, with the despatches from the Colonial Office.

The Lieutenant Governor administering the Government of the Colonies, to His Honor the President and Board of Council, and His Honor the Speaker and House of Assembly.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of your Honorable Board and House, the copy of a despatch, with its enclosure, which I have received from the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from which you will learn that Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased, for special reasons, to condescend the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New-Brunswick in North America to the hands of His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, late Governor in Chief of those Islands.

(Signed) JOHN MACPHAIL,
Governor of the Colonies, July 15, 1841.

Colonial Office, 27th February, 1841.
Sir,—I transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Sir William MacBean George Colebrooke, on this Officer's appointment to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick in North America.

You will give publicity to it in the Leeward Islands of whatever manner you may judge most convenient.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL,
The Officer Administering the Government.

Downing Street, February 27, 1841.
Sir,—In obedience to Her Majesty's commands I herewith transmit to you a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, by which you are appointed to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New-Brunswick in North America.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to call you to the discharge of this arduous and important duty from the reliance which Her Majesty reposes in your well established character for ability and zeal for the public service.

Valuable as have been your labours as Governor of the Leeward Islands, circumstances of which we are apprized, and which it is therefore needless for me to state more particularly in this place, will impart a still higher value to them in the new field of action to which you have been summoned.

It has been a source of regret to the Queen that the arrangements indispensable in the present state of British North America, render it necessary that you should henceforward assume a titular designation inferior in rank to that which you have recently borne. Her Majesty is however persuaded that the public spirit of which you have given so many proofs,

will induce you to this inevitable loss of Official Rank, and that no one will so far misapprehend the real motives of the charge as to ascribe it to any abatement of the confidence with which you have so long been honoured by your Sovereign. To prevent, however, the possibility of such a misconception, I am to authorize you to make any use which you may think proper of this communication. I shall myself transmit a copy of it to the Officer Administering the Government of the Leeward Islands, with instructions to him to give publicity to it there if whatever measure he may judge most convenient.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL,
Sir William Colebrooke.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

Gentlemen,—In my last letter I explained the reason why the different branches of the Government of this Province had so wonderfully harmonized with each other during the last four years, and I believe succeeded in correctly tracing the cause of this unexampled harmony to a system introduced by the Assembly under the name of "Responsible Government," the meaning of which, as far as can be ascertained from the practical working of the system is (to use a vulgar saying) neither more, nor less than this, "You scratch my back and I will scratch your elbow." In other words the reality of responsible government exercised by the Members of Assembly over the public money at a time when unfortunately for the Province, the Revenue was far more than sufficient to meet all the demands for the public service, has led to the present lamentable results, showing in this instance, that money, or rather too much money, is the root of all evil. I do so give you an account of the large sums of money, in the whole amounting to nearly £7,000, bestowed by the honest, economical, and trustworthy Representatives of the People, to the late Governor, Sir John Harvey, the last item in which sum was the infamous grant of £1500 sterling for a piece of plate.

I shall now proceed to bring under your notice a few other of the appropriations made by the Assembly, which, if they cannot justly be characterized by the term infamous, as at all events very properly indeed be denominated both lavish and imprudent.

In 1840 the President and Directors of the Tobique Mill Co. petitioned the Legislature to be relieved from the purchase of part of the Lands sold to them by the Government, and that a Grant might issue for so much of the Lands as was covered by the money then paid up; this Petition was referred to a Committee of the House which recommended that a grant should issue for 15,000 acres to the Tobique Mill Co. upon the payment of the further sum of £1000. This recommendation was adopted and the members of Assembly considered that they were then meeting out a full measure of justice to the Tobique Mill Establishment. But in 1841 when the property of the Tobique Mill Co. and their rights under this purchase of Lands from the Province had been sold under execution and the President Directors & Co. of the Central Bank, had become the parties interested, and thereupon petitioned the Legislature to the same purpose, which latter petition was likewise referred to a Committee, it was then discovered that what was justice to the Tobique Mill folks, would be injustice to the Central Bank and accordingly this Committee recommended that the payment of £1000 the previous year made a *bona fide* loan should be remitted and a grant issue to the President Directors & Co. of the Central Bank not for 15 but 13,000 acres of Land. It would have been too bare-faced to have given up this £1000 altogether without some consideration in return, and the difference of 2000 acres, which the Province thus took back from the purchasers was intended to fill up the gap left by remitting the payment of £1000 to the Central Bank. In this transaction itself, £1000 in cash, or the difference between that sum and 2000 acres of wilderness lands have been absolutely thrown away. I might mention here that our consistent friend and representative, Mr. Brown, was a member upon both these committees.

In 1837 the Assembly granted to the Saint John Water Company as a loan, the sum of £5000, and during that or the following session, I think, to the Saint John Bridge Company, as a loan also, the sum of £6000, making in these two items the amount of £11000. In 1841, the Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to take into consideration all matters relating to the finances of the Province, made their report, which is to be found in the journals of that session under pages 126 & 127. In that report this amount of £11000 is not included as forming any part of the available funds of the Province; and from the most accurate information that I have been enabled to obtain from members of Assembly and others, it is now considered as so much money not loaned but given to these Companies. And the grant of £6000 made this last session to Mr. John Walker to assist him in erecting a large building in the City of Saint John, his own private, and not public property, will probably have the same result, but then it will be a spacious and elegant building and will embellish and beautify the City.

As I wish to bring to a conclusion in this letter all that I intend at present to address to you relative to the manner in which the public affairs have been conducted by your Representatives, I shall endeavour to embrace a few other important facts which I think it necessary you should know, in as few words as possible. It never was my design to lay before you all that you had just reason to complain of, for the details would necessarily have occupied more time than I could spare, and I have therefore purposely refrained from mentioning a number of improvident grants of public money, merely because the different items were so small; such, for instance, as the grant of £150 for running the Sage from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, during part of the last winter. This Sage came through only nine times, and, I believe, carried in all about as many passengers; I might safely assert that it did not afford accommodation even to the person, as the route by the way of St. John was nearly as speedy and in every respect more comfortable. In this case perhaps a little patriotism was exercised by some worthy member of Assembly.

In 1831 the expenses of the Legislature amounted to £1389 13 0d. In the two Sessions of 1840 they amounted to £1235 19 3d. In 1838 the contingent expenses of the Assembly amounted to £2,148 5 2. In 1839 to £276 4 2. In 1840 to £504 17 4. In 1841 to £2,005 14 1.

In Four Years to £9,115 0 9. I should like to be informed, and no doubt you would also, what these contingent expenses are which amount to such vast sums of money annually, but sorry I am to say, that this book in which they are written remains sealed to the people; the Freeholders of the Province are not sufficiently enlightened to be entrusted with matters so far beyond their comprehension, the items would perhaps confuse if they did not astonish them. I thought, as probably many of you did, that the yearly Portages of the Legislature, while in session, formed a portion of these contingent bills, but I find upon examination that such is not the case; for in the journals of 1841, page 241, is recorded a grant to William B. Phoe, Esq. of £440 8 for the postage of the Legislature during the last session in addition to the contingent expenses amounting to £2095 14 1.

I beg now to draw your attention to the sums granted for repairs on Government House during the last four years. In 1838, £1,000. In 1839, £1,250. In 1840, £1,750. In 1841, £1,035 12 11d. Total in four years for repairs, £5,035 12 11d. I shall not occupy more of your time; even this brief and imperfect account of the expenditure of the public money by the people's representatives, will, no doubt, disgust you, as it has in truth disgusted and amazed me, and really I think enough has now been stated to satisfy you, that a public meeting of the Freeholders of this County was indeed required in order to give them an opportunity of expressing their opinions regarding the conduct of their members in Assembly, and to convoke you that I am one of that meeting and chiefly instrumental in causing it to be called by the Sheriff, was influenced solely, by a conviction of the pressing necessity of the measure, unbiassed by any paltry feeling of prejudice on one hand or expectation of advantage on the other.

Before concluding I beg to remark that the dissatisfaction at the proceedings of the Legislature for the last four years has not been by any means confined to the people of this County or to those active at or attending the meetings held at Saint Stephen and at the Court House in this Town; on the contrary the dissatisfaction has been general throughout the whole Province as can be easily proved by the public meetings held in the County of Northumberland, in the County of Kings, in the County of York, in the County of Cornwall, in the County of Sanitary, and by a recent address from a number of respectable inhabitants of the County of Hantsport, to His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, published in the Saint John Chronicle of the 23d instant.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
R. M. ANDREWS,
St. Andrews, 26th July, 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.
GRAND MANAN, July 7th, 1841.
At a Meeting of the Wardens and Vestry and other inhabitants of this Parish, convened at Saint Paul's Church, the undersigned were constituted a Committee to examine and report upon the accounts connected with the New Church; and having carefully attended to that trust, by arranging the accounts and vouchers under each respective description of expenditure, submit the following as a summary:—

Materials.—Stone, including Granite corner stones and tools, £155 10s 8d; Boards, Plank, and Lathing, £59 8s 6 1-2d; Timber, Shingles, and Staging Materials, £26 4s 5d; Bricks, Sand, and Hair, £22 5s 1 1-2d; Lime, £24 10s 11d; Glass, £11 4s 5d; Sheet Lead and Graving materials for the roof, £4 8s 10 1-2d; Paints, Oil, Putty, &c. £7 14s 11 1-2d; Nails, Locks, and Hinges, £10 5s 5 1-2d; non enumerated, £3 9s 6d.

Labor.—Mason's contract, including stone work and plastering, £195; Labour on the Building, £164 6s 5 1-2d; additional Labor about the Building, £7 1s 4d;—making a total expenditure (exclusive of £440 incurred in collecting subscriptions,) of £719 14s 8d. The Committee would remark, that the cost of quarrying was increased from having been done in the winter season; and in some instances, materials and labour are rated above cash price, to meet subscriptions. From an erroneous estimate given by the contractor, a larger quantity of stone and lime was provided than necessary—a few barrels of the latter accidentally wasted; there was also a small loss on transporting sand; which, unitedly, might amount to £30.

The Committee also state, that no exertions nor expense were spared in procuring the most durable materials, and the most substantial and faithful workmanship. The dimensions of the Building are 46 feet by 36; height of ceiling, 24 feet; finished with two doors, three Gothic windows on each side, and one in each end,—numbering, with those over the doors, four hundred lights.

The Tower is of wood, twelve feet square, in imitation of stone. The upper part of the

Pulpit, the Pews, and Gallery Stairs remain to be completed; which the inhabitants would, in a reasonable time, probably, accomplish, could they, in the mean time, (as they are induced to hope,) be favoured with some further assistance from the liberal and generous who may be blessed with the ability, and who may wish the cause prosper. And the Committee, for themselves and the Parish, improve this occasion for conveying their acknowledgments and warmest thanks to those persons who have so kindly and liberally contributed to their undertaking, amounting to the following sums in the respective places:—

Two grants from the Church Society of New Brunswick, £50; donations from three Parishes in Nova-Scotia, already acknowledged, less the discount, £110 17s 3d; from the Rev. Charles Inglis, Sidney, C. B., less discount, £4 15s; from Antigonish, by the Rev. Thomas Leaver, £2 17s 8d; subscriptions solicited and collected in St. John, £100 19s; in Fredericton, £32 10s; Portland, £2; Eastport, (Maine,) £5 10s; Saint Andrews, £40 3s 4d; Saint Stephen, £19 5s; St. George, £8; Campbellville, £7 10s; Grand Manan, £281 7s 4 1-2d.—Total, £566 14s 7 1-2d.

AB of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN DUNN, Rector,
THOMAS REDMOND, Church
PHILIP NEWTON, Warden
COCHRAN CRAIG, J. P.
CHURCH MEIGS, J. P.
CHARLES INGALLS,
LORENZO DRAKE

THE STANDARD.
SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
HON. HARRIS HATTON, President.
Director next week—J. W. Street.
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.

Alms and Clock House.
Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—James W. Street.
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—J. W. Marks.
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.

LATEST DATES.
London, July 3; Montreal, July 20
Liverpool, July 4; Quebec, July 20
Paris, July 1; Halifax, July 25
Edinburgh, July 1; New-York, July 26
Toronto, July 23; Boston, July 27

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.
Our 26th number of the 8th Volume of the STANDARD was issued on the 29th instant, completing the half year of this volume, and as short accounts make long friends, we trust that such of our Subscribers in Town as have not been called upon will pay the Collector at once when he calls during this week.

New POTATOES have been selling in our Market for the last week, at a high price.

THE WEATHER.
On Monday morning last, it commenced raining, and continued for about five hours. The fog which is a rare visitor here came in densely on Sunday morning and continued all day which is very unusual, the rain however, on Monday morning dispersed it and we have had warm weather since. The rain was required as the ground was almost parched from the continued dry weather we have had. The hay grain and potatoe crop all through this County is most abundant.

U.S. Minister to England.—Hon. Edward Everett, late Governor of Massachusetts, has been appointed by President Tyler, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James.—Yankee Farmer.

The Grand Jury of New-York have found a true bill against J. G. Bennett, of the New York Herald, for a libel on the Court of Sessions. Bennett is a talented and an independent editor—writes more truth than any other editor in New-York, though it is mixed up sometimes with curious language.—Ibid.

The Louisville Journal devotes two or three of its large columns every week to the subject of agriculture. It is the best paper in the western country.—Ibid.

The Morning News of Monday last which we received, we might well call *envidiosa*—the inside is legible but the outside is so defaced that we cannot read any part of it; to be candid we fear friend *Envidia* is a little one-sided.—We hope the old linen pants he is to send us, are not so, as our supply of Rags is yet so small that the Paper Makers would not think it worth their while to weigh them, our friend might send us some old white shirts with those breeches we shall give him the usual price for clean rags.

The fast sailing barque William Salthouse, Capt. Baker, was cleared at the Custom House, on Monday last, by Messrs. R. F. Maitland & Co. for Port Philip and Sydney, New South Wales, with a cargo of flour, pork and fish.

This, we understand, which has been for that day the Gazette.

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