

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From *Wallace & Smith's European Times*.
LIVERPOOL, May 4.

A parliamentary paper has been published, containing the official correspondence between Sir Charles Pigot and Lord Stanley, relative to the Canada flour bill. With the exception of the official notes between the Colonial Secretary and the ex-Governor of Canada, the documents—consisting of a petition in favor of the measure from the Board of Trade at Quebec, and a statement embracing similar views, emanating from the Canadian House of Assembly—possess little interest for the American reader, as they have been already published in Canada. The publication of these documents is intended to show that the expense of transport will render the measure itself, practically speaking, by no means injurious to the agricultural party in this country—in other words, that it will be comparatively worthless.

The aspect of affairs in the manufacturing districts presents nothing worthy of remark since the sailing of the Great Western. The ships sailing to the United States are going out empty, or in ballast. Neither goods nor passengers are offering, and freights were hardly ever known to be so low. The last three packets, the 18th ult., the 25th ult., and the 1st instant, have only taken out "rough freight and dead weight," conjointly, about \$560. American is certainly not the market to which the English manufacturers are now sending their goods, as the splendid liners and transient ships sailing daily from Liverpool "full of emptiness," painfully demonstrate.

We regret to have to record in the columns of our paper the death of P. W. Byrnes, Esq. long and favorably known, and connected with all the packet ships sailing from Liverpool to New York. He died very suddenly on the 2d inst. We were pleased to observe that all the American ships were their colors half-mast throughout the day, in token of respect. Mr. Byrnes had been many years actively engaged, as a passenger agent, and in that occupation had become a wealthy member of the Liverpool community.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—[From the Court Circular.] We are authorized again to contradict the statements which have appeared in the newspaper that the funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is to be conducted with full state. It is obvious that this cannot be so, from the circumstance of the interment not being at Windsor.

It will be a private funeral, but with all honors suitable to the remains of a Prince of the Blood-Royal. The attendance of private carriages divests it of its state character.

Yesterday, the number of persons who visited the external preparations for the lying in state of his late Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex, was almost beyond calculation.

The solemn burial service of the Established Church will, it is understood, be performed in the chapel of the cemetery by the Lord Bishop of Norwich. Owing to the small size of the sacred edifice, it is believed it will not contain the whole of the royal and illustrious personages invited to the funeral; and our reporter was informed yesterday, by Sir William Martins, that, on that account, the press would also be excluded.

It is understood that the vicar of Kensington, the Rev. John Sinclair, chaplain to the Bishop of London, will, with his curate, attend the funeral.

Last evening about seven o'clock, the splendid outer coffin was removed in a hearse drawn by four horses, from the premises of Mr. William Bunting, the royal undertaker, in St. James's-street, to Kensington Palace. Owing to the barriers erected in the Palace-avenue from lying-in-state, the hearse was obliged to enter by the private gate, in the Bayswater road, and proceed through the Stable-yard to the entrance to his Royal Highness's apartments. Colonel Tyrle and Mr. Walker, one of the executors, with Sir William Martins, Mr. Bunting, &c., were in attendance, and superintended the placing of the inner coffin therein, and the removal of the whole to the place the body is to occupy in the apartment appointed for the lying-in-state.

The inquiries during the day after the health of the Duchess of Inverness were fully as numerous as on the preceding days, but the carriages were, during the afternoon, unable to enter the Palace-avenue, owing to the barriers erected.

Post-Office Communication between London and Paris.—The opening of the Paris and Rouen Railway will probably produce some change in the conveyance of letters between London and Paris. The object would appear to be to establish a conveyance of letters in 17 hours between the two capitals. The plan would be this: three hours and a half is reckoned from Paris to Rouen, by a direct train; three hours and a half from Rouen to Dieppe, eight hours passage to Brighton, and two hours from Brighton to London. The only difficulty opposed to this conveyance would, it is said, be that of approaching Dieppe in rough weather. We nevertheless believe that this project is under serious consideration.—[Commerce of France.]

England and America. The most desirable reciprocity.—At the recent anniversary meeting of the Liverpool Branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, held in Brunswick Chapel, the Rev. Mr. Caughey, a Wesleyan minister from the United States, made a very animated and able speech in behalf of the missionary cause. He alluded to the Rev. Robert Newton with particular warmth of feeling, designating that able and zealous minister as "the great Newton," and observing that his visit to the United States had done more to cement the union amongst Christians on both sides of the Atlantic than

any event that had occurred, or than any other effort that had been made. The Rev. Mr. Caughey adroitly introduced a donation with which he had been entrusted, by detailing a very characteristic anecdote of the Rev. Mr. Newton. Mr. Caughey stated, that soon after Newton's arrival he attended a missionary meeting at New-York, to which he (Mr. Caughey) went, though he had to travel nearly three hundred miles; but his desire to see and hear Newton was great. The minister last named made a most powerful speech, and, as is his well-known custom, illustrated his views throughout by pleasing and playful episodes. The Americans have, it is well known, as their gold currency, coins called eagles and half-eagles. Near the close of the speech, Newton, who had been speaking of his movements since his arrival, said, "On my way hither, it chanced that I fell in with a nest of young eagles," and he proceeded in his own animated manner to enlarge upon the circumstance, till, amid the applause of the congregation, he poured the four and twenty half-eagles, or "young eagles," as he called them, upon the table, a donation to the New-York Missionary Society. "Now," said Mr. Caughey, as I came along, it chanced that I was introduced to the family of the sovereigns, and I have brought them with me; they are not 'young' sovereigns, but full grown, mature sovereigns, as you shall perceive." Mr. Caughey here presented the chairman with ten sovereigns; and subsequently he announced that he had received five more of the same highly respected and beloved family. At the termination of Mr. Caughey's address, the chairman, (Mr. Richard Matthews, barrister-at-law,) after complimenting the speaker, said, he was sure the audience would not be displeased that America had for once paid us back in our own coin.

The Season and the Crops in England.—There is every prospect of a very early and very abundant harvest this year. From the mildness of the winter, the wheat was more forward at the beginning of April than it usually is at the end of that month, and the abundant rains and occasional genial weather which we have since had have caused it to advance, notwithstanding a few checks from frosty nights. The spring corn, which was got into the ground almost as well as the wheat, is also beginning to show itself strong and healthy, especially the oats and beans, and the grass crops look better on the 1st of May than they have done for several years. The lambing season has been unusually good this spring, and from the abundance of grass the lambs are now very fine and large, and we may add, cheaper than they had been at this season for many years. There is, in short, a prospect of great abundance of every kind of produce, except, perhaps, of fruit, the blossoms of the fruit trees having suffered very much from the April frosts, which have done almost as much damage to the plum and pear blossom in the north of England, and to the apple blossom in the south, as they have to the apricots and vines in France. With this single exception, every thing looks well. [Wallace & Smith's European Times.]

SCOTLAND.
Dr. Candlish and his Kirk Session.—It is stated that lately at a meeting of the Kirk Session of St. George's, four out of the 16 members composing that body, agreed to quit the establishment along with Dr. Candlish. Amongst the members who declared their adhesion to the church were Lord Moncrieff and Mr. R. Bell, the Procurator.

American Game in the Highlands.—Within the last summer the wild turkey of America has been introduced, by Charles E. Stuart, into the romantic island of Aigis, near the falls of Kilmorack. The island being covered by wood and abounding in seeds and wild herbage, offers them a locality entirely conformable to their natural habits, and they have already become naturalized, and produced to broods of young. A short time since a labourer employed upon the island came upon four roe deer and five of the wild turkeys, all feeding together with great harmony, in a little grassy hollow. The man described them as a little startled by his appearance, the roe, which speed in the island, being much familiarized, and the "old bulby jock," he said, "only dropped his nose, and stretched and ruffed, and bubbled in the face of the buck," when disturbed by the footsteps of the human intruder. The island of Aigis, adjoining to Lord Lovat's preserve of the Rait. The birds, if permitted, will spread into this sanctuary, where a wood from three to four miles in extent, skirted by corn-fields, will offer them abundant cover and subsistence, and in a few years more it may not be uncommon to see the American forest sports of wild turkey shooting added to the already splendid cover of Beaufort Castle.

FRANCE.
The India Mail, via Marseilles, will be detained till Saturday next.

The Moniteur announces, that Louis Philippe would go into mourning, from the 2d of May, during 11 days, for his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The six commissioners appointed by the French government to inspect the works, engines, and carriages of the Paris and Rouen Railway, have made a unanimous report in their favour, expressed in very strong terms of approbation.

The New French Colony.—The Siecle states, that the bill presented to the Chamber of Deputies for providing for the French establishments at Pohnia is equivalent to an annual expense of 2,800,000 francs per annum. But this sum is evidently inadequate, for 1,200 men are not sufficient to maintain possession, in a military point of view, of a series of positions in possession of Englishmen.

A second edition of the London Chronicle of May 3d, contains the following extraordinary express from Paris:—

Paris, May 2. The affairs of Serbia arranged. The Divan had conceded all the demands of Russia; Prince Georgewitch is to abdicate, his councillors and Kiamil, to Serbia, and a new election to take place, probably in favor of Prince Milosch.

An attempt was made at Milan, to assassinate the Viceroy which failed.

The Havre Theatre was destroyed by fire, on Friday night, the 28th ult.; when Mr. Fortier, the manager, who resided in apartments attached to the theatre, lost his life.

SPAIN.
The Madrid journals state that no modification of the ministry would take place until the Cortes was definitively constituted, which would not be until the 25th or 26th. The choice of a President of the Chamber of Deputies would exercise considerable influence on the solution of the ministerial crisis.

It was reported at Madrid that the Spanish Consuls at Bayonne and at Perpignan had forwarded information to the government that the Carlists were about to attempt another insurrection. This report, however, had not created a sensation.

PORTUGAL.
Lisbon papers, of the 24th of April, give an account of a destructive fire which broke out on the 22nd, in a large public building called the Collegio dos Nobres, formerly the Jesuits' College, and latterly the Polytechnic School. It appears the fire was caused by an explosion, which took place while some chemical experiments were being made. The King and his Aide-de-Camp were speedily on the spot, and rendered every assistance. A boat's crew from her Majesty's ship Vanguard, and another from the French ship-of-war the Suffren, were present, but the greater part of the building was destroyed; one of the French sailors lost his life on the occasion. The Duro Wine Company Bill had received the royal assent, and the Pope had confirmed the appointments of the Patriarch of Lisbon, the Archbishop of Braga, and the Bishop of Leiria. A general feeling of regret seemed to prevail on account of the failure of the tariff negotiation.

AUSTRIA.
A new church is now in progress of erection in Vienna, the interior of which is to be decorated with fresco paintings, representing scenes from the Crusades.

VIENNA, April 16.
It is reported that the European Powers have almost come to an agreement relative to the restoration of Prince Milosch. If Russia were to deprive the Prince of the rights of succession for his family, and thus make a concession to the Porte, our Cabinet could adhere to such an arrangement, with certain modification. It is believed that in the present state of things Prince Milosch would be the most likely person to guarantee the independence of Serbia.

PRUSSIA.
BERLIN, April 19.
The arrest of the writer, Dr. L. Moris, has created a great sensation here. It is stated, that some officers of the police visited his residence, seized all the manuscripts and papers they could find, and then signified to Dr. Moris that he must accompany them. Moris is by birth a Rhenish-Prussian; his native place being St. Vith, in the circle of Aix-la-Chapelle. He was formerly editor of the *Deutscher Chronik*, which journal he himself established. During his residence in Berlin he has exclusively employed himself in writing poetry, and all his compositions related to the great political questions of the day. The result of this arrest is looked forward to with great curiosity.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

There are now two of the royal family whose birthdays happen on the 25th April; namely, the Duchess of Gloucester, born 25th of April, 1774, and the infant princess, born on Tuesday morning week.

The Duke of Sussex, when appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery Company, measured 6 feet 3 1/4 inches, in his shoes: the body measured 6 feet 6 inches. Among the items of extravagance for the past year is one of £55 13s 6d for altering the Prince of Wales's Arms. We presume this must refer to the necessary enlargement of the sleeves of all his Royal Highness's frocks. It is a curious fact, that as the sleeve comes down only an inch below the shoulder, his Royal Highness is literally out at elbows.

Punch.
The Infant Princess.—Her Royal Highness is a remarkable fine infant, not so delicately formed as her sister, the Princess Royal, and in features more resembling the Prince of Wales. She has large light blue eyes, and hair which promises to be flaxen.

The Chartist Trials.—O'Connor and the other Chartists tried at the late Lancaster Assizes, together with White who was tried at Warwick and Cooper who was tried at Stafford, have received notice to appear at the Queen's Bench on Thursday, May 4, to receive judgment.

New Governor of Bombay.—The *Clarke Journal* contains the following announcement:—We understand that Sir John Fitzgerald, at present residing at Toongah, in this county, has been appointed to the distinguished situation of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay. We believe that the gallant officer has seen much service in India, and the appointment may be, therefore, looked upon as judicious on the part of the Ministry.

Improvements in Shipping.—It is only a short time since the Liverpool docks had an unusual number of vessels at whose masts headed a broom was fixed, denoting them on sale; but within the last week this sign of depressed times has so rapidly decreased that there are now scarcely a dozen vessels advertised for sale; the others having been either advantageously chartered or sold.

Mr. BRUNEL.—It is with deep regret we have to state that the valuable life of this talented engineer has been placed in jeopardy by an accident arising out of an amiable wish to amuse the children of a friend. The father and Mr. Brunel pretended, by a sleight of hand to pass money from the mouth to the ear, and *vice versa*, when Mr. Brunel placing a half-sovereign in his mouth, it unfortunately slipped into the throat, where it stuck, and every effort to remove it proving ineffectual. Sir P. Brodie was called in, and an operation by making an incision in the throat performed, but without success. Mr. Brunel still remains in a very precarious state.

Lord Brougham has directed his solicitors Messrs. Blesmyre and Son, to bring an action of trespass against Thomas Bird (the chairman of his estates,) and the other parties who were concerned in making the distress for rent upon one of his Lordship's tenants at Westerleigh.

Measure of the Governor of the Marquesas Islands and fourteen others!—We regret to state that very melancholy intelligence has just been brought to this country, from the new French settlement in the Pacific, by a merchant vessel, the Sarah Ann schooner, which left Otaheite on the 23d of October. It appears that the French Governor of the Marquesas, with fourteen attendants, had been on a visit to the native King, Nicahevar, where they had been hospitably entertained, and, suspecting no danger, they left his residence to return to the French station, without, probably, taking proper precaution against the treachery of the natives. They were attacked on the way, and the Governor and fourteen persons were killed. This unfortunate event proves the unfriendly disposition of the natives; but what will it avail them? The French Government will instantly send out a sufficient force to crush all opposition.

Madrid letters of the 24th bring the commencement of the debate on the address in the Senate, which threatens to be stormy, from the bold attack in the arrogance of the French Government, made on the address drawn up by the Commission. Senor Olaverria pointed out the absurdity of declaring in the royal speech that nothing disagreeable had taken place in relations with foreign Governments, when the difference arising out of the conduct of M. Lesseps was so notorious, and when satisfaction had been publicly given. Senor Landero, for the commission, refused to enter upon this topic. Senor Andevilla challenged the Finance Minister to explain why he had shown so marked a preference for the Three per Cents. The Minister would probably reply on the following sitting.

The election of Senor Cortina to the Presidency of the Chamber, and his being called to form a ministry became daily more likely. [London Chronicle.]

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Thursday, May 25, 1843.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—Hon. T. W. W. W.
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 Work House.
Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.

SAINT ANDREWS.
Marine Assurance Association.
Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, President.
Director next week—Hon. H. Hatch.
John McKean, Esq. Secretary.
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WM. PORTER, Esq. President.
Director next week—John 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.—May 3
Liverpool.—May 4
Edinburgh.—May 1
Paris.—May 2
Toronto.—May 16
Montreal.—May 16
Quebec.—May 17
Halifax.—May 17
New York.—May 20
Boston.—May 21

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Steamship *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday 17th, after a passage of thirteen days. The news brought by this arrival is nearly all anticipated by that brought by the Great Western, and which has been laid before our Readers.

The news by the Steamship *Caledonia*, was received here, via Boston, one day earlier than by St. John.

The following extracts from the leading article in Wilmer & Smith's *European Times* gives a general view of the most interesting intelligence to be found in the papers:—DOMESTIC SUMMARY.—The interval of five days since the sailing of the Great Western has presented nothing striking as regards the United States, except the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, arising out of Mr. Hume's motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, in connexion with the treaty of Washington. The motion brought up the ablest men on both sides of the House; but the subject has been worn threadbare by previous discussion, and its novelty has passed away. There were some able speeches and clever party skirmishing. Sir Robert

Peel was more than usually brief and quiet. He was, perhaps, purposely so, from a wish not to repeat himself, after his slashing reply on a former occasion, to Lord Palmerston, and had this been the feeling of others, the debate would have been less protracted. But, though brief, he was effective, and his allusion to the speedy settlement of the Oregon question was as favorably received by the House as it will be by the country. Lords Palmerston and Russell on the opposition; and Lord Stanley on the Ministerial side, were the leading orators. The speech of the first-named nobleman, which terminated the discussion, was bitter and sarcastic, mixed, as it was towards the close, with domestic politics, that added to its pungency.

Locally speaking, the most important parliamentary movement which has been taken for years, is the Government Education scheme—a praiseworthy measure in the abstract, but so tinged with Episcopalianism that it has roused the ire and called into action the jealousies of all other sects in the country. Accordingly, the Dissenters and Roman Catholics have been making a demonstration of strength against it in every quarter of the land, and petitions, were presented to the House of Commons against it Monday evening. The Government has been obliged to bend before the storm, and some modifications have been made in the original draught of the bill, but not enough to satisfy the sectaries, who still maintain that in the bills as it stands, the Church of England has advantages inimical to their interests. The probability is, so fierce is the opposition, that the measure will be withdrawn, and with it all chance, during the present generation, at least, of the State providing a sound moral and religious education, for the children of the poor. The High Church party has always looked upon the education of the lower classes with an evil eye, unless directed according to their views. Neither party will give way, and the result will be, the continuance of the existing demoralization and mental darkness in the most densely populated districts of England, the manufacturing districts.

The Earl of Zetland, who, by the death of his Royal Highness, becomes Acting Grand Master of the Freemasons of England will attend the interment of the late Duke; and his lordship having been an intimate personal friend of the Duke, who passed some weeks on a visit to his lordship last winter, would have attended the mournful ceremony, if he had not held that office. We believe it is settled that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will be the successor of the Duke, as Governor of Windsor Castle, if the office should not be abolished.

The report of the Aerial Steam Car having gone up and descended again dangerously, is contradicted by Charles Wilmer's News letter.

The Emigration Society Bazaar has been, it is now denominated as a scheme for securing the poor emigrants who wish to settle in the Colonies. What an awful cutting up the Dukes, Lords, and Baronets, who belong to it, do get in the London Papers.

More of the Chinese ransom money has arrived, to the tune of \$5,000,000.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon last, a young man named Joseph Stinson, in the 20th year of his age, son of Mr. Joseph Stinson of this Town, was sailing about the harbour in a two sad boat, heavily ballasted; and while passing out from the shore immediately opposite the end of Messrs. Wm. Babcock & son's wharf, the boat was struck by a squall, and almost instantly went down carrying the young man with her; he came up once, but not being able to swim, we regret to add, met with a watery grave, within a few yards of the wharf, before assistance could reach him. A number of boats put off at once and diligent search was made to recover the body, but without effect. The boat was dragged ashore in a short time afterwards. The body of Mr. Stinson was discovered as the tide ebbed in about 3 hours after, and was taken to the residence of his father. Mr. Stinson was a young man of steady habits, and bore a good character.

REV. JOHN CASSILIS, A. M.
The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, St. George have presented the Rev. John Cassilis with a Pulpit Gown, accompanied with the following card, which, with the reply, we have much pleasure in publishing:—
St. George, May 20th, 1843.

Reverend and Dear Sir,
The Ladies in connexion with the Presbyterian Church in Saint George, under your pastoral charge, request your acceptance of the accompanying pulpit Gown; and a pair of gloves, as a small token of their respect for your character, and cordial acceptance of your ministerial labours amongst them.
To the Reverend John Cassilis, A. M.

Saint George, 22d May, 1843.

My Dear Friends,
With feelings of the purest gratitude, I acknowledge the receipt of your Note of the 20th inst. with its accompanying very handsome present.—I neither expected, nor deserved, such marked attention.—When I came among you, "I came not with excellency of speech or of wisdom declaring unto you the testimony of God; for I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified" and I am well aware that I can be profitable to you, only so far as I may be the honoured instrument of publishing and defending the doctrines of our holy religion; and of exciting and cherishing just sentiments of divine truth. My aim therefore is to lead to conviction—awa-

kening the passions, but exhorting to love and peace. These doings must frequent utterance flattery to the ear. But it is the of souls to proof of his word, as has by sound doctrine gainers. "Necessity is me, if I pre duties in the services of the various of through an being so well sirable, and fore, instead of proof of you might pleasure at in respects, inculcate, which I am. Lords me gre found the im the incoher cause of Chr Grace. This you may be blessing, and present com sincere praye Your hun

To the Ladies Presbyte George.

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