

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Birmingham manufactures are now receiving some large orders from the United States. These orders had been suspended while the McLeod affair was pending, but were issued after the trial had concluded. The calamitous fire at the tower will also give employment to a considerable number of hands in the gun trade.

The following is an authentic list of the names of the officers belonging to the Queen's service who are to accompany Lord Elieborough Bengal, viz.:—Capt. Somerset, of the Grenadier Guards, as military secretary, and Lieuts. William Robert Holmes, of the 43d Light Infantry, and Charles John Colville, of the 40th Foot, as aides-de-camp.

Sir Clifford Constable, and Sir John Gerard both Roman Catholics and staunch conservatives, are shortly to be raised to the peerage.

The New Bishop of Jerusalem.—Seventeen or eighteen years ago his lordship was the officiating rabbi of a synagogue at Plymouth. He was baptized at Plymouth by the Rev. Mr. Hatchard, and received orders at the hands of the late Archbishop of Tuam, in the church of Ireland, a church claiming the purest apostolic descent, untainted by property. His lordship is of pure Hebrew descent, of the tribe of Judah; his lovely and most esteemed partner, Mrs. Alexander, is also of the purest Hebrew blood, and of the tribe of Levi, thus uniting in one the royal and the priestly tribes. Mrs. Alexander was baptized about a year after her husband. Their eldest boy, whose name is Michael, is a student in Christ's Hospital.

The following is the form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to be offered up in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, on the occasion of the safe delivery of the Queen and the birth of a Prince:—
"O merciful Lord and Heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to Thy people, in delivering Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of child-birth, and giving Her the blessing of a son. Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant prince from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul; endue him, as he advances in years, with true wisdom; and make him, in due time, a blessed instrument of Thy goodness in this Church and Nation, and the whole world. Regard, with Thine especial favour, our Queen and Her Royal Consort, that they may live long together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. Implant in the hearts of Thy people a deep sense of Thy manifold mercies, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by devout affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love one towards another, and by constant obedience to Thy commandments; so that, passing thro' this life in Thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Dreadful Murder.—Robert Charles Walsh, Esq., a magistrate of the County of Walsford, who issued a *habeas corpus* to some tenants, was beaten to death on the 6th inst. on his return from Duncannon petty sessions. The notice of his servants having been attracted to his horse and car returning alone, they proceeded in search of him, when they found his body about a mile from his house, his head beaten into a mummy.

Hard upon Bankrupt.—The *Gazette* of 20th ult. states that an ukase relating to the bankrupts would be shortly published, commanding that in future any bankrupt who could not pay a dividend of 40 per cent should be sent to serve as a private soldier. Between the months of January and April of the present year 164 commercial houses had failed at Moscow.

We give the following extract from a London paper the *Sun* which in alluding to the late conversion of the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp, brother of Col. Sibthorp M. P. to the Catholic faith, describes the public feeling of England in respect to Puseyism, and its effects on the state of society:—

"In the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp's conversion we see the natural results and tendencies of Puseyism. It is a religion which, by its dogmas, and by the way in which they are neither more nor less than those of the Church of Rome under the thickest possible disguise, he boldly followed up his calm and dispassionate investigation by adopting Catholicism. We respect him for his manliness and sincerity and wish that the rest of the Puseyites would be as conscientious. But they are a race of wise men in their generation, and have no notion of becoming martyrs to their convictions. Though Catholics in their ideas, they keep a fast hold of the Protestant forms and usages, and act on the discreet principle of making with the bounds and holding with the hares."

FRANCE.
The *Siecle* and the *Commerce* announce positively that two French armies, of 25,000 men each, are to assemble at Bayonne, and at Perpignan, with a reserve of 12,000 men at Toulouse. Both these journals report the measure in a political and also in a financial point of view.

The same journals mention, also, that on the northern frontier, at Lille, an army of 20,000 men is forming, and the fact is corroborated by the *Moniteur Parisien*, in the account it gives of the movements of givers regiments in that quarter. The *Commerce* knows not what political motives can call forth the assembling of troops in the north, and deploras the measure as tending to add to the already too great expense of the war establishment; and the *Siecle* can give no

solution whatever of the gathering of troops on the Belgian frontier, when the conspiracy at Brussels is officially termed absurd, stupid, and insensate, in Belgium, Holland.

When the news of the acquittal of McLeod, arrived in Madrid on the 8th inst., an eyewitness writes that it elicited the following general remark:—"We shall hear no more of troubles on the frontier, or intrigues on the coast. England's hands are free to help us, and France will let us alone!"

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, born Nov. 9, 1841.

The Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840.

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE III.
Ernest, King of Hanover, June 5, 1771.

George Frederick, Crown Prince of Hanover, May 27, 1819.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, January 27, 1773.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, February 24, 1774.

George Wm. March 26, 1819.

Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822, his issue.

Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833, his issue.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, April 25, 1776.

Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.

DESCENDANTS OF FREDERICK LEWIS, PRINCE OF WALES, FATHER OF GEORGE III.

Sophia Matilda, of Gloucester, May 29, 1773.

Charles Frederick of Brunswick, Oct. 30, 1804.

Charles Maximilian, reigning Duke of Brunswick, Oct. 25, 1806.

The Duke of Wurtemberg and other progeny of Charlotte.

Duchess of Wurttemberg, the daughter of the Duchess of Brunswick, sister to George III.

The King of Denmark (Frederick VII., Sept. 18, 1766,) and other progeny of Caroline, Queen of Denmark, sister to George III.

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE II.

The ex-King of Holland and other progeny of Ann, Princess Royal, Princess of Orange, and daughter of George II.

Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and other progeny of Mary, Landgravine of Hesse Cassel, another daughter of George II.

Other members of the Royal Family of Denmark, being descendants of Louise, Queen Consort of Frederick V., and daughter of George II.

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE I.

King of Prussia, (Frederick William IV., Oct. 15, 1795,) and other progeny of the Princess Royal Sophia Dorothy, Queen of Prussia, and daughter of George I.

A correspondent of a morning paper suggests that the valuable diamond in the Excise-office may be that portion of the celebrated diamonds sent by the late King of Oude to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, in 1836, which were in some unaccountable manner abstracted from the valuable present transmitted to this country by Nusseer-ood-Dehlyder to His late Majesty William IV. and Queen Adelaide, that the late Board of Control prevented their Majesties from obtaining possession of it.

The Weather.—On Friday and Saturday week we had some heavy showers, but frost has succeeded moisture, and the cold has been very keen. On Sunday night the brooks and edges of the river were covered with ice, and the thermometer in the open air stood at 31 degrees.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Shipwreck of Sir Gordon Bremer and Captain Elliott—their Capture and Rescue.—The Canton Press of the 21st of August states that her Majesty's ship *Louisa*, Lord A. W. Beauchamp in command, with their Excellencies Sir G. Bremer and Captain Charles Elliott on board, and the schooner *Young Hebe*, left Macao roads for Hong Kong on the 20th.

The *Young Hebe* was seen on the 20th well under Lantau, and the cutter a few miles ahead of her. On Friday afternoon Sir G. Bremer and Captain Elliott were brought back to Macao in a small Chinese boat. The cutter had been blown to the westward, and the second mate, Mr. Owen, was knocked overboard whilst employed about the lower gaff, and drowned—the cutter was wrecked on the island of Kowloon, to the North of Tylo.

At first her Majesty's joint plenipotentiaries were roughly used. The Commodore was knocked and stripped, and had it not been for the interference of the man who brought their Excellencies back to Macao in his boat, the English expedition to China would probably have been deprived of both its civil and military heads. The man called himself a cauprador, took the shipwrecked people into his house and gave them food. Sir G. Bremer landed on the *Praya Grande*, in a red Gurnsey frock and drawers. The price of their rescue was \$3,000. Lieut. Fowler, Lord A. W. Beauchamp, and the rest of the crew were brought back to Macao. The schooner *Young Hebe* returned to Macao, under jury masts.

War with China.—According to a private letter from Macao, dated the 22d of August, and which is deemed in the city of very good authority, the following are the conditions which Sir H. Pottinger, under his instructions from this Government, is to demand from the Chinese as the basis of a treaty of peace between the two Powers: 1. The opening of all the Chinese ports situated on the eastern coast to all European nations without exception, who will be permitted to trade freely, subject to a moderate duty on the entry and departure of their vessels. 2. The abolition of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by Hong merchants. 3. The appointment of an English Ambassador to reside at the Court of Peking. 4. Indemnity to the English merchants for the loss sustained by the destruction of opium and the abolition of the trade.—*Times.*

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot left town

on Friday, to embark on board Her Majesty's ship *Illustrious*, for Quebec.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We received the President's Message by the United States mail on Tuesday evening, and have made such extracts from it as refer to the case of McLeod and the North Eastern Boundary Line. The Editor of the *Astorian* noticing this document says:—

"The state of the foreign relations is very satisfactory, and the tone and language used in reference to the negotiations with Great Britain is all that could be desired or expected. Although adopting the sentiments of Mr. Webster, and of his predecessor, in claiming reparation for the attack on the *Caroline*, the Chief Magistrate dismisses the claim of the owner of that vessel very summarily, provided he knew that his vessel was engaged in an illegal business, which it is admitted on all hands, he did. In the case of McLeod the President seems to think that some new powers are required, to enable the Federal Government to act with more effect in such cases for the future, and to empower it to maintain, with proper dignity, its negotiations with foreign countries. So too with the Slave question on the coast of Africa; he resists the right of search, not particularly to Great Britain but to all nations, yet admits that the American flag is abused by the Slave-traders, and thinks some measure necessary for the abatement of the evil.

The Northeastern Boundary, as we all know, is in a state of advancement. The *ex parte* surveys making by both governments will be useful and preparatory to the joint survey that must soon take place. When all the geographical information is thus collected, the question will be again submitted to a third power for arbitration.

With respect to the financial views and propositions, we believe they give very general satisfaction, but as relates to the negotiations with England, we repeat that the Message is all that we could wish, and will, we are quite sure, be so considered in England."

The following are the extracts referred to:—

ALEXANDER McLEOD.
Since your last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgment of the Court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada, for the destruction of the steamboat *Caroline* in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government, in Canada, and demanding the discharge of McLeod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way in which she could be answered by a Government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. As happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as for those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual, arraigned for a criminal offence, before the Courts of either, can obtain his discharge, is by the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the Courts of both countries.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered a *habeas corpus*, which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a State Court, yet there, no more than here, can the chief executive power rescue a prisoner from custody without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other government. In cases of this kind, a government becomes politically responsible only, when its tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and maintenance of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more effectually than Great Britain. Alexander McLeod having his option either to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which had been rendered upon his application for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation, and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice.

The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal—I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves.

BOUNDARY LINE.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating a convention between this government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say, that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of the session it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress, towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by the Government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the states of Maine and New Hampshire from the contentious British Provinces, is, it is believed, about to close its field labors, and is expected to report the results of its examinations to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

Boston.—Ex-President Adams delivered a lecture before the Massachusetts Historical Society on Monday evening, on the causes and the justice of the war between Great Britain and China. The lecture room was crowded, and great numbers were unable to get a footing even in the vestibule. To the surprise of his audience, the eccentric old statesman came out on the British side of the question.

Here is a list of the debts of the principal cities of the Union, most of which, except Boston, have some great public improvements to show for it. Are our tax-paying citizens content with this exhibit?

Debts of Cities.	Population.
New York \$9,663,000	312,710
Baltimore 4,680,000	102,313
Boston 1,800,000	93,383
New Orleans 1,758,000	102,193
Charleston 1,142,000	29,261
Philadelphia 1,000,000	228,691
Cincinnati 860,000	46,338
Albany 695,000	33,731
Mobila 513,000	
Troy 316,000	19,334

A Disgrace to the Age.—The court of New castle county, Delaware, was in session last week. Several persons were convicted of larceny, and sentenced to receive twenty-one lashes on the bare back. One man pleaded guilty to three indictments, and was sentenced to receive twenty-one lashes for each indictment. But a more extraordinary sentence is that of a young girl who pleaded guilty on ten different indictments for larceny—She was sentenced to pay two-fold value of goods stolen to the owners, to wear ten Ty on her outer garment, and to receive twenty-one lashes on the bare back, well laid on, in each case, making 210 in all. We know not, but the law of that State makes it obligatory upon the Judge to inflict such a sentence. If the punishment is discretionary with him, then he is a disgrace to the age in which he lives as well as the bench upon which he sits, for imposing one so barbarous and indecent in its character. The Governor, who was probably shocked at the idea of a young girl being stripped, tied, and scored with a whip, humanely remitted the corporal punishment. The *Gazette* may well ask for the repeal of such a law. The marvel with us is that it has so long been suffered to disgrace the statute book of the State.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,
The opinion in refutation of which this letter is offered, is thus stated in the "Ancient Regime":—"The test by which you should try your enjoyments, is by the prayer that you can repeat after them. If, after any pleasure, you can raise your voice to the 'Almighty with an attentive and unwavering mind, you may feel sure that your enjoyment has been moderate.' How is prayer a test by which we can try our enjoyments? It is replied, If the prayer be presented with an attentive and unwavering mind, the enjoyment has been moderate. According to this rule the Pharisee in the parable, stood the test well. He lifted up his voice with an attentive and unwavering mind, and no doubt felt perfectly satisfied with his pursuits and enjoyments. Saul's persecution of the church too, was a meritorious act, if the firmness and confidence with which he uttered his prayers, is a criterion. The truth is, the selfrighteous man can at all times apply this test without the slightest disapprobation.

But the selfrighteous are not the only characters whose prayers, and feelings in prayer, are no test of the propriety or impropriety of their enjoyments. Many who sincerely wish and intend to do what is right, frequently engage in pursuits and enjoyments radically wrong, hurtful to themselves and to the cause of religion, without being aware of the sin or the danger. They observe no difference in the spirit or manner of their devotions, and should they apply this singular test, it would only strengthen the delusive conviction, that nothing was wrong. In other words it would teach them to believe that any action is right, if the actor conscientiously think it to be so; to mistake sincerity for righteousness; to imagine that it is a matter of little consequence what creed a man has, to what denomination he belongs, into what absurdities he plunges, provided he is sincere in conduct and worship, and does every thing for the best. Sincerity is necessary quality of all christian performance, but to substitute it for truth or righteousness, is to say the best of it, a dangerous error. An attentive and unwavering mind is very desirable in prayer,

but it by no means proves a previous correct moral deportment.

It may be enquired what the test is by which our actions may be tried. I answer, the Word of God, which must be applied with reason. The scriptures I admit do not contain an express precept for every case; but they contain general principles & doctrines to which all cases can be referred. The author of the *Regime* observes, that, "If with a knowledge of his word, you can ask him to 'bless you in such things, you may be sure that your enjoyment has been good.' This is much nearer the truth than the former quotation, but still it is not quite correct. A knowledge of God's Word is mixed with our own feelings, and as far as the latter have influence, so far will the conclusions respecting our enjoyments be uncertain. Before such a direction could be safely used, perfect knowledge of the scriptures is necessary.

Yours, &c.

11th Dec. 1841.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—J. Wilson, Esq.
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.

Warne Assurance Association.
Director next week—F. A. Bulcock.
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
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.

LATEST DATES.
London, Nov. 18. Montreal, Dec. 8.
Liverpool, Nov. 20. Quebec, Dec. 9.
Edinburgh, Nov. 13. Halifax, Dec. 10.
Paris, Nov. 12. New York, Dec. 13.
Toronto, Dec. 8. Boston, Dec. 14.

COUNTY MEETING.—We have been again requested to call attention to the meeting to be held to-morrow, at the Court House, to memorial the Governor and petition the Legislature to exert their influence with the Parent Government to take off the duty on Flour and Provisions. As we do not wish to anticipate the reasoning and arguments which our friends may be inclined to advance at the meeting, in support of their views, showing why this obnoxious and unpopular tax should be removed, we beg for the present only to remind the public of the intended meeting, and the objects for which it is to be held; at the same time observing that their success depends on themselves; for since Legislatures and Governments are formed to act in unison with the feelings of those whom they represent, and to legislate for their real interests, if that sound constitutional principle, be fairly carried out, as it should be, the people have but to make known their grievances and show that they are real, when they must, if not immediately, ultimately be redressed.

The auspicious intelligence that her Majesty was delivered of a son and heir to the Crown was received here on Thursday, the 9th inst, and the event was rapidly spread through the city, and diffused sincere joy among all classes. The people of this country are so interested in the welfare and prosperity of her Majesty and the Prince to whom she is united, not only as subjects owing them allegiance, but also on account of those private virtues by which they adorn the high station in which Providence has placed them. The birth of a Prince is the pledge not only of domestic happiness, but of public peace; it strengthens the succession to the Throne in the present line, and presents the pleasing anticipation that he who we hope is destined at some distant day to away the sceptre of these realms will receive, under the superintendence and from the example of his illustrious parents, those great moral lessons by which he will be qualified to rule over a generous and free people, and to secure their rights and liberties, and all those precious interests which will then be confided to his charge.

The welcome news was intimated to the inhabitants of this Town, by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon on the *Queen's Square*, and a display of flags from various places in town and on the ships in the harbour. We cannot avoid noticing that there was not one Militia Artilleryman to assist in firing the salute, from what cause we cannot tell, but this we know, it was made a subject of remark. The troops stationed here under the command of Lieut. Butler, performed the duty, after which they were joined by the inhabitants in three hearty cheers for the Prince of Wales.

REJUVENATED ALMANACS.—An American paper under this head notices, as a matter of interest as well as curiosity, the fact, that the Almanac for 1842, is like the whole of the Almanac for the year 1785; that is to say the days of the months fall again on the same days of the weeks, also the moreable Feasts,

&c. So that one for 1785 n

On our first extracts from ship Acadia.

GEOLOGICAL A We have ple lecture of C. V delivered last audience. Th lect of Agricult high and honor by the Chinese portance. Un considered the country, if the disadva his prolific retu shade that coul picture were ca essayists' page, lings, domestic livelihood, with to, through exp climate, and th bear to the city upon. "The C staple commodi ed a large bran and the attent cularly engross growth of sugar tation as an West India emi ings (public a minute descripi found their app the lecturer fel less miserable i and inconvenie cy of its police, arbitrary oppre impotency of m abuses; conclu made the Chir property or the

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On the 24th, niel, Mr. Joseph Hill, second da of Saint Steph On the 25th t Philips to Miss St. Stephen.

On the 28th Sawyer to Miss the late Mr. Wi S ephen.

On the 2d Josiah Hill to town, Saint Ste On the 7th ins son A. M. Rect McVicar to Mi parish.

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The brig Carle Demerara on the cargo and sailed fo Vibia, McKelle 12th ult for Saint Brig Elgin, Mos the 14th ult. Arrived at Hi and Resolution,

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THE subscrib ing Ex b from Demerara— 10 Pns. and 1 RUM.

On hand a few RUM.

One Pipe BBA for cash or appro

16th December