

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 3.
The domestic intelligence of the week amounts to little more than that the disturbances in our manufacturing districts have nearly subsided, so far at least as regards the assault upon mills and factories. But the workmen have not returned to their work. Their present plan seems to be to force upon the funds which their claims have accumulated, and to convert their masters into submission to their terms. It is said that these deluded men are told that they cannot succeed in such an unequal conflict, their masters being wealthy men, and having their large accumulated capitals to fall back upon. That further, one of the main evils of the manufacturing class is for the present a larger accumulation of their stock than the actual demand of the market can take off, and therefore that the present suspension of work is in fact no loss to the master, but affords them time to sell his goods on hand.

It is calculated that the present summer is the hottest and longest we have experienced in this country for the last 34 years.

The Duke of Saxe-Gotha, Prince Albert's father, embarked at Woolwich on the 27th ult. for Germany.

The five new Colonial Bishops have been consecrated.

Lord Auckland, the late Governor-General of India, has arrived in England.

A vacancy has occurred in the representation of the Hon. C. C. Vivian to the peerage, by the death of his father Lord Vivian.

The boy Bean, for the attack upon the Queen's life, has been found guilty of misemeanor, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and hard labour.

There are 50,000 quarters of wheat in the port of Gloucester. Sir Robert Peel's Bill is working admirably; it lowers prices, and produces a large revenue.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle.*

Beaumont, August 24.—The riotous proceedings here have been brought to a sudden termination, the mob having dispersed and retired to their homes. Two of the leaders have been apprehended.

The exportation of cattle from Belgium to England has commenced. The Belgian sloop Union has just sailed from Ostend with 40 oxen on board.

We have been informed that Her Majesty the Queen-dowager has, in contemplation, to make Lutworth Castle, in this county, the beautiful seat of Edward Weld, Esq. her winter residence for the ensuing season.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—We had hoped before this sheet went to press, to have the satisfaction of announcing the arrival of her Majesty at Glasgow. We have not, however, up to this time, received intelligence of that event; but it will be seen, from the following letter of our Dundee correspondent, which we have just received, that the Royal squadron is at hand; and before this sheet can reach our readers, it will be safely moored at Granton Pier.

From the uncertainty attending her arrival, the precise hour of her Majesty's landing could not, of course, be fixed; but, in all probability, it will be at ten or eleven o'clock in the forenoon:—

"After a day of anxious waiting, the squadron was described a-head of St. Abb's at a quarter to seven p.m. Up went the standard at the Preventive Station, under the command of Lieutenant Shaw, R.N.—off went the signal gun on the Castle. The boats, with all their gay steamers, went to sea, the beacon was lighted on Knockingair, and a rocket set off—it was answered from the squadron, and immediately a royal salute was fired from the Castle, under the command of Provost Middlemass and the authorities. Bonfire after bonfire blazed forth on every hill for fifty miles around—all was joy, hope, and excitement during the firing of the guns. Fireworks were set off from Knockingair, and as the squadron came farther up the Frith, the scene became magnificent."

Meeting of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, at St. Petersburg.—The London News of the 27th August, records an event of no ordinary kind, connected with the late visit of the king of Prussia, to the metropolis of the Emperor of Russia—stating the meeting to have been a most secret affair, and a considerable air of mystery to have pervaded the entire movements of both monarchs, so much so that none of their own papers have dared to report it. But the London News says "the English press is Argus-eyed, and we are enabled not only to report this secret and important meeting, but also to give a vivid representation of the review in front of the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, the great feature of the visit."

Renewed Law Changes.—There is a rumour afloat, to the effect that Lord Lyndhurst will, probably, not resume his seat in the Court of Chancery. No difference in political opinion between him and his colleagues is ascribed as the cause of his resignation of his office by the noble lord, but the state of his health, which has, lately, not been very robust, and the heavy burden of the laborious duties of his station to a man at his time of life render it advisable, it is said, that some repose should be enjoyed. Perhaps, after all, the rumours referred to may be totally without foundation; but, if it should turn out true, Sir William Pollock will, most undoubtedly, succeed to the Chancellorship. According to the custom of the profession, Sir Frederick Pollock, the Attorney General, ought to succeed to the office; but, as Sir William Pollock is more of a politician than the learned Attorney General, he will, most likely, be honoured with the appointment. The claims of Sir Frederick Pollock, as a faithful and attached servant of the public, will not, however, be passed over by the Government, whose incessant aim it is to reward merit for a vacancy will, it is said, be made on the

bench for the honourable and learned gentleman by the retirement of Lord Abinger. The Lord Advocate of Scotland is about to resign. He will be succeeded by the Solicitor General of Scotland.—*London Correspondent.*

The Great Western Steamship is to fulfil her trips as advertised, then to be sold to pay the debts of the Company.

Attack on Sir Robert Peel.—James Wyatt, a tough-looking carpenter, out of work, was charged at Queen-square Police-office, with throwing a stone at Lord Sandon or Mr. Stuart Wortley, who were leaving the House of Commons, together, in a carriage, on Wednesday evening. The prisoner said he had singled out no particular carriage, he meant to throw at all of them until he could hit Sir Robert Peel. The magistrate considered him insane, and committed him for three months, with a view of his being seen by the visiting magistrates.

It was currently reported at Canton that the Emperor, rather than await a visit from Gen. Sir H. Gough and Admiral Sir W. Parker at his place at Pekin, had preferred retiring beyond the Great Wall with his family, considering himself much safer in Tartary than in China. His Celestial Majesty before going was graciously pleased to command his loving subjects to fight away, promising that if they killed all the barbarians he would return and rule them as before. Such imperial condescension must be very gratifying to them.

Extensive Frauds upon the Revenue by Landing Waters at London.—It appears from a series of years that a degree of suspicion has attached to the expensive habits in which several landing waters have indulged. About a fortnight since, when under certain influence one of the wretched rascals of the trade, so to speak, in an extent that, fearing an exposure, he resolved to be first in the field, accordingly, the next morning, he waited upon one of the Commissioners, and, having obtained a promise of partial security, exposed the whole of the existing malpractices of certain parties connected with the landing-department of the establishment. The money-making part, in two instances seems to have been in entering false weights in the landing books after being correctly called by the weigher, and returning brandy in glass as wine prime entries for the whole quantity, having been previously passed to enable the importer to remove the packages as soon as loaded the officer's signature being sufficient to effect this; looking to the importer for their ill-gotten profits. Several officers are now suspended—one non est et alius; and from the steady and preserving manner in which the inquiries are going on, there is no doubt the whole of the parties, who are stated to number no less than twenty, will be implicated, and dealt with criminally. The amount of which the revenue has been plundered, as far as already known is calculated at £70,000.

The Crown Prince of Hanover is said to be definitely betrothed to the Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg.

Lord Charles Walsley was elected Member for South Hampshire, on Tuesday in the room of Mr. Fleming. There was no opposition.

Among the patents recently taken out in France, is one for shoeing horses by simple adhesion. The foot of the animal once prepared for the new method, may be afterwards shod and unshod at pleasure by the groom.

It is calculated that by the Income and Property Tax, the Rothschilds will have to pay about £24,000 a year, and that the Dukes of Sutherland, Buckingham, Devonshire, and Norfolk, Marquis of Westminster, and other noblemen, their six, eight and ten thousand a year each.

OVERLAND MAIL.

"MALTA Aug. 26.

"The Great Liverpool, which arrived this evening at 5 o'clock, with the Indian mail, brings news from—

"JELLALABAD.

and from the camp of General Pollock. This intelligence is to the 23d of June, and is of the most gloomy character. Sickens, the heat of the weather, the scarcity of provisions and the simoons were decimating the army, while discontent on account of the state of inactivity in which they were kept was at its height.

"Akbar Khan had taken possession of the Bala Hissar, and of the treasures which it contained.

"The Governor-General had left General Pollock free to act according to his own judgement.

"Symptoms of mutiny had manifested themselves amongst the Sikhs.

"CANDAHAR.

"The news of Candahar, is to the 11th of June. It is devoid of interest.

CHINA.

"No event of importance had taken place in China. It was said that the Emperor had fled into Tartary.

"The preparations for marching upon Chao-poo were completed, but the expedition remained inactive, apparently under the influence of some discouragement."

Such is the meagre account of the Eastern intelligence furnished by the French Telegraph. To what extent it may be exaggerated in description (for it states no fact) we hope to be able to inform our readers in the course of this afternoon. But who can be astonished to hear the most gloomy accounts from the army ordered to force their way to Jellalabad, and, when they had successfully encountered the perils of such an enterprise, ordered to retreat again without having accomplished one single object beyond their march? Why, the first effect of such an order upon the troops must have been to strike them with dismay, to be followed by discouragement and disaffection; and upon the native population to kindle, by this confession of defeat, a spirit of hostility only to be satis-

fied by the extermination of our whole force. The brief history of the matters appear to be this:—Lord Ellenborough issued his order to retreat. General Pollock, upon his own responsibility, refused to obey. Of course a certain time must elapse before the decision of the Governor-General could be had upon this refusal. The troops in the mean time remain unemployed, consuming the provisions that were barely sufficient to support a march, and not to be wasted in inactivity. The position in which Lord Ellenborough's order arrested them is unhealthy. Their sudden and unaccountable halt is naturally construed by the native population as an indication of weakness, a confession of inability to accomplish even the march to Cabool. Here are the result of Lord Ellenborough's order to retreat. Then goes back his order to General Pollock to "be guided by his own judgement," when, alas! it may be too late to take the only course which military judgment, political sagacity, national honour and interest, and the common feelings of humanity, imperatively demanded from the beginning. Yes, in the few words of the French telegraph there is such a history of the lamentable effect of weakness and vacillation—of short-sightedness and cowardice—of heartless indifference both to the fame of his country and the safety of his country-people, that must render the administration of Lord Ellenborough at once the most disastrous and disgraceful chapter in our annals. We earnestly hope that the detail intelligence, which we hourly expect, may be of a character to enable us in any degree to mitigate this opinion.

The last fortnight has been attended by a general complaint of disease somewhat similar in character to the "English Cholera," as being prevalent in Wigan and the neighbourhood. Indeed, many instances of severe griping of the bowels attended with looseness, and in some cases vomiting have had to be attended to by the faculty. Although we have heard of every age and grade being attacked, we have not heard of any fatal consequences.

Escape.—A letter from Beaufort, (S. C.) to the Charleston Courier of Monday, states that the Baptist Congregation in that place escaped, by a most providential circumstance the fearful calamity of being all crushed to death. The House in which they worship has walls of mortar, which were at first (part of them) designed for a small building—several additions having been made, the roof has become too heavy, and this fact, (with the crowds of servants in the galleries,) has caused the walls to yield to the pressure laterally and the beams of the roof to give way under the strain. Fortunately no one was in the house at the time.

The Polish inhabitants of New-York, political exiles from their native land, have given notice through the papers of that city, that they have formed themselves into a corporate body under the name of the "Polish Society,"—having for its object, the amelioration of the condition of their brethren in the United States, and the still greater aim of uniting their views and means for the rescue of their country from oppression to liberty.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs. Tyler the wife of the President of the United States, died on Sunday the 11th inst. Washington. She has been in feeble health for some years.

The National Intelligencer pays the following tribute to her memory.

"This inestimable lady was, in life, more truly than we can represent her in words, a wife, a mother, and a Christian—loving and confiding to her husband—gentle and affectionate to her children—kind and charitable to the needy and the afflicted. Deeply impressed in early life by her highly respected and pious parents with the truthful and heavenly doctrines of the meek Jesus, in all her actions, with whatever sphere in life connected, self was forgotten by her, and the good of others alone remembered, which won for her, wherever she was known, the love and esteem of all."

From BERMUDA.—By the Forth we received a file of the Nassau Royal Gazette, to the 13th August; and we have been favoured with the Jamaica papers to the 6th inst. They contain very little of moment.

The new Governor of Jamaica, Lord Elgin, made a public entry into Kingston on the 29th ult.

Although the weather at that time was very inauspicious, His Lordship was received by the Militia under arms, and with other honours. A Levee was held on the same day, at which were a number of presentations. The pure mountain air of St. Andrews was fast restoring the Countess of Elgin.

The first of August passed off very peacefully.—Divine Service was performed by the Ministers of every religious denomination.

Burglary and Robberies, says the Jamaica Standard, are increasing in a fearful degree. The same paper intimates that crime will continue, while an inadequate punishment, continues to be applied.—The way of disposing of such criminals, being a place in the Penitentiary, where they are well fed, clothed and lodged.—*Bermudian.*

A Race from this City to Saint Andrews, and back, a distance, altogether, of about 130 miles, between John, a fast travelling horse owned by Mr. John Winters, and Mr. Thomas McGaghy's well known horse *Pirate*, for £50 a side, was decided yesterday. They started from the Western side of the Harbour at six o'clock on Thursday evening, the horses harnessed in light wagon-frames, and driven by their respective owners. Winters, we understand, was to beat McGaghy three hours at the end of the race, but fortunately perhaps for the noble animals employed in so unfeeling a contest, it was settled, in

a manner, in favour of McGaghy, about fifteen miles from St. Andrews, where Winters proposed to give up, having found that *Pirate*, (instead of having broken down, as was anticipated by many,) was the least fatigued horse of the two. They however, proceeded, to St. Andrews—performing the distance in about eight hours—and returned to this City between five and six o'clock last evening, coming the last fifteen miles, we understand, in an hour and a half!—*Courier Sept. 17.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Jack Robinson was received too late for publication this week, but will be inserted in our next.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week.—Wm. Babcock.
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.

JOHN MCKEAN, Esq. Secretary.
Director next week.—Wm. Garrett.

Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock.

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.—Sept. 3. Montreal.—Sept. 14.

Liverpool.—Sept. 4. Quebec.—Sept. 14.

Edinburgh.—Sept. 1. Halifax.—Sept. 14.

Paris.—Sept. 1. New York.—Sept. 18.

Toronto.—Sept. 12. Boston.—Sept. 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The steam ship Acadia arrived at Halifax last Friday evening, in 12 days and 8 hours, from Liverpool. She brought 70 passengers. Our latest London dates are to the 3d inst.

We are also indebted to P. L. Simmonds, Esq. 320 Strand, London, for late papers. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert left London for Scotland on the 29th ult.

Papers by the Acadia announce that Government have entered into a new contract with the West India Royal Mail Company, by which a saving of about half the expenditure will be effected.

Several of the British regiments will be withdrawn from Canada, in consequence of all disputes with the States being amicably adjusted.

MILITARY.—The first Division of the Second Battalion Charlotte County Militia consisting of eight Companies was inspected by Lieut. Col. WYER, at St. George, on Friday the 16th inst. We are informed that there was about 500 men on Parade, and that the Officers and Men made a very excellent appearance, and went through their several manoeuvres remarkably well, considering the short time they had to drill in. The Artillery commanded by Capt. Mowat, after going through their drill, under the directions of Col. Hayne commanding the Militia Artillery of this Province, fired a salute with their own brass field pieces. Col. Hayne, we understand, expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the Militia on that day, and the steady manner in which they went through their exercises.

The Officers of the Battalion gave a splendid Ball in the evening at Shaws Hotel, where (to use the language of our correspondent,) "there was no lack of beauty or fashion," and dancing was kept up in good style until three o'clock in the morning, when the company separated much delighted with the entertainments.

The Second Division of the Battalion numbering five companies, mustered at St. Patrick on Saturday the 17th inst. and was inspected by the Lieut. Colonel; there were about 250 men on Parade. The Officers and Men looked well and went through their evolutions with great steadiness and precision.

Lieut. Col. WYER in addressing the Battalion, stated to them, that as the long disputed question of the Boundary Line, between G. Britain and the United States was now happily arranged as well as all other differences being amicably settled by treaty, it was probable the services of the Militia of this Province, would not for many years be required in defence of the soil; and as His Excellency was pleased to do away with two days Company drill, it was likely they would be called out but one day in the year, but on that day, it was expected that every man should appear on the Parade as the law directs. By which means, the Officers Commanding would be able to make a correct return to the Commander in Chief, of the effective strength of his Battalion. The Lieut. Col. also impressed upon the minds of the Officers Commanding Companies the necessity of putting the law in force against the Absentees, as otherwise great injustice would be done to those men, who as good subjects, always attended

while others were allowed to go clear. And if they did not put the law in force against absentees he should direct the Quarter Master to prosecute them for neglect of duty, under the 41st Section of the Militia Law.

APPROACHING ELECTION.

The exciting scene of an Election is now approaching, and as a public journalist, we may be expected to offer some remarks upon the subject: in doing so we do not intend to mix ourselves up with party politics, or to praise favorite candidates, or to condemn those whom we might not deem eligible. Our object is solely to promote the good of the County if we can, and to interfere with no man's character or rights; to make some general remarks that if acted upon, will be of service, while we refrain entirely from meddling with the choice of Candidates, a prerogative which belongs exclusively to the freeholders.

It certainly is of great importance to make a judicious selection of representatives, and in order to do this, there is nothing like a good beginning. We have no hesitation in saying that the common method of choosing candidates, or of allowing candidates to choose themselves, is not the best one that could be adopted. Men of real worth and talent often have too much modesty to obtrude themselves upon public attention, and, if left to their own choice, would seldom enter a political arena, or subject themselves to the toils of a political career; yet, at public solicitation and expression of confidence they might wear the sceptres of private convenience, and do their Country valuable service in the halls of legislation. On the contrary it will often be found, that men in many respects unfit for the office, are ready to thrust themselves into it by any means, and when once they have obtained their object they attend to their own interests and aggrandizement instead of those of the country. It is not unfrequently happens, that the question electors are obliged to put to themselves, is not which candidate will do his country most good, but which will do least harm,—so that of two evils they may choose the least, while many men at the same time could be found, in whom public confidence might be safely placed, but who unfortunately without some solicitation, will not become candidates.

We do not mean to assert that such will be the case at the approaching Election, but surely no harm can result from pursuing a less objectionable course than the usual one. The expedient of holding public meetings, and nominating candidates, has sometimes been resorted to, and we believe with good effect. If no better plan can be suggested, and we do not know of any, why not try this at the ensuing Election? Let the County be divided into two sections, and two candidates nominated for each; or into four sections, and one candidate for each. A public meeting in each section should be held, after notice had been given for a sufficient time, and at these meetings the nomination of candidates should take place. Difficulties in carrying out this measure, might occur, and some objections to it would doubtless be raised; but still it seems to us, and it has been tested often enough to show that if properly done, it would be of very great advantage. Indeed we do not see how, by the present election law, the people can otherwise always obtain the men of their choice.

The principal objection to this course might be the difficulty of making a fair division of the county into sections. At present Maguadavic an important Parish has no member. The electors there will not of course be satisfied to remain without a member if they can avoid it, and it is plain that either Maguadavic, or one of the sections lately represented, must in the next Assembly be without a member. It is a pity that some general arrangement could not be made that would satisfy all parties, and not have more than four candidates nominated, but if this cannot be effected, then let five candidates be nominated, and the election will determine which four shall be successful. When we say this, we do so in the hope, that if a better plan can be suggested, some person will have the kindness to do it, and we shall be most happy to make it public.

There is frequently a disinclination to break through established customs however absurd or erroneous, and we fear that disposition will tend to prevent the adoption of the plan here proposed. Many the approving of it in general, will think that it cannot be accomplished, and that it is no use to make the attempt. If it cannot, a trial will not do much harm, and the Freeholders will never have the proper enjoyment of their rights and privileges without effort on their part. Now in the present case, they can do what we suggest, if they only think so; they can take the matter into their own hands, and act as they judgment may direct, all attempts to the contrary notwithstanding; and we strongly urge them to do so. We sincerely hope the him here given, may be acted upon, and that County meetings will be called as soon as the dissolution of the Assembly is officially announced, if it be for no other purpose than to nominate the late members,—as it will recognize the principle, and go far to introduce a wholesome practice. It will have a tendency to prevent all except the nominees from offering, or if others do offer, the public opinion thus expressed in most cases will be too strong for any private influence to subvert it; and generally the most popular men will be chosen, and those best qualified to serve their country.

In our next we shall refer to the qualification of candidates.

The Fredericton, Correspondent of the New Brunswicker says, that it is by no means certain, that a dissolution of the Assembly will take place at present; the Quinquennial Bill does not apply to the present House, but to such as may hereafter be chosen.