

## European Intelligence.

From Charles Winter's American News Letter, June 19.  
PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the Peers, on Monday the 9th, Lord Stanley brought forward the new bill of the government, founded upon the Landlord and Tenant's Commission in Ireland, and intended to meet the suggestions of the report lately submitted to Parliament by the Earl of Devon, for granting compensation to ejected tenants in Ireland. His Lordship combated the idea that the evils of Ireland could be adequately met by compulsory emigration; and contended, that in proportion to the extent of waste lands the country was not over-peopled. The main thing requisite in Ireland was capital, obtained either from the Crown, the landlord, or the tenant. It might seem absurd to talk of the capital of the Irish tenants, but he assured the House that the Irish tenants possessed more money than he was willing to admit in the present excitement of political agitation—to say nothing of capital of another kind in the shape of his labour and industry. On these grounds, therefore, Government proposed to establish a commission in Dublin, the expenses of which will be defrayed by a tax levied on the tenants and whose office it will be to award compensation for three kinds of improvement effected by tenants—viz., building, draining and fencing. Lord Portman expressed his disappointment at the measure, and announced his intention to introduce a Bill for the more clearly defining what he considered to be a tenant's right. The bill was read a first time.

In the Commons, Sir R. Peel laid on the table the recently concluded treaty between France and Great Britain for the suppression of the slave-trade. In the Commons, Mr. Villiers moved for a committee of the whole house on his resolutions for the abolition of all restrictions on the importation of foreign corn. Sir J. Graham declared that the prosperity of agriculture must depend on the prosperity of other branches of native industry; and that the substitution of protecting for prohibitory duties is the key-stone of Sir R. Peel's policy. He confessed that he had no confidence in Sir J. Russell's fixed duty of 4s., and said if we get rid of the present corn-law, we had better assent to a total repeal. At the same time he condemned all sudden changes, and gave his decided negative to the motion. Lord J. Russell argued that the fall of the present corn-law was indicated by the feebleness of the defence made for it; and after a reply from Sir R. Peel, the House divided, and negatived the motion by a majority of 132.

Lord Portman, on Thursday the 12th, introduced his bill into the House of Peers, to give compensation to tenants for permanent improvements made on the land. The bill proposes that any tenant of any land, holding such land with or without a lease, at any time within six months prior to the expiration of his lease, or prior to his quitting the land, may claim compensation, not exceeding the amount of three years' rent for tillages and for permanent improvements.

In the Commons, a long debate took place on the Scotch Poor Law Bill, which was read a second time, with the understanding that it would undergo mature consideration in committee, so as to meet the objections and suggestions of Scotch members. The Irish Banking Bill was also the subject of a discussion; and after some resistance from Mr. Smith O'Brien, who had come over from Dublin to oppose it, the report of the Bill was received.—The Scotch Banking Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the Peers on Friday the 13th, on the presentation of a petition respecting the disturbed state of the county of Leitrim, the Marquis of Clanricarde reviewing the policy of the present Government in Ireland which he contended was an entire failure. He adverted to the meetings now taking place in that country—the processions, speeches, and language of the newspapers. A portion of this effect had been produced by the reversal of the judgement of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, in the case of the State Trials—a reversal which took place not on technicalities but on the actual merits. The noble Marquis concluded by asking if the Government intended to renew the Party Processions Act? Lord Brougham denied, most emphatically, that the judgement had been reversed upon the merits. There were seven good counts and four bad ones, and had judgement been given severally on the counts, there would have been no reversal. In fact, since the decision in that house the judges had adopted the rule laid down for their guidance. Lord Denham and Lord Campbell contended that the decision had been upon the merits; while the Lord Chancellor contended that it had taken place purely on technicalities. Lord Farnham hoped the Party Processions Act would not be renewed. Lord Stanley deprecated the course pursued by the Marquis of Clanricarde, in not having given a sufficient notice of a specific motion before entering into statements as to the condition of Ireland, which, if correct, must enhance the difficulties of governing it. He denied, however, the prevalence of dissatisfaction in Ireland, and said it was not the intention of the Government to renew the Party Processions Act.

In the House of Peers, on Monday the 16th, the Maynooth Bill was read a third time and passed by a majority of 181 to 80. Lord Campbell expressed his earnest hope that the present government might remain long in office, in order to carry out the course of policy on which it had entered, and the Duke of Wellington saying that the Bill was an isolated measure altogether, unconnected with any project for endowing the Roman

Catholic priesthood, or any other measure of a similar nature.

The repeal agitation in Ireland is as active as ever, and the leaders equally sanguine of success and determined to obtain it. The following declaration is extracted from one of the speeches of the Liberator at the Cork banquet.

Mind my words—scatter them, but without violence, and you will be able to carry the greatest revolution ever yet carried—the restoration of the country from provincial degradation to national dignity, national security, national prosperity. (Tremendous cheering.) I am told I will not carry the repeal. Did I not carry emancipation against the most cunning minister England ever had—Sir R. Peel, and against the greatest general she ever had—the Duke of Wellington? (Loud cheers.) In spite of them I carried it; in spite of them I'll carry the repeal. (Renewed and enthusiastic cheering.) Having tried force and fraud, they then used the legal dexterity of the judge, whom somebody compared to a cat, with a handle on one side—the can of justice! (Great laughter.) Having tried everything else, they are now trying cunning. It is well they are come to that. (A laugh.) Up gets Sir Robert Peel, and says—"These repealers are terrific fellows. America is threatening a little, and I must send a message of peace to these repealers, and I'll be secure." If he is at peace with Ireland, he may be at war with the rest of the world. The Duke of Wellington says—"As to the repealers, they are a pitiful set of sneaking creatures—there is no danger in them—no pluck; and while I have my iron heel on their necks, I'll keep them down." How much down, to be sure. But they gave us the Maynooth grant—three millions a piece it comes to. (Great laughter.) See what a minister that is! Peel boasts of his strength in the House of Commons, and the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and they throw a charity as you would throw a bone to a poor man's dog. But I'll tell you who is governing the governors—we ourselves and one Daniel O'Connell. (Cheers.) A few months will pass when you will hear more of this government. (Hear.) I am ready to be reconciled.—There never was a man in a better humour or temper than I am. I'll be as thankful to them as if I was a pot of thanks. (A laugh.) But they must do the good first. I'll not take words; and when they have done all they can, I'll take their favours as instalments, and when I am paid 5s. in the pound, I'll look back for the other 15s. in the repeal of the union. (Loud cheers.)

**Disturbances in the County of Leitrim.**—In the disturbed districts of Leitrim the disorder was increasing to an alarming extent. Having failed to tranquillize those districts, Mr. Steele, "head pacificator," had issued an address, violently denouncing the offenders; addressing them as "You traitorous wretches," "You villains, lost to every sense of duty," "You outcast traitors," "You miscreant traitors to Ireland," &c.

A search for arms has been ordered by Government in the disturbed parts of the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon. Troops are ordered to be stationed at Cloone and Roskealy.

### COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Trade is still flourishing in all its departments. The demand for colonial and foreign products, whether Sugar, Wool, Cotton, or Coffee, continues on an extensive scale, and prices, generally have an upward tendency, notwithstanding the attention of capitalists is rather directed to Railway Shares and other schemes. New cotton mills of immense size are springing up in all parts of Lancashire, and more are likely to be built.

Notwithstanding the fact that consumers already hold a considerable stock of Cotton, the continued lowness of price tempts many to keep buying, consequently the daily sales are heavy without any advance in prices. It is generally acknowledged that the market has seen its lowest point of depression, and although no immediate rise need be feared, yet the circumstance of the present imports barely clearing the outlay, induces many to put them aside for a time, and the good demand is not so freely met as many would suppose from the fact of so large an import in a fortnight amounting to about 200,000 bales.

The Agricultural Reports are more satisfactory than at any former period in the present Century, and there is every appearance of an overwhelming produce of every kind, which may in some measure, prevent prices advancing too rapidly. There has been tolerable good employment for money, and the bankers are enabled to get fuller rates of interest. The circulation of notes continues to be kept up to a full average as regards the Bank of England, but the other banks of the kingdom are under the allowed limit.

A discovery has just been made which will compel our government to abandon the distinction between slave and free labor, sugars, which it has for some time attempted to establish. It is that Spain and its Colonies are entitled, under one of the clauses of the treaty of Utrecht, renewed in 1787, and again in 1814, to the privileges of the most favoured nation, and therefore that the sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico are entitled to be admitted into the English market on as favorable terms as those of any other nation.

We have elsewhere given a sketch of a meeting recently held of the proprietors of the British North American Bank, which has taken place under auspices much more favorable than have occurred for the last two years. The history of this Company is, in some respects, curious and interesting. In granting the Charter, Lord John Russell signed a *sine qua non* that the Bank should have

a million of paid-up capital, apparently without considering whether the field they had to act upon did or did not require any such amount. As matters turned out, the amount of their capital exceeded greatly the means of obtaining safe and advantageous employment, and the redundancy has not been the smallest difficulty the directors have had to encounter in managing the affairs of the bank. The improvement which has taken place in the British North American Provinces in the course of the last and present year, has, however, now materially changed their position, and the directors now state in their report, that the whole of the Capital of the Bank is beneficially employed. The immediate result of this change is an increase of one per cent on the dividend for the half year ending with December last, with the certainty, all circumstances remaining the same, that the advance will be continued for the present year. During the depression of trade in Canada and the consequent failures, this bank made a considerable amount of bad debts, the effect of which has now been completely recovered, with such additional experience as will be a safeguard against the recurrence even in adverse times.—There was no secret made of those losses and the success that has attended the efforts of this institution should operate as a stimulus and encouragement to others in similar circumstances, such as those of the bank of Australia.

Mr. President Tyler's late Message to the Congress of the United States, was brought under notice, as elsewhere reported. Sir J. Graham moved that the house should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole house upon the Colleges (Ireland) Bill. His object was almost formal, being only for the purpose of introducing the money clauses.—Mr. W. S. O'Brien commented on the fact that the Catholic clergy had not been consulted before its introduction. He warned the Government, that the bill was sanctioned by the Catholic clergy, it would fall to the ground, a dead letter. Mr. Colquhoun designated Mr. O'Brien deputy dictator of Ireland, and accused him of absconding himself from his Parliamentary duties, and only re-appearing to oppose a measure of concession to his countrymen. Mr. Roebuck also accused him of having in Conciliation Hall, challenged the English gentlemen in that house with having the intention of corrupting the intellect of Ireland by means of this Bill. It was a bad return to those gentlemen who had triumphed over their own religious prejudices, and who had to combat with their views—trash might gain appropriation in Conciliation Hall, but would be met with a different feeling in that house.—Mr. W. S. O'Brien, said that Mr. Roebuck had given utterance to the accumulated venom of three months. He looked upon that hon. gentleman with the most unutterable contempt, and would accompany that feeling with an expression of intense pity.

**PLUGHING THE STREETS.**—Strange as the circumstance may appear, the streets of a royal burgh in Scotland have, during the past week, been submitted to the action of the plough. The burgh is Peebles, which is in course of receiving improvements. The streets having required to be lowered and repaved, a strong plough has been employed to tear up the old causeway and subsoil; and so effectually has this been performed, that by one or two days operations of a man and pair of horses, the labour of many men for a week or more has been spared. The hint is worthy of the notice of railway excavators.

**LONGEVITY IN THE WEST HIGHLANDS.**—A few days ago, Duncan M. Calman died at Dell, in the parish of Kilmory, at the advanced age of 109 years. He retained all his faculties to the last, and was only ill for a few days; he walked six miles across a rough moor last summer, and could take his glass of whisky with any young man of the parish. In the village of Bowmore, Alexander Macdonald died last March, aged 93; in the same month, Margaret M'Vicar died in the parish of Kilchoman, aged 98. Donald Orr died at Stranish, in the parish of Kildanton, last February, at the still more extraordinary age of 111 years—this old patriarch had never been out of the Island of Islay during his long life. Three years ago, Thomas Spalding died in the village of Bowmore, at the age of 108 years; he was hale and healthy to the last hour of his life. In this same village there is now alive John Brown, a very handsome old man, who is in his 104th year. There are many others of great age in the island, though John Brown is now believed to be the oldest living. This speaks much for the salubrity of the western islands.

The June number of the "British North American Wesleyan Methodist Magazine" has recently been issued from the *Courier Press*. The following extract is taken from under the head of Missionary Intelligence, which shows the prosperous state of that highly and respectable body of Christians in the New-Brunswick District for the last year:—

"There are now in the district, sixty one chapels and one hundred and fifty-six other places where in their several circuits, the Minister preach the word. The number of Church members is three thousand nine hundred and forty-three, with sixty-two candidates for admission to christian communion. These are under the care of twenty four Ministers, who are assisted in their great work by thirty-nine Local Preachers, and one hundred and fifty-seven Class Leaders. There are thirty-six Sabbath School, two hundred and thirty-seven Officers and Teachers, and two thousand two hundred and fifty-nine Sabbath Scholars. Making an estimate of the number of persons attending the Wesleyan Ministry throughout the District upon a very moderate calculation there amount to twenty-

two thousand. At no period of our history in this District did the Institutions of our Church receive more energetic support than at the present time; countenanced and commended by our revered Fathers and Brethren, the Wesleyan Secretaries and Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society; labouring among a people, many of whom are the living epistles of a valid ministry, who have voluntarily made choice of our ordinances to strengthen them while engaged in working out their salvation, and whose judgment and affections are in unison with our own, another ecclesiastical year may be looked forward to with high anticipations of success.

**PROVINCIAL SECRETARSHIP.**—We learn from an authentic source, that the British Government have appointed the Hon. Mr. SAUNDERS to the office of Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick. The intelligence it is said was received at Headquarters by the last English Mail. The results of the selection will, of course, shew for themselves, but before Mr. Saunders could have had it before Mr. Reade was appointed—but from some reasons best known to himself he relinquished the position in which he stood—to the annoyance and disappointment of his numerous friends.—*Herald.*

Thomas Douglas, an apprentice on board the brig "Nancy" of Harrington, fell overboard from the "Rokeby" of London, in going on board his own vessel on the night of the 7th July, and was unfortunately Drowned. Every exertion was made to save him, but without success.—*New Brunswick.*

**A CRASH.**—On Tuesday morning last, about 4 o'clock, the large wooden building situated on the south side of North Slip, and filled with merchandise, &c. fell to the ground with a terrific crash. The building, we understand, was owned by Mr. Quail, who occupied the upper story as a rigging loft. Fortunately no person was in the building at the time the accident occurred.—*Id.*

**Rather Odd.**—What would folks fifty years ago have said, asks the *Pittsburg Age*, had they received a London Paper with an engraving of a fire in *Pittsburg Age*, had they received a London paper with an engraving of a fire in *Pittsburg*, before the ruins had ceased smoking, yet such is the case now. We received a paper of this kind on the 4th, and lit a cigar among the ruins on the same morning.—*Pittsburg paper.*

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1845

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
Director next week—J. W. Street.  
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.  
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.

**Sains and Block House.**  
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.  
Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING, Esq., President.  
Director next week—N. 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.

Liverpool, June 19 Montreal, July 5  
London, June 18 Quebec, July 5  
Edinburgh, June 16 Halifax, July 9  
Paris, June 15 New York, July 9  
Toronto, July 5 Boston, July 9

We continue our European extracts, from papers by the Acadia, in this days number.

**GRIST MILL.**—We learn that the enterprising proprietors of the Steam Saw Mill, are making preparations to erect a Grist Mill, in connection with the Steam Saw Mill, which will be worked by the same engine. There can be no question but that a grist mill, in the Shire town, must prove a great convenience to the country around, and particularly to the inhabitants of West Isles and a part of St. George, who frequently having other business to town, will find it of great advantage, to be able to get their grain manufactured without the trouble and delays, to which they have heretofore been subjected.—satisfied of the importance of the undertaking, the C. C. Agricultural Society, alive to the interests of the Farmers, have offered a handsome bonus, to be paid on the Mill's going into active operation.—"Speed the Plough."

**DEATH BY POISON.**—On Wednesday last, an Inquest was held before S. T. Gove, Coroner, on the body of Julia Ann Hatt, who destroyed herself by taking poison. It appeared by the evidence that the deceased had been living for the last three or four years, with Charles Howatson, and had been occasionally addicted to drinking. The day before her death, she purchased sixpence worth of arsenic, which was distinctly labelled "Ar-

senic poison"—a portion of which she took mixed in tea, which caused death in about nine hours. A post mortem examination was instituted, and no doubts existed, that Arsenic was the immediate cause of death. After a patient investigation which lasted nearly all day, the jury brought in the following Verdict, that "the deceased came to her death by poison (arsenic) purchased and taken of her own accord; and the jury further say, that Charles Howatson with whom the deceased lived, was in the room at the time, and saw deceased take the poison, knowing it to be such, and that he did not use means to prevent her, and further, that he did not call in medical, or other assistance."

In consequence of which, Howatson was committed to jail, on the Coroners Warrant, to stand his trial at the assizes, being considered an accessory to the death.

**TEMPERANCE.**—The St. Andrews, Total Abstinence Society held its monthly meeting by adjournment on Monday evening last.—The meeting altho' not so crowded as on former occasions, was numerous, and respectable. It is to be lamented that notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the friends of Total Abstinence, intemperance is acknowledged to be on the increase here, both in the number of retailers and tipplers. True the most barefaced and disorderly scenes that we are compelled to witness, are acted by persons from the country—and we were surprised that a Magistrate should have witnessed disorderly driving, cruelty to a dumb animal, and listened to the most wicked and profane language, without inflicting punishment so justly merited, and although moderation is commendable in those vested with the power of the "law," yet it may be carried too far, and by that means encourage those disgraceful scenes, that every good member of Society, would wish to see suppressed.

**DEPUTATION FROM THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**—The Rev. Dr. Simpson, of Kirkcubright, Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Morven, and the Rev. Norman McLeod, of Dalkeith, a Deputation from the Church of Scotland to the Colonies, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, the first instant, in the Steamship Acadia, from Liverpool. On Thursday the Deputation were waited on by the Office Bearer, and a number of the members of the Lay Association in connection with the Church of Scotland, who presented an address suited to the occasion, to which Dr. Simpson returned an admirable reply. The Rev. gentlemen preached on several occasions in Halifax and its vicinity and proceeded to Pictou, whence they would cross to Prince Edward Island, and from thence proceed to Miramichi, Fredericton, and St. John, whence they intend to take passage to Boston, on their route to Canada, to carry out the objects of their mission.

It is currently reported in St. John and Fredericton, that the Hon. J. S. Saunders, has been appointed by the British Government, to the office of Provincial Secretary, of this Province.

**IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.**—Acceptance of Annexation.—The United States steamship Princeton, Captain Stockton, arrived at Annapolis roads on the 3rd instant, from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 23rd ultimo, with important despatches for the United States Government. The following, from the Washington Union, is a summary of the intelligence:—

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both Houses of the Texas Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolutions of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote. Captain Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States Troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the Executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c. to the proper authorities of the United States.

**CANCERED BREAST.**—Extraordinary Cure by *Holloway's Ointment and Pills*.—Tatton, Southampton, Feb. 9, 1844.—Mr. Holloway Sir,—The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of a cancer or abscess of twelve years' standing in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time eleven wounds were open at once. The faculty declared the case was past cure. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your Pills and Ointment, which in a short space of time made the breast as sound and as well as ever it was in her life, and this all every other means had failed.

Signed, Richard Bull, Boot Maker.

**MARRIED.**  
On Thursday last, at Highland Hill, by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Mr. JOHN AYMAR, to ANN, eldest daughter of JOSEPH WALTON Esq. all of this place.  
A St. John, on the 7th inst. W. Cassidy to Miss Catherine Brown.