

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From papers by the Acadia

LONDON, July 4.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Earl of Belhaven asked whether it was the intention of government to take the subject of the Church of Scotland into consideration with a view of endeavouring to effect a satisfactory settlement of the disputes in reference to it.

The Coal Duty.—It is considered probable that the duty on the export of coals to foreign parts will come into operation on the 5th of July, although every effort is being made to postpone the measure until October.

A new ministry has been formed in Spain some insurrectionary movements had been suppressed in Catalonia and Barcelona.

Two new bishoprics are about to be formed by the committee appointed for that purpose, viz. one in New Brunswick, which, with a population of 150,000, will have an endowment of £1,200 per annum; and another in South Australia, with £1,000 per annum.

A Lord on paper, the British Queen, states that during the last few weeks the Premier's health has become materially impaired, and that his indisposition is making alarming strides.

In the Lords, on Thursday, the 30th, the Earl of Mountcashel drew the attention of the House to the vast number of emigrants from this country and America to Canada, and asked if the government would guarantee the fulfilment of the pledge given by the House of Assembly, in 1841, to execute certain public works in Canada? The Duke of Wellington said there was no intention on the part of the government to depart from the pledges given on the subject referred to.

In the British House of Commons, on Monday, 20th ult., Sir James Graham stated that the government did not at present intend to interfere with the question of Irish registration.

At Bolton, a reduction of ten per cent., and in some cases of more, has been made by the masters, and the operatives, under the pressure of the time, have been compelled to submit to it.—Stockport Chronicle.

Earl De Grey is about to visit Bohemia for his health, but will resume the administration of the Irish Government on his return.

The marchioness of Waterford had met with a severe accident. The marchioness was driving her horse in the grounds of Carrigrohane, when one of the horses of his phaeton was stung by a hornet, and ran away with his yoke fellow. The riders were thrown out—the marchioness escaped unhurt—the lady suffered a slight concussion of the brain, and a severe contusion on the left side. At the latest dates she was slowly recovering.

A new coinage will be immediately struck, as the Master of the Mint has received a notice from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Government will call in the gold coinage from 1817 up to 1835—on what condition is not yet stated.

EARL OF LEICESTER.

This noble earl, aged 91 years expired shortly after five o'clock on Thursday morning, at Longford Castle, the seat of his lordship between Sudbury and Ashbourne, Derbyshire. We understand that for nearly six months the deceased had been gradually sinking, from his great age, and that he had removed from Holkham Hall, Norfolk, for the benefit of the change of air having for some years past derived considerable advantage from his residence in Derbyshire.

The late Earl descended from Sir Richard Coke, Knight, the celebrated lawyer, who was recorder of Coventry and Norwich, & represented the county of Norfolk for some years, & was subsequently chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. He filled the high offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and as the Lord Chief Justice of England, was the last person who bore that title.

His late lordship represented the county of Norfolk from 1774 till 1832, during that long period maintaining a cordial friendship with Fox, Grey, and the leading whig statesmen and zealous opponents to the American and French revolutions. In consideration of his uniform support of whig principles of government he was elevated to the House of Lords by the whig administration, in July, 1837, by the title of Earl of Leicester of Holkham, county of Norfolk, and Viscount Coke, the principal portion of the late earl's long and valuable life had been employed in the advancement of agricultural science, and it is but in justice to his memory to say that he was instrumental to many and great improvements in that branch of our native industry.

The subscription and endowment of an episcopal college in Scotland, amount, at present, to £17,000 including £1,000 from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

THE MURDER OF MR. HALL IN IRELAND.—At the Tipperary special sessions last week, Patrick Byrnes was found guilty of the murder of this venerable gentleman. William Kent was found not guilty as the accessory.

INCOME TAX ON PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The subject of the income tax was introduced in a resolution at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the South Australian Bank, which was held in the city of London on Wednesday last; when one of the directors (Mr. Diver, M.P.), who has been in communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that Mr. Goulburn had intimated to him that the government would look to the company itself as the source from which to receive its impost with any reference whatever to individuals. The amount paid would, there-

fore, have to be deducted from the pro rata dividend paid to the shareholders, but in this the Chancellor said nothing, leaving them to arrange that matter as best suited their own convenience.

Mr. McCulloch, in his Commercial Dictionary, computes the whole gold coin of the country at £30,000,000.

Great preparations are making at St Omer's for a tournament, at the end of the month, in honour of the Duke of Orleans, who will be present.

The King of Prussia has become a subscriber to the British and Foreign Bible Society. His Majesty sent a donation of £100, and has announced his intention of paying an annual subscription of £25 to the society.

The government investigation into the disturbance at Ennis, closed on Wednesday the 15th; having occupied five days. The Irish papers bestow great praise on Mr. Smith's conduct of the investigation, as searching and impartial; of course his report would be made to the government, and any conclusion to which he had come is not announced.

FRANCE.

The French are now engaged in the election, and the journals continue to excite the electors by the cry of enmity to England.

An instance of the joint insubordination and personal recklessness that prevail in the French army occurred on Tuesday. A soldier of the sixty eighth regiment was tried before the permanent court-martial sitting in Paris, and capitally convicted of a deliberate attempt to bayonet his captain on parade, in the presence of the whole regiment. The officer was wounded in the hand. When informed, after conviction, that he might appeal against the sentence, the prisoner coolly replied, "No, it is better that the sentence be carried into execution."

SPAIN.

Notwithstanding the disavowal of the correspondence said to have passed between Don Carlos and Maria Christina on the subject of the Queen of Spain's marriage, rumours arise from all parts that an insurrectionary movement is at hand. Espartero, however, it is believed, will be prepared for it. The ministry has length been re-constructed. The Madrid Official Gazette of the 17th inst. announces the following cabinet:—Rodriguez, War Minister and President of the Council; Almodovar, President of the Senate and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Zamalaccareguy, Minister of Justice; Roman Calatrava, Minister of Finance; Capaz, Minister of Marine; Torrez Solano, Minister of Interior.

PRUSSIA.

The Swabian Mercury states, that the King of Prussia replied to certain persons who objected to M. Arago's political opinions, when his Majesty proposed to confer the decoration of the Order of Merit on him that "when scientific merit was to be rewarded, all political feeling should be laid aside. I would have sent the cross of the Order of Merit to Mr O'Connell," added the King, "if Mr O'Connell had been distinguished in science."

RUSSIA.

An ukase has been published by the Emperor relative to the slave trade. He recapitulates the various measures taken by the Russian government against the traffic in slaves since the Congress of Vienna, and informs his subjects that he has concluded a treaty between their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the Queen of Great Britain, and the King of Prussia, by which the slave trade is declared to be piracy, and is made punishable as such.

LATER FROM CHINA.

We have an India Mail with dates from Bombay to the 23rd of May, and submit the following as the best outline of the intelligence conveyed.

We rejoice to state that, although the events which have occupied since the dates of our last advices are not of so striking a character as those of which the news communicated by the last six mails, the intelligence is, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

Our news from China is to the 4th of April. The preparations for the defence by the Chinese of the river between Whampoa and Canton were still in progress, although now nearly completed, and their officers were unremitting in their exertions to practice artillerymen in the use of great guns.

Ningpo had been attacked on the 18th March by a Chinese force, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men. They were allowed to enter the town without opposition, but upon reaching the market-place were surrounded on all sides by our troops, and instantly routed. About 250 are said to have been left dead on the field, while on our side not a single casualty took place.

This appears to have been only a part of a concerted attack, as at the same time fire-bombs were launched and an attempt was made upon our garrison of Chuihue, but in each case with signal ill success.

Several skirmishes have taken place along the coast, but with no decisive result, although in each the enemy had suffered considerable loss. More vigorous measures were, it is said, in contemplation, and a movement to the northward was intended upon the arrival of the expected reinforcements.

Trade appears to have been carried on as usual, but with the exception of cotton, not upon remunerating prices. Barter was the only means of commercial intercourse.

From Afghanistan we learn that General Pollock had arrived at Jellalabad, relieving the beleaguered and heroic garrison of that fortress, on the 16th of April. He had experienced but little opposition on his march, except from some roving tribes, who had only succeeded in cutting off a few camels, and had even been able, when assured of Sale's safety, to detach a part of his forces to the assistance of a friendly chief. Colonel Bolton's brigade also, had been unable to overtake General Pollock in time to accompany him through the Khyber passes, had, with the assistance of

our Sikh auxiliaries, and a reinforcement detached from Jellalabad, reached Ali Musjib without difficulty, and would probably arrive at Jellalabad about the 5th of May. Colonel Bolton had under his convoy a heavy commissariat train and some artillery, all of which had threaded the passes in safety. The system of purchasing the aid of the Afghans and other predatory tribes appears to have worked well.

The combined forces would, it was supposed, have maintained their present position until about the end of June.

The intelligence of the force lately under Colonel Palmer at Ghuzni's scanty, but prepared as we were for its utter destruction, it is in some degree satisfactory. It appears that he left the citadel on the 26th of March, and took up his quarters in a portion of the town. There, as in the case of Cabul, the Ghazees, apparently without orders, attacked the troops, and a frightful slaughter ensued. The leader of the insurgents, Shumboodeen, interfered, and took the officers under his protection, and they are described as now living as prisoners in the citadel. About 100 only of the seapoys are supposed to have escaped.

General England had, it was believed, succeeded in relieving General Nott, at Candahar. At Hjukulze, the scene of his former rebuff, he had attacked the enemy's position, and carried it without the loss of a single man. Major Reid had reached Dardur with a valuable convoy of treasure and 400 camels, with which he was to ascend the Bolan pass on the 3rd or 4th of May.

The news from Cabul corroborates what we had before respecting the death of Shah Soojah, although nothing certain was known of the nature of the authority by which his rule; such as it was, succeeded.

With respect to the survivors of the Cabul force who are prisoners in the hands of the Afghans, the most satisfactory intelligence had been received. Captain McKenzie, one of their number, had been permitted by Akbar Khan to visit the camp at Jellalabad on parole, as the bearer of a despatch from Major Pottinger, and to treat for the ransom of his companions. He brought news of the death of General Elphinstone, on the 23d April. The other prisoners were doing well, and had been treated with considerable kindness. It is said that an enormous sum had been demanded for their ransom, but the terms were not known, although Captain McKenzie had returned to the Afghans camp with the answer to the proposals with which he had been entrusted.

Throughout England, we rejoice to say, there is an increasing disposition to maintain the most friendly relationship with the United States of America, and no further evidence of this can be needed than a recent manifestation on the occasion of the Meeting of the British Association of Science now assembled at Manchester. This society by numbers all the leading characters of the country in its list of members; and we instantly see the cordial exhibition of good feeling towards America, so strongly marked in its reception of Mr Everett, as the highest compliment that could possibly have been paid. All seemed to vie with each other in rendering honor to the American Ambassador.

Mr Everett, in acknowledging the kindness of his reception, very properly alluded to all the points now under settlement, and remarked on steam navigation, and the blessings which it has continued to confer since its first establishment. Such expression from a man so highly respected as Mr. Everett must convey a forcible conviction in favor of an enterprise, and we hope to see that its effect will not be lost, but that the steamers now so regularly keeping up the line of communication will be zealously supported, and placed in a position of even greater usefulness than they at present occupy.

In England, the greatest manufacturing and commercial distress continues to exist, but most well-disposed parties seem inclined to trace this to the over-creative power of machinery than to any other cause. There has been extreme depression of late, owing to all parties having withheld from business operations until the passing of the Tariff Bill enables them to see clearly what steps to take in their matters of regular business and speculation. The Tariff being now settled, of course such causes are removed.

The proceedings in Parliament have possessed no very special interest, business having been devoted to the Income Tax and the new Tariff questions, both of which are now passed. It is expected that the business of the session will be brought to a close about the 20th of this month.

Liverpool Timber Markets, July 5.—Pine.—The cargoes of Pine Timber now in course of arriving are all entered for bond, to take advantage of the reduction in duty in October next, and the present duty is only paid after sales are made.—Two or three cargoes of St. John Pine have been sold at 18s. to 18 1/2d. per foot. Quebec cargoes may be quoted at 14d. to 14 1/2d. per foot, according to quality. Deals, per standard hundred, second quality £11 to £12 10s.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, July 1.—Owing to the generally favorable accounts of the weather, and consequent improvement in the appearance of the crops in various parts of the country, as also in anticipation of lower duties on Wheat, our millers have purchased with much caution and to a very trivial extent since Tuesday; speculation, at the same time, having been nearly dormant, prices have shown a tendency to lean downwards.

Liverpool Markets.—Tea.—A good business transacted at advanced prices, 1s. 9d. the lowest rate for sound common, cash. The deliveries from the warehouses were good. Oil.—Sperm Oil, per tun, £20; Southern Whale, £35.

TARIFF OF DEMERARA.

Scale of Colonial Duties imposed by the Legislature of British Guiana.—

IMPORT DUTIES on the following articles, not the growth, production, or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland:—

Table listing various goods and their duties, including Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Rice, Oats, Bread, Crackers, Dry Fish, Salmon, Pickled Fish, Barrels of Beef and Pork, Candles, Soap, Butter, Lord, Tobacco, Cigars, Tea, Pepper, Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Crude Turpentine, Spirits Turpentine, Spermaceti Oil, Other descriptions of Oil, White Pine Lumber, Pitch Pine Lumber, Red Oak Staves, White Oak Staves, Clap-Boards, Shingles, House Frames, Ditto Pitch Pine, Ditto Ditto Pitch Pine, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Potatoes, and On Foreign Goods.

Additional Duties to be levied on Goods not the growth, production, or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, or any possession of the British Crown, as soon as the Colonial Customs Bill, at present under consideration, or passed by Parliament, comes into operation:—

Table listing additional duties on goods, including Wheat Flour, Dry Fish, Beef and Pork, Foreign Sugar, Muscovado, Lumber, Ditto Pitch Pine, Red Oak Staves, W. O. Staves, Clap-Boards, Shingles, Cypress, All other description of Shingles, Hams, Dried Beef, Tongues, and Bacon.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1842

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—Wm. Babcock. DISCOUNT DAY.—TUESDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

Wills and Wreck House. Commissioner next week—John Parkinson.

Marine Assurance Association. Director next week—Hon. J. Allan. Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President. Director next week—R. M. Todd. DISCOUNT DAY.—SATURDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 1. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

LATEST DATES. London, July 4 Montreal, July 20 Liverpool, July 5 Quebec, July 20 Edinburgh, July 1 Halifax, July 20 Paris, July 1 New York, July 23 Toronto, July 14 Boston, July 25

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. The Royal Mail Steamship Acadia, arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst. in 134 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th inst.

Lady Bagot and family came passengers in the Acadia. The Tariff Bill passed the House of Commons on the 28th June.

The Columbia arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ult in 94 days hence—the news was conveyed to London by locomotive, and arrived there 36 hours before the Great Western was heard of. The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 29th.

The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved. There does exist a doubt that the pistol was loaded with a destructive substance. He still asserts that he had not intended to injure her Majesty, but did it with a view to get provided with a home for life similar to that of Oxford. He will be transported for life to a penal settlement.

The announcement of his reprieve had scarcely been made known when the public were alarmed by a report that another and exactly similar attempt had been made upon her Majesty's life. (The details are almost too farcical for notice. It appears that as the royal cortege was returning on Sunday from the Chapel Royal, in St James's, to Buckingham Palace, a deformed youth presented and snatched an old rusty pistol at the carriage in which her Majesty was seated. He was seized by another youth who wrested the weapon from his hand, but the policeman in attendance refused to take him in charge, believing it to be a hoax, on which he was permitted to escape.

We copy the following from the Second Edition of the Boston Mail, of Monday last. IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—THE TWO BOUNDARIES SETTLED.

Our advices from Washington, this morning, leave no doubt on our minds that the terms of settlement, both of the long controverted North Eastern Boundary, but the equally important North Western Boundary, have been definitely agreed upon between Lord Ashburton and the State Department, and received the sanction of the state Commissioners. There is a shade of doubt as to the consent of the Commissioners from Maine; but we think they will waive all objections, and come into an arrangement which will affect the prosperity of the state more immediately and favorably than any other.

The story is that Mr. Preble one of the Maine Commissioners, held out awhile, just to preserve his established character, but finally gave his adhesion with the remark that one of his neighbors threatened before he went to Washington, in case he was the means of defeating the treaty, as it was the feared he would be in his dogged disposition, to shoot him on his return. It would indeed be a heavy responsibility for one man to assume—that of defeating a treaty involving peace or war between two of the most powerful nations on the earth.

The particular terms of the treaty have not yet transpired, but they are said to be more favorable to this country than we had a right to expect.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday morning, fully and unequivocally confirms the above.

Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS.—We have been favoured with the following letter from this talented nobleman and true friend of this Province, which was received by the English Mail on Saturday evening, acknowledging the receipt of the Address, forwarded by the Inhabitants of this Town, to the gallant General, on his election to Parliament as a Member for Liverpool. London, 29th June, 1842.

GENTLEMEN, I thank you very much for the Address which I have received from the Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Saint Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswick, congratulating me on my recent election as one of the Representatives in Parliament of the Town of Liverpool.

Representing that great Commercial Constituency, I shall I doubt not, find my knowledge and experience of the affairs of British North America, and of New Brunswick in particular, advantageous both to the place I represent in Parliament, and to that Province, with which I was for so many years connected, and the Inhabitants of which are still pleased to entertain a kindly recollection of me.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, Humble Servant, HOWARD DOUGLAS.

Hon. James Allanshaw, Hon. H. Hatch, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

NEW POTATOES and GREEN PEAS.—On Monday last Mr. JOHN MCCURDY presented us with a dish of Green-peas and a mess of new potatoes, the produce of his Farm, in this Parish, and we believe the first brought to Town this season; for which he will accept our thanks.

We are informed that fire has been set out in fields between this Town and Chamcook, within a few days, and some damage done to Mr. Walton's fences. Setting fire at this season of the year is punishable by law, and it is to be hoped, that those persons who have been so regardless of consequences, as to set fire at a time when every thing was parched up, will be punished for their carelessness.

On our first page we have copied Rules and Regulations for the establishment of a Loan fund in each County. Alluding to the Prospectus of the Society the Sentinel says.—The plan is an admirable one, and could not fail of producing the most beneficial results, if it were carried into effect. To accomplish which the exertions of a few public spirited