

## EUROPEAN NEWS

**PRINCE ALBERT—Visit to Iceland.**—It is whispered in the court circles that Prince Albert has expressed a wish to make a tour through the united kingdom, which the highest personage in the realm approves of, but that he is prevented from the interesting way in which her Majesty is at present. Next year, however, you may expect a visit from the young prince, without fail, and, should circumstances permit, he may be accompanied by the Queen.—*London Correspondent of the Liverpool Chronicle.*

The first of the fellows of Dublin University who entered the bonds of wedlock since the repeal of the celibacy statute, is the Rev. W. Digby Sadler, son of the Provost.

The waters of the Seine in Paris are so low that they have only to fall a few inches more to be down to the lowest point ever known, which was in 1719. The navigation of the river above Paris, and also that of the Marne is interrupted.

Her Majesty has recently presented to each of the clergy engaged in the ceremony of the royal nuptials, a copy of the Holy Scriptures, magnificently bound in purple and gold, as a token of her gracious favor.

Brussels, June 7.—The Queen of the Belgians was safely delivered this morning, at 1 o'clock, of a Princess. The labor was of very short duration, and the Queen and the Princess are going on well.

**Last Will of the King of Prussia.**—The following is a clause in the last Will and Testament of William, King of Prussia, recently deceased.

"I forgive all my enemies, even those who by malicious language and writings, or by deliberate misrepresentations, have endeavored to deprive me of the confidence of my people, which is my greatest treasure." He left several ample liberal legacies to persons of high rank in his service, as well as to the lowest of his servants, and bequeathed large sums to the poor of the chief towns of the several provinces. He left \$370,000 for the purpose of improving the roads in the Altmark, and \$100,000 towards an iron railway to form a communication between the Eastern and Western Provinces.

**A DROOL PUNISHMENT.**—A late number of the Glasgow Scottish Herald says that it was the practice in that city, a few years since, to share the heads of all persons who were carried drunk to the police—a practice which was attended too with the most marked benefit to the morality of the city.—The Glasgow editor says: "Well do we remember the effects produced by this unique punishment, and how astonished were those who had been 'dressed' the preceding night when they appeared before the magistrate in the morning. Their hands wandered over their smooth parts—in some instances they could not be convinced of their own identity—imagined the bar officer had brought forward the wrong man, and upon the whole, it was a perfect rarity to see a shaved man brought back to the office a second time; indeed so alarmed did the habitual tipplers become from the method, that one incorrigible of the squad always carried a wig in his pocket, in anticipation of finding himself docked in the morning."

**DEATH OF PAGANINI.**—This celebrated violinist died at Nice on the 27th of May, after a lingering illness. He has left one son, who inherits a large fortune. Paganini's remains were embalmed to be removed to Genoa, his native town, for interment. The most wonderful performer of the violin has been taken from the musical world. He had hosts of imitators, but not one rival. He carried execution on the fiddle beyond any former or subsequent performer, and his almost demonic feats of dexterity were only equalled by his touching tone, beautiful expression, impassioned feeling, and correct intonation. His compositions partook of his unearthly appearance; his style was "sad by fits, by starts was wild." His witches' dance was incomparably grotesque, eccentric and true withal, and never did violin weep such strains as his "Nel cor piu." Paganini was avaricious, and little to be depended on in worldly affairs; but some fits of generosity by which he was impelled have astonished even himself. He would never, it was said, forgive himself, for the gift of 20,000 francs to Berlin, whom he styled the modern Beethoven. He was engaged in the Casino speculation in Paris, but took fright and abandoned it, for which heavy damages were awarded against him, the payment of which he avoided by his return to Italy, where he died.

The *Gazette du Midi* says that Paganini was only 53 at the time of his decease. "His death," this journal adds, "has been followed by an incident which has formed the topic of conversation of the whole town. He had refused to receive the offices of religion, but for what reason is not positively known. Some say that he would not believe that death was so near, but the Bishop of Nice, attributing his refusal to other motives, has refused him Catholic burial. After some discussions between the friends of the deceased and the prelate, who persisted in his injunction, it was resolved that the body should be sent to Genoa, his native town, and it remains to be seen what the Archbishop of that City will do."

**THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—On the late anniversary of the battle of Waterloo a very interesting medal, struck by the occasion by Messrs. Russell and Bridge, and set as a ring, was born by one of the distinguished guests. It is of the same size as that made to commemorate the Queen's marriage, and is executed by the same gifted artist Mr. W. Wyon, R. A. The miniature portrait of the great duke is exceedingly good.

Admiral Sir James Gordon has been appointed Lieut. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, an appointment which will, we think, give universal satisfaction to the profession

and the public as a reward of distinguished gallantry and merit.—*Herald.*

**Death of Lord E. Chichester.**—The New York Telegraph announces the death of the Rev. Lord Edward Chichester, rector of Kidmore, one of the richest livings in the gift of the Lord Primate, Dr. Beresford.

**DREADFUL FIRE IN LONDON.**—About 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of High-st., Shadwell, were thrown into the utmost alarm by the sudden outbreak of fire on the premises of Mr. Drake, a baker. Much time was lost before water could be procured, and the flames communicated to the private dwelling of Mr. Reynolds, proprietor of St. Andrew's wharf, which in a few minutes communicated to the warehouses and shipping. The flames extended to vessels lying in shore, it being a wafel—viz. the *Delight* of Glasgow, and *Deuchallion*, of Glasgow, laden with general cargoes, were totally destroyed. The *Elizabeth* was much damaged, and a large barge was also burnt. While the shipping was on fire, the flames on shore extended to the Globe public house, in High-st. Mr. Lindens, Mr. King, in Globe street; Mr. Thompson, Mr. Aldridge, grocer; Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Morrison's, all of which are entirely reduced to ruins, and about 12 others much injured. About ten o'clock the flames were so far subdued as to allow all fears, but the great confusion prevented further particulars being obtained. Another account says, "We are not exaggerating in stating that twenty houses, if not more, consisting of warehouses, public houses, and private dwellings, have fallen a prey to the devouring element. The fire originated in the bursting of a cask of whiskey in one of the vaults of Mr. McKenzie's wharf which is a receptacle for Scotch and Irish whiskey which ignited from a lighted candle, and before assistance could be procured the whole building was one entire blaze, and communicated to the surrounding houses."

The King of the French has written an autograph to Queen Victoria, congratulating her on her escape.

A clergyman of the established church, in the diocese of Ely, has perfected a lease of thirteen acres for the use of the Roman Catholic priest; the clergyman is the Rev. Thomas Goff.

Lord Palmerston has erected a catholic chapel at Clifney, and endowed the priest & his successors with a valuable glebe free of rent.

According to the *Constitutionnel*, Admiral Baudin has orders to attack and seize Buenos Ayres.

**THE ARMY.**

Lieutenant Lord Viscount Jocelyn, 15th Hussars, is appointed extra Aide-de-camp to Major General W. K. Elphinstone, commanding the 1st division.

The 6th Depot at Nenagh has received in order to send a draft of sixty men to Cork, to embark for Halifax, and join the service companies.

Major Holmes and Dr. Chermiside, 23d, are ordered to join head-quarters at Halifax.

Her Majesty has been pleased to elevate Gen. Sir Thomas Wiltshire to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom as a reward for his services at the capture of Ruster, in the East Indies.

The number of non-commissioned officers and gunners of the Royal Artillery, in the garrison of Woolwich, is two thousand, and out of that large corps, there are only nine who were present at Waterloo.

The total strength of the army in Ireland is as follows:—Cavalry—6th Dragoon Guards six troops of the 6th Dragoons, 17th Lancers, and four troops of the 12th Lancers, 1,050. Infantry—19th, 20th, 22d, 3d, 42d, 54th, 80th, 85th, 97th, and 99th; 28 Depots of date; total amount, 18,944; Royal Artillery, 827, Total, 15,841.

**THE NAVY.**

Portsmouth.—It is reported in the naval circles that the increase of pay (recommended by the commission) will take effect from the 1st of July next. Very extensive changes with respect to the purifiers are also under the consideration of the Admiralty.

The following two-decked ships, similar to the Rodney, 92, are ordered to be built forthwith at the different ports, namely, Hannibal, 92, Irresistible, 90, Exmouth, 90, Lion, 90, and Prince Albert, 90.

Five and twenty ships of war are now under sail for the Chinese seas from England, & our colonial stations, and most of them have arrived at their destination ere this.

There are 530 officers with the rank of Navy Lieutenant who never served as such!

**Steam Ships.**—Messrs. Acreman, Morgan and Co. of Bristol, have contracted to build the two first steam ships of the Royal Mail Company, for the West India and South American line. They will be about 1,400 tons each, and are to be completed about May, 1841.

**CANADA.**

Quebec July 24.

**Agriculture.**—The maggot or larva supposed to be deposited by a fly in the ear of wheat, under the husk or chaff, and which devours the kernel, has made its appearance in large numbers, in the vicinity of Quebec. It has also attacked barley. On being examined through a microscope it has the appearance of a large soft yellow caterpillar, having much of the form of those which change afterwards into large butterflies; to the naked eye, it is of a deep yellow, not more than the eighth of an inch in length, and shows very little motion. It is to be feared that its ravages are again to be destructive. It is still time to observe its progress, growth and transformations, so as to discover a preventive or remedy; although it is deposited or gets into the ears of grain.—*Gazette.*

The efforts of Dr. Rolph, in directing public attention to the advantages to be derived by an extensive system of emigration, from

the too thickly peopled portions of the United Kingdom, to Canada, are unrelaxed; and he succeeded in awakening, and keeping alive, a strong feeling in favor thereof. It is true that the government still stand aloof, and shew but little disposition to lend a helping hand, but many influential individuals are heartily co-operating with the worthy doctor, and we have no doubt but that ere long they will induce Her Majesty's ministers to adopt measures to aid them in their efforts. The extent of voluntary and unaided emigration which has already taken place is a sure indication of public feeling in favor of Canada. The following is the latest official account that has come to hand, and it shows that the difference in favour of this year, as compared with the last, is on the increase:—

**Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the superintendence of Emigrants in the Canadas.**  
Quebec, 18th July, 1840.

Number of Emigrants arrived during the week ending 18th July 1840.

From England, . . . . .	346
From Ireland, . . . . .	712
From Scotland, . . . . .	172
From Lower Ports, . . . . .	0
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>1,230</b>

Previously reported, . . . . . 16,362

**Total, . . . . . 17,592**

To corresponding period last year 5,234

**Increase in favour of 1840, . . . . . 12,358**

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

**THE NEW STEAM LINE WILL BENEFIT AGRICULTURE.**—Among the important advantages of the new steam line between Old England and New England is the interchange of agricultural information. And by this exchange we think that the old country may gain as much as the new, for although she was long making agricultural improvements, which we have neglected, yet the progress of the Yankee is rapid, and already the New Englanders are going ahead in some things, particularly in ploughs and many other implements. And the agricultural papers of our country do not suffer in comparison with those of England.

By the return of the Britannia we intend to send some volumes and files of the Yankee Farmer to several agricultural societies in England and Scotland.

The trade in seeds between England and this country has been mostly confined to purchases on this side, but exchange is now taking place, and it will be promoted by the convenient communication now opened. Our publisher informs us that he now has orders from four English houses for seeds of American growth to be sent out next fall; among them is an order for seeds of every kind of American forest trees.—*Yankee Farmer.*

The late Bishop Burke, at the time of his decease, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nova Scotia, whose power over the Micmacs of that country was unbounded, when he met a drunken Indian in the street, was wont immediately to order him to walk before him to Bridewell; when arrived, he had his head shaved, superintending the operation himself. The Indian, in this plight, was sure to become the jest and ridicule of the whole tribe.—*N. Y. Express.*

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, July 22.

(Copy.) Government House, Halifax, 16th July, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR,

Adverting to the conversation I had with your Excellency, respecting a paragraph in your reply to the Address from the Inhabitants of Halifax, I beg in this manner to call it to your particular attention, namely, "the abuses which disgrace the administration of those resources which you believe to be devoted to public improvements."

This paragraph may be considered as conveying a severe imputation upon my Administration. I am aware that you could not have intended it as such, but it is due to myself that you should remove every ambiguity upon this point, in so important and public a document. I therefore have to request that your Excellency will take such measures as will remove any imputation upon my public conduct, which this document appears to convey.

I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, your's very truly,

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL,  
His Excellency C. POULETT THOMSON,  
Governor General of British North America.

(Copy.) Government House, Halifax, 16th July, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR COLIN,

I cannot comprehend how any one can pretend to affix a meaning to the expression to which you refer, different from that in which it was used, and in which you and I well understood it; but I am sure you will believe me when I say that nothing could give me greater pain than the possibility of its being tortured into such a meaning as that which called for your observations.

As you will know my object in making use of the words in question, was to express my feelings upon the abominable system pursued by the Assembly with respect to Road Grants, by which, either by Law or Usage, they vote away large sums of money in small amounts, for local improvements under the authority of their own Commissioners, and with an authority themselves—a system which was perfectly repulsive to myself, and I believe to every man in England, until it was brought under notice by yourself, through Lord Dufferin's report. My complaint, therefore, was exactly the reverse of the meaning which is pretended to be given to it, namely, that the money is not, as it ought to be, left under

your control, to be applied under responsibility; a course from which it has been followed, the Province has so much advantage.

I must say in justice to the many all parties who have conversed with me subject of my answer, and upon this particular, that I have not heard the doubt expressed by any one of them of the meaning of the expression, and there must suppose that those suggested to you been the result of malice or violent party spirit.

However, from whatever motives, or whatever quarter they may originate, I am equally anxious to give them a contradiction, no less in justice to myself than to you, though I possess no other means of doing so than by requesting you to make what use you please of this Letter.

(Signed) C. POULETT THOMSON,  
Lieut. Gen. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, &c.

**New Councillors.**—Mandamus were received by the last Packet, calling James McNab, Esq. to the Executive, and John Morton, Esq. to the Legislative Council of this Province.—Mr. McNab was sworn in on the 22d.

The Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, and suite, arrived in Town from New Brunswick via Windsor, on Sunday afternoon at half past three.

His Excellency was invited to a dinner in honor of his visit to Nova Scotia, and graciously accepted the invitation. The affair got up at short notice, came off last evening.

We understand that the Governor General will proceed to Canada in the steamer *General*, which arrived here yesterday in 77 hours from Quebec.—*Halifax Times.*

His Excellency Sir Charles Fitzroy and suite left town on Wednesday last for Pictou, on their way to P. E. Island.—*Id.*

Father Mathew, the great apostle of temperance, has postponed his visit to Scotland for the present, there being still plenty of employment for him amongst his own countrymen, who continue to flock to him as he says by the thousand.

**PROVINCIAL.**

**Agricultural Prospects.**—So far, the season has been most favourable to the farmer; warm and dry weather has from time to time been succeeded by refreshing showers. Vast quantities of Hay are already secured, and should the Harvest for Grain prove favourable, a far greater quantity will be stored than in any former season. All kinds of vegetables have done well, and Providence still seems to smile on the labours of the agriculturist.—*Courier.*

**Provincial Geology.**—We are informed that an extensive deposit of Iron Ore has recently been discovered at the head of Bellisle Bay, by Dr. Gesner, and his son. The importance of the labours of our Provincial Geologist are daily becoming more obvious. Forty men, we learn, are employed in quarrying the Granite found by him on the banks of the Saint John in 1838, and a number of vessels are now engaged in transporting the beautiful and durable rock to this City, where it is extensively used in rebuilding the Burnt District, being much cheaper and preferable to the imported varieties. We are informed that the Jail in Kingston is to be built of this superior material. It has found its way to Fredericton also, and will doubtless soon become an article of commerce. It is pleasing to observe that the natural resources of the country, by the foresight of the Provincial Government, are becoming better known, and practically applied to the credit and advantage of the Province.—*Ibid.*

The first result of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to the shores of New Brunswick has, we understand, been made public in his engagement to forward the great object of having complete surveys made of the various routes for a canal to connect the waters of the Saint Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy, His Excellency having stated to our worthy Lieutenant Governor, that Canada will be ready for the Spring, by when the survey can be begun, to grant £1000 in aid of the New Brunswick grant, towards the expense; and that he will use his influence with the other Provinces to induce them to join in this great undertaking. And also that he will do all in his power to carry out the views of the Merchants of Saint John, on the subject of rates of Postage and a Daily Mail to Halifax. These are proceedings worthy of the talents and station of His Excellency, and will doubtless add to his fame—and they are doubly gratifying by being so promptly done.—*Observer.*

From the Royal Gazette, July 22.

By His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.

**A PROCLAMATION**

Whereas a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the late merciful preservation of the Queen has been prepared and ordered to be used in all Churches and Chapels throughout England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed; I do hereby order and direct the same to be used in all the Churches and Chapels throughout this Province, so soon as the Ministers thereof shall receive the same, and to be continued for thirty days thereafter.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WM. F. ODELL.

**A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God.**

Almighty and everlasting God, Creator & Governor of the world, who by thy Gracious Providence has oftentimes preserved thy chosen Servants, the Sovereigns whom thou hast set over us, from the malice of wicked men: we offer unto Thee all praise and thanksgiving for thy late mercy, vouchsafed to us in frustrating the traitorous attempt on the life of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria.

Continue, we beseech Thee, thy watchful care over her. Be Thou her shield and defence against all the devices of secret treason, and the assaults of open violence. Let the light of Thy countenance shine upon her, and in her royal consort; and bless them with happiness. Direct and prosper her counsels, and so guide and support her by Thy Holy Spirit, that putting her whole confidence in thee, she may faithfully rule Thy people, and to her charge, to their good and glory of Thy Holy Name.

Give us, O Lord, such a measure of Thy Grace, that in the deepest and lasting sense of the mercy at thy vouchsafed to us, we may always shew our thankfulness unto Thee, by dutifully to our Sovereign, and constant obedience to Thy commandments.

Give, O Lord, we beseech Thee, O merciful Father, to our supplications and prayers, which we offer before Thee in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ thy Saviour and Redeemer.—*Amen.*

**Then shall we pray for Unity.**

O God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, our only Saviour, the Prince of Peace; Give us grace to lay to heart the great dangers we are, by our unhappy divisions, taking away all aid and prejudice, and whatsoever else may per us from Godly Union and Concord: that there is but one Body, and one Spirit, and hope of our Calling, and one Lord, one Faith, Baptism, one God, and Father of us all, we may henceforth be all of one heart, and one soul, united in one holy bond of Truth, Peace, of Faith and Charity, and may we one mind and one mouth glorify Thee; rough Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

**Fraserburg Aug. 1.**

His Excellency Sir J. HARVEY, who went down in the New Brunswick in company with the Governor, the Hon. Sir John, left Indian Town on his tour at 8 o'clock on the following morning.—*Id.*

We are informed that a very complimentary note enclosing £100 has been received by Capt. Wylie, from Sir John Harvey, in approval of the Captain's conduct as Commander of the steamer *New Brunswick*, during the conveyance of the Governor, General to and from Fredericton, in that vessel.—*Id.*

**A Singular Circumstance.**—The *Bithel* Flag was hoisted, and *Drum Service* performed on board two *Temperance Ships*, in our river on Sunday last, an occurrence, we are convinced, never before witnessed in Miramichi. One vessel was lying at Cathlamet and the other at Bay du Vin.—*Gleaner.*

**GALIC NEWSPAPER.**—We learn that it is the intention of a few public spirited individuals in Kingston from the Land of the Gael, to attempt the publication of a newspaper in the Gaelic language, for the purpose of encouraging emigration from the Highlands of Scotland.—*(Kingston Whig.)*

**COMMUNICATION.**

For the Standard.

MR. SMITH,

I feel called upon, under existing circumstances, to claim a corner in your paper, to enquire of those whose duty it is, and ask them why there is not more attention paid to the assize of Bread in this Town. I believe it is pretty generally known, that I brought in a Bill, last session of the Legislature, for the assize of Bread; and succeeded in carrying it through. It became a Law, making it imperative on the Magistrates to assize the Bread. Upwards of two months were allowed to elapse before any final arrangement was made; and then, all that was done, was to fix the weight, leaving the Bakers to charge what they please. Such a mode, is what I call assizing with a vengeance!

I should not have troubled the public with any of my remarks on the subject, were it not that I am informed that Five Loaves, weighed yesterday in a store in this Town, were each Two Ounces short of the weight. How long should such things be suffered to exist? Is it not enough that we pay twenty-five per cent. more for our Bread, than our neighbours in Saint John? Is it not also notorious that Flour has fallen upwards of Twenty-five per cent. since the assize, so called, was made? And still, we must pay five pence for what in Saint John is sold at four pence; and that by an arrangement of the Bakers themselves; but here, forsooth, notwithstanding the Law, the base is suffered to exist. And here let me urge upon our Magistracy, who are, or ought to be, the Protectors of the People's Rights; that the intention of the Law, particularly for Saint Stephen and Saint Andrews was, that the assize of Bread (with all due deference to other opinions) is not only weight, but weight and price. If such be not the true reading of the act, then there is no protection to those who have to be entirely at the mercy of the Bakers. Such things must not be suffered to exist. The people must be up and doing; and insist upon what is secured to them by Law. Let no man be afraid, but all speak out boldly, and there is little danger but that the true intent and meaning of the Act will soon develop itself in the shape of a much larger loaf.

I shall not at present trouble you with any more of my remarks, in the hope that the present matter will be taken, and that there will be