

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

From papers by the Acadia.

WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES

Of all nations in the world, France, the United States, and England, have at all times the most substantial reasons for the preservation of peace. But at present these three States have special political internal causes why they should respectively avoid war, as the greatest evil that could befall them. From war France has to dread another political revolution; engaged in war, slavery in the United States becomes a mighty political evil, and the not improbable cause of a predilection rebellion; while to this country in war, discontent in Ireland and Chartism in Britain become ripe for revolt. Yet France and the United States court and England is likely to be forced into war.

In England the people wish for peace, simply because their best interests are wholly dependent on peace; the French, fancy themselves insulted, at present we say not without cause, and believe themselves obliged to measure swords with Europe; but the self-governed citizens of the United States are actually taxing their ingenuity to discover reasons how to compel England to go to war with them.

For England there is no recession with honour: her course is clear and plain; she cannot give way one inch. The trial of Mr. M. Leod will be a breach of nation law—submission to which would be degradation indeed. On the decision of the United States, therefore, depends peace or war.

Then again, should that decision be for peace, the danger of bloodshed in some paltry affair in the disputed territory is imminent, and would compel the retaliatory intervention of Great Britain. If the Harrison Cabinet, be sincere in endeavouring to preserve peace, the British Government ought immediately to offer for their acceptance a convention by which each Government will undertake to restrain their respective subjects from occupying this territory, until the boundary question be settled by the decision of a neutral power—say Austria.

Trusting that the preservation of peace is compatible with the honour of our kindred and ourselves, we forbear to speculate on the probable results of war.—*London Journal of Commerce.*

Dispute with America.—In the House of Lords on the 8th of March, the Earl of Mountcashell said he rose to put a question to the noble Viscount opposite respecting some information which had appeared, just been received from America, and which was of great importance to this country. That intelligence, he understood, had created a great sensation in the city, and had caused a fall in the price of the public funds. He alluded to a report from the committee of foreign relations, made on the 13th of last month, to Congress, and he wished to know whether any confirmation as to the document in question being official had been received by Her Majesty's Ministers? It was not his intention on the present occasion, to submit to their Lordships any motion on the subject, as he was most desirous not to cause a greater division between the two Governments than that which unfortunately now existed. But when a report such as that to which he had referred was promulgated, it was proper that they should receive information, as to its authenticity. For his own part, he thought it could not be genuine. He believed that it must be an invention, and there were many persons who would be glad to propagate such a report for stock jobbing objects. He felt very great doubts as to the authenticity of this report, and why?—because, aware of the good understanding of the inhabitants of the United States, he could not think that they would maintain such doctrines. He was convinced that if the inhabitants of the United States would but consider—if they would look around to the situation of their own finances—if they would recollect that there were 3,000,000 of negro slaves in their country, and a great body of Indians in the back settlements, who might be induced, in consequence of the wrongs they complained of, to take a part in the contest—if they cast their eyes towards Canada, where there was a loyal set of men as any in the empire, and asked, "Had they not the power of getting into their hands individuals belonging to the United States?"—and also, if they recollect that the very large body of regular troops we had in Canada, and efficient naval force which was now at our disposal, in consequence of the Eastern question being settled—they would, if they considered these points, anxiously abstain from hostilities. They were a calculating people, and they would see that they must sustain an immense loss by such an event. For these reasons he was of opinion that the document was not a true one. He, therefore, asked the noble Viscount whether Her Majesty's Ministers had received any official information respecting this report. Under all the circumstances, he felt that he was perfectly justified in putting this question. The report had appeared in the public papers, and it was necessary that some information should be afforded respecting it. At the present moment he did not think it right to make any observations on the subject; but if they were given to understand that the report was not to be considered as official, he should feel it to be his duty, at a proper time, to bring the matter before the house, for a document more insulting to this nation could not possibly be conceived.

Viscount Melbourne said, he was unable to give any other answer to the question of the noble earl than by stating, that he was not aware whether any communication had been received that morning from Her Majesty's Ministers in the United States relative to the subject referred to. But he apprehended, from the form in which the document appeared, that there could be no doubt of its authenticity.

Colonial Duties.—In the House of Commons, on the 12th March, Mr. Labouchere moved the order of the day for a committee of the whole house to consider the Customs Duties in the West Indian and North American Colonies. He said that every advancement towards a liberal treatment of our Colonies had encountered the most violent opposition, yet each step in that course had been attended with marked success. On many articles of primary necessity to the West Indies, the duties were at present tantamount to a prohibition. Fish, not the produce of our own Fisheries, were absolutely prohibited; and staves, flour, and salt provisions, if the produce of foreign countries, were liable to duties equivalent to an ad valorem charge of from 20 to 40 per cent. His wish was to open the colonial trade to foreigners in as ample a manner as Mr. Haskisson had intended. With respect to staves, shingles, salt provisions, &c. which were of such vital necessity to the West Indies, he thought the present duties immoderate and excessive. He should propose a new tariff, which would subject these articles to charges equivalent to ad valorem duties of from 12 to 15 per cent. He felt all the importance of protecting the British fisheries, on the prosperity of which depended so important a nursery of our military and commercial marine, and, therefore, while he did away with the absolute prohibition, he should propose to substitute high protective duties, of certainly not less than 25 per cent. Salt fish he would subject to a duty of 2s 6d per cwt. and pickled fish to 5s per barrel. Wine was now subject to a great variety of capricious duties, all of which it was his wish to do away with, and to substitute a uniform ad valorem duty of 7 1/2 per cent. Tea at present could be imported into our West Indian and North American Colonies only from Great Britain, or from some place east of the Cape of Good Hope. It was found, however, that, notwithstanding this regulation, three-fourths of all the tea consumed in Canada were smuggled into the Colony from the United States. He proposed, on the recommendation of Lord Sydenham, to legalize the importation of tea from the United States into Canada, subject to an additional duty of one-tenth, as compared with the tea imported by sea. There was an anomaly in the law regulating the trade of the Channel Islands, which he proposed to remedy, by allowing those islands to trade to the colonies on the same terms as to the mother country. The right hon. gentleman, after expressing a conviction that the proposed changes would not be found materially injurious to any British interest, concluded by moving a resolution in the usual form.

Mr. C. Palmer admitted the great importance of the subject, but thought it ought to be referred to a committee of inquiry.

Mr. Ewart regretted that the same principles which were now about to be extended to the colonies had not been carried into operation in their own country in the first instance.

Mr. A. White thought the hon. gentleman took too much credit for the reciprocity treaties. The shipping interest would have been greatly distressed by them, had it not been for an increase of trade. (Cheers and laughter.) The British could not build their ships so cheaply, nor, with our present corn laws, (cheers) could we keep them so cheaply, therefore we could not compete with foreigners.

After a few remarks from Mr. Goulburn, the debate was adjourned.

In a debate on the Army Estimates, in alluding to the case of Mr. McLeod, Sir Robert Peel said, it would never be to the interest nor honour of the country to purchase a hollow truce by conceding to aggression, and he therefore hoped that full justice would be insisted on.

The London Globe of the 18th publishes a "Memorandum of instances in which the United States have pursued enemies or alleged criminals on neutral territory," compiled in April, 1835, from State papers. By describing the course pursued by the American Government under circumstances perfectly analogous to the burning of the Caroline, this document at once condemns the Americans in the proceedings they have adopted against Mr. McLeod, (even assuming his participation in the destruction of the Caroline,) and fully justifies the British Government in adopting the act as national. The American Government, adds the Globe, must first pronounce condemnation on its own acts in the instances narrated, or admit what is manifest upon the very face of those acts, justified as they were by them at the time they were imposed and complained of, that they were "founded on the purest patriotism; that their vindication was written in every page of the law of nations, as well as by the first law of nature—self defence."

The Navy and Army estimates for the current year have passed the House of Commons.

The Army.—The following relief of regiments on foreign service are positively determined:—8th Foot from Nova Scotia; 36th Foot from New Brunswick; 37th Foot from Nova Scotia; 75th Foot from the Cape of Good Hope; and further, the 60th from New Brunswick, and 87th from Mauritius, if possible.—*United Service Gazette.*

The Boy Jones in the Palace again.—Edward Jones, the youth who has been twice punished for intruding into the Palace of Her Majesty, and whose term of imprisonment for his last offence only expired on the 2nd inst. was on the morning of Thursday last, again found secreted in the Royal abode. Since this strangely disposed youth was last found within the Queen's residence, several additional policemen have been placed there, and a very strict surveillance of the passage and apartments is kept up. Notwithstanding this, the youth effected his entrance, as he has frequently declared he could do at any time. He was, however, quickly discovered by one of the officers, who hearing a noise

behind a glass door, went to see what occasioned it. Jones was regaling himself with some cold meat which he had obtained from the larder. The policeman, not a little surprised, exclaimed, "What, Jones, is that you?" "Yet, it is me," replied the youth. "And how did you get into the palace?" inquired the constable. "The same way as before," replied Jones. "And how long have you been here?" asked the constable. "All day," was the answer. This turned out not to be true, however, for on examining his shoes, they were found to be wet and muddy. The intruder was conveyed to the Station house, and at ten o'clock to Bow st., where it was expected he would be examined. He was, however, taken from thence to the Home Office, where Mr. Hall attended, and where the examination was taken in private. It was generally believed that the prisoner had been again imprisoned for three months to imprisonment and hard labour in the Totterdell Bridewell. The prisoner is the son of a poor tailor residing in Bell-yard, York street. During his last imprisonment, Mr. Hall sent for his parents, and endeavoured to persuade them to suffer the boy to enter on board a vessel of war. His mother would not assent to this proposition, and the lad himself, it is said, was unwilling. It appears that he has been very steady since his last imprisonment. He did not leave his parents till Monday evening after supper, and the first intimation they had of what occurred was when they heard on Tuesday morning that he was to be examined at Bow-street. It is generally supposed that he got over the wall in Constitution-hill, into the gardens, and from thence made his way into the palace, but through what entrance is not known, as no marks or traces of footsteps were discoverable.

Spain.—According to the Constitution, the Government was engaged in drawing up a bill to regulate the liberty of the press.

The Regency, it is said, will refuse the demands of the Barcelona Exaltados to maintain their patriotic associations. Madrid appears as if it was in a state of siege, such is the assemblage of troops. The new battalions who were to relieve the garrison, were encamped in the public square, the barracks not sufficing to quarter the reinforcements. There were some vague reports of Ministerial modifications. It was feared in Catalonia that some of the principal Carlist chiefs might re-enter Spain in the spring, and precautions had been adopted to arrest them.

India.—Tranquillity prevails. Nusser Khan and all the Beloochee tribes are suing for peace. General Brookes with his troops was to arrive at Baughon the 17th ult, where arrangements for a general pacification of these districts were to be made. In Afghanistan there is some confusion; the Duranes are dissatisfied with Shah Soojah, who is said to be in delicate health. Dost Mahomed and his family having passed through Lahore, are now in India. The Government of Herat is disposed to treat the British with justice and kindness, particularly as Persia is likely to excite great attention, as a rebellion and an attempt on the throne are about to break out there. The news from the Punjab represents matters there as undecided.

China.—By the arrival of the overland mail, we learn that on the 6th Nov. Admiral Elliot issued a notice at Chusan to the British there, stating that a truce had been concluded with the Chinese, binding them within certain limits, the British boundaries being Chusan and the small islands adjacent. This notice was accompanied with a recommendation to endeavour to conciliate the Chinese. The other Plenipotentiary, Captain Elliott, issued a circular declaring that the interests of the British at Chusan should be attended to during the negotiations. In the mean time a dreadful mortality diminished the troops there. The admiral with a considerable portion of the squadron, arrived on the 20th Nov. at Tongkoo. On the 21st, Captain Elliott proceeded in the Queen steamer towards the Bogue forts, in order to deliver a letter for Keshen. A boat was sent off with a flag of truce flying, but it was fired at by the Chinese from the forts. The boat returned, and several shots were fired at the steamer, one of which struck her. Two shells were thrown into the fort from the steamer, which then rejoined the squadron. Captain Elliott went subsequently to Macao, and by some secret means contrived to send the letter. An apology was demanded for the insult to the flag of truce, which, after some delay, was assented to by Keshen. On the 26th of November preparations were made for an attack on the Bogue forts, as Keshen was suspected of producing unnecessary delay. He, however, made his public entry into Canton, having taken care to give previous notice of his arrival to the Admiral. On the 29th November the Admiral, on the ground of serious indisposition from palpitation of the heart, resigned the command of the expedition to Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, and sailed for England on board the Volage. The proceedings at Canton have since been strange. Keshen, on the ground that the people were opposed to his going to communicate in person with the outside barbarians, is said to have declared that he had no interview with them at Peiho, and sent two subordinate mandarins to confer with Capt. Elliott. Efforts were made to liberate Mr. Stanton, which were successful. Nothing is known of the other prisoners. Threats are stated to have been used by the Commodore, whose nomination to the command has been hailed by all the British at Macao, that unless Keshen would begin the negotiations in reality, recourse would be had to hostilities. The 14th and 17th of December had been named as the days of attack; but, on the 13th, Capt. Elliott went to Macao, and told the merchants that the negotiations were still open. Great anxiety is felt at Bombay about the results, for, while some pretended that Keshen is sincere in his efforts to make peace, others denied the fact, and stated that

hostilities would become imperative.

Extensive Seizure of Spurious Tea.—At the Court of Exchequer on Saturday, Edward Glover, of West Ham, Essex, was prosecuted for having in his possession upwards of 2,000 lbs. weight of fabricated tea. Thomas Frankish, an officer, stated that having received a warrant to search the defendant's premises, he and two other persons proceeded there a short time ago, and discovered an immense quantity of leaves closely resembling China tea. Some of it was in sacks and hampers, and a great portion was laying about for drying, for which purpose the place was fitted up with the necessary stoves and utensils. The Court, after consulting, ordered the defendant to pay a penalty of £200.—The penalties were laid at £1,000. A warrant was issued for the burning of the leaves, and another for the recovery of the penalty. In default of payment the defendant will suffer imprisonment, with hard labour, for the space of twelve months.

New Difficulties with Egypt.—Paris letters alluding to the protocol which had been signed in London by the representatives of England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey, and which was to be considered as embracing the final settlement of the Eastern question, observe that France was not a party to it because of the lately published hatti-scheriff, which would go to impose on Mehemet Ali terms so harsh that no French Ministry dare concur in. All had been going on satisfactorily in London previous to the receipt of the hatti-scheriff. Much progress had been made on the preparation of a treaty, to which France would become a party, when that unfortunate document reached the French Ministry, who instantly declared their inability to sanction the terms contained in it. The blame or the praise belonging to this utter extinction of Mehemet Ali's independence is universally considered to belong to Lord Ponsonby.

A Message of Capt. Cook and Lord Nelson.—There is at present in Water-lane, in this city, an old sailor, aged 89, who sailed with Captain Cook. We believe that he is the only one living that can make such a boast. In consequence of having taken a part in the mutiny at the Nore he is without a pension; but we feel satisfied, that if his case be represented to our most Gracious Sovereign, the gallant old tar will not be allowed to die in poverty. His name is John Bennet Welsh. He sailed in the Resolution with Captain Cook in 1773; also in the Discovery in 1799, when Captain Cook was killed. He has the mark of a spear wound received at that time. Served in the Barfleur with Lord Hood, and was wounded by a splinter in the action with the Ville de Paris. He was in the Captain at Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 11, 1797, and was wounded in the head. In the Bellerophon, at the battle of the Nile, 1798, shot in the arm; in the Arethusa when she engaged the Bell-Phoebe. He served 30 years; but being one of the delegates of the Collieries, at the Nore, has no pension.—*Yorkshireman.*

The Weather.—Such genial weather at this season has seldom been experienced. It has all the amenity of summer, without its oppressive heat.—*Scottish Standard.*

Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long letter to the people of Ireland, in which after enumerating the various hardships to which that country is exposed, and expressing an apprehension that the Tories will speedily regain their long lost power he earnestly urges them to agitate a repeal of the Union, as the only measure that can save Ireland.

Timber.—Liverpool, March 19.—Yellow Pine, per foot, 1s 4d to 1s 9d; Red do. 1s 7d to 2s 1d; Pine Planks, per foot, of 2 inches thick, 2 1/4d to 2 1/2d; Lathwood, per fath. £4 10s to £6.

Appearance of the Wheat Crop.—Some fears were entertained lest the wheat crops might have suffered from the severity of the winter. It gives us much pleasure to state that the crops never looked better.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The melancholy intelligence contained in the announcement below has produced a general gloom in this community. After the enjoyment of the highest office in the nation for the space of one brief month, he has been suddenly removed from the honourable and arduous situation to which the voice of his country had called him.—*N. Y. Paper.*

The following circular was issued from the Heads of Departments at Washington. City of Washington, April 4, 1841. An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State, THOMAS ERING, Secretary of Treasury, JOHN BELL, Secretary of War, J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General, FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

Extensive Fire in Boston.—A fire broke out in Boston, on the morning of the 3d inst. in a factory in 32d st. 9th avenue, which de-

stroyed 10 large buildings, and 10 others were much injured.

We learn, from a letter received in town, last evening from Head Quarters, that our reported new Governor, (Sir W. Colebrooke,) and the new Commander of the Forces in Nova Scotia, (Sir J. Dickson,) had taken passage in the Mail Steamer of the 4th April. As Sir William had not been gazetted up to the latest dates, it was currently reported in London that there was a probability of Sir John Harvey being still continued in the Government of this Province.—*Courier.*

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. SMITH, I received the annexed letter by mail yesterday, and as this is the time for the appointment of Parish Officers, I know no better way of serving the writer than handing the same to you for publication, which, if not too late for your paper this week, will confer an obligation on all concerned.

And oblige Yours, &c. JAMES BOYD. St. Andrews, 15th April, 1841.

St. Stephen, April 10, 1841.

DEAR SIR—The noble stand which you made in the House of Assembly the last session, as it respects Aliens holding office in the Province, deserves the lasting gratitude of all loyal subjects in it, and especially those that reside on or near the lines; for it is a certain fact, that they are enemies to our country and our noble constitution, and are bold in declaring the same openly; and yet those men are coming into office one after another, and unless there is a check put to the same, in a few years they will overturn every thing that is morally honest and pure among us. As it respects this Parish, some of our Commissioners of Highways are Aliens, Overseers of Highways are Aliens, and a number of our Surveyors of Lumber are Aliens; one more especially who for those few years past, claimed the privileges of a subject; but, being summoned as a jurymen to St. Andrews, and for his non-attendance being sued for his fine, as well as his Militia fine, to get clear of both, comes forward and cries "Alien," gets clear of the two former suits and pays his alien tax; and yet this same man is as we are informed, on the Parish list as a Surveyor of Lumber. We could bring forward a number of cases similar to the above, but time and space will not permit us to do so; but we do sincerely hope, that as you have begun a good work, you will still continue to use your influence, and if you cannot amend what has been done, you may lay the means of preventing it for the future, and of putting a stop to those proceedings which every loyal subject must consider an infringement on his right.

Your compliance with the above will ever confer an obligation on your constituents.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—E. Wilson, Esq. DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 2. **BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.**

Alms and Work House. Commissioner next week—T. Sims.

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

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President. Director next week—G. D. King. 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, March 18 Montreal, April 6
Liverpool, March 19 Quebec, April 6
Edinburgh, March 16 Halifax, April 11
Paris, March 16 New-York, April 10
Toronto, April 7 Boston, April 11

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP ACADIA.



The Royal Mail Steam Ship Acadia, arrived at Halifax on the 5th inst. having sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult. The Acadia has not experienced the least disaster, tho' the passage across has been one of the stormiest ever made. She brings dates from London of the 18th and Liverpool of the 10th March. The Columbia steamer, arrived in the river Mersey at half-past four, on the morning of March 15, having made the passage home in 11 1/2 days.

The news which the dates by the Acadia afford, will be found in other columns. She brought 72 Passengers.

Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B. is appointed to the command of the troops in Nova Scotia.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

We have received States confirm which took place inst. exactly to office. On New-York, the most—the Common Com appropriate to vice will be for the office of President, Mr the term for which ed. The Vice a very feeble

CHAP The April Tuesday last, publish His E dress in this c in our next w

The Weather colder than it evening we h which lasted i

On Monday, Esq. deliver and Antiquary this nature do by the elucid must be the chief gauge and de reflections as and it is but lecturer acqu

We are in of Portsmouth extracts from lums to-day

Important, pho, which ar conveyed the It appears th noire the se India Island, she stopped i when to the ron of Franc teen in numl bank-fragate vessel in dis coasting off fairs. The as he took h quiring why was told by thought war land and Fr hours to get the squadro was to pour other British them, had w

PROV

The follow Committee have been 2d inst.

Mr. Chair observations dates impo and salted p vince. Gre that if we re £4,500 cha Officers; th cal bugbear and one tha than that of Foreign Mo lons to be l learned mo lons, at the (and which ty in marke say sixpence other dutie amount to . duties colle year since t ion. The vessels dou British We vince, selli to Cuba or lasses, the ment does casks inclu at the Cust pose, woul half-penny being a pri the past ye is profit en science; ar classes who ers, for as i ket will reg be sufficient revenue to of the coun on Tea, w thousand p so of another manufacturer those alrea Sir would a for any rev duty on pr thousand p withstandi reasonable, to interfere cannot give is a protect lers, and it my dream ven save the