

European Intelligence.

Liverpool, April 13.

The primary bone of contention in Parliament, as in the country, has been the increased grant to Maynooth. The subject was brought before the House of Commons, on the 4th inst., by Sir Robert Peel, in a speech of considerable length and power. He entered fully into the subject, and astonished the body of his supporters, by the boldness of his innovations, and the length to which he pressed his willingness to go in order to secure the pacification of Ireland. Mr. Stiel, as the mouth-piece of the Irish nation, gratefully accepted, and warmly eulogized the Premier's foresight and liberality. In this way, the Maynooth grant was introduced, and the second reading of the bill was fixed for Friday last, when the debate was to have commenced in earnest. It was marked, on the part of some of the speakers, by more than usual acrimony and ill-feeling. Amongst the speakers who most distinguished themselves was Mr. Disraeli. He addressed the House with point and bitterness, and the taunts which he levelled at Sir Robert Peel were more savage than playful—more personal than argumentative. He rested his objection to measure principally on the previous character of the men from whom it proceeded—men who in opposition had done all in their power to raise the "Popery" cry, and contributed, by their tenaciousness, to raise the storm of bigotry which is now sweeping over the country. He succeeded at Sir Robert Peel's refusal to land personalities, and made a forcible appeal to the leader of the opposition, Lord John Russell, not to attempt to pass any measure which would meanly acquiesce in the position which Sir Robert Peel had taken. The speaker of the night was Mr. Macaulay, the member for Edinburgh—a man of popular talent, and something more than a popular politician. Mr. Macaulay's constituents are strongly opposed to the measure, but he professed his readiness to sacrifice his seat rather than his principles with regard to it. He followed in the wake of Disraeli, and was bitterly sarcastic at Peel for his tactics in opposition. This part of the speech, as is generally the case in matters involving personalities, was more telling than the mere abstract truths to which he gave eloquent expression.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the speakers were not, generally speaking, men of great mark. The press and country were nearly divided. The "Young England" section, led by Lord John Manners and Mr. St. John, made warm, even enthusiastic speeches, in favour of the increased grant. The result will not be without its effect on the constitution of parties. Out of favour with the agriculturists, Sir Robert Peel has been deserted by numbers of his political supporters, while many of the Liberal members, representing constituencies in which the Dissenters are numerous, will, by supporting the Government measure, bid adieu to their seats. It is certainly creditable to the moral courage of the Premier, that he would know the hornet's nest which the measure would raise, he had the temerity to introduce it. The Whigs, as a party, have exercised a praiseworthy forbearance on the occasion. It was a tempting opportunity to trip the Minister's heels; and had they followed the example which he set them in opposition, they would have done so. As the professed leader of the Tories, Sir Robert is commendable for having pondered to the sectarian prejudices which now threaten to overwhelm him. The business of the House has been delayed every night by the presentation of petitions against the measure. Indeed, as well organized, as the religious bodies throughout the country—so perfect is their machinery on any point involving violence to their consciences, that the petitions and agitation can, by meetings and influence, be heard and felt in almost all parts of the country simultaneously. The meetings of which Exeter-hall is the scene, on any such emergency, may be referred to in proof of the fact.

On Thursday, the principal speaker on the Government side was Sir James Graham, who entered into an elaborate defence of the measure, and rebuked the "No Popery" cry of its opponents. He alluded to the phrase to which he had given utterance pending the Irish State Trials; that "concession had reached its limits"—a phrase which had been so much commented on—and explained the sense in which he used it—and explained the sense in which he used it—and explained the sense in which he used it. He alluded to the sense in which he used it—and explained the sense in which he used it—and explained the sense in which he used it.

Last night the debate was resumed with, if possible, additional interest and excitement. But pressed, as we are, for time, and space, on the point of the steamer sailing, we can do nothing beyond referring to it. Should the measure pass the subsequent stages, as there is little doubt it will, the House of Lords will make short work of it. Many of the Bishops will support it; indeed the Premier

is more potent in the Peers than in the popular branch of the Legislature. *Water & South's European Times.*

The Revenue.—We inserted elsewhere the official return of the revenue ending on Saturday. The general results present the gratifying proofs of prosperity offered by a net increase of One Million four hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and odd Pounds, Sterling, as compared with the revenue ending April 5, 1844, itself a year of unexampled financial productivity. The increase would have been still greater but for the prospective or actual operation of the reduction of the duties on sugar, cotton, glass, &c.

The effect of this reduction is apparent in a decrease of £291,000 in the Customs for the last quarter, as far as tea, deerskin, however, there was anticipated from the operation of the cause to which we have referred.

The Duke of Wellington.—The noble and gallant duke will complete his 76th year on the 1st of the ensuing month. It is rumoured that Lieut. General Earl Cathcart K.C.B. will be appointed Commander in Chief in North America, vice Lieut. General Sir R. Jackson who returns home.

The Apollo, troop ship, with detachments of 14th, 52d, and 60th Regiments on board, sailed from Chatham on the 11th inst for Canada.

The new war-steamer Terrible will be fitted up with 24 guns and her cost will exceed £150,000, nearly double that of a ship of 120 guns.

A rumour prevails that several regiments would be drawn from Ireland and that 9000 troops might be sent to Canada.

By an order issued on the 4th of March last from the assistant general's office in Ireland, the grace the Duke of Wellington has been placed to establish an evening meal in every regiment serving in that country.

IRELAND.

The Revenue Association.—On Monday the usual weekly meeting of this body was held in the Conventual Hall. The proceedings were of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Grey Porter, the author of a pamphlet in favour of federalism, was enrolled a member, and he delivered a very curious speech. It was to this effect:—that the union ought to be repealed because it was a bad act, but a new act of union should be passed in its place. While he was far repeated, he was not in favour of an Irish parliament. The meeting was puzzled as to the way it should respond to his sentiments—murmurs at intervals, were not loud but deep. The next curious lecture was the cordial approbation of the recent Maynooth proposition bestowed by Mr. O'Connell, and the equally warm applause of the meeting.

Mr. O'Connell congratulated the country on the accession of Mr. Grey Porter, and the excellent sentiments which he heard from him. Mr. Porter was an advocate for the repeal of the Act of Union. Let that much be accomplished and they could afterwards talk of the measure necessary to replace it. He would not wonder after all Sir Robert Peel himself brought in a bill for the repeal of the union (laughter). He never opposed the repeal with greater earnestness than he did the emancipation of the Catholics; yet he was the man who carried the Emancipation Bill through the House of Commons.

But tranquility through the House of Commons, and forced it through the House of Lords. Well, how I am (said Mr. O'Connell) beginning to tell you how Sir Robert Peel—Harris for Peel and re Peel (cheers and laughter). Do you know him for the course he took then? No, I praise him, and I praise him for his speech and plans in reference to the College of Maynooth (cheers). I did not hazard an opinion on the proposed increased grant to Maynooth the day before yesterday, but my friend Dr. Gray has brought me the bill, which I have just read, and here I proclaim it an excellent (cheers). £291,000 to be at once granted for building additions, and improving the College of Maynooth—£291,000 without restriction or limitation—Why, there will be a handsome college built with this sum (hear hear). Then £291,000 will be given to the president and professors—they will not hereafter be running away to country parishes—it will make them remain in the college, consequences of the very advantages they will enjoy by remaining in their professorships—they will be giving valuable instruction, while they will be also improving themselves. There was next a handsome provision for the students on the Dunboyne establishment.

And all this was given without restriction or limitation—without any trick or evasion of their liberty in any one way. Oh, it is done in a noble and generous manner, and I feel grateful for it (great cheering).

On Thursday, Sir R. Peel brought in the Maynooth Bill and passed it by a majority of 102, and on the following day (Friday) he set the Americans at defiance (cheers). Yes, finding himself in a strong position, and by this act of justice to Ireland, he addresses language to America defying a British minister. I say go on in the same way, and we will set the Americans at defiance (protracted cheers). The quarrel is a queer one as it stands. The Americans are bragging away on one side, and Peel is standing in an attitude of defiance on the other; something like two fellows anxious to be on one another with their friends holding them, each exclaiming "Let me at him," (laughter). I say to Sir Robert Peel—Give the Irish their parliament, and to the Americans I would say—Don't dare to attack England. You have some 2,300,000 slaves, the English will send some sergeants and corporals from the West India Islands amongst them. No men like to be worked hard for nothing, and a supply of black sergeants and corporals sent amongst them would turn these slaves into freemen (cheers). America, I say, don't

dare to attack England—England does justice to Ireland, (renewed cheers.)

Commercial Treaty with Norway.—The Times of Saturday contains the following highly satisfactory statement:—

"Amidst the clamour against the commercial policy of the government, and in spite of the somewhat premature assertions of its inevitable failure, we are happy to announce the welcome fact that the Norwegian Diet has just acceded to the proposition laid before it by the King relative to a very considerable reduction in the duties on British manufactured goods. We are as yet unable to mention either the precise number of articles included in these propositions, or the exact amount of reducing on each, but we can state on the very best authority that the duties on cottons, woollens, and hardware, have been lowered at the rate of from 33 to 35 per cent, and that further reductions on other articles are in contemplation to a very considerable amount. At a time when other nations, as Prussia, are obstinately maintaining, or even increasing their protective enactments, two such prizes cannot be given both to the monarch who had the courage to propose, and to the representatives of a people who had the wisdom to adopt, reductions on so large a scale, not less surely should the thanks of the government be wanting to the minister (Sir T. Cartwright) who conducted the negotiation which has led to so happy a result."

THE LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.

The following remarks on the state of the Timber Trade are from the Circular of Messrs. Duncan and Living, dated April 10, 1845:—Since the 1st of February, 24 vessels have arrived here laden with Timber and Deals, the tonnage 10,061; during the corresponding period of last year, only eight vessels of 3,383 tons, arrived with wood. The sales on the quay, during the month, have chiefly consisted of a St. John's cargo of Yellow Pine, by private, of 105; of which average, at 200 per foot, with Birch at the same price and by auction, a lot of 3,240 feet of St. John's Birch, of middling quality, brought 19 3/4 to 20 3/4 per foot; with Spruce Planks 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per foot; Larch 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per foot; and Ash, Houshold Staves 4 1/2 per ft.; 3,500 feet of Halifax Birch, small but fresh, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2 per foot; Birch Planks 3 1/2 per foot, 2000 Spruce and Pine Deals and Boards 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per foot; and Larchwood 25 lbs per ton; and from the yards the sales have been made at proportionate rates.

There is no abatement in the consumption, and we continue to entertain the opinion formerly expressed, that it will be fully maintained throughout the year. Preparations, however, have been, and will continue to be made, to give the market a sufficient supply. The late scarcity of shipping, and the consequent high rate of freight, have checked in some measure the extent that otherwise would have been dispatched from hence to the Timber ports for return cargoes.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—In looking over the last Standard, I perceive a Communication signed "A Subscriber," in which the writer endeavours to smooth out the irregularities of the "Port Office Department," and to throw censure on Mr. For leading the Editor of the *Loyalist* into an error, with regard to the non arrival of that paper in St. Andrews.

In answer to which, I here beg to state that previous to seeing the above named Communication, I had written to the Editor of the *Loyalist*, stating that my papers had arrived at St. Andrews (some time or other) during last winter, with the exception of two numbers, which as yet have not come to hand. I would also inform your Correspondent that several of the Subscribers of the *Loyalist* after having read his communication, waited on me to state that they had not received all their papers during last winter, and in consequence of which, one of them has refused to pay his subscription, as he thinks he is not entitled to pay for that which he has not received; and should "a Subscriber," feel anxious to gain information in point, I am authorized to state that should he call on me, I will give him the names of the gentleman referred to. Had your Correspondent spoken to the Postmaster of the Town, on the subject, he would no doubt have informed him, that on more occasions than one, last winter, he directed me to advise the Editor of the *Loyalist* of the non arrival of his papers. Where the fault is I do not pretend to say, but in general the *Loyalist* is from 5 to 7 days old, when it arrives in this Town, and on some occasions it is as long in coming as the mail Steamers are from England. This may suit "a Subscriber's" taste, who appears to think that newspapers like chess improve by keeping, as he lets his accumulate in the Post Office, before he calls for them, but it does not suit the public generally, as there are few who are so fond of "antiquaries," as to pay postage on old newspapers.

While speaking about the Post Office, (as I have been reluctantly drawn before the public.) I would state one circumstance, as I feel an interest in the matter, and if your Correspondent can explain it away to my satisfaction, he shall have my best thanks. Some twenty months ago I forwarded money through the Post Office in this town, paid the postage, and had the letter marked "money letter," and I can prove by the affidavit of a person (now in Town) that neither the letter nor the money ever reached the party to whom it was directed. The above circumstance is well known by the Post Master.

here, G. F. Campbell Esq. as I have often spoken to him, about the affair, but it appears that he was not in his power to indemnify me for the loss. In using the name of the gentleman, I would beg leave to state, that I do not in the most distant manner blame him, as I believe that my letter was duly forwarded from his office. Now what will "a Subscriber" say to the above; will he tell me that my money like his newspapers, is accumulating at the Post Office; if that is all he can say, it will not satisfy me, for to use an old adage, I have reason to exclaim "that there is something rotten in Denmark."

SAMUEL MCCURDY,
Agent for the *Loyalist*.
St. Andrews, May 12, 1845.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, May 14, 1845.

Charlotte County Bank.

Has. Harsh Hatch, President.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—George D. Street.

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 be kept until next week.

Miss and Mr. J. P. 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—Miss Hill.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool—April 13. Montreal—April 21.

London—April 18. Quebec—April 21.

Baltimore—April 17. Halifax—April 21.

Panama—April 16. New York—April 20.

Toronto—April 21. Boston—April 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE



HIBERNIA.

The Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia, arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst., after a long passage of fourteen days, seventy hours of which she was detained in the ice, but fortunately experienced no damage. She brought 120 passengers, 22 of whom were for Halifax.

The interest of the news by this arrival is confined to one topic—the measure of the Prime Minister to endow the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, an establishment which for a number of years has received an annual grant from the Government for its maintenance. This grant the Premier's Bill would increase from £9,000 to £30,000, make permanent, and place its management exclusively in the hands of the religious body for whose benefit it is intended. Simply it appears to be an increase for the purpose of rendering the Maynooth establishment more efficient for the purposes of education—in reality it may be considered as a step towards endowing the Roman Catholic religion in Great Britain, which will soon be followed by other and more important measures—and hence the Protestant spirit has been aroused and strayed against a measure, which in this view impairs with one of the most sacred principles of the Constitution—their Protestantism.

The Oregon question was still exciting considerable interest in England, and the papers were discussing the subject with much spirit. We notice by an article in the *North and Military Gazette*, that it is proposed to equip an experimental line of battle ship squadron, with the view no doubt, of being prepared for any emergency that may arise; and we observe in the *United Service Gazette* an article pointing out the necessity of increasing our naval establishment on the Canadian Lakes, Mr. Tucker, Foreman of Shipwrights at Deptford Dockyard, and who was formerly on the Lakes, has received orders to proceed to Montreal to collect materials and arrange contracts for building several new steamers forthwith to defend the Lakes. As we have already stated, Kingston should be the spot, and the steamers should be built of iron with the screw propeller.

Foreign.—The foreign news of the fortnight centres in Switzerland, where blood has been spilt between the rival Protestant and Catholic factions. The free corps, which invaded the canton of Lucerne, it is said, were the aggressors.

In France a long debate on the abolition of slavery in the colonies belonging to that country has taken place. The Peers passed a law, by which the slave can purchase his freedom. The right of the slave to property is recognised. For his moral and religious rights the bill also provides. It remains to be seen how this bill will fare in the Chamber of Deputies.

REV. MR. ROSS.

We learn that the Rev. Mr. Ross, of Y. South, N.S. has accepted the call to become the minister of the Presbyterian Church here and may be expected to commence his services on Sunday the 1st June.

Important.—Instructions have been received at the Customs House, at this Port, from the Mail from England, that the Duty upon Coals, when exported from the United Kingdom, in British ships, having ceased and determined, is pursuant to a Resolution of the House of Commons, dated 11th March last, no Duty is now due under the provisions of the Act 3d, 4th Wm. IV., ch. 59, on Coals, re-exported from the British Possessions abroad.—*Saint John Herald.*

A NEW STEAMER named the *Reindeer*, built for Thomas Pickard, Esq. of Fredericton, was launched last week from the building yard opposite Fredericton—Length of keel 130 feet, breadth of beam 16 feet.

Holmes's Pills and Ointment.—"Take up thy bed and walk" Mary Rouse, aged 48, residing at Tooting, had been bed ridden for the last two years. Three years ago, (at the turn of life) her legs and other parts of her body swelled most frightfully. This was followed by sores and wounds, covering nearly every part of her person, which rendered her helpless. By purifying the blood by means of these wonderful pills, and the use of the ointment, she was radically cured in four weeks. Persons ought not to take any other medicine than these purifying pills.

Passengers in the Bps. Brunswick, for Liverpool, C. A. Babcock, Esq. and Lady.

MARRIED.

On the 20th April, by the Rev. T. McGhee, C. A. Babcock, Esq. of this Town, to Mary daughter of Mr. John Marsden, of Bolton, England.

DIED.

On the 7th inst. after a long and painful illness, at his home with Christian resignation, Mary, wife of Mr. August Melonier, aged 22 years, leaving a husband and child, together with many friends to lament their loss.

At Digby, on Sunday evening, Henry C. Campbell, aged 80 years, relict of the late Mr. H. Campbell, one of the earliest settlers of the Province.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

April 30, Bys. Edward Thorne, Johnson, London, Ballast, H. Frye.

May 2, brig Elgie, Cook, Londonderry, Passengers, to Club.

—S. schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Soudiers.

—12, brig Harvey, Chisford, New Castle, Ballast, to E. & J. Wilson.

—S. schr. Flora McDonald, Morrell, Liverpool, assorted Cargo, to Master.

This morning, barque Cloud, Buckwell, London, Ballast, John Wilson.

CLEARED.

May 2, brig Omira, Donaldson, Cork, Deals, by Dunlock & Wilson.

—S. schr. Wm. Walker, McCulloch, Boston, Lumber, by John Wilson.

—10, brig Chaffey, Chaffey, Barbadoes, Lumber, by Master.

—12, brig Brunswick, Morrison, Liverpool, Timber, &c. by Dunlock & Wilson and Babcock.

—12, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Belfast.

CLEARED AT ST. GEORGE.

May 1, brig Ellergill, Hull, Hull, Timber and Deals, George McKenna.

Sailed from Deal, April 17, Margaret, Reynolds, for St. Andrews.

Londonderry, April 8.—Ship New Zealand from Liverpool to St. John with a general cargo valued at £220,000 put in here having shifted cargo and been on fire.

W. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews, May 13, 1845.

SAINT ANDREWS STEAM MILL, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BY Virtue of authority vested in me, by the Act of Legislature, Incorporating this Company, I do hereby give notice, that the first General Meeting of Stockholders, will be held on Monday the second day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Town Hall, at Saint Andrews, for the purpose of establishing Bye Laws and Regulations, for the management of the said Company and also for the purpose of electing five Directors, in accordance with the terms of the Charter.

W. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews, May 13, 1845.

ENCAMPMENT.

A MEETING of Knights Templars, and A Knights of Malta, is summoned at their Encampment, Masonic Hall, on Monday June next.—Regular Night.

By Order—of the G. C.

St. Andrews, May 13, 1845.

Grafts on Boston

FOR SALE at sight, in sums to suit purchasers.

JAS. W. STREET.

April 16, 1845.

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