

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE ACADIA.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

It is satisfactory to state that the interval which Acadia has been of far less excitement than we have had to describe for some time. Numerous failures of Mercantile houses and a heavy list of Bankrupts both in England and Scotland, will attest the deep-seated mischief which has crept into our commercial system; but, upon the whole, a very marked improvement in public feeling has prevailed. The great discount houses in London have reduced the rate of interest allowed on money at call by one per cent., and money for commercial purposes can now be procured at "a price," but whilst the minimum rate at the Bank is still kept up at eight per cent., it would be delusive to say that our difficulties are removed. Large importations of Bullion are pouring in from all quarters of Europe, the result of our high exchange, and of the vast number of unpaid acceptances which have been returned to the drawers. The accounts of the Bank of England improve accordingly, and indicate that the reserve of notes and the bullion are on the increase. The improvement is slow, and we earnestly trust that it may have no relapse. At the same time it would be wrong to conceal that in the highest quarters, especially in the banking circles of London, and among the consumers of goods in Manchester, that the next and succeeding accounts from India are looked for with a deep and secret anxiety. The effect, also, of the overthrow of many long established West-India houses in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, must inevitably spread extensive ruin in our transatlantic colonies; and, until we are enabled to appreciate the full extent of the mischief, which must, in a greater or less degree reach every quarter of the globe with which we have commercial relations, a certain degree of apprehension must prevail, which will tend to check large transactions in trade. The immense imports of produce which are still pouring in, are also the cause of much anxiety, inasmuch as a fearful reaction is anticipated; and if our requirements of grain should be again, this season, to any extent, the exchanges must inevitably turn against us, and withdraw the bullion which is now steadily returning to the coffers of the Bank. Another feature, of a most unfavorable character for the future prospects is, that whilst the returns of the Board of Trade continue to exhibit an enormous increase of consumption of all the chief articles which contribute to the necessities of life, or luxuries of the people, a very considerable diminution continues to prevail in all those imports upon which the success of our future manufacturing industry depends. These considerations must weigh with every reflecting merchant, and will doubtless form the grounds for serious deliberation in the new Parliament about to meet.

Since the 4th of the month the state of commercial and monetary affairs has so improved, that confidence is, in some degree, restored, and the general aspect of trade is more encouraging than it has been for some time past. Sugar is almost the only article of our trade to leave a considerable loss to importers. Parliament having been assembled, the mercantile world anticipates some further relief, especially with regard to the reduction of interest on money. It is in this hope that the labouring classes continue to bear their extreme privations with patient endurance, in the highest degree praiseworthy. It is generally believed that the commercial condition of the country will be made the subject of an immediate investigation by Parliament, before a select committee; and in our next, we shall be able to report increased confidence, and a happy issue out of the present difficulties.

In our papers of to-day a notice appears from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, relative to the future departure of their vessels to and from the United States. On and after Saturday, the 4th December, their ships will sail on the following dates:

Departures from England | Departures from America

Dec. 4 Boston.		Jan. 1 New York.	
18 Boston.		15 Boston.	
21 New York.	Jan. 15 Boston.		
25 Boston.	29 New York.		
29 New York.	Feb. 12 Boston.		
Feb. 12 Boston.	26 New York.		
20 New York.	Mar. 11 Boston.		
Mar. 11 Boston.	25 New York.		

After which the departure becomes weekly from England to America, and from America to England. For the execution of this gigantic contract, this enterprising Company have nearly completed four new ships of greater tonnage and steam power than their present celebrated steamers, which will make a fleet of nine vessels, viz., the Britannia, Acadia, Caledonia, Hibernia, Cambria, America, Niagara, and the Europe, and, without exception, the fastest and finest Steam Ships in the world. We believe that this new and increased means of rapid intercourse between the two greatest maritime countries in the world will be hailed with delight by the enterprising and active minds of commercial England and commercial America.

Death of the Archbishop of York.—It is our painful duty to announce the demise of our venerable and highly esteemed Diocesan, his Grace the Archbishop of York. The melancholy event took place on Friday week, at the Palace, Bishopthorpe.

It is currently rumoured that the Right Rev. Dr. Malby, Bishop of Durham, will be translated to the vacant Archbishopric of York.

Morning Chronicle.

Letters have been received announcing the official declaration of the independence of the Society (or New) Islands.

Timber Market, Nov. 19.—There is some mitigation of the pressure which the trading interests have been so long undergoing, and there is more activity in business, generally; it is, however, not yet profitable to make progress in sales of wood, unless at prices under the quotations given, which must be considered in some measure nominal. Notwithstanding, they are 2d per foot for Timber under what they were at this time last year, and so in proportion for other wood. During the month sales have been effected to a small extent only, both by private and by auction, consisting of Quebec yellow Pine at 14d to 14½ per foot; red Pine 19d; Quebec Oak 2s 9d; Quebec Elm 16d; and Pine Deals at 2s per standard. A cargo of St. John's Spruce Deals of prime quality, brought 2d to 2½ per foot; a fair cargo 2d to 2½ per foot; a cargo of Batture yellow and Spruce at 2d to 2½; Miramichi Spruce and Yellow 11-16 to 2½; a cargo of St. John's yellow Pine of good quality, 13½ to 15½; one of middling quality 14½ to 16½; a cargo of new Caribee yellow and Spruce Deals 2½ to 2½ per foot. On the quay a cargo of St. John's Pine Timber, of rather over 20 inches average, has been sold at 17d per foot, with Birch at 14d, and Spruce Planks at 17½; and a cargo of Quebec, of prime quality, the prices of which have not transpired, but supposed to be about 13d per foot for yellow Pine.

Duncan and Ewing.

IRELAND.

Limick, Nov. 10.—**Attempt to Murder.**

A man named Pat Cleary was fired at on Saturday evening, while proceeding to his city, and when about a quarter of a mile from the village of Broadford. The ball entered the left breast and passed through the shoulder, thus providentially evading the larger and more important arteries in the region of the heart. From the statement of Cleary, who now lies in Barrington's Hospital, it is evident that land has been the cause of the outrage. There were three men concerned in the attack, two of whom are known to the sufferer, and are named Butler and Hourigan, and all three are in custody.

On Monday night, armed hordes of ruffians perambulated the neighbourhood of Cahirciveagh and Loughgaur, in this county, and plundered several farmers of fire-arms and money.

County Clare.—Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, four men, well armed, attacked the pound-keeper's house at O'Brien's Bridge, and after swearing him to produce them a particular decree, which he got with some stock which were impounded for rent, they took it with them, fired a blunderbuss in the streets, and walked deliberately away. This occurred within one hundred yards of a strong police and military station.

Value of Property in Ireland.—A significant piece of evidence of the awful effects of depression of the times, the monetary pressure, and the condition of the country, was furnished in Dublin on Wednesday, by a sale of land which took place in one of the Chancery offices. The land set up is situated in Tipperary, near the town of Kilkenny, and contains 6683 acres, let on very old leases still subsisting producing an annual rental of £943 10s 9d; the land being worth, at present, it is said, 20s to 30s per acre. This land was set up in May last, when £22,500 was offered, and deemed insufficient. Wednesday it was sold for £17,000.

It is the general impression that the Government have determined to bring forward, early in the approaching session, a very stringent arms-bill, and that one of its leading provisions will be a severe penalty on any person possessing fire-arms without a licence.

Wreck of the Stephen Whitney, and loss of Ninety-one Lives.

We are grieved to announce that the splendid New York packet-ship Stephen Whitney, Captain Popham, was totally wrecked off Cape Clear on the night of the 19th inst., and that 91 souls perished in the melancholy catastrophe, among whom is the captain. The subject, although a mournful one, and one calculated to cause lamentation and weeping in many of the families of our American friends, will be pursued with great avidity. We have, therefore, collected from the scattered accounts of the disaster which have reached us, the following details. First in importance is the protest drawn up by the mate of the vessel for presentation to the owners, which briefly and fully narrates the particulars of the painful event:

"On the 5th of October last, the ship 'Stephen Whitney' left the port of New York, bound for Liverpool. Nothing material occurred on the passage until Wednesday, the 10th day of November inst., on which day, or about two o'clock in the afternoon, the ship was hoisted, and sounding were heard in fifty fathoms. The weather was particularly thick, and the wind blowing very hard. At 6 o'clock, p.m., the wind increasing, the sails were close reefed; at 8 o'clock p.m., made the land very close to the ship. After clearing off from the land, saw a fixed white light, which, on consulting with the captain, I took for the Old Head of Kinsale, hauled off the ship on the star-board tack, heading south east by south, at 9 o'clock. Considering we had sufficient light, I steered the channel course east by south, and at a quarter to ten the land was made ahead, the helm was put a-port; and on coming round, owing to the heavy sea then running, the ship went ashore. In a few minutes, out of one hundred and ten human beings, passengers and crew, ninety-one perished, among whom were the captain and the second mate. The persons who were saved lost all their property, and were left nearly naked. Every exertion was made, but owing to the wild cliff on which the ves-

sel struck, and the darkness of the night, it was impossible to make any effort to save any part of the ship or the cargo."

This document was signed by the mate, two of the crew, and John Limerick, Esq., a local magistrate.

With the exception of the pending strife in Switzerland, European politics are upon the surface calm and untroubled. In France two more domestic tragedies have been enacted on the great theatre of human life. The densest state of social feeling in the highest ranks of society has furnished two more lamentable victims of insanity and suicide. Count Bresson, the chief promoter of the unfortunate Montpensier marriage, has put a period to his ill-fated existence, by violent means at Naples. This fatal act has been produced by an overwrought mind not finding "ample room and verge enough" for the scope of its ambition in the subordinate station of ambassador to an Italian State. Being disappointed in obtaining the London embassy, where activity might have stifled "the still small voice" of conscience, Count Bresson expatriated to Naples, could no longer bear the misery of his own thoughts, and so rushed to self destruction. Count Mortier, ambassador from the Government of France to the Court of Turin, has also been stricken with insanity. In a paroxysm of the most frantic lunacy, this unhappy man nearly sacrificed the lives of two of his children, but fortunately the poor innocents were rescued from his violence. These events happening so close upon other similar examples of murder, suicide, and frightful corruption amongst the circles immediately surrounding the French throne, cannot but leave a most painful impression upon public opinion in every civilized country in the world. A frightful facility seems to haunt the progeny of the chief actors in the great social revolutions of which during our time, France has been the scene.

In Switzerland the rival Catholic and Federal forces seem drawn up ready to give battle, and rumours have reached Paris that hostilities have actually commenced; but with the exception of a slight skirmish between the Tessinese and the Uri troops, in which two officers were killed, the main bodies of the armies have not yet struck the blow, which will probably bring this intestine quarrel to an end. All endeavours at pacification have hitherto failed. The foreign ambassadors have retired to the frontiers, and in these days of non-interference, even on the score of humanity, they most passively look on and see the people of a free republic slaughter each other in a civil war, rather than stretch out the hand of power to prevent it. As far as we can see at present, the Swiss are to be left "to fight it out" without interference from any quarter.

It is understood that a formal overture has now been made by the diplomatic representatives of one or more of the great continental Powers to the British Cabinet, for the purpose of bringing the present deplorable quarrel of the Swiss cantons under the consideration of the principal parties to the Treaty of Vienna, and of endeavouring to avert the horrors of impending war by an amicable mediation between the two factions into which the Helvetic Confederation is now divided. The most obvious means for accomplishing this object, or, at least, for removing one of the pretexts of the quarrel, are to induce the Pope to order the Jesuits to leave Switzerland. This expedient has already been suggested by some of the Catholic Cautions, and by the delegates of the Sonderbund.

Times.—A somewhat curious case of forgery in humble life was brought to light last week, of which the particulars are as follows:—It appears that it was at one time the custom, among us we suspect it does now prevail, for the elders of the Barony parish to grant lines for immediate relief to the paupers, which were discounted, so to speak, by shopkeepers and others, and paid on a certain day by the treasurer. Acting on this plan, a girl named Agnes M. Lean, or Campbell, fabricated a number of these lines in the name of fictitious paupers, to which she appended the signature of an elder of the Barony parish, and in the assumed character of agent for her distressed fellow-creatures, she drew money upon the lines from various parties in Anderson. In some cases the lines bore that money was to be advanced, and in others reverses—the profit of the discount, being realised by advancing, say 12s in cash or goods, for which he was to be paid 14s or 16s, when the lines became due. The girl kept the trade going briskly for a time by fabricating larger paper bills with other parties, to retire the first set as they became due; but her floating paper gradually became too extensive for her management; and as a sheaf of these documents fell due on the 25th of last month, she thought it convenient to abscond on the preceding day. Last week, however, she was apprehended by Superintendent Mackay of the Western District, and from the Police Court transferred to the Sheriff, by whom she was examined on Saturday last. It is said that money to the extent of nearly £50 has been turned over on the faith of these notes of hand. The girl is the daughter of a pauper.

State of Trade in Paisley.—We can note no improvement but the reverse in the state of trade during the last two weeks. The number of people thrown out of employment during that time has been considerable, and from the short period which the bulk of the weaving population have had employment, and the very limited wages made by them when in work, their case is admitted on all hands to be one of great privation; it is even surprising how many of their number contrive to obtain the means of supporting life.

Denbar.—This year cattle were low at the Falkirk trysts, because turnips were light. The general weather has since greatly improved the turnips; and wherever they were skilfully managed, they are now a very weighty crop both in Berwickshire and East Lothian. A bullock from a field of excellent Swedes at Whitekirk, on the farm of that eminent agriculturist, Mr. Nelson of Summerfield, weighed, without the shaw and ribs, 14½ lbs., and measured 31½ inches in circumference.

Governor-General of India.—On the 4th inst. the usual farewell entertainment was given to the Earl of Dalhousie, the new Governor-General, on the eve of his departure for India. Lord John Russell and other Cabinet Ministers were present. Lord Dalhousie proceeded on the 10th inst. in the steam-frigate Sidon to Alexandria, on his way to India, to take possession of his new government. Lieut. Colonel A. Mountain, C.B., military secretary to his lordship, and Lieutenant the Hon. F. H. Fane, aide-de-camp, accompanied his excellency.

Departure of the Governor-General of India.—Portsmouth, Nov. 11.—The Governor-General of India, the Earl of Dalhousie, accompanied by his Countess and the Marchioness of Douro, with a numerous retinue of domestics, arrived at Gosport yesterday, to embark in the steam-frigate Sidon for Alexandria. All the compliments paid to royalty, with the exception of a guard of honour, were paid to the noble Lord. A party of friends went out in the vessel which carried his Lordship to Spithead, to take their farewell of him; amongst them were Mr. Calcraft and family, an old friend; Mr. Lawrence Campbell, the secretary of the South-Western Railway Company, who formerly filled the office of secretary to his Lordship when upon the railway business of the Board of Trade; and the Hon. Fox Maule, M.P. A royal salute was fired from the decks of the Sidon, steam-frigate, as soon as the Governor-General was on board, and at about four o'clock she weighed anchor and steamed away for Malta.

Italy.—The affairs of Italy are proceeding favourably, but Austria has not evacuated the city of Ferrara, which she occupies with the troops as well as the citadel. The reforms in the Papal states are assuming consistency, and public tranquillity is unimpaired. The Diario di Roma, of the 4th inst. quotes a letter from Naples of the 28th ult., stating that tranquillity being completely restored in Calabria and Sicily, the royal troops had returned their campments, and the extraordinary powers given by the King to General Landi and other military commanders had been withdrawn.

Cape of Good Hope.—By accounts up to the 7th September, we learn that Sir Henry Pottinger has formally declared war against the Kaffirs. His Excellency in his proclamation, after reciting various acts of violation of subsisting agreements on the part of the Garkas, Caffre Chief Sandilla, as well as divers acts of contumacy and rebellion.

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1847.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HUGHES, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—W. Fisher.

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.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews.

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director this week—F. A. Babcock.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

G. D. KING, Esq., President.

Director next week—S. Hitchings.

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, Nov 19 | Montreal, Dec 5

London, Nov 18 | Quebec, Dec 1

Edinburgh, Nov 15 | Halifax, Dec 4

Paris, Nov 15 | New York, Dec 8

Toronto, Dec 3 | Boston, Dec 8

Arrival of the

Steamship Britannia.

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia, arrived at Halifax on the night of the 9th inst. in 17 days.

The steamer encountered rough weather. Among the passengers were Sir Donald Campbell, the new Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Is.

land and Hon. Jos. Pope, the Speaker of the P. E. Island Assembly.

The letter portion of the Mail reached here on Thursday evening, the papers on Saturday night.

The news is important, and a more gratifying than previous advices, with reference to the commercial and monetary pressure in England, which was fast subsiding, though failures were still occurring. It cannot be concealed, however, that business of all kinds is still precarious and unsatisfactory. It was supposed that the Bank rate of interest, 8 per cent., would soon be lowered.

The European Times gives a list of the most important failures since the sailing of the last packet, which however are not numerous.

Failures.—In London the failure of the old and respectable West India house of Judah Cohen and Sons, occasioned deep regret. Their liabilities are about £32,000.—Thurbon and Co. (formerly Briggs, Thurbon, & Co.), in the East India and Egyptian trade, have also stopped payment. Their liabilities are estimated at £120,000.—They were for many years agents for the Viceroy of Egypt. The failure of Johnson, Cole, and Co., East India merchants, has been also announced, with liabilities to the extent of £200,000, and Ryder, Wienholt and Co., in the same trade, with obligations to the amount of £60,000. On Monday last the extensive colonial brokers, Trueman and Cook, of Mincing-lane, whose transactions have been of late years second to none in London, suspended payment. Their liabilities are conjectured at about £350,000.

Mr. Robert Farriand, an old respectable corn factor in Mark-lane, has also suspended payment.

Ireland still continues an object of deep anxiety and care. At present this unhappy country is afflicted with a variety of social evils, which have gone on increasing in their present extraordinary excess. In the province of Munster, and in other parts, there is neither security of life nor property. There appears to be a systematic conspiracy against its laws and rights, and the landlord or tenant, however humane or considerate, who enforces his just claims, is sure to fall a sacrifice to popular vengeance, and the improvement of land is thus enmeshed in the mire.

The Government was taking active measures to arrest and remedy the fearful state of society in that unhappy country. The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation, expressing his determination to exercise all the powers of government for the suppression of disturbances and the prevention and detection of crime; and appeals "not to the gentry alone, but to the well disposed farmers and industrious peasantry who seek to earn their livelihood by honest labour, to aid his efforts in suppressing a system of terror which he feels satisfied is exercised by the few, but which may be overcome by the energy and determination of the many, whom it is intended to overawe." Decided steps have been taken for enforcement of the poor laws in every instance. It is said that an Arms Act of the most stringent character will be one of the first measures of the Parliament.

Parliament met on the 18th ult. C. S. Leveque, Esq., was chosen Speaker. The Speech from the Throne was to be delivered by Commission, on the 23rd ult.

ET SOIRÉE.—The "Sons," at St. George, contemplate holding a Soiree to-morrow evening, (Thursday). Tea on the table at 6 o'clock, tickets at 10d.—We trust it will be well sustained.

ARREST OF BOWEN.—The New Brunswick of Saturday says:—

"Mr. Bradley, the Postman, who arrived from Fredericton yesterday morning, informs us that just before the Post left for this city, information was received at Fredericton that Bowen had been arrested ten miles above that place, at Cork Settlement, by Messrs. Wheeler and Chambers, on Thursday last, and that the Sheriff had gone out for the purpose of bringing him off. We trust that this statement may prove correct.

Capt. Edwin Galtcomb of the schr. Mary Ellen, from Grand Manan, informs us that the barque Lord Glenelg, Martin, 63 days from Liverpool, bound to St. John, while lying-to on Monday evening 6th inst., off Long Island, G.M. during a heavy snow storm, cut away the masts and anchored, just clearing the rocks. Capt. G. assisted to tow the vessel round to the western side of the Island where she now lies safely anchored.

The Fredericton Reporter says:—A great amount of injury has been sustained by the Hay stacked in low situations. The late rains have, in consequence of the frost in the ground, run across into the larger Rivers, and raised them to a pitch hitherto unknown at this season in the Province.

Arrival of the Cambria.—This vessel arrived in the Mersey, from Boston and Halifax, at five o'clock, p.m. on the evening of the 15th, after a somewhat protracted passage, having been retarded by fog.

It is said that the Commander-in-Chief has decidedly set his face against moustaches for the infantry.

The "Augsburgh Gazette" of the 6th, states that a total change will take place in a few days in the Pope's cabinet.

His Highness Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte left Brodick Castle, Arran, on Thursday, per the "Isle of Arran" steamer, for Ardrossan, and thence proceeded to Edinburg Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Eglington.

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ARREST OF BOWEN.—The New Brunswick of Saturday says:—

"Mr. Bradley, the Postman, who arrived from Fredericton yesterday morning, informs us that just before the Post left for this city, information was received at Fredericton that Bowen had been arrested ten miles above that place, at Cork Settlement, by Messrs. Wheeler and Chambers, on Thursday last, and that the Sheriff had gone out for the purpose of bringing him off. We trust that this statement may prove correct.

Capt. Edwin Galtcomb of the schr. Mary Ellen, from Grand Manan, informs us that the barque Lord Glenelg, Martin, 63 days from Liverpool, bound to St. John, while lying-to on Monday evening 6th inst., off Long Island, G.M. during a heavy snow storm, cut away the masts and anchored, just clearing the rocks. Capt. G. assisted to tow the vessel round to the western side of the Island where she now lies safely anchored.

The Fredericton Reporter says:—A great amount of injury has been sustained by the Hay stacked in low situations. The late rains have, in consequence of the frost in the ground, run across into the larger Rivers, and raised them to a pitch hitherto unknown at this season in the Province.

Arrival of the Cambria.—This vessel arrived in the Mersey, from Boston and Halifax, at five o'clock, p.m. on the evening of