

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM PAPERS BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

Arrival of the Great Western.—Two days later from England.—This fine steamer arrived at New-York last Saturday afternoon in less than fourteen days from Liverpool, having left on the 21st May, two days after the Columbia, and brought with her passengers among whom were General Sir R. A. Armstrong, and Capt. Magre and Lady. The accounts from Liverpool are to the day of the steamer's sailing, and we have London and Glasgow papers of the 20th.—The English commercial intelligence was rather more favourable; money was getting more and more plenty, and the accounts from Manchester were more encouraging, while the cotton market at Liverpool was looking up. We give below a synopsis of the principal items, principally copied from the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The London papers continue to caution the capitalists not to meddle with the United States loan until the bankrupt states pay up. The *Landmark* question.—Parliament reassembled on the 20th. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston asked, whether the report of the commission sent out by him to explore the Maine boundary line, would be laid on the table of the House?

Sir R. Peel said, he understood that a report had been received by the noble lord in 1840, which had not been laid on the table of the House. The noble lord had laid a report of the table in December 1840, but subsequently to that another report had been received, which had not been laid on the table.

The noble lord had correctly stated that the commission had returned, and they had made a report in pursuance of instructions given them, which report he (Sir R. Peel) had seen within the last few days. There was to be an appendix to that report, and it was also necessary to have plans to be referred to in the report drawn up, and as soon as these plans and appendix were completed the report would be laid on the table.

The Right of Search.—In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th of May, M. de Buissey persisted in his calls on M. Guizot, for explanations respecting the slave-trade treaty. The questions relating to alleged ill-treatment of French sailors by British cruisers, M. Guizot denied that any such cases had occurred. The language of several members was very decided the ratification of the treaty.

On the 17th, M. Guizot had declared that the treaty would not be ratified. He repelled the idea that the Government would be more ready to ratify after the dissolution of the Chambers, and concluded with these words:

"The line of conduct which I adopted two months ago, in refusing to ratify the treaty, I will equally pursue, when the doors of this building are closed; and, in the actual state of things, I conceive that I should feel in my duty, were I to recommend the ratification."

The following remarks on the refusal of France to ratify the treaty are from the London Sun:

So far then, as regards France, there is an end of the controversy. During the life of the present generation France will not ratify the treaty, nor will the United States adopt it.

What, then, remains for Great Britain to do? Enforce the treaty alone, and, if resisted, declare war against France and the United States? Heaven forbid that we should be guilty of such madness!

We have already expended more blood and treasure for the suppression of slavery than sound policy and the happiness of the African race would warrant. Sir Foxwell Barton, in his recent clever book on the subject, distinctly states that we have given an impetus to the slave trade, by our expensive but blundering, ill-directed efforts to suppress it.

It may be asked, what we would recommend the British Government to do in this great emergency. We answer distinctly, abandon the treaty altogether.

Advices from Hamburg, of the 14th, state that in clearing away the ruins 160 bodies had already been found. The number of houses totally destroyed was 1500, and 720 were so injured as to be uninhabitable.

A meeting was held in London on the 20th for the relief of Hamburg, the Lord Mayor presiding. A large committee was appointed to receive donations.—The British Government had sent over a large supply of tents and blankets, and £10,000, already subscribed, had been sent over.—The King of Prussia has given 50,000 dollars, and has ordered a general collection to be made throughout the kingdom. The City of Berlin has given 10,000 dollars. The King of Denmark, 100,000 florins.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, 30,000 florins. The Estates of Hanover have granted 100,000 dollars. The City of Frankfurt 100,000 florins. The City of Bremen 30,000 dollars.

The merchants (chiefly of Liverpool) who trade with British North America are complaining of the serious effects occasioned by the absence of any bankrupt law in New-Brunswick. The British creditor has, of course, in such a state of things, no chance of receiving any satisfaction for his claim on an insolvent house in America, if there be creditors on the spot, who can at once take possession of all the goods to satisfy their own demands, without being compelled to a division. In this complaint the English merchants are joined by several respectable parties in the colony itself, who feel that the disadvantage of the English creditor reacts to the injury of the better sort of people in New-Brunswick, as it tends to destroy credit altogether. A letter written by one of these has been published in a New-Brunswick paper, and has been read with great interest by the merchants here—who correspond with that colony.

This letter exhibits a most melancholy condition of the state even of internal credit to the want of a bankrupt law. The merchants and their country customers are described as being afraid to trust each other; every man, when dealing with his customers, appears, it is said, to be "treading on a charged mine;" and indeed credit has sunk to such a state that the heavy dealers will not sell an article except for ready money, which is very scarce on account of a pressure by the banks.

The effect of the present state of the law in foreign countries is described as still more serious. Both foreigners and the inhabitants of the mother country have, it is said, lost confidence in the colony to such a degree, that if a man comes to England with a letter of credit to purchase goods, he is refused on the plea that the credit of the place is gone. This want of confidence, it is observed by the writer, is not at all to be blamed, but is the natural consequence of the absence of all law by which a creditor's interests can be protected.—Again, it is said, that the want of a bankrupt law operates as a preventive against persons of capital settling in the colony; since, wherever they place their money, they may find their claim to it barred by a judgment obtained by some other creditor, without a possibility of redress.—*Liverpool paper.*

The following is an account of the formal carriage of the Chartist Petition to the House of Commons:—

"The Chartists had a 'grand demonstration' on Monday, in carrying up their petition to the House of Commons. Parties assembled in the Waterloo Road, at Bermuda, St. Dunstons, Clapton, Bethnal Green, Shoreditch, Finsbury, Somers Town, St. Pancras, Marylebone, and several other places, between seven and eleven o'clock. At twelve they came to the rendezvous in Lincoln's Inn Fields. At one arrived the members of the National Convention, preceded by the monster petition, borne on the shoulders of sixteen able-bodied men. It was carried on a kind of portable stage or platform, which had been constructed for the purpose; and was covered with ribbons, and otherwise decorated. On the front was placed a placard, displaying the number of signatures which it contained, and from that it appeared that the number was 3,315,752. The procession was formed soon after one o'clock, the petition being placed in front; and it was followed immediately by a black banner, inscribed, 'Murder demands Justice: 19th August, 1819.' Then came some staves, surmounted each by a cap of liberty; and then some flags, in all numbering seventy. These were some of the mottoes:—'The Charter,' 'Universal Charter,' 'No Surrender,' 'Liberty,' 'Universal Suffrage.' The procession went down Little Queen Street, Holborn, Tottenham Court Road, the New Road, Langham Place, Regent Street, and through Westminster to the House of Commons. Here the open places were thickly crowded with spectators. At the windows of the Committee-rooms were members of the House; in one, Mr. Thomas Dancombe, who was to take charge of the petition, was recognized, and loudly cheered. The petition was taken to the Members' entrance, but it was found too vast for admittance: it was then carried to the front door, but neither was that large enough; so it was broken up, and carried into the House piecemeal, by a long line of men. That done, the procession filed off, and departed across Westminster Bridge."

The black flag must have reference to the forcible dispersion of the Manchester Meeting, when some lives were lost. Some of the mottoes displayed were very objectionable, and might warrant more harsh treatment than was received;—they prove that this extraordinary party has much to unlearn as well as learn, before it is viewed as any thing but dangerous and hostile, by the peaceable and moderate classes. Still the tone of the whole affair, as compared with former years, is deserving of notice, for the good temper and reasoning spirit, comparatively, which prevailed.

UNITED STATES.

Destructive Fire.—Burning of the Book establishment of Harper & Brothers.—A fire this morning took place in the book store of the Harpers, which is situated at No. 82, which is, on the south side of Cliff street. It was discovered about 4 o'clock in the morning, by one of the firm, who happened to enter the building at that hour, and who found that the desks of the office on the first floor had been filled of their contents and the bindery, on the fourth floor set on fire. When discovered, the flames were too far advanced to be arrested, and the greater part of the building with its contents were destroyed.

The stock of the Messrs. Harpers was a very large one, consisting of their valuable collection of scientific and literary works, and their printing apparatus.—The whole of the fourth and fifth stories, with presses and fonts, were destroyed, and the other portion of the building greatly damaged, either by fire or water. All the reserved numbers of the publications which the Harpers have issued for several years past are lost. But fortunately the stereotype plates, the engraved plates, wood-cuts &c. which have been used for those works, were preserved in another building. The whole loss will be about \$100,000, of which about \$40,000 are insured.

There is no doubt that this fire was the work of an incendiary.—*N. Y. Post.*

Within the last seven years ninety millions of dollars have gone to England from the United States for iron.

It is related of a Mississippi steamboat captain, that, having lost all patience waiting for passengers in New Orleans, in July, concluded to hire a dozen hearse, and send them per-

ambulating about the city, whereupon there was got up the cry of yellow fever, and in two hours his boat was crowded to suffocation.

A Sad Picture of the Times.—The Louisville Advertiser says:—

"A few days ago, in Hardin county, a cow, belonging to a respectable citizen, was seized by the constable for debt, and advertised for sale. The people of that neighborhood had pledged themselves not to bid off property on execution. On that account, when the day of sale arrived, none of them attended. A minister of the gospel, who belongs to another settlement, a man who professes to teach the precepts of the Christian religion, came to the place of sale. He was the only bidder. He bid just one bit, and the cow, a very valuable one, was struck off to him at that price. He drove the cow home, paying for her just twelve and a half cents."

The first New Flour.—The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, says—"Col. Wm. Hancock, of Monroe county, has sent us a sample of new Flour, the first we have heard of this year. The wheat was sown on the 18th of October, 1841, cut on the 18th May, 1842, threshed on the 21st, ground on the 23d, and in market on the 23d."

Wonderful Endurance.—George W. Dixon completed his feat of walking 120 hours consecutively, without sleep or rest, with but an intermission of four hours, at Baltimore, on Tuesday afternoon.

A Terrible Tragedy.—The following account of a horrible and mysterious tragedy, is taken from the New Orleans-Picayune of the 20th ult.

On the morning of the 28th of April, the city of Mexico was thrown into the highest excitement by a report that Mr. Egerton, a landscape painter of great talents, had been brutally murdered at Tacubaya, together with a woman with whom he lived as his wife, and of rare personal attractions, and who also possessed high endowments as a landscape painter. Tacubaya is a small village some three miles from the city of Mexico, and is a place where many families of distinction reside, especially in summer. The place of the Archbishop is also in Tacubaya, as well as the summer palace of Santa Anna.

It seems that on the evening of the murder, Egerton and the unfortunate woman were walking in a large garden attached to their residence, as was their custom. While walking they were attacked by some person or persons unknown, and both of them murdered. The body of Egerton was found some distance from that of the woman, run through apparently with a sword. Near him was found his walking stick much hacked, from which it is evident he made a stout resistance. That of the woman was found, also stabbed and otherwise horribly mangled, and this induces to the belief that she also resisted to the last. She was *enraptured* at the time, and within a short period of her delivery, and the perpetrator abused her in the most shameful manner before taking her life. Her face was scratched and otherwise much disfigured, and a large piece was bitten from her breast; and the perpetrator, probably fearing that she might not be recognized, wrote her name upon a piece of paper, and pinned it to a fragment of her dress, the most of it having been torn off in the struggle which ended in her death. The formation of the letters of her name were plainly English, and this circumstance renders it certain that the murder was neither planned nor matured by Mexicans.

Mr. Packenham, the British minister, had exerted himself to the utmost to arrest the perpetrators of these horrible murders, and he had also been assisted by General Volencia and the Mexican authorities; but up to the latest dates no clue as to the authors had been discovered.

Accounts have been received from the Island of Cuba, at New Orleans, by which it appears that the shock of earthquake of the 7th instant was felt very sensibly in that island. At St. Jago the cathedral was considerably injured. No lives were lost. One account states that the cathedral, houses &c. were entirely destroyed.

From Jamaica and Hayti.—By an arrival at Philadelphia dates from Kingston a few days later have been received. The steamer *Tweed* arrived at Kingston on the 4th of May, from Turks Island, with the first April mail. Gov. King of Rhode Island has issued a proclamation offering one thousand dollars reward for apprehending Thos. W. Dorr the absent Governor.—The excitement seems to be reviving a little in that quarter.

First in June.—On Monday night we understand there was quite a frost in exposed places. A gentleman in Methuen lost a large field of beans which he prepared to replant immediately.

The extensive paper manufactory of Mr. Charles Perham, Groun, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night last. The fire was occasioned by friction in some part of the machinery. Loss \$16,000. Insured for \$8,000.—*Post.*

Emigrants.—Three thousand eight hundred and fifty passengers have arrived at New York from foreign ports, during the week ending the 26th ult.

Caution.—Counterfeit three dollar bills of the Plymouth, Ms., Bank, are in circulation. **Runaway Match.**—Upper Crust Franks.—We are informed yesterday of a pretty tall elopement, which came off at Hamilton a few days ago. The false one was the wife of a Colonel in the British Army, residing in Hamilton. It appears his wife had been on a visit to England, and on her return made the acquaintance of a gay Italian—a passenger in the same ship. Intimacy ripened into friendship, and friendship into its next door neighbor—into the passion of passions—love. Whether they made known the state of their hearts before reaching the Colonel's residence in Canada, rumor vouches not. At all events, the gentleman accompanied the lady to Hamilton—was introduced to her husband

and received a soldier's welcome. After tarrying about a week, the lady and her chance friend decamped, leaving the Colonel's hearth desolate, and seven children motherless! The injured husband pursued the fugitives to Toronto, arriving just in time to learn that they had left about half an hour before for Rochester in the steamer *America*. They arrived safely in this city and tarried over night. Whether they are still here, or whether the unfortunate woman has fled still farther from the home, by her made wretched, is more than we know. She is reputedly connected in England, and has most strangely left a family of seven children.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Conspiracy at Sing Sing Prison.—The Sing Sing Herald says, that a conspiracy to break prison was recently devised, and almost successfully carried out, at the State Prison at that place. One or more of the guards entered into the plot, which was headed by Cole the convict, who attempted to escape a short time since by boxing himself up. Preparations were commenced some two or three weeks previous to the time when the attempt was made, and a false key was made for the purpose by Cole, which he kept in his possession until the time appointed when they should make this attempt. This key was to unlock the cell door in which he was confined, and after he had succeeded in opening the door, he was to pass into the kitchen, being provided with the necessary keys for that purpose, and from thence to pass out to the dock, where boats were in readiness to convey them immediately across the river. But owing to the difficulty of Cole in unlocking the cell door, at which he worked several hours before he accomplished his object, and he being the individual who was to release the others, twelve in number, they were detained until the cooks were up at work in the kitchen, which frustrated all their schemes at once, as this was the only way for their release.

The conspiracy had been understood by the principal keeper and one of the assistants, who were armed and on the look out for them, and who would probably have put an end to the attempt at the cost of their lives, even if they had succeeded in getting to the kitchen before the cooks were up. The guard who was foremost in this villainous outrage, on finding that he had been detected, absconded immediately, and sailed to some foreign port.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Havana, May 23, 1842.—Loss of the Royal Mail steamer *Medina*.—The English sloop *Favrite* arrived here about an hour since, from Nassau, N. P. bringing the mails of the Royal mail line steamer *Medina*, which boat was lost on the reef on the North end of Grand Key, Turk's Island, on the night of the 15th inst. or thereabouts. The mails for this place, Mexico and New Orleans, were taken to Nassau by a small schooner, and thence reshipped for here immediately, and the particulars are not yet known. So far as I can learn from the Captain of the sloop that brought the mails, the steamer made Turk's Island in the night, and the Captain plainly saw the lights, but they not bearing as directed by his sailing directions, he stood off until they did so, and then ran in. In twenty minutes from the time he put about, she was on shore. Lord Elgin, the new Governor of Jamaica, was on board, as also, Mr. Crawford, the new British Consul General for this place, and they with several other of the passengers proceeded to Jamaica. The boat and greater part of her machinery is a total loss. The M. had on board a quantity of quicksilver, a portion only of which it is stated, is saved. The loss to the Company will be at least £70,000. She was valued at £100,000.

We are informed that among the passengers on board the *Medina*, when she met her fate, was a Mr. Hamilton then on his way to Texas, with full authority from the British Government to demand the release of some persons of color, who had been taken from the Island of Trinidad, and sold there into slavery.

The trial of D. D. Burr, for the murder of his wife by means of pounded glass, has just terminated at Jefferson City, Mo., the prisoner being brought in guilty, and the sentence pronounced which the law annexes to the crime. The cool, deliberate, persevering intent, coupled with the hypocritical professions of most devoted affection on his part for his victim, and while he was making a loud profession of religion, and stood fast, if not high, in his own church, has tended to excite public indignation in the highest degree.—*American paper.*

From Jamaica.—We have Jamaica papers to the 14th ult.

The earthquake of the 7th was but slightly felt there. At Spanish Town it is said to have occurred at 3 minutes before 5 o'clock, apparent direction from N. to South, and at Kingston about 11 minutes past five.

H. B. M. ship *Volage* arrived at Kingston from Cartagena on the 12th, with \$330,000 in specie.

Kingston, May 10.—Intelligence has reached us from Panama to the 12th April, but it is not of a very stirring character. General Flores remained President of the Equator, and would remain so another year, when Rocafrerte is expected to come in, he being for a revolution, or the invasion of Peru. They are anxious to divide the spoils.

We learn from Panama, that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was getting on exceedingly well. The Company's steamer *Chili* arrived at Panama early in April. She is represented as a splendid vessel of 700 tons, with excellent officers and superb accommodations. The *Chili* was fitted up to take about one hundred passengers.

A letter from Turks Island of the 24th of May says, "it is feared this event, in addition to the existing prejudices against Turks Island, will cause the company to give Turks

Island up as a depot for mails. The furniture, materials, and stores, to a considerable extent, are selling to-day; the engine will be nearly all lost, as the ship is much exposed to the ocean, and there is no means of removing the principal parts of such great weight."

We take the following from the *COLONIAL FARMER*—

Transplanting Cabbages, Celery, and other vegetables.—Have at hand, when you pull up the plants, a bucket of water, considerably thickened with rich mould stirred into it, and dip the roots of each bunch of plants in this muddy water before you lay them down. Always cut off about half the length of Celery leaves when you transplant it. Many other vegetables succeed best when the leaves are shortened at the time they are removed. Swedish Turnips should have roots as thick, at least, as a pencil before they are taken up.

The General Assembly of Prince Edward Island was dissolved by proclamation of His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntley on the 31st ult.—The writs for the New House are returnable on the 17th of August next.

Cape Breton.—From the following extracts, it appears that business is flourishing at Cape Breton—in fact that island is an exception to the whole continent in America. From all quarters, the complaints of commercial depression, are reaching us. Truly this is a solitary instance of active business being in operation. The Cape Breton Spirit of the Times, says:—

"It will be seen that 9 square-rigged and 6 vessels, laden with 'black diamonds,' have cleared for various Colonial and American ports, during the past week. Truly Cape Breton has little cause for despondency. While her Sister Colonies, right and left, are languishing under an unprecedented commercial depression—while even in the great neighboring Republic, commerce is at a low ebb, Cape Breton is flourishing—more so than for years past. The depression experienced elsewhere does not extend to this quarter; on the contrary the floodgates of prosperity appear to have been opened upon us—our merchants are making preparations for an increased Spring business—and new buildings are going up in every direction."

Colonial Trade Bill.—The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains a copy of "A Bill to amend the Laws for the regulation of the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," prepared and brought into the House of Commons by Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Greene, on the 2d of May. This Bill is founded upon resolutions which had previously undergone discussion in the Commons, and which have been inserted or noticed in former numbers of our paper. We find, however, on looking over the Bill, as published in the Royal Gazette, that the duty on Tea imported into the Colonies, when not brought direct from China, or from the United Kingdom, or any of the British possessions, is proposed to be *One Penny* per pound, while in some of the resolutions before alluded to, it was put down as *Sixpence* per pound. With regard to the duty on Candles also, some change has likewise been made in the bill; on Spectacles, the duty is to be fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, and on other Candles seven per cent. The duties on other articles appear to be as at first proposed.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—G. Gilchrist.

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.

AINS AND TOLK HOUSE.

Commissioners: next week—John Lockary.

Marine Assurance Association.

Director next week—Hon H Hatch.

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.—May 20

Liverpool.—May 21

Edinburgh.—May 16

Paris.—May 16

Toronto.—June 2

Montreal.—June 8

Quebec.—June 8

Halifax.—June 8

New York.—June 11

Boston.—June 13

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

By reference to our columns it will be seen that the Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday the 4th inst. in fourteen days from Liverpool. The news by this arrival is not important. The Queen's birth day was celebrated on the 10th.

The money market continued to fluctuate, although the temporary pressure which had existed for two or three days, seemed to be wearing away.

The refusal of the French Government to ratify the Quadruple Treaty, which is announced in the papers, is a matter of some importance, and the actual disposition of the

tance at the present time differ in their speech in the Chamber. The *Monitor* which has been published, in the following words, public mind, I should in my duty towards the cause of the ratification of

The French Chamber great unbraggingly by her Majesty.

Reds at the Palace.—Fancy Dress Ball, percent and brilliant company danced. Buccleuch's piper has the music for the fit

Great Fleet.—W after the fire was wind, which had East for six weeks, sail from all parts of

Mr. Dickens sailed for Liverpool. A meeting of the York has been calling a fund, to be the sufferers by the

The Bostonians of the proposed Navy. A powerful measures will be set

Negotiable interest will be paid cent. per annum, mentioned person set against their application to the Pr

D. W. Jack, £2 R. Watson, £3 Elizabeth Brice, Amy G. Camp George D. Mori Commissioners £384 4 6, sick Ex Thomas Moses, Overseers, Sain Emigrants. Patrick Clinch, ed.

IMPROVEMENTS part of the old Ja the purpose of Co House; the room the Courts in, is up for a Public floors of the old j about six inches over timber, not places can be seen persons have cut cape out of holes iron and spikes a be disposed of to

THE WEATHER been wet. The vegetation has every prospect of

The Steamer, made an exper week, calling at ports. At Yarr cheered by the i She has been ad for the shore me that Mr. Whit proprietor will u ment.

Mr. Lord this Town in a at Fredericton a isation. At I St Wm. & L Performance.

The MONTH very useful and fished at Halifax octavo form, dication, Morality 3s. 9d. per unit copy may be so

The COLONY received the 12 Monthly, publi the Novascotia—terms \$1 in ly noticed this tion of our off seen at our f

CLAVIS Adv number of the Advertiser is n and neat dress. tiser must be small sum to p The paper is n edited. We a nance of that su

Sunday Sch Gloucester was where Sunday institution for Mr. Rich, a p

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