

European Intelligence. THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Asia with Liverpool dates to the 23rd of April, arrived at New York on Thursday morning.

In Liverpool the Cotton market was dull—prices 1/4 lower during the week; sales 51,500 bales.

The Earl of Clarendon in the House of Lords, in relation to the pending question with the U. States, as to the Fisheries, said the British Squadron would cruise on the fishing grounds the same as last year.

It is said that Mestizkoff, the Russian Ambassador, has threatened to leave unless his officers were brought to a settlement.

A conspiracy had been discovered at Hanover, and several arrests had been made.

The Finlanders—We are rejoiced to learn (as will be seen by our telegraphic report of the news by the Asia at New York) that British cruisers will be stationed on our fishing grounds the present season, to protect them against foreign aggression.

The declaration of Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, leaves no further doubt on the point, and the announcement will be matter for congratulation in the Colonies.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. FROM TEXAS.—Trouble with the Indians.

The Austin State Gazette of the 16th states that the Indians have become decidedly hostile and have committed several daring depredations on the frontier.

Major Sibley had some difficulty with the Macoes, and recently a party of Whites having come in for Bolman were detained prisoners.

At night the chief after murdering his own wife and child, rose upon the guard and aided by nine of his warriors, succeeded in killing the sentinel on guard and wounded another soldier.

New York, April 30th.—The steamship Merlin arrived this afternoon from St. Thomas and Bermuda, in three days and nineteen hours from the latter place.

The British war steamer Devastation arrived at Hamilton Bermuda, 24th inst, from Havana, bound home to be paid off.

Death of Robert G. Shaw.—The painful duty is devolved upon us, to day, of announcing the death of ROBERT G. SHAW.

He has been dangerously ill for the last fortnight, and his fellow citizens by whom he was held in the highest estimation, have been for some days prepared to hear of the termination of his disease.

THE NEW YORK FAIR is receiving contributions from all foreign quarters, to such an extent that already fairs are expressed that American productions will have but a second chance.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Delaware has decided that Judges shall henceforth be chosen by the people.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Baltimore, May 1.—Sprecklen's very extensive rope walk, situated on Monument Street, was burned to the ground at 2 o'clock this morning.

Another dissolution of the Spanish ministry was announced.

Kossuth's friends are about commencing a prosecution against the Times for libel.

Raspail has been pardoned, with the condition that he leaves France immediately.

[From the Quebec Chronicle.] A SOBER VIEW OF AN INTEMPERATE MEASURE.

He who can read let him read:—To The Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

The undersigned Inhabitants of the City and District of Quebec by this their Petition, Humbly Represent:—That your Petitioners respectfully desire to address your Honourable House on the subject of a bill now before you entitled "An Act to prevent the traffic in Alcohol and intoxicating Liquors."

That your Petitioners would express their unqualified approbation of the noble efforts made by the Ministers of Religion and other Philanthropists for the suppression of the debasing vice of drunkenness, as destructive alike of the physical and moral faculties of his citizens; and that they would rejoice in the passing of any enactment containing provisions calculated to prevent the abuse of Wines and Spirituous Liquors, by imposing penal restrictions upon the offenders when they become obnoxious to the laws of Society; but that they are deeply convinced that a resort to coercion for the purpose of enforcing sobriety among the inhabitants of Canada, would be a signal failure.

That it would lower, instead of raising, the standard of Morality in the country, and—far from being auxiliary—would be highly detrimental to the sacred cause of temperance.

That your Petitioners regard the Bill now before your Honourable House as being eminently predicated upon the erroneous assumption that the majority of the inhabitants of Canada have renounced a degree of moral degradation which places them beyond the reach of admonition and reform by the precepts of religion and morality, and renders them no longer amenable to the Civil and Municipal Laws of their Country; and that your Petitioners would greatly deplore that so unjust a sentence upon the character of an honorable and virtuous people should be inscribed on the Statute Book of Canada.

That the Bill is at variance with the Christian Dispensation, and that the Laws of the Creator, and of all civilized nations, up to the nineteenth century, have tolerated and sanctioned the moderate use of wines and strong liquors as one of the many blessings conferred upon humanity, while their abuse has ever been held up to public reprobation; and in as much as, to the honor of Canada, the vast majority of her people is composed of persons whose characters are utterly unimpeachable on the score of sobriety, your Petitioners are unable to see the justice or the wisdom of attempting to correct the frailties of an inappreciable minority, by means of an enactment, subversive of the good name of the great majority, and of their responsibility as Moral Agents.

That the moral regeneration of any class of Society can never be accomplished by arbitrary laws imposing degrading fetters upon a whole people, and that an enactment designed to prevent drunkenness by an absolute and penal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks, would be as unjust and as odious, as it would be, to consign an individual to a dungeon, in order to prevent him from committing theft or burglary.

That your Petitioners would respectfully request the attention of your Honourable House to the odiously injudicious character of the Bill, as being in unison with the civil-polity of some of the despotic and semi-barbarous nations of Europe, than with the liberty and freedom of action of the inhabitants of an enlightened country; and that they would more particularly point to the provisions of the 2d section by which, in the event of the nonpayment of the fine imposed, the unfortunate culprit is condemned to perpetual imprisonment; and also to those of the 15th section (17th of the French version), containing the monstrous anomaly of incarcerating and degrading severely any individual found "grossly intoxicated in any public street or place," without any previous inquiry into his guilt or the cause of his inebriety; and then applying a species of torture to him while just emerging from such a condition, in order to coerce him to give evidence of facts of which he must, in all probability, be utterly unconscious; and this for the purpose of enforcing the Algerine provisions of the Bill against some person or persons unknown.

That moreover the enactment in question would be in restraint of legitimate trade and commerce, and would unnecessarily and unjustly diminish the revenue of the Province, and necessitate the imposition of additional taxes upon the people to supply the deficit,—thus arbitrarily abridging the lawful enjoyments of the rich, and adding to the burdens of the poor.

That the experience of the past abundantly shows that the most stringent laws have ever lamentably failed to prevent a resort to contraband trade, even when the object in view was merely a small gain to the contractor, and a trifling reduction in the price of some article of commerce, and that it is therefore most reasonable to apprehend that no enactment, however stringent and penal in its nature, could check the illicit importation into Canada of Wines and Spirituous liquors from foreign Countries, as well for the purpose of gain as of procuring what has hitherto been deemed of legitimate use; especially when coupled with a desire to frustrate the provisions of some odious and tyrannical law. That the certain tendency of such a measure, and of such a state of things would be, to demoralize the people, by superadding to the vice of intemperance,—(thus rendered venial, if not popular, by a feeling of chivalrous resistance to oppres-

sion,—the graver crime of conspiring to defeat, and to bring into contempt the authority of the Legislature of their country.

That in the opinion of your petitioners, your Honourable House in lending its aid to the passing of such a law, would be unwisely adopting the question—of whether the act would not transcend the constitutional bounds of your Legislative authority and power, and constitute an infringement of the public law of the Empire, and an unwarrantable attack upon our rights and independence as British Subjects. Your petitioners therefore most respectfully submit, that without impugning the power or the right of your Honourable House to carry the Bill into a law, the policy of expending such power or right at the present time, with the knowledge of a similar Colonial measure having been disallowed by the Metropolitan Government, is a matter well worthy of consideration.

That your petitioners cannot but regard this Bill in the high—not of a measure originating purely in a desire to redress some individuals in Society from the pernicious vice of drunkenness, but as one emanating from a certain class of politicians whose constant aim is to pander to the caprice and tyrannical disposition of fanatics, and whose grand and perpetual object is to invade the rights of their neighbors.

Wherefore your petitioners most humbly pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to take the measures into your consideration, and that you will withhold your sanction from the said Bill, and reject the same.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Jos. Gubb, Jos. Bell, Forsyth, Weston Hunt, and a great number of others.

Quebec, 11th April, 1853.

UNMEDITATED RASCALTY.—A case was brought before the Police Court of Cincinnati on Thursday last, which in the testimony disclosed facts of the most revolting baseness, involving the health of the citizens of that place. It appeared that a butcher named William String, holding a stall in the public market, had killed a dog on the previous Sunday, and dressed it after the fashion of mutton for the purpose of selling it in market.

The evidence against the accused was positive, the market master himself having seen it suspended in the slaughter house. The sentence of the Court was that he should be forbidden to appear in the market for the space of six months, and to pay a fine of \$20 and the costs of the prosecution, and to stand committed until paid. Too mild by half.—Exchange paper.

The grape disease, it is feared, will this year cause much distress in the Island of Madeira. The ordinary exports of the island (chiefly wine) are in value £800,000. Those to England amount to £150,000.—Should the disease again prove destructive, a repetition of the misery which took place in Ireland, on the failure of the potato crop may be expected in the Island of Madeira.

The City Temperance Alliance in New York city are going to have a large tent erected near the Crystal Palace for the delivery of lectures. They will not suffer for lack of occupation.

The African well now being bored in Charleston, S. C. has already attained the depth of 1061 feet. Major Weston, the Engineer, is confident of ultimate success in his search for water.

It is computed that some 7,318,195 acres, or 11,450 square miles of land, are now subjected to conflicting claims in California. Fine times hereafter for the lawyers!

DEATH OF A MAN FROM GLENDEBURG.—On Sunday last, Captain Peter A. Stutenburgh, of Quebec county, died at Jericho from a disease when administering medicine to a horse infected with it. His hand was scalded by a scum, and the disease communicated to his system.

TABLE DELICACIES.—People who have money enough can obtain as many new potages as they want, fresh from Bermuda, for 37 1/2 cents per half peck, or \$3 a bushel; asparagus, for 50 cents a bunch; strawberries, \$1 a basket, or 50 cents a mouthful; green peas, 50 cents a half-peck; tomatoes, 37 1/2 cents a quart. The latter come from Bermuda, wrapped in paper and packed in boxes, in the same manner that oranges are imported.—Most of the green vegetables are brought from Charleston, potages also, as well as from Bermuda.—[N. Y. Jour. of Com.]

THE CONTINGENT BILL.—From the published reports at the close of the last Legislative Session, it appears, that severe, and it must be admitted, just animadversions were made by several Members, upon the extravagant and reckless manner in which the public money has been squandered during the Session by some of the Members. The Contingent Bill increases yearly; the total amount for the Assembly is £1,870 6, being £650 more than any previous year. The Attorney-General, who was chairman of the committee, said "it was most extraordinary loading." Messrs. Wilnot, Gray, Smith, Kerr, Boyd, Ryan, and others, denounced it as "corruption," "extravagance," and other equally applicable terms. It is said that one "Legislative pedlar" got 6 lbs. of sealing wax; others purchased gold rings, chains, pencil cases, port folios, &c., and no doubt a supply of stationery, which will last them for years.—And these very Gentlemen are said to be the loudest talkers about retrenching, reform, &c. In 1850 it was agreed, that each Member should receive £1 for stationery. Had this arrangement been acted upon, we should not now hear of some Members costing the country, from £12 to £18 each! Truly we would like the public to see the items which compose the account published. What a sorry figure some Members would appear in before their constituents! and these are the worthies who cavil at the Government for paying debts for labors which have been honestly and ably performed!

THE STANDARD. WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1853.

English News.—In another column we have given a synopsis of the news by the steamship Asia, at New York. The only item of importance is that relating to the Fishery question; from which it will be seen that the Parent Government are resolved to protect our fisheries, and for that purpose a number of armed vessels will cruise on the fishing grounds. The telegraphic report of the Parliamentary proceedings, says, that it was stated in the House of Commons that negotiations on the fisheries were still pending.

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MORE LABORERS FOR THE ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—On Monday last 260 laborers, with their families, arrived at St. John in the "Imperial" from Liverpool. These men have been sent out by Messrs. Sykes & Co., to work on our railroad.

The Saint John papers complain of the scarcity of laborers. They also say, that in every department of business and trade, wages have been advanced very considerably.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to state, that Mr. Beck, Messrs. Sykes & Co.'s Engineer was thrown from his wagon on Friday night, within a short distance of JONX CORNER, and broke his right leg above the ankle. Medical aid was immediately sent for; and we learn that, under the skillful treatment of Dr. E. BAYARD, Mr. Beck will in the course of a few weeks, be able to resume his duties.

JAMES OLIVE, Esq., has been elected Mayor of the City of St. John for the ensuing year.

The Montreal Pilot of the 26th ult. contains the following important information:—It is said that the parties who have contracted with the Government for the Line of Ocean Steamers between this port and Liverpool, have made propositions for the extension of the contract to a weekly line.—They propose to guarantee, that letters by this route shall be conveyed to Quebec and Montreal, with equal speed to that with which they are conveyed via New York and Boston, and they calculate, that the increase to the Post Office revenue, which would be derived from letters alone by this route, would suffice to pay the bonus which they ask from the Government—set down at something like one thousand pounds per trip, out and home.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The annual meeting of this institution took place on Tuesday last, when a statement of the affairs of the Bank for the preceding year was laid before the Stockholders. We are informed that besides paying a dividend of six and a half per cent. for the year, there was a rest of upwards of £16,000 on hand. Out of this sum it was proposed to write off a certain portion for bad debts, and to reduce the real estate of the Bank to a marketable value. The President, who possesses the thorough confidence of the Stockholders, was voted £50 additional salary for the past year, making it up to £109.

THE SHIPING JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED. April 29th.—Schr. John C. Wade, Clark, Boston, assorted cargo, master.

May 2d.—Pickett Crown, Lord, St. John, merchandise.

9th, Bq. Abundant, Haydens, Charleston, 14 days.—E. A. Binneck & Co.

9th.—Schr. Unea, Melony, Boston, general cargo, A. J. Weinore.

SURROGATE COURT. COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph N. Porter, late of the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, deceased.

WHEREAS Janet Porter and George M. Porter, of said and singular title goods, Chateaus, and credits, which were of the said Joseph N. Porter, deceased, at the time of his death, have this day filed their Account with the said Estate, and have prayed that the Creditors, and next of kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account.

NOTICE therefore is hereby given to all the creditors and next of kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said estate, and they are hereby CITED TO APPEAR before me at a COURT OF PROBATE, to be held at the office of the Registrar of Probates in St. Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Tuesday the seventh day of June next, at the hour of noon, to attend the passing and allowance of the account of the said administrators.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this third day of May, A. D. 1853.

(Signed) H. HATCH, Surr. Judge for Charlotte, GEO. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates.

MOLASSES.—Fifty Hhd's. Prime Retail Molasses, for sale by J. W. STREET, May 9, 1853.

NOTICE. WE hereby forbid all persons purchasing, or in anywise interfering with the two lots of land advertised at Sheriff's sale, lying on the West side of L'Erang river, Nos. 6 and 7, formerly granted to Francis Hatt, deceased, and now belonging to his heirs. James Hatt's right was seized and sold on mortgage by W. P. Chandler in 1850, to satisfy a debt of E. & J. Wilson's. James Hatt has no right nor claim to the property.

SAMUEL HATT, JAMES LEAMONS, May 2, 1853.

NOTICE. TENDERS will be received on or before the 6th May, for the putting up the BOYS on the several stations in St. Andrews Bay, Digdiggnath, the St. George's river, and Chamcook. Also, For clearing out the MUD at the Market Wharf Slip.

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of Buoy & Beacon, St. Andrews, April 27, 1853.

BLANKS For sale at this Office.

The stock of the bank has risen to seven per cent. premium, which was the price paid at the last sale. We need scarcely add, that great credit due to the Directors and principal Officers of the Company for their good management during the last few years, the stock having risen forty per cent in value. Of course the prosperous times have had a good deal to do with it. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, the only change being in the election of A. McL. Seely, Esq., in the room of Chas. Ward, Esq. who resigned:— Daniel J. McLaughlin, Esq. (President), Mark Dale, John Duncan, Stephen Gerow, Hon. R. L. Hazen, William Jack, George L. Lovet, Charles Merritt, William Parks, Edward Sears, A. McL. Seely, John Walker, and John Wishart, Esqs.—[Courier.]

The Administration and the Monroe Doctrine.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows, under date of the 28th ult:— "The Administration have adoped, in conformity with the principles of the inaugural Address, a new line of policy towards foreign nations in regard to the affairs of the American Continent. They have determined to enforce the Monroe doctrine with a vengeance, extending it far beyond what has been held to be the doctrine of Mr. Monroe, by his magnanimous interpreters.

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is to be got rid of as soon as convenient, or, in fact, possible. The joint mediation proposed by Great Britain for the purpose of reconciling the difficulties existing between the Central America is to be charged with the duty of dissuading those States from any foreign alliances, and of encouraging them to look to the United States alone for counsel, aid, and protection. In fact, an American continental policy is now distinctly to be declared and enforced.

"While Mr. Berland shall exhibit these views in Central America, Mr. Buchanan will enforce them at St. James'. This will be the boldest and most important step ever taken by this Government in regard to its general international policy."

TRESPASS. NOTICE. I have out licensed upon L'Annis river, Chappin or upon L'Annis river, the purchase and sale of the said land, and they are hereby CITED TO APPEAR before me at a COURT OF PROBATE, to be held at the office of the Registrar of Probates in St. Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Tuesday the seventh day of June next, at the hour of noon, to attend the passing and allowance of the account of the said administrators.

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Paint, NAL

To arrive from Liverpool 1 Ton best 5 Cwt. 18 Bbls. 20 Halves 230 Qrs. 1 Box H. 12 Hhd's. 1 Hhd. best 100 Gress B. 82 Casks St. 84 Bags Na 435 Bars 35 Bbls. 20 Boxes T. 10. To 13 Blackm. 1 Dozen T. A quantity Milk Pan Handled B.

Refined

To arrive 6 Tierces

WE have in der the as Commission

St. Andrew

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