

European Intelligence.

From *Willson & Smith's European Times*,
March 4.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Parliament, our readers are aware, assembled on the day that the last steamer sailed, namely the 4th February, but nothing of striking interest occurred until Sir Robert Peel brought forward his financial *expose* for the current year, some days after. That statement is not usually laid before the House until April, but as the magnitude of the interest to be affected by the changes are great, it was brought forward at this early stage, to give the parties timely intimation and warning.

On the 5th of next month, Sir Robert Peel calculated that the Revenue would stand thus—

Income, total,	£31,100,000.
Expenditure, total,	49,601,000.
Total estimates for the year,	£53,700,000.
The reductions to be effected are—	
Sugar,	£1,300,000.
Coffee,	118,000.
Import duty on raw materials, including—	
Staves,	320,000.
Cotton Wool,	650,000.
Auction Duty,	300,000.
Glass,	610,000.

Total loss to the Revenue, £3,358,000. Which will nearly absorb the estimated surplus of £3,409,000.

It will be seen that the whole of the programme is based upon the renewal of the income tax, which brings in a revenue exceeding five millions. The tax is odious and inquisitorial, and in every private circle is denounced and execrated. Yet, strange as the fact may appear, there has been no public demonstration against it, all corresponding in intensity with the dislike which it provokes—nothing, in short, to justify the Minister in shrinking from its renewal.

He presents them to a choice of evils—the income tax or the great staples of the country trammelled by fiscal exactions—with this interrogatory:—“Which will you have?” Nauseous as the pill may be, they reply:—“Give us the income-tax for three years more, and free us from the letters in which commerce has been ‘cribbed,’ confined, bound up by taxation, erroneous principle and unjust application.” This is the general sentiment which has had plenty time to develop itself since the first promulgation of Sir Robert Peel's views, now some three weeks ago.

There is, in part, of the new financial scheme which has given so much satisfaction as the abolition of the import duty on Cotton Wool. This tax has been keenly felt by the English manufacturer, for it saddled him, on the coarser description of goods, with ten and twelve per cent. more than his Continental or American competitors, and, in the same degree, it has prevented him in the open market of the world from competing with his more energetic rivals. It was a tax on the productive power of the country, and every one rejoices that it has been swept away. The abolition of the duty on Cotton will hardly be less popular in America from which we derive nearly all our supply, for what little extraneous competition the manufacturer of the Northern States may sustain will be more than counterbalanced by the advantages accruing to the Southern planter.

The part of the new scheme which has been most vigorously assailed in the Sugar duties. Two debates have already taken place, and in both the Government had a large majority. Lord John Russell, who is contending for popularity, while he lacks all the attributes and sympathies of a popular leader, led the onslaught in a laboured speech. The duties are settled in the present session will endure probably as long as the existing Parliament—say a couple of years when another modification will take place. If the Whigs get the upperhand in the next Parliament they will pay the Colonists for past phlebotomy.

Few things have produced a stronger personal interest than the turn which Mr. Thomas Duncombe, one of the members for Finsbury, gave to the parliamentary events of last week, by charging Sir James Graham with having had the ‘meanness and the baseness to open his letters without the courage to avow it.’ Language so pointed, so personal, thundering in a Minister's ear amidst the cheers and the jeers of the Opposition, was listened to without protest on the part of the erring functionary.

Poor Sir James Graham writhed under the flagellations which this Post-office exposure evoked. Perhaps a more unpopular Home Secretary has not existed since Sedmouth's days—certainly not since the Reform Bill passed. He is, far and away, the most unpopular member of the present Cabinet—albeit one of the ablest. The last debate, which took place on Friday night, when Mr. Duncombe moved that the officials of the Post-office be called to the bar of the House, was rendered interesting by a furious attack that Mr. D'Israeli made on Sir Robert Peel—an attack bitter, spirited, and eloquent, which was but feebly parried. The House refused Mr. Duncombe's inquiry by 188 to 113.

The motion of Mr. Roebuck for extending the income-tax to Ireland gave rise to an animated debate, in which a good deal of personal badinage was employed. Mr. Roebuck, who never does any thing by halves, threw, as usual, his heart and soul into the conflict, and in the course of his remarks, made a furious onslaught upon the Irish members who have absented themselves from Parliament this session. He attributed their absence to their want of ability to make an impression upon the House of Commons. One or two of the Irish members took up

the cudgel for their absent countrymen, and those who could not reply on the instant, have since made their rejoinders from the floor of Conciliation Hall. They express themselves contemptuously of Mr. Roebuck and his attacks, and, as the matter stands, the quarrel between these democratic representatives of the people is very fierce and very unfriendly. The debate showed the anxiety of the Ministers to expiate the Irish—the ‘southern system’ is now the order of the day, and as Ministers are sincere in their intention of quadrupling the amount of the grant to Mayo, and the Irish are equally sincere in accepting it, we see in the quarrel an apt illustration of extreme parties meeting.

Lord Ashley has been inflicting another philanthropic dose in the shape of inquiry respecting the condition of children employed in calico printworks.

The right of search—that irritating surveillance of the high seas, which has proved of late years an endless source of annoyance to American shipping—is virtually at an end.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday the 17th, Mr. John O'Connell criticised Sir Robert Peel's financial statement, admitting, however, that it would produce vast benefit to the poorer classes in Ireland. Bitter complaint was made that the people of Dublin, and in all quarters were indifferent about the franchise, and that the conservatives were gaining opportunities on the register. Mr. O'Connell announced the receipt of £52 from Washington, and £250 from Baltimore. The rent of the week, including these sums, was stated to be £751 10s. 7d. At the meeting on Monday the 24th, Mr. R. Dillen Browne delivered a hot speech, in reply to the observations of Mr. Roebuck, in reference to the absence of the Irish repeal members from Parliament, and for his motion for the extension of the income tax to that country. He dared to rebuke the Irish members as cowards. He could with much more truth apply the epithet to his friend and employer, the coward Papineau. (Hear, hear.) Roebuck was the paid advocate of the Canadian rebels, the British agent of the concocters of that rebellion, who acted in base and cowardly part. They incited the people of Canada to insurrection, and the moment personal danger appeared, they ran away, and left the people to bear the consequences of their folly. Mr. O'Connell, in condemnation of the land commissioners' report, described it as the most exquisite piece of insipidity that ever proceeded from public men. It was what Cobden called ‘eat lip’—(laughter)—a soft whist for the consideration of great men, and only fit for the incapacity of childhood. While that document was worthless, as far as the remedial measures suggested were concerned, it was valuable to this extent, that it exhibited the state of the Irish people as far inferior to any thing that could previously be credited in England. This state, he contended, was the consequence of the Union. None but a plunderer and a robber dared to propose such an impost after such a report. The week's rent was announced to be £365.

The Northern Whig states that Dr. Cantwell, Catholic Bishop of Meath, has directed his priests to withhold the Sacrament from any person who supports the Bequest Acts.

Dr. Brown, Romish Bishop of Elphin, in the usual pastoral letter to the clergy and laity, earnestly denounces the riband system, and calls on the faithful to regard as the deadliest enemies those who seek to connect them with secret societies or secret obligations.

There is no doubt that Dr. Murray will be immediately raised to the rank of Cardinal to reside at Rome.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon, of the 18th ult., state that on the preceding day the Queen was confined, and gave birth to a Princess. The medical bulletin of the 18th ult., announces that her Majesty and the Infanta are going on well. Three days of rejoicing, with illuminations, are decreed, to celebrate the event. The intelligence of a political character is entirely destitute of interest.

MOROCCO.

The affairs of Sweden and Denmark with Morocco, have been arranged by the mediation of France and Great Britain. The Emperor has renounced the tribute. The Danish and Swedish consuls returned to Tangiers on the 14th ult.

Baird, the Boston robber, who was arrested in this City some weeks ago, under the Ashburton treaty, was delivered up on Thursday last, by the High Sheriff of this City & County, to High Constable Clapp of Boston, in compliance with a requisition from the United States Government, made through the British Minister at Washington, to our Provincial Government. Mr. Clapp, who had also the stolen Plate, &c. in charge, proceeded with his prisoner in the Schr. ‘Iola,’ to Eastport, on his way to Boston.—*Courier*.

Lieut. E. N. Kendall, R. N., formerly Agent in this Province for the New Brunswick Land Company, died suddenly at Southampton, where he held the situation of Superintendent of the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Company. He was the companion of Capt. Lyons in his voyage to Reptu Bay, and also accompanied Capt. Franklin in his overland journey to the Arctic Sea. Lieut. K. was much respected. He has left a widow and three children.—*Id.*

The Rev. Sydney Smith, the renowned editor of St. Paul's, who was the founder of the Edinburgh Review, is dead.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Mr. Smith.—In looking over the debates of the House of Assembly on the question of locating the Lunatic Asylum, I was reminded of a circumstance that occurred soon after the subject was first mooted in the Province. In viewing the scenery round St. Andrews, in company with a highly respectable medical gentleman, from the rising ground about a mile in the rear of the Town, and near the residence of Col. Moxat, he observed, ‘of all the locations I have seen in this Province, not one combines so many advantages for the contemplated Asylum, as this very eminence.’ That very spot (pointing to the Whitlock farm,) could be obtained for a small consideration, and there is plenty of land for every every purpose required.”

Look at that splendid sheet of water, continued he, pointing to the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy, where the whole British fleet could be safely moored, completely landlocked, with all the lively scenery that surrounds it, and the life and animation that is at this moment visible on its bosom. (There was at the time, about one hundred boats to be seen, engaged in the lively and exhilarating sport of Mackerel fishing, and about ten sail of vessels under full sail, running down the St. Croix with a delightful breeze from the Northwest.) The luxuriant fields in front and around this spot, with every variety of crop usually cultivated in the Province, in full bloom, with here and there a cluster of trees shading the cattle as they reposed on the green, or spouting their gambols in all the delight of the animal creation; the spires of the different churches and the houses on the rising ground in the back part of the Town, and the Port in the rear, with now and then a straggling sail spread to the breeze in the harbour, all in full view, are objects that may well be contemplated with feelings of pleasure and admiration, and are seldom met with at one view or comprehended within the limits of a single landscape; and here the Spectator has only to extend his eye, in order to behold the entrance of the Digdegnash and Magalloway rivers on the left, the parish of West Isles with both the passages into the Bay in front, the towns of Perry and Robbinston, on the American side of the St. Croix on the right, and the mountains in the vicinity of Chamcook in the rear, completing a circle of scenery seldom equalled and not excelled in British America. Add to this the clear air, the salubrious of the climate—the proximity to medical advice—to Ministers of the Gospel of various denominations—to a market only second to St. John for plenty, for variety, and cheapness, and a continual passing of vehicles from Montreal, and you have some of the beauties and advantages too feebly described, that this situation presents for the location of an Asylum, from which the wandering mind may be arrested and attracted, by the ‘beauties of nature and art,’ that surround it, and which may lead to the mitigation of some of the complaints that suffering man is heir to.

Reader, are they not worthy of the most serious consideration of those who are entrusted with the disposal of this important affair? This is no imaginary picture, nothing but facts, and the fact has not been told. True, this site is not near the Seat of Government, neither is it subject to the extremes of heat and cold, which prevail in the vicinity of Fredericton. It presents not the central situation of Georgetown or the protection of ‘Fort Jersey.’ The ‘sunken marshes’ in the vicinity of ‘Poverty Hall,’ are not to be viewed from this spot; nor yet the valley of the Kennebecasis, with its banks overflowing in spring and fall; neither would the location be so likely to secure the ‘superintending care of Mr. Payne, as ‘castle Benby,’ would, if selected.

True, this site could not boast of the life stirring scenes which are continually to be viewed, in and around the harbour of Saint John, when not obscured by the prevailing fog in summer; nor could Mr. Hargreaves be supplied with a full supply of his favorite oysters from the banks of the ‘bay of Verre’ or Shediac, should he have to take up his residence in Charlotte; but to compensate for that deficiency, we have many inducements to offer which must be viewed, to be fully appreciated; and as ‘coming events cast their shadows before them,’ it may be of immense importance to many hon. members, that the best location for health and climate should be selected. I would therefore take the liberty of recommending that certain hon. members, (accompanied with competent medical advice,) should be chosen to examine the merits of the different places recommended, and to decide which, every thing considered has the preference.

To be serious—should the Provinces of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, join in the undertaking, it could not be expected to be located in this part of the Province; but if not, while the vicinity of St. Andrews presents the strongest claims in every other respect, the only objection that can be urged, is its not being in a central situation. I have no personal interest to benefit, I own not a foot of land in the vicinity; my only motive in writing, is, that the best locality should be selected.

With Steam navigation in the summer, and the land communication always open in winter, this is but a secondary consideration, and should yield to scenery and climate, when surrounded with every other necessary convenience; and notwithstanding the many beauties of the whole St. John, no one can see that can be selected near its banks, containing so many claims to preference for the purpose of locating the contemplated Asylum, as the spot here pointed out, in St. Charlotte. Yours, &c. HONESTUS.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—I have just returned from attending a meeting, held for the election of Churchwardens and Vestrymen, of this Parish for the ensuing year; and cannot help expressing the gratification I felt, as a Churchman, to find so large a number of the congregation assembled, for the purpose of giving their votes. This looks encouraging for the prospects of the Church of England in this quarter, and shows that the apathy which has for some years been manifested by her members, in this Parish, is giving place to feelings of interest and zeal in her prosperity.—I was glad Sir, to observe that one of our Magistrates (who I was afraid was no longer a Churchman,) was present and gave his vote, as well as many others, whom I have never before seen at Church meetings.—It was rumoured that complaints were to be made against the conduct of the last year's corporation; but I am happy to say that not one word of the kind was expressed, by any person present at the meeting, and the same members were re-elected with two exceptions, one of whom was ineligible to office.—As this revival of zeal in the cause of the Church, has been so strikingly manifested, I cannot help suggesting that now would be a good time to obtain subscriptions to the Bishopric Fund. Nothing has as yet been contributed by this Parish, but I trust before the new Bishop arrives, this reproach will be removed, and that we shall show by our acts, that we are really in earnest, in the cause of the Church of which we are members, and not merely active when it costs us nothing. Hoping you will give these few remarks a place in your paper.

I beg to subscribe myself,
A CHURCHMAN.
St. Andrews, Easter Monday, 1845.

To CORRESPONDENTS
The letter of ‘No humbug—Fair Play,’ will be inserted in our next, our paper was ready for press when it was received.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Mar. 26, 1845.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Director next week—G. Gilchrist.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

SALES AND STOCK 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—Geo. S. 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, Mar. 4. Montreal, March 11.
London, Mar. 3. Quebec, March 11.
Edinburgh, Mar. 1. Halifax, March 11.
Paris, Mar. 1. New York, March 11.
Toronto, March 11. Boston, March 11.

THE MARCH MAIL.

On our first and second pages of this day's impression, we have given a summary of the news received by the R. M. Steamer *Cambria*, which arrived at Halifax on the 16th inst. The news is important. Sir R. Peel, stated to Parliament, his intention to abolish the duty on numerous articles of import, and among others the duty on Oils! This we less will put a stop to the proposed Whale fishing operations in this Town. We are informed that an offer of £7 10 per ton was made for one of the new ships built in this County, and refused; vessels were in demand at good prices.

Texas.—It is not yet certain what the event of the Texas question will be. It is not even certain whether the whole affair may not have to come before Congress again before the negotiation is concluded and it is also a matter of doubt what part Texas will yet take in the matter. One thing is certain the Mexican Minister has taken the necessary steps to leave the capital of the United States. This looks a little like business. We will see by and by perhaps what stuff the Mexicans are made of. The Editor of the *New York Albion*, expresses a hope that the European powers will interfere to obtain a settlement. This is not very probable without it is an interference to prevent the U. States from annexing the country in dispute. We think the European powers had better mind their own business as it is probable they will. Mexico and the Indians and three millions of slaves will give brother Jonathan something to do. The scheme of annexing Canada and New Brunswick, will doubtless be postponed until the Texas affair is finally settled.

We would call public attention to the communication of *Honestus* which appears in our columns to-day. If the House of Assembly mean to establish a Lunatic Asylum in this Province it certainly is of great moment to select a proper situation. Every one acquainted with New Brunswick must be aware that no locality in it is so favorable for the proposed object as St. Andrews. This has always been considered the finest

climate and the most healthy place of residence in the Province, and this consideration alone would be sufficient to determine the matter. But as our correspondent has clearly shown, St. Andrews is by no means deficient in almost every other necessary adaptation to the requirements of such an institution as that the establishment of which is contemplated. When our House of Assembly come to deal with this matter we trust that the all important requisite of a proper site will not be overlooked.

We notice in the *Courier*, the copy of an Address to his Excellency, approving of the late appointment of Provincial Secretary, which is numerously and respectfully signed, and also the Lt. Governor's reply thereto. We have no doubt, that were a similar Address got up in this County, it would obtain the signature of a very large portion of the inhabitants. From what we can learn through our Correspondents, and other sources, the people are perfectly satisfied with the appointment, and no dissatisfaction exists in Charlotte.

RIOTS IN PORTLAND.—Scarcely a month passes that we do not receive accounts of Riots in the St. John papers. On the evening of the 17th inst., large crowds collected at York Point, and beat and abused several persons among whom were Dr. S. Bayard, and his son Dr. Wm. Bayard—the latter gentleman was struck with a bludgeon in the back of the neck. The Dr. was so stunned by the blow that he merely breathed for several minutes. Pistol shots were fired and two persons severely wounded, viz M. E. Henry, who received a ball in the right arm, which has since been amputated, and a man named M'Grath, received a ball in the breast, which may prove fatal. The military were called out, and the crowd dispersed. Thus in the space of a few months, not less than three riots have taken place in the vicinity of St. John, and no measures taken to prevent a recurrence of those disgraceful scenes.

Launched on Tuesday last, from the shipyard at Brandy Cove, a substantial built and well finished ship of 600 tons, called the ‘Isabella Stuart,’ built by Messrs. Brewer and Briggs, for Nehemiah Marks, Esquire.

We have much pleasure in noticing that preparations are being made to lay the foundation for the proposed Steam Mill. We wish the Company success.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The business of the Session is fast drawing to a close. The Revenue Bill passed the Committee of the Assembly on Thursday evening last. It is said to be more reasonable than the last Act, and will give general satisfaction.

The following are some of the impositions which we copy from the *Courier*—

Apples, (green) 6d per bushel; Agricultural implements, 4 per cent. ad valorem; British Manufactures, Clothing, Hats, Cut Nails, &c., 4 per cent.; Leather, 10d, 11d, per lb. Harness, 2d, upper 3d; Brandy, 2s per gal.; Wine, 2s 3d per gal.; Rum, and all other spirits, 1s 4d per gal.; Flour and Wheat, 4 per cent. ad val., Coffee, 4d, per lb.; Tobacco, 3d per lb.; Brown Sugar, 2s, 6d per cwt.; Lard Sugar, 1d per lb.; Candies—Tallow, 1d; Spermaceti and Wax, 2d per lb.; Cattle one year old and upwards, £1 each; Horses £2 each; Household Furniture and Chairs, Snuff and Cigars, Oranges and Lemons 10 per cent. ad valorem; Iron Castings, Bells, and Shells, and Looking Glasses, 7 1/2 per cent.; Raw Hides, Looking Glass Plates, Cabinet-maker's Wood, Articles for Ship-building, Meats, (salted and fresh of all kinds.) Cod Seal and Porpoise Oils, all Grain, (except Wheat.) Molasses, Printing paper duty free. The Act when passed, will come into operation on the 1st of April.

The House is expected to get through with the business, and rise about the 10th of April. We understand that nothing had transpired at the Seat of Government with respect to the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Reade to the office of Provincial Secretary.—*Courier*.

Holliday's Pills and Ointment.—Edward White, residing at 45, Clement's-lane, Strand, was an in-door patient at King's College Hospital, with an abscess in the thigh, and a wound nine inches long on the same limb.—He could neither bend his knee or put his foot to the ground. He remained there for five months in bed, when he was informed, that nothing more could be done for him. He was then carried to his home and commenced using the above invaluable medicines. He can now walk about all the day long, and is quite cured, by the means of these wonderful medicines, and this to the astonishment of all who knew him.

MARRIED.

At St. John, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Galloway, Mr. Robert Graham, to Miss Margaret Sinclair, both of St. John.

DIED.

At Dorchester, on Thursday, the 13th inst. Mary Eliza, only daughter of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, aged 12 years and 8 months. In Hertfordshire, England, on the 12th Feby. Mary Anne L. Colebrook, daughter of the late Colonel Hubert Hyde Colebrook, Surveyor General of Bengal, and sister of the Lady of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

At St. John's, N. F., on the 7th Februry the Rev. Donald A. Fraser, of St. Andrew's Church.

Arrived at Liverpool, Feb. 4, Govr. Douglas, St. Andrews; 14th, Princess Royal, do.; 18th, Kathleen, do.; at Hull, Foster, do.

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