

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE EUROPEAN.

Liverpool Timber Markets.—Arrivals at Liverpool from North America for the month amount to about 6000 tons, which is less by nearly one half than the average for four previous months. There have been no arrivals from the North of Europe. The present stock of Timber and Deals is reported to be quite sufficient for the requirements of the season. Prices continue very low. Latest sales: St. John Pine, 1844 to 191. Birch, two parcels, St. John sold at 161 a 164, and a good parcel at Auction brought 17 to 1714. Spruce Planks—three cargoes of St. John sold at 47 2s 6d to 47 10s per standard. Deals—St. John Spruce sold at Auction for 26 19s to 27 7s 7d. Railway Sleepers—A very limited demand.

The Bill for the abolition of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to be presented to Parliament after Easter. It is said the cultivation of the soil in Ireland is more attended to than was anticipated, and a very great breadth of potatoes has been sown. Emigration from the Southern Counties is rapidly increasing. All these parties who were sentenced to death in consequence of being engaged in the Hungarian Revolution, have had their sentence commuted to imprisonment for various periods of time—and the Austrian Government has remitted the tax upon the Hungarian Jews.

The "Weekly Chronicle" says:—"We regret to state that intelligence has reached us to the indisposition of Thomas Moore, Esq., at Sliperon Cottage, Devizes."

In Germany, at present, there are 323 theatres of the first and second order, employing 3,393 performers, 612 singers, 2,340 dancers, 5,555 musicians, 143 prompters, and 2,070 employes. Among the actors are 1 count, 2 barons, and untitled nobles. The "Deutsche Volkszeitung" says:—"Sir William Somerset's 'Compensation Bill' is likely to raise a storm in Tyne and the adjoining counties that has not been equalled since the famous 'Plantations' measure of James the First."

A clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Glynn & Co. had run off with a considerable amount of property, but was subsequently recovered.

Sir R. Gore Booth, a protectionist, has been returned, without opposition for Sligo. A tradesman in Paris, who was notorious for his intemperance habits, happening to put a lighted candle in his mouth fell instantly upon the ground, and it was found he was burning internally. He died in a few moments from the effects of spontaneous combustion.

Serious Fire at Manchester.—On Thursday night, at twelve o'clock, a serious fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Wood and Westhead, small ware manufacturers, Piccadilly, Manchester. The warehouse and its contents are totally destroyed. The total loss is estimated at £100,000; and insurances have been effected to the amount of £80,000. Large rolls of ribbon and other goods were carried up into the air to an immense height; and the light was visible for miles round. Yesterday one of the walls fell, burying four men, one of whom was taken out of the ruins quite dead.

On Saturday morning, thirteen lives were lost, by a colliery explosion at Haydock.

The loss sustained by the Globe Assurance Company from the recently discovered defalcation of one of their clerks will, it is said, prove to be of large amount, ranging, probably, above £50,000 or £60,000.

The cutter yacht Oberon, 43 tons, has been equipped at Belfast, with arms and a double at Belfast, with arms and a double crew for the South Sea trade. This is said to be the first vessel that has left Great Britain for that trade since the bursting of the South Sea bubble.

The affairs of Cuba have created such a sensation in Madrid that Count Miraflores is about to sail from Cadiz to Havana, whence he will proceed on an extraordinary mission to the President of the United States. A Spanish legion was being recruited in the provinces for the services of the Pope; and, if the main body of the French troops should evacuate Rome, leaving the people at the tender mercy of the Austrians and Spaniards, it certainly requires no foresight to predict that a fresh revolution will break out.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant is getting ready to depart. His aides-de-camp have got notice to hold themselves in readiness to join their regiments, and the consequences are thus predicted by the "Nation":—"The courts of law will follow the executive—the threatened plunder of the Dublin hospitals will furnish a precedent for disbanding the few national institutions that remain, and Dublin, which is essentially a city of gentry, lawyers, officials, and the race of non-producers in general may drop behind Cork and Belfast (which have learned to live by their own industry) like a bankrupt dandy, without the talent to live on the courage to die."

The 9th day of April is the day fixed for the execution at Tallamore, of John Ryan, convicted of the murder of Staff-Sergeant Grant.

The generous example of the Queen and Prince Albert, in subscribing a sum of £50 for providing seeds for green crops for the peasantry in the south and west of Ireland, will probably have an excellent effect in promoting so useful an object.

The grand jury have just ignored the bills which were sent up by the Crown against the Orange men for an unlawful assembly at Dally's Brae, but found a true bill against five for a riot. The grand jury requested Judge Crampton to allow his charge to be

published. His lordship is understood, according to the request.

According to some of the Dublin papers it would appear that the emigration in progress since the opening of the spring has been very considerable, although by no means equal to that of last year, when the agricultural population seemed to be affected by a complete mania. Such vast numbers have emigrated since the commencement of the famine that a decline was to be expected.

FRANCE.

We learn that the three Socialist candidates have been returned for Paris, the other three moderate candidates being in a minority. M. Foy, the highest moderate candidate on the poll, was several hundred votes lower than the least successful Socialist. It is of no use shutting our eyes to this most alarming event. Paris has spoken. This city, the organ and leader of all France, has declared that Carnot who styled himself infamous by his circulars against education, issued in the time of the Provisional Government, is its representative; one of his colleagues is Vidal, who was Louis Blanc's deputy in the Luxembourg lobby; and the third, DeFlotte, is an officer without character, who was transported to Belle-Isle by Cavaignac for his deeds of blood during the June Revolution of 1847. Of course credit has received a serious blow. A struggle of the most fearful kind is impending, but what shape it will assume, whether the Socialist party will take the initiative, or whether the President counting upon the army, will make some other attempt, "coup d'etat," remains hidden in the mysteries of the future.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss question appears likely to terminate satisfactorily.

GREECE.

The Greek dispute has not yet been brought to a point of adjustment. The Greek Government, admitting that they have been quite wrong throughout, hang back in the vain hope that Russia and France will interfere to save them from the consequences they have brought upon themselves. Count Nesselrode has written two notes from St. Petersburg, vapouring about the rights of Russia, but carefully abstaining from interference. The second note, written after the news reached St. Petersburg that the French had offered their "good offices," is much less insolent than the first. As for the interference of France, much less of Russia to prevent the English Government from exercising her rights as an independent power, it is all moonshine.

ITALY.—The "Times" correspondent announces that the Pope will return to Rome after Easter. His Holiness would leave Portici 7th April.

TURKEY.—An Austrian correspondent states from Scutari, that several thousand troops of Montenegro on the 4th instant, made an incursion into Portegazza, and after a skirmish, which lasted a whole day, they retreated, with the loss of only two Turks. The Montenegro men took away their killed and wounded. Berk Pacha had gone to Upper Albania, to superintend the recruiting commission, which had met a strong opposition. Ghibicout and Albanian Towns are in a state of insurrection.

INDIA AND CHINA.—We have received by electric telegraph, from Trieste, intelligence from Bombay of the 16th ultimo. The only political news of importance was the announcement of a mutiny in the 66th Native Infantry in the Punjab, which, however, was speedily checked by the arrival of other troops. The disbanding of the Sikh contingent to the Punjab was determined on, and carried into execution. The rest of India was profoundly tranquil. The Governor General had returned to Calcutta. The commercial advices by this arrival announce dulness in imports, and a slow sale of English manufactures. Cotton for England and China was in demand, at advanced prices.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Sir F. Baring, in answer to Colonel Chatterton, admitted that Government had accepted tenders for the supply of 1500 tierces of Navy Pork from a Hamburg house—refusing tenders from Irish provision merchants for the supply of that article. Colonel Chatterton gave notice that he would draw the attention of the House to these foreign contracts shortly after Easter.

The Australian Colonies Bill has been discussed in the Commons. An amendment by Mr. Mowat, objecting to the nomination of one third of the Legislative Council by her Majesty, was lost by a majority of 88. Mr. Walpole proposed to each of the Colonies of Australia and New South Wales, have two Chambers, which was also negatived by a majority of 51. During the debate, Sir R. Peel opposed the first amendment; he did not feel inclined to give away the only restrictive check which the Government had against democracy in the Colonies.

The Army is to be reduced 4126 men, which leaves the whole number 99,123. Lord John Russell is opposed to withdrawing the troops from the Colonies. The Navy is to employ, during the present year, 39,000 men and boys—being a reduction of 1,000. The Royal assent has been given to the Party Processions' Bill.

FREEDOM OF ELECTORS.—If the following remarks, which are copied from the "Quebec Chronicle," are true in reference to the Freeholders of Canada, they will apply with equal force, we are sorry to say, to the inhabitants of New Brunswick. If any plan could be devised, either by introducing the system of "voicing by ballot," or any other mode which would enable the people to exercise their elective franchise in accordance with the dictates

of their consciences, or as their judgements and common sense lead them, what a wonderful change would be wrought in the names of parties sent to represent the Province. Any man who could devise such a plan, and carry it out successfully, would be a Philanthropist indeed—but we are afraid, that that "good time" has not yet arrived, though it is long since been reported as "coming," by the poet Mackay.—The sooner, the sooner the better, say we.

"The Toronto Examiner has an article advocating vote by ballot. The words 'free and independent electors' have always appeared to us ironical, when addressed to persons who vote in a certain way, only at the will of others. Not an election takes place at which the major part of the voters are not the willing tools of a influential, or, it may be, forward people, when the voting is *à la mode*. We have noticed this over and over again, and we have attributed it whether rightly or wrongly, the rioting which takes place at elections, as much to the manner of voting as to anything else. Indeed, there is no freedom permitted unless in those of strong minds, who not unfrequently suffer from their independence. When the fear of incurring the displeasure of some individual prevents the honest voter from exercising the right which nominally under the open system of voting belongs to him, of what value, asks the Examiner, are elective fights? They are not nearly a mockery in themselves; there position is a burthen and a snare. The whole power of the franchise is often used by one or two persons to subvert their own interests, only at the expense of the other electors."

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday contains a proclamation declaring that the following articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island may be improved into the Province free of duty, viz:—

Grain and Bread Stuffs of all kinds; Vagabonds, Frails, Soda, Hay and Straw, Artificial, Salts and Fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lord, Tallow, Hides, Hides, Wool, Unbleached Skins and Furs of all kinds; Ores of all kinds, Iron in Pigs and Blooms, Copper, Lead in Pigs, Griststones and Stones of all kinds; Earth, Coals, Limes, Ochres, Gypsum ground and unground, Rock Salt, Wood, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, Firewood, Ashes, Fish, Fish Oil, viz:—Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head Matter and Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of Fish or creatures living in the Sea.

FREE PORTS.—By a circular which has been issued by Earl Grey, addressed to His Excellency, on the subject of opening new Ports in the Province for the admission of Foreign and British Shipping and Goods, it appears there will now be no objection to open such Ports, provided the Colonial Government appoint their revenue-officers to perform certain duties relative to registry, clearance, returns of trade, &c. which are still required by the Imperial Acts. These officers will receive deputation warrants and instructions from the principal Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws in the Colony, upon direction being given by the Colonial Government to these officers to comply with such instructions from the Controller. The appointment of these officers must also be attended with expense to the old colony.

FOREIGN STEAMBOATS.—An order from the Hon. Commissioners of Customs, London, was yesterday received by the Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, at this Port, in answer to certain questions relative to Foreign Steamboats obtaining Certificates of British Registry free of any charge, which had been submitted by a merchant of this place from which it appears that Her Majesty's Government have decided that such certificate could be obtained in Great Britain, but the Board decline giving an opinion as to whether the same could be done in this Colony; leaving it to the decision of the Provincial Legislature.

CUSTOMS UNION WITH THE UNITED STATES.—A suggestion made by the gentleman of this City has been transmitted to Washington, and is now under consideration there, for a Customs Union between these Colonies and the United States, somewhat on the principle of the German Zollverein. The proposition is to the effect, that there shall be perfect free trade between these Colonies and the American Union in every respect, both countries adopting the same tariff precisely, as against all countries not included in the Customs Union. This idea, bold and startling as it may seem at the outset, is worthy of consideration. We understand that several gentlemen of high mercantile standing in this community, have already expressed their entire approbation of the principle, which, of course, includes free trade in shipping, as in every thing else. We merely give at present the outline of the proposed plan, which will doubtless be fully and ably discussed hereafter.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—This body is fast earning for itself the contempt and detestation of the community. They rejected the Bill for issuing Treasury Notes, they interfered to prevent rate-payers in this City having any voice in choosing those who impose the taxes and we have just learnt, with deep regret that they have rejected the Bill for giving a bounty to encourage our fisheries! Instead of sympathizing with, and legislating for the people of New Brunswick, one would suppose that they were creatures of the Dictator, Earl Grey, and were acting under his special instructions! This state of things must end, and soon; the Council must be purged and made it elective.—*Amaranth.*

DEATH OF LORD AYLMER.—The last Eng-

lish Mail brings us intelligence of the death of Mathew Lord Aylmer. This nobleman succeeded the late Earl Dalhousie as Governor of Lower Canada, and Governor-General over all British North America, in 1830, and there remained until 1835, when he was succeeded by Earl Gosford. It was during his Administration that Papineau was in his zenith—that the famous 92 resolutions were passed—that the British population were nearly disfranchised by the subtle division of the counties—that the British Association was formed, and the rebellion first showed its incipient head.—*End.*

We have received from the Queen's Printer the Report of Professor Johnston, also that of Mr. Wilkinson on the Shediac Railway, for both of which we return our thanks. Of the former we hope to have much to say during the ensuing summer; while justice to Mr. Wilkinson compels us to say of the latter, that it is drawn up with all the precision and ability which so truly characterize the services of that gentleman. That the embryo bubble will never be blown, we most sincerely trust; but that the whole scheme is a piece of extreme folly is not the fault of Mr. Wilkinson.—(Fredericton Reporter.)

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, APR. 19, 1850.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
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.

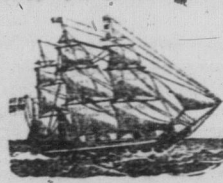
ALMS AND SICKNESS HOUSE.
Committees—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Simpson, John Irwin, D. Bradley.
—**ST. ANDREWS.**
Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.
J. Wilmot, Agent.

Saint Stephen's Bank.
Wm. Todd, Esq., President.
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.

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

Arrival of the Steamship



Europa.

The steam ship Europa arrived at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon, in 11 days from Liverpool, bringing 90 passengers, 13 of whom were for St. John. Our Liverpool dates are to the 23rd of March, but the news is uninteresting.

Trade is not in a satisfactory state. Cotton has further declined one farthing per lb. There is no change in the Flour market, and there is a good demand for Flour and Indian Corn at previous quotations.

Accounts from France state that the elections ended without any rioting, but fears are anticipated for the continuance of tranquillity. The three Socialist candidates have been returned for Paris. This result is looked upon as ominous.

The Greek dispute has not yet been brought to a point of adjustment. Lord Palmerston says, he shall keep the detained Greek vessels in pledge until British claims are satisfied, and not a vote is raised against him in the House of Commons.

It is reported that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has laid his Budget before Parliament, which shows a surplus in the revenue of a million and a half. He proposes to reduce the duty on mortgage and other stamps £200,000, and to abolish the duty on bricks, amounting to £450,000. By this process he shows half his surplus. The remaining half he applies to the reduction of the national debt, and to the advancement of agricultural improvement in the way of drainage, &c.

The proceedings in Parliament have been devoid of interest. The only thing requiring attention appears to have been two votes adverse to the Ministry—one relating to the African squadron, and the other on the sugar question. Lord John Russell, however, summoned his supporters and defeated both measures.

Notwithstanding the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Bishop of Exeter refuses to induct the Rev. Mr. Gosham into the vicarage of Bramford Speke. In a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Exeter states that rather than do so, he will suffer deprivation from his diocese.

Our Subscribers who are in arrears for Subscriptions &c. will oblige us by paying their respective accounts. Some of which are due for the last four years. We require these amounts now and trust that those who have trespassed for such a long period on our patience and forbearance will come forward at once and pay up. We

cannot buy paper, ink, or type without money, neither can we live upon air or pay workmen with promises.

We learn from good authority, that Alderman Needham will visit St. Andrews, for the purpose of giving one of his popular lectures, during the present month.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—Friday next being the last day for receiving tenders for the grubbing grading &c. of 26 miles of our Railroad, we observe a number of Railroad Contractors from the United States have arrived in Town, for the purpose of putting in tenders. The Directors are desirous that the work shall be commenced at once, with vigour—and as a Locomotive and Rails were to be shipped from England early this month, we trust that it will not be in the power of J. R. Partelow and W. J. Ritchie again to state in the House of Assembly—that not a yard of rail has been laid on our Railroad, but that several miles have been completed and in operation; and that St. Andrews enterprise is worthy of being followed by St. John and other parts of the Province. We understand that the Survey of the upper portion of the line is proceeding rapidly—in fact the Engineers with their parties are pushing forward the work as fast as possible. We congratulate the inhabitants of this Town and County upon the bright prospects of their having the first Railroad in operation in this Province.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMERY.—On the 21st inst. the House was principally engaged in considering—a short discussion took place in consequence of Mr. Gilbert's remarks that he had been waiting for the Government to come down with a measure for the reduction of Salaries, and for a revision of the whole Civil List. And that if the members of the Government did not move in the matter without delay, he or some other member would have to do so. Hon. Mr. Hannington said that the Government had no wish to put off the question, and that the matter could come up when the State of the Province was under consideration. Mr. Wark said he had a Resolution which he intended to move if no other did. That the real business of the Session was put off and the valuable time of the Country was taken up in useless discussion. A Bill to impose an export duty on Hymeniac knees, was after some discussion thrown out—on a division of 20 to 12.

The Export Duty Act has been continued—all stuff under 5 inches square and 9 feet long is excepted. The Bill for granting a bounty on the tonnage of vessels engaged in the Fisheries, has been rejected to the Council.

The debate on the Bill to incorporate the Orange Lodges was taken upon the 4th inst. occupied the House all day. The question was to be resumed on Saturday.

The following Sums have been recommended by the Road Committee for the Great Road in this County:—

Saint John to St. Andrews, £300; Fredericton to St. Andrews, £300; Weymouth to St. Stephen, £70; Oak Bay to Eel River, £270; Dead Water Brook to St. Stephen, £50; Rois's to Oak Bay, £150.

On the 5th inst. the House was occupied in debate on the State of the Province, several lengthy speeches were made, but the state of the Province is by no means improved, as the discussion cost the Province a round sum leaving the subject where it commenced.—Neither Mr. Wark's resolution, nor Mr. Brown's amendment will be sustained.

On the 6th inst. the hon. Attorney General brought in a Bill to facilitate the construction of a Railroad from the harbour of Shediac to the Bay of Fundy; also a Bill to open a communication by Railway or Canal from the St. Lawrence to the Head of the Temiscouata Lake.

Mr. Brown by leave, brought in a Bill for the better repair of roads and bridges in this Province. The Fredericton Corporation Bill was then taken up, and passed.

A bill to provide for the putting up and curing of beef and pork was taken up in committee of the whole, and elicited considerable discussion. Hon. L. A. Wilmot moved a *proviso* which was carried, and which was intended to render the Bill virtually nugatory.

COMMON PLEAS.

The April term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, was opened here, on Tuesday. His honor Justice Wilson presiding. His Honor made some pertinent observations in his charge to the Grand Jury, on the licence law, and stated that he was opposed to granting licences, that he believed the sale of liquor was a great evil in any community, and pointed to the noble example shown by the village of Milltown, where the people had stopped the sale of liquor and that he knew they were a peaceable and happy community. He also alluded to the prosperous state of the Rail Road—and stated that he was positive of the work being carried on, and that a locomotive was on its way from England. There were only two cases entered for trial, which were tried yesterday.

We have received from Fredericton, the Report of P. Peley's report on the Fish and a report on the Shadice we tender our thanks.

Holloway's Pills are sold by fever, the most prompt remedy to reduce the fever and allay the irritation of a which purpose nothing will so speedily remove all we or chest, when the most to will immediately yield to it. Let the sufferer have a few doses of this most powerful medicine. For Asthma of the lungs it is equally efficacious.

SHIPPING.

PORT OF ST.

ARRIVALS.
April 3rd.—Packet Manilla General cargo.
Packet Fame, Cole, St. Jo Packet Prince Albert, Sael 4th.—Packet Spray, Balas chandise.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL, Mr. St. Andrews, after being on Sailed from Liverpool, for St. Andrews.
By Telegraph.—At Sav El Drado, Morraon, Live

Meeting of

The Courts of Over General Jail Delivery said County will be held in St. Andrews, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. At which time and pl. Coroner, and Consable all persons required to be hereby Publicly Notified. By Order of the Clerk. St. Andrews, April 16.

TO I
THE commodious Brick premises, which are in the House, situated in St. George's street, is given on the 1st of July. Particulars apply to St. George, April 1, 1850.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing a with a Dwelling, situated in Saint George, near the river, now in the occupation of the late Mr. Andrew. For terms apply to St. George, April 1, 1850.

SAINT ANDREW RAILROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given the Act of Incorporation Meeting of the Share will be held at the Town Hall on the First Tuesday of the purpose of choosing Directors of other business. Dated Saint Andrews, 10th S. H. WHITLOCK, Secy.

LIST OF

Remaining in the Post 15th Mar

Andrew Marshall
Bernard David
Barter Mrs. Sarah
Barter Mrs. Mary
Barter Mrs. Mary
Chadwick Richard Dicks
Dugher Patrick
Greenlaw Alex.
Hithings Henry.

FOR ST.

Carr J.
McLennan Finley

Persons calling please say "advertisers."

EXECUTORS

REAL ESTATE.

The 1st of WED day of o'clock Hall.

following described ment of the debts of DENN, of the Parish County of York, dec.

The FARM in the draws, known as the 175 ACRE the occupation of J. unexpired Lease of from the Magistrate adjoining said Farm.

The Farm at Oak 150 Acres, and the son's Island, now Thos. Fraser.

Two Shares in the Terms and comit For further part Street, Exeter, or J. H. WH.

St. Andrews, Mr.