

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

From papers by the Académie.

MINISTERS.—Much speculation is indulged in by our metropolitan contemporaries as to the intentions of Ministers after the result of the present protracted debate is ascertained. One of them, whose anticipations are usually well grounded, asserts that Lord Melbourne, Lansdowne, and Palmerston are all opposed to a dissolution, as well as Sir J. Hobhouse, who expects a peerage. We are informed that the Sandwich election produced a considerable impression on the Queen, and that reflection has rendered her far less disposed than formerly to support the ministry. There does not seem such an improbability of a resignation as existed a few weeks since.

It is rumored that just before the Budget was introduced to the House of Commons, Lord Melbourne stated to the Queen that the time had then come when the state of parties in the House, and of public feeling out of it, made it necessary that the Ministers should resign. On this her Majesty remonstrated. Lord Melbourne then said, that the only alternative course for the Ministers was to adopt some strong measure such as should be calculated to make a popular ferment in their favour. The Queen, with a wave of her hand, replied, "Any measure!" Hence, it is added, the present proposals of the Ministry originated.—*Times*.

Invitation to the Queen to visit Ireland.—A preparatory meeting was held at Gresham's Hotel, in order to make arrangements for a general meeting of the citizens to petition her Majesty to visit Dublin this summer. The form of a petition was agreed to, and was signed, among others, by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Kildare, the Provost, and the City High Sheriffs.

At a most numerous meeting of the British North American Association of Liverpool, held the 4th day of May, 1841, Robert Rankin, Esq., in the chair.

That part of the Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in bringing forward the budget, which related to the proposed alteration of the duties on Timber, by reducing the duty on Baltic Timber from 5s. to 5s. per load, and raising the duty on Colonial Timber from 10s. to 20s. per load, having been taken into consideration.

It was resolved unanimously, That this Association views such contemplated change with the deepest feelings of alarm, as pregnant with evils of no ordinary magnitude, affecting the commercial and manufacturing prosperity, and especially the maritime strength of Great Britain, and its particularly ruinous to the North American Colonies.

That those Colonies from the most secure and one of the most extensive markets for British manufactures, increasing annually with a certainty and rapidity unequalled by any other portion of the British possessions; that they are flourishing through the influx of British Emigrants and Capital; that a reciprocity of intercourse and of advantage to the Mother Country and the Colonies is thereby created; and that to check, by a sudden change in the Tariff, the benefits so derived, must inevitably be injurious in the highest degree to both communities.

That a very large portion of the British Commercial Marine is employed in the North American Timber Trade, training up for the service of the State, if required, a hardy race of British seamen—that an immense Capital is invested in this Shipping—that vast bodies of Artizans, at home and in the colonies, are employed in the building and fitting of these vessels,—that all these advantages, exclusively British, would be greatly diminished, if not destroyed, by the proposed measure.

That this change holds out no advantages to the Commercial or Manufacturing Interests of the Empire—that the Continental States, whose Timber might come more into demand, will not as has been shown by experience, take our Manufactures in return; and moreover, their own Vessels, navigated with advantages which under the fanciful burthens of this Country British Vessels cannot possess, will be, to a great extent, employed in the import of the Timber into this Country.

That this Association will use its utmost endeavours to support the prosperity of the North American Colonies, and to protect the Capital embarked by their fellow-countrymen in the Wood Trade in those possessions; and they feel fully convinced that in so doing they will best promote the commercial prosperity, and maintain the maritime strength of the British Empire.

That this Association recommends that Deputation should be sent from the different Outports to London; and that a Central Committee should be immediately formed there.

That the foregoing Resolutions be printed and copies distributed among the Members of this Association, who are requested to transmit the same to their Correspondents in the Outports.

ROBERT RANKIN, Chairman.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—The true friends of the Church of England will rejoice to hear what we believe is certainly the fact, that Lord J. Russell, as Colonial Minister, has requested the Archbishop of Canterbury to nominate fit persons for the new foreign bishoprics; and that his Grace has undertaken so to do.

—Hind. The Duchess of Kent will leave England in the course of this month for the Continent upon a visit to her Royal Highness's illustrious relatives in Germany. It is stated that her Royal Highness will not return to this country until the end of the autumn.

Perth Disputation.—It is understood that Sir Robert Peel considers a speedy dissolution as exceedingly improvable. The soundness of the right hon. baronet's judgment is

unquestionable, and his information of the first

class—*Standard*.—In the House of Commons on the 24th May, Mr. Home moved for the production of the correspondence between the British and American Governments, arising out of the destruction of the Caroline; also of the correspondence between the Governor Gen. of the Canadas and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord J. Russell said that the production of the correspondence might be prejudicial to the peaceful negotiations now going on. His Lordship particularly instanced the correspondence between the Gov. General of the Canadas and the Colonial Secretary, as one which it would be inconvenient to produce.—Mr. Home, nevertheless, pressed for a division, and strangers were about to be ordered to withdraw, when Sir R. Peel said, that after a minister of the crown had declared that the production ought not to be urged.—Some conversation followed in the course of which Sir B. Lecky Evans, Mr. P. Howard, and Mr. Thos. Duncombe joined. The galleries were cleared for a division, but none took place, and the motion was allowed to be negatived.

CHINA.—In the House of Lords on Friday, in answer to Lord Ellenborough, Viscount Melbourne stated, that an intimation had been sent out to China, that no treaty concluded in the spirit of the preliminary articles sent to this country would be ratified. The Noble Viscount afterwards stated, that the island of Hong-Kong had been taken possession of by the British forces, and that orders had been sent out, if Chusan had been evacuated, that it should be re-occupied.

From China we have accounts of continued "negotiations." When the previous mail left the East, Capt. Elliot was said to have all but concluded a treaty, in order to which he was to have an interview with Keshen "in a few days"; and in the meanwhile the trade was to be opened again. Another month has passed; and all that is fulfilled of these promises is that Capt. Elliot has at last seen Keshen—nothing more; and they were still negotiating. Rumours are not wanting that all this show of negotiating merely covered treacherous intentions on the part of the Chinese; but Capt. Elliot seemed quite satisfied. His admirable case and love-of-negotiation have at last exhausted the patience of his masters at home, and Sir Henry Pottinger has been sent out to supersede him. Sir Henry will work well if he regain the year that has been wasted.

The intelligence from China, reaching on the 12th of Feb., represents Capt. Elliot and Keshen as continuing their negotiations, but private accounts state the Chinese authorities, from the Emperor downwards, were not disposed to act with sincerity. Capt. Elliot has ordered possession to be taken of Hong Kong in her Majesty's name. Troops are to be sent off from Bombay immediately to take their station on that island. Great fears continue to prevail lest all Keshen's negotiations should turn out to be a mere humbug. The Commodore still refused to allow the trade of foreigners with Canton, as the blockade has not been declared removed.

India furnishes intelligence scarcely more satisfactory. Continued disorders in the north-western Provinces—the seclery and Persian intrigue at Herat—and even in the court of the ungrateful Shah Soojah, whose throne is the gift of the British monarchy and meditated British conquest in Lahore: these are the heads of the accounts from India.

The state of Persia is alarming. The present Shah in delicate health, and incapable of managing his troops, who are utterly without pay. Russia is guaranteeing the throne to his nephew, and notwithstanding two of Shah's uncles are ready to dispute it with his children and with each other, one of them stationed at Bagdad, and the others on the frontiers of Afghanistan.

TIMBER.—There have been no cargoes of St. John Pine sold since outbreak, but prices may be considered rather lower. Several parcels of Quebec Pine have been offered by auction, and partly sold at 17d. to 18d. per ft. These parcels have been mostly of common quality. Good Quebec Pine is still held at 18d. to 19d. per foot.—A parcel of Nova Scotia Pine and Spruce Deals was sold by auction at 2d. per ft. of 2 inches. The stock of Deals of all kinds is much reduced in this market. Prices have latterly receded, but should the supply not be over-abundant, there is no doubt they would rally again.—The last sales of Pitch Pine were at 3s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per foot, and there is very little doing in the article.—A parcel of good sized Masts would bring a very good price in this market. A quantity of Poles from St. Andrews latterly brought 20d. per foot, but are now lower.

Lord J. Beresford, of the 10th Hussars, brother of the Marquis of Waterford, committed suicide on the 27th of April, while on his return to England from India, in the ship Tigris, by cutting his throat from ear to ear, the deed was perpetrated under the influence of brain fever.

The tide of emigration still runs strongly towards the United States. In the absence of goods, the ship fills with steerage passengers. The *Roscius*, which sailed on Saturday for New York, carried out nearly three hundred and fifty.

Queen Christina, who has just arrived in Paris, had a narrow escape of being burnt to death on her way thither. The curtains of her bed at Mecon took fire, but the flames were soon extinguished by the persons of her suite.

An enormous organ is erecting in the abbey of St. Denis. It contains 6000 pipes, amongst which are some measuring 52 feet, and weighing about 12,000 lbs. This magnificent instrument is nearly complete.

The Archbishop of York has subscribed £1000 to the fund for establishing new colonial bishoprics.

The Queen Dowager has sent to the Rev. T. Bridges, a donation of £25 towards the

erection of a cathedral in the capital of New

foundland. Capt. Elliot, her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary in China, has been recalled. He will be succeeded by Sir Henry Pottinger, who goes out by the next overland mail.

The Irish banks generally are reducing their rate of interest on discounts. The Bank of Ireland has just issued a notice, announcing that the discount of all bills is reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

It is stated that Lord Palmerston and Sir John Cope Hobhouse will be immediately raised to the British peerage.—*Standard*.

The ship *Recovery*, Captain Conway, of Dublin, bound to Quebec, with 200 emigrants, went on shore in the Liffey, and became a total wreck. The passengers were saved.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Robert Montgomery Lord Balfour to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—*Gazette*.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Sir George Arthur, Knight, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Colonel in our army, and Major General in our army in Canada, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.—*Herald*.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

The communication which Capt. Owen has addressed to you, requires still a few more strictures from me, when it may be together with its author, very desirably dismissed from our further attention. If you refer to the proceedings of the meeting, as they have been published under the hand of the Secretary, Mr. Thomas Sims, you must be satisfied that a fair and candid account of those proceedings have been given to the public; for not only the resolutions which were carried, but also the amendments proposed which were almost unanimously rejected, have been printed verbatim in this paper, and in the *St. John Chronicle*; every thing has in fact appeared before you except the remarks which were made by the movers of the different resolutions and amendments. But Capt. Owen in his unparagoned anxiety to bias your minds and inflame a mortal wound upon "the shadow of a shadow of a meeting" as he very facetiously terms it, has undertaken to say "that the parties had not been understood, expanded from their proceedings to be printed the two motions which were not carried, which had for their object to point out how small the number actually was that presumed to arrogate to itself the name of a County meeting."

Would it not have been wiser conduct in Capt. Owen to have ascertained whether any such intention really existed before he committed himself by making this statement to you? he had only to call upon the Secretary before he sat down to compose his address to you for certain information on this point; and had he done so he would have discovered that the idea of suppressing any portion of the proceedings had never been thought of; if he had even enquired of the editor of this paper, he would have been informed that the proceedings of the meeting had been handed into him for publication in the form in which they afterwards appeared, two full days before his gentlemanly and courteous production had been prepared for the press.

Capt. Owen has further remarked "that the chairman, Colin Campbell, Esq., did not feel himself competent to dismiss the meeting as one person, say, in the County House." This is certainly going a great length indeed, and how the gentleman obtained such a thorough insight into the mind of the chairman, must remain for him to explain. He did not hear any such opinion expressed by Mr. Campbell on that occasion, and I shall refer to him who I think will give an unqualified contradiction to the statement. These facts may possibly in some slight degree shake your confidence in the truth of any observations Capt. Owen may hereafter think proper to address to the Freeholders of the County. I wish you now to refer to the first resolution which I proposed to the meeting, and which Capt. Owen professes to find fault with on the ground that it was long and objectionably worded. This resolution embraced in substance all that was alleged in the resolutions afterwards submitted; yet it was carried in the face of both amendments before any one individual left the meeting, and while seventy-five of your body at the least were present. This fact of itself will prove to you that the subsequent resolutions would have met with the same result had the whole of your number that first assembled remained.

Capt. Owen himself says in the very consistent communication he has addressed to you "that the subjects chosen (on the occasion) did appear to him such as were fairly open to you as a body for proper and temperate observations," and yet his whole aim and object at the time appeared to be to prevent any expression of opinion respecting them.—He entered the lists to do battle for his colleague Mr. Brown, and still his friend was not personally assailed, and in the heat of his harangue he asserted that Mr. Brown was the most honest and upright man in the house of Assembly; which assertion had it been true or not, many thought at the time Capt. Owen was making in a measure to his own disadvantage, and that it would have been more decorous to allow the Freeholders assembled who knew Mr. Brown better and longer than he did to determine that question for themselves.

Capt. Owen, towards the latter portion of his address, has given you a hint that he will appear himself for the hustings, as a candidate for your suffrages, at the next election; although he very pathetically laments the necessity of such a step and had his hopes that he might be allowed to retire from business, but still he is willing to make any sacrifice for your welfare. Such disinterestedness ought surely to command your best thanks and deserves a better reward than he has obtained from his constituents on the *Liffey*.

To prove to you what an adept he is in constitutional matters, he has given you a brief account of your privileges as Freeholders, and his responsibilities as a Representative; he says you have no right to erect yourselves into a tribunal to pass anything like censure on the Government or the Legislative bodies who can acknowledge no such right in the people, but that your constitutional powers are confined to an expression of your own immediate Representatives. This is logic with a vengeance! what a fund of political wisdom must there not be in the head that indited such a monstrosity! but perhaps he borrowed the idea from the constitution of a ship of war, and not the constitution of England, and resembled the Legislature to the quarter deck, and you, to the common room before the mast.

And now gentlemen, I do declare to you that no such thing as an electioneering object was intended by the meeting in question, that the same was called from the best and purest motives and from a conviction that such a measure was on public grounds indisputable; and I most solemnly protest against the address of Capt. Owen and the erroneous statements and inconsistencies contained in it; and further, I warn you to be wary how you trust yourselves to such pilotage as his, or how you take passage in the bark he would so intemperately press you to enter. Depend upon it if you once submit yourselves to such management you will find the moment that the darkness has disappeared from around you, night but shall and perilous quick-sands on every side; and on examination of the ship itself in which you have adventured your lives, you might but decayed planks and rotten timbers.

In the few subsequent communications I shall address to your body, it will become necessary to lay before you the state of the Province at the passing of the Civil List Bill and its state at the present period, and also to point out a few amongst the many, of the lavish and imprudent and shameful grants of the public money during the sessions of 1840 and 1841. I conceive it my duty to take this course in order to make it apparent to you that there was great reason indeed, to call together the Freeholders of this County.

I am, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant, R. M. ANDREWS

June 5th, 1841. To the Editor of the Standard.

I notice in your last Standard a communication of R. M. Andrews Esq. relative to a meeting lately held in the Court House here called a County meeting in which I am named in a way that might lead the public to infer I was an actor in the business. That I was at the Court House a few minutes at its commencement, is true, but as a spectator only. Mr. Andrews knew that I was averse to the getting up of such a meeting and that I refused to sign a requisition to the Sheriff for its publication.

C. R. HATHWAY, St. Andrews, 5th June, 1841.

THE STANDARD. SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—Hon. T. Wyr. 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.

Aims and Work Done. Commissioner next week—J. W. Chandler. **Marine Assurance Association.** Director next week—E. E. Babcock. Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President. Director next week—John Marks. 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 18 Montreal, —June 1 Liverpool, —May 19 Quebec, —June 1 Paris, —May 16 Halifax, —June 6 Edinburgh, —May 16 New-York, —June 4 Toronto, —June 1 Boston, —June 7

The Royal Mail steamship *Acadia*, arrived at Halifax on the 31st ult. bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th and London to the 18th ult. inclusive. We have given a variety of European extracts on our first and second pages.

The intelligence is important. There had been several debates in Parliament on questions of vital importance to the nation. The following well written article is from the European, and takes a correct and concise view of these measures:—

The British House of Commons has been engaged eight nights with the financial proposals of the government, or at least with that portion of them which relates to the sugar duties, and the debate, already the longest on record, has been again adjourned. During the whole period the anticipated result has

been the theme of universal interest, but it is not likely to be developed for some days to come. All parties agree in the anticipation that ministers will be beaten by a considerable majority—from twenty to thirty—according to the calculation of their own adherents. Last week it was understood that they had resolved to resign their offices rather than attempt a dissolution of parliament—on which point there was a regular schism amongst the party. The most extraordinary influence has since been employed to induce ministers to adopt a totally different course; and it is now believed that they will not resign at present. Their intention is to submit their propositions on the sugar, timber, and corn questions, and not until these are fully discussed will they proceed to take any active step. It is pretty certain that ministers will be defeated by large majorities on each of these propositions of their budget; but in spite of all, they will adhere to office, and call upon the House of Commons to agree to such measures as they may deem necessary for the temporary protection of the revenue. The sugar duties act, which expires in July, will be renewed, and other necessary business settled—it is said with the sanction of the conservatives, who are resolved to do nothing which may have even the appearance of a selfish position. The time to be occupied in discussion cannot be less than three weeks, at the end of which there will be a dissolution by the present government, and they will then, most probably, find themselves in a worse condition than before. Should Sir Robert Peel take office, a second dissolution would, of course, speedily follow. It is said that the queen has a rooted dislike to the Tories, and has opposed Lord Melbourne's avowed wish to resign, which was supported by Earl Spencer, who had been sent for to advise, as the most constitutional course.

The country is disturbed from one end to the other with agitation for and against the change in the corn-laws which ministers propose, but it does not appear to realise their expectations. Preparations are actively making in all parts for a general election; and it is doubtless with a view to their speedy appearance before their constituents that so many members are anxious to speak in the house of Commons. Commerce is completely at a stand-still, the internal trade is exceedingly limited, and the money market is stagnant. A letter from Manchester says:—"We are reluctantly constrained to affirm, that the aspect of our commercial prospects is becoming more and more alarming, and most men engaged in trade quail when they contemplate the dreary prospect and present embarrassment spread around them in every direction. If evidence were required to confirm the statements we have, week after week, made of the badness of trade, we have a sufficient confirmation in the very general working of short time, which is more or less acted upon in every district round Manchester, for never until the manufacturers and spinners are forced, by accumulated stocks and unremunerating rates, will they have recourse to this last of all expedients, which is absolutely imperative as a corrective to reduce the immense stocks of goods and yarns, although, of course, it operates two ways—first, in reducing stocks and lastly, it curtails the means of the people to buy."

We regret to announce several railways—viz. 8 m. Manchester, 2 in London, 3 in Glasgow, one in Ireland—all more or less in the Manchester trade, and owing, in all, a considerable amount. The result of the debate in parliament is looked to with interest in commercial circles, and people will not operate until it is settled one way or the other.

"It is stated in certain quarters," says the Glasgow Argus of Monday, "that the communications opened up by the Nonintroduction of this city with the Dean of Faculty, are likely to lead to an arrangement of the case of the 7 clergymen of the Presbytery of Strathgogie. The idea of deposing them, it is alleged, will be abandoned, and they will merely receive a rebuke at the bar of the Assembly."

We are indebted to Mr. Charles A. Babcock, of this Town, who came passenger in the *Acadia* from Liverpool, for late files of English papers.

PRaisEWORTHY AND HUMANE ACTS. As Mr. John Campbell, under-sheriff, and lady, with their little boy, were returning from church on Sunday last, at St. Stephen, while passing the premises of Messrs. Lindsay, an alarm was given that a boy had fallen into the water and was drowned. Upon running to the wharf the child was seen rising to the surface about three rods off, and struggling. Mr. Campbell immediately threw off his coat and plunged from the wharf, but before he could reach the youth he had gone down a second time and Mr. C. was obliged to dive from four to five feet to seize him, and with difficulty succeeded in swimming to the wharf with his prize. On being brought ashore the child was senseless but was restored by judicious medical treatment. Mr. Campbell also reached the wharf in a state, as must be expected, under considerable exhaustion. The feelings of the mother of the child and of Mrs. Campbell, who both witnessed the scene needs no comment.

A similar act was performed in this Town a week or two ago by George Porter, Esq., by which another child was recovered from a death that appeared inevitable.

The Colonial Farmer.—We have received the first number of the Colonial Farmer which has just been issued by Mr. Nugent, from the Nova Scotia office; its typographical appearance is respectable, and the editorial selections are excellent; it is just what was wanted by our Farmers; we trust they will indeed all be encouraged by it. The terms are 5s. per annum in advance a price no one can object to. We wish the proprietor every success.

LAUNCHES AT ST. ANDREWS.—A splendid ship called the *686 tons*, for Wil- vessel is said to be substantial ships.

NEW YORK. Circumstances visited this exhibited their Evening after and even large a collection in fashion of the Town were assembled at beautiful and astom- mers, who gave the endeavoured to ope- please the audience

Casualties.—O- man named McGu secure a stick of ti wood boat; and w- We regret to be- was struck by high and instantly killed who was a little be- also struck down, covered from the land.

The marriage o- andria of Russia Maria Alexandro- lara on the 28th of the Grand Duchesse of Saxe-Weimar. We regret to a- Mrs. Barnes, Esq. and zealous edito- Provincial St- the Hon. Jos. B- above office, vice is about to proce- Post.

At Fredericton by the Ven. Arc- Yards, Printer, t- ter of Mr. R. S-

Yesterday mo- year of her age, BARN, in the fu- tion.

June 4, schr. V- —, schr. J- —, bgt. V- —, brig. V- June 3, brig S- — 3, brig — 4, schr. — 8, brig

A ON THE FIFTEEN For the 1 AT WELS THURSDAY ditto 10 ges, 1 New & incl 2 Suits of Sa 1 Set of Sta 1 Set of Toj 1 Set of Rur Topmasts, all suits 1 Long-boat 1 Patent Wi Wheel, Ca sail sheet 5 Barrels Be Stores, ship "Z" TERMS ma