

EUROPEAN NEWS.  
From Papers by the Britannia.

PEACE OR WAR.

London, Oct. 18.  
The warlike mania of our neighbors across the Channel continues to rage with undiminished ardour, so that our absolute countrymen have at length begun to take the alarm, and are quitting Paris in shoals.—We desire not to judge uncharitably of any man; but if ever there breathed upon earth a prodigal statesman, who held him to be the present Prime Minister of France, Alphonse and reckless in the pursuit of his object,—having no fear, for more of self than of his country in view,—the chances of peace would be slender indeed, if they depended upon M. Thiers. But, happily, such is not the case, there is a powerful party in France, that will throw its weight into the scale of their King, and aid his efforts for the maintenance of peace.—The Peers too comprising no less, we believe, than eighty old Generals, are averse to war—and with reason; for none know better the fatal issue which must result to France.

Oct. 15.  
The House of Lords and Commons met on Thursday afternoon pro forma, for the further prorogation of Parliament, by Royal commission to the 12th November.

The Revenue has fallen off woefully, notwithstanding the additional per centage on Customs and Excise.—So much for "Cheap postage,"—a good measure with a surplus revenue, with a falling revenue, madness.

The Duke of Sussex is recovering from the effects of his recent cold.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland arrived in town on Friday evening.

A Tory Minister and a Prince of Wales, is now a leading topic among Conservatives. On Thursday, a public meeting was held in Hope-street Church, Glasgow, for the purpose of establishing a Society in connection with the Society formed in June last in London (at which Prince Albert presided) for the extinction of the Slave-trade and the civilization of Africa.

The romantic chateau of Lord Elphinstone, near Inverkeithing, was totally destroyed by fire on the 1st inst.

The will of the late Earl of Durlam has been proved in the Prerogative Courts of York and Canterbury. In the former, the personal property has been sworn under £250,000, and in the latter to a much smaller amount.—The will, which is entirely in the late Earl's own handwriting, occupies merely the first two pages of a common sheet of letter-paper, the attestation standing upon the head of the third page; and it conveys to the Countess of Durlam the whole real and personal estate of her late husband, without restriction or control.

Mr. O'Connell and the Hon. Col. Butler, M. P. for Kilkenny county, have again come into collision. The former has carried into effect his threat of denouncing the Colonel to his constituents, and has republished the charges against him which were brought before the public on an occasion of "Ministerial crisis," when he was accused of having deserted the Ministers because they refused him some appointments he solicited. Colonel Butler, in consequence of this renewed attack, has addressed a letter to the electors of Kilkenny, to repel the charges and justify his conduct.

There are at present no fewer than thirty-one vessels loading at London for ports in the West Indies. Of these, sixteen are for Jamaica alone.

The Harvest in Scotland.—The Dumfries Courier, always a good authority in rural matters, gives a most gratifying account of the harvest, and of the abundance which has every where rewarded the husbandman's toil.

A Treasury minute has been issued, directed to the Commissioners of Customs, ordering that the two men, Lancaster and Roche, the gambler and carpenter of the British Queen steamer, who were lately convicted of smuggling large quantities of tobacco, should not be released until they have been in prison six months from the date of their conviction in the Thames Police Court. This severe example has been considered necessary in consequence of the extensive contraband trade carried on the article of tobacco by the crew and officers of the vessel.

Suspension of Commerce in the Levant.—The Commerce publishes a letter dated Trieste, the 8th ult., which states that the sinister news which had been received there from the Levant had paralyzed all commercial transactions. An official communication had been made by the Chamber of Commerce, in which the merchants were recommended to suspend their commercial operations with Egypt and Syria, the Government not being able to foresee to what danger Austrian vessels might be exposed. Although the official communication does not allude to the eventuality of a European war, it is, however, conceived in terms which suggest the possibility of such an event, and that has alarmed the merchants.

Plymouth Dockyard Fire.—Rigid investigations were in progress to discover the origin of this calamitous event, but without success.

Lord Mayor of London.—The election had terminated in the triumph of Thomas Johnston, Esq. citizen and cooper!

Irish Citizenship.—The repeaters of Claremorris assembled in the town of Clare on Saturday last, for the purpose of aiding the great movement on behalf of the repeal. The Rev. Father Hughes moved a resolution for prohibiting the consumption of every species of British manufacture. He said he never proposed at any meeting a resolution of which he more highly approved. It had also the decided approbation of seventeen priests in this borough, and of every Catholic priest and bishop in the province. The plan he proposed had three advantages—first, it had been the foundation of the national prosperity of England; secondly, its adoption and practical operation are free from the violation of every law, human and divine; and, thirdly, every Irish human

and divine, renders it practical adoption obligatory and imperative; thirdly, the plan consists of such easy and simple unclericality that it can be worked at the same moment by every man, woman and child in the country possessing one penny. (Cries of "Hear, hear!" and loud cheers.) The Rev. gentleman admitted there were plausible objections to his plan, but they only came from the enemies of Ireland. He concluded by calling on his auditors to join in the following pledge:—"I promise from this time not to purchase any commodity or article of personal or domestic comfort that is not of Irish manufacture, except can be procured at any considerable distance from where I live, and the union is repeated." This pledge was most enthusiastically repeated by every one at the meeting, consisting of at least 10,000 souls. What would become of Ireland were Englishmen to prohibit the consumption of every species of Irish manufacture, to refuse to employ the hordes of emigrants that infest this country, and to decline to purchase their cattle, eggs, butter, and other provisions? This O'Connell of the south and the Crawfords of the north are merely getting up a sham fight about the repeal; the former not pressing the question in earnest, and the latter not being afraid that they intend to do so. All that is meant is to prevent the people of Ireland from inquiring what ministers are doing, and to get them to vote on for them as they see fit.

London Timber Markets, Oct. 12.—Quebec and St. John's Spruce Deals, per hundred, 2 in. 12 ft. 9 in. £20 to £22. Yr. Pine, per hundred, 13 to 17 10. Red Pine, 14 to 18. Red Pine Timber, per load of 50 cubic ft. 4 15 to 4 17 6. Yr. do. 3 15 to 4 15. Birch do. 1 10 to 4 4. Ash do. 4 5 to 5. Elm do. 4 to 5. Oak do. 6 to 8. Staves, per thousand, standard, 75 to 80. Lathwood, per 100 for 4 feet, 6 to 6 6.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 19.  
Intelligence from the Levant.—The Government, says the Ministerial evening papers, "has received the despatches brought to Marseilles by the last Mediterranean packet. They left Alexandria on the 26th ult. The Government have not yet received those dated Oct. 3, which arrived on Tuesday at Toulon. Those of the 26th contain no new facts; they confirm what was already known, viz. that the Libanus was tranquil, and that Mehmet Ali was restored to health and was perfectly calm and resolute. No accounts had been received from Ibrahim Pacha, but it was known that he was concentrating his forces, and that his plan was to surround the Turkish camp, which had been formed to the north of Beyrout. The combined fleets had cannonaded Seid and Kaiffa. The insurgents, who had presented themselves at the Turkish camp, were, according to the reports at Alexandria, peasants of the Kesrouan, in small number; but the mountain was tranquil, and the Emir Beshir continued faithful to the Viceroy. The Mussulmans, irritated at the attempts of the Christians, had caused some anxiety to the European traders. They were said to be disposed on all points to rise in favour of Mehmet Ali. News of important events was hourly expected. Such are the accounts which were in circulation at Alexandria on the 26th ult. To-morrow or Saturday, the Government will know those of the 3d inst.

FRANCE.  
CONVICTION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.  
The trial of Louis Napoleon and his associates has terminated in their conviction. The sentences are as follows:—Prince Louis Napoleon, perpetual imprisonment in a fortress; Count Montholon, twenty years' detention; Voinin, ten ditto; Mesonier, fifteen ditto; Parquet, twenty ditto; Bouillet Montholon, five ditto; Lombard, twenty ditto; Forester, ten ditto; second rank—Bataille, five years' detention; Aladenize, transportation for life; Laborde, two years' detention; Desjardins, acquitted; Galvaz, ditto; Delambert, ditto; Bare, ditto. The Prince was said to have received his condemnation very quietly, merely observing, that he had no satisfaction left—namely, that of remaining in France, and that the word "perpetual" was long since expunged from the vocabulary, at least as regarded political offenders. General Montholon, on the contrary, was astounded by his sentence, having throughout the proceedings indignantly protested against it, from his personal acquaintance and intimacy with the greater number of his judges. His disappointment was such that he took to his bed, and, being indisposed, was unable to follow his companions to the place of their captivity. Colonel Patquin also felt his condemnation most keenly. Lieutenant Aladenize escaped being sentenced to death by a majority of four votes.

M. Berryer addressed the Court in behalf of Prince Louis Napoleon and General Montholon. He alluded to the numerous changes which had of late years taken place in the Government of France, as having unsettled the minds of the people. He contended that Prince Louis, having been acknowledged in 1835, to be beyond the pale of the law, could not now be tried by the law.

When, in 1830, it was acknowledged that the Prince was without the pale of the law, how can he be tried by the law of 1831? I opposed this law at that period; I demanded that the Napoleon family should enjoy the same privileges with ourselves; but you repulsed the application; you made this law; and shortly after you expelled this Prince from Switzerland, from the bedside of his dying mother. I say, therefore, that he is a man without the pale of the law. If you wish to sit in judgment, let us cast a stray glance at some recent facts.—A splendid museum is being erected to the memory of the hero of the Empire; a squadron has been sent forth to fetch his remains; his memory is resuscitated, covered with laurels; and now you wonder that some men who had shared the glories of the Empire should have been carried away by the same illusions which have now brought this young Prince before you.

This young Prince has said, "It is my province to make this glorious name resound along the frontiers; I should be the chief mourner at the forthcoming funeral ceremony, for I am the Emperor's nephew; I will go to his tomb, and there will I lay his army, and exclaim—France, I offer myself to you, will you accept me?" (Great sensation in the Court.) If there be any crime in this, it is your men of the government that have caused it. You will not allow the name of Napoleon to appear at the same time on a tomb of glory and on a scaffold. You will not associate the name of Napoleon with the punishment awarded to infamy. It cannot be possible that you should do this. Cease to be judges and become men.

The Deputies that Prince Louis Bonaparte has been treated at the Luxembourg with all the respect usually paid to persons of a princely rank, not only by his companions in captivity, who, while in the waiting room, remained constantly unclothed in his presence, but by the arrangement of the officers of the court.

The Journal des Debates states, that on Tuesday afternoon, at three quarters past eleven o'clock, M. Lardenois, Lieutenant Colonel of the Municipal Guard, proceeded to the prison of the Luxembourg, with a warrant to claim the person of the Prince. The prisoner having been brought forward by the director of the prison, M. Lardenois informed him that he had received an order to conduct him forthwith to the fortress of Ham, which has been assigned as his prison. A travelling carriage was waiting in the court, in which the Prince took his seat, accompanied by M. Lardenois and an assistant.

The Garrison of the fortress of Ham has been increased to 400 men. The Guard of Prince Louis Napoleon is entrusted to Mr. Drs, who was charged with a similar mission during the captivity of the Ministers of Charles X.—Monsieur. Louis Napoleon informed a gentleman that visited him in the Convent of Paris, that when he landed at Boulogne, he had in his coat pocket a packet-book, in which were English bank notes for £3,000, and a considerable sum in gold, all of which, when his coat was returned to him, after being dried from his immersion in the water, were missing.

The French Government was continuing its preparations for war, and the spirit of hostility abroad among the population was hourly increasing and unequivocally expressed.

The National Guard waited on M. Thiers last Sunday to make their protest, but the minister was very wisely not at home. They seem to smell a rat as to fortifications.

Marshal Soult.—We are sorry to hear that Marshal Soult is still very unwell at his chateau of St. Amant, beyond Toulouse, and that he is not entirely recovered from the effects of the fall from his horse some time ago. Are there in France either laws or charters or monarchy or government of any description, or are we at this moment under the full sway of anarchy? There is on every side the most furious excitement to insurrection—the most incredible outbreak of the most unbridled passions. Already whoever is suspected of being favourable to peace is denounced as a traitor, a coward, an enemy to the country.

And there are the journals of the Ministers themselves which circulate this shameful scandal. As for the laws, they are openly set at defiance. As for the charter, the Ministerial democrats declare their contempt for it. The Crown they insult without remorse. The Chambers they threaten with the rage of the people. The revolution speaks as if it were the universal master. No man is permitted to have an opinion of his own. He who is not for immediate and universal war is a partisan of foreign powers.—Journal des Debates.

PRUSSIA.  
The Prussian government has stopped, on the frontier, 600 hundred and 30 horses bought for account for the French government. A despatch had been sent to Berlin, demanding an explanation on the subject, and threatening reprisals should the frontier continue closed. The French government has also sent a note to Turin, demanding explanations of the armaments now going on in Piedmont.

EGYPT.  
The British naval force under Admiral Stopford now consists of thirteen line-of-battle ships of war, and 10 steam-vessels.

Foreign-office, Oct. 13.  
It is hereby notified that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a despatch from her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, dated 15th Sept. last transmitting a note from Reschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sublime Porte, of the 10th of the same month, announcing that Mehmet Ali Pacha had rejected the conditions of arrangement offered to him, according to the treaty of alliance concluded in London on the 15th July, 1840, and the separate annexed thereto, it had been decided by the Imperial Majesty the Sultan, that all the seaports and harbours of Egypt and Syria should be closely blockaded.

PORTUGAL.  
By advices from Lisbon to the 5th inst. we learn that the Queen of Portugal was brought to bed on the 2d, of a female infant, who perished immediately after its birth; but not soon to receive baptism. The Queen suffered severely, and was at one time in danger.

INDIA.  
We have intelligence from Bombay to the 28th August. The news from the frontier provinces continues to be the most satisfactory.

Letters from Candhar, of recent date, (about July 31st), mention the discovery of a conspiracy for murdering all the Europeans in the place. The lives of the Europeans were to have been spared, in the expectation of

employing them against the British. The news, however, was regarded as "apocryphal." Little was known of the late proceedings of the Russians at Khiva. A report was circulated that Captain had tried to make his way through the Caspian; and that he had met with some disaster, by which he lost his right arm preserving his life with much difficulty.

The Government of Nepal was strongly suspected of hostile intentions; and the following account, extracted from a communication dated Calcutta, July 11th excites much suspicion.

By advices just received, the insurgents in Nepal, having formed into a regular body amounting to 8,000 men, have taken complete possession of the whole of the Ghumpan district. The indigo planters, Europeans and civilians, fled before them. They have proceeded to the capital, and have now closely blockade the British resident, Mr. B. H. Hudson, and his escort. The Rajah positively disclaims any knowledge or connexion with the affair, but we are disposed to doubt his disclaimer.

AUSTRALASIA.

The state of Sydney is described as alarming, so many robberies and other crimes having seldom been committed. An act, called the Bushranging Act, designed for giving security against marauders, is much discussed. By this act any man may seize and detain another who is detected with fire-arms in his possession. The sound policy of this act is, however, much questioned, and the settlers desire more efficient protection from the Government.

The Abdication of the King of Holland took place at the chateau of Loos, on Thursday, with great solemnity, in the presence of the Prince of Orange, now William II., the other members of the royal family, the great functionaries of state, &c. By a proclamation the new Sovereign inaugurated his reign. In this he says he will thrust in the footsteps of his father. By ratifications, civil, military, and naval. William II. was expected at the Hague on Thursday. Public prayers will be offered up to beg the Most High to afford strength and wisdom to the new Sovereign to rule over the destinies of the Netherlands.

The Chartists.—We have just received a letter from Pontypool, in which the writer says that the Chartists are regularly organized, and are only waiting an opportunity to perpetrate a fresh outrage on society, and make a general rise in Wales.—Cheltenham Chronicle.

Hot times in Halifax.—The election commenced in Halifax, according to proclamation, on last Tuesday morning, in the County Court House. At the close on Tuesday evening, the numbers were.

For the Township:  
Thomas Forrester, 54  
James McNab, 57  
Alexander Keith, 25

For the County:  
Joseph Howe, 103  
William Annand, 93  
Benjamin Murdoch, 36

Arrival of the 64th Regiment.—This regiment has arrived from Jamaica during the week on Sunday H. M. Brig Serpent brought the second detachment; on Thursday the third arrived in H. M. Brig Rover; and the remainder yesterday in H. M. S. Rachee and H. M. steamer Columbia. By these vessels we have files of Jamaica papers to the 24th inst.—Recorder.

PROVINCIAL.

The Queen, vs. Lewis W. Durrant.

The Queen, vs. Anthony R. Truro.

These were cases of ex-officio informations, filed by the Attorney General for an alleged libel on His Excellency Sir John Harvey. The trial of the first case commenced at Frederickton before His Honor Mr. Justice Parker, on Thursday morning, Oct. 20th, when the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, the Hon. E. B. Chandler, and J. A. Wilnot, Esq. Queen's Counsel, appeared for the Crown.

The defence was conducted by J. A. Street Esq. C. C.; R. L. Hazen, and George Botsford Esqrs.

The Attorney General opened for the Crown and Thursday was occupied by the evidence in support of the case, and the opening of Mr. Hazen for the defendant. The evidence for the defence and arguments of Counsel on questions as to the admissibility of evidence adduced, &c. followed by the closing to the Jury of Mr. J. Street, for the defendant, concluded the proceedings on Friday, when the Court adjourned about 6 p.m.

The Solicitor General's reply for the Crown and the charge of Mr. Justice Parker, occupied till Saturday at half-past 2 p.m., when the Jury retired, and at half-past 5 returned a Verdict of "Not Guilty."

The record in the case of the Queen vs. Truro, was withdrawn by the Attorney General on Monday morning last.—Oberreer.

The Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, left St. John, for Digby, on his way to Halifax, on last Wednesday morning. He was escorted to the Boat, by several of the Clergy—and received on the wharf by a Military Guard of Honour under the command of Col. Mounins.—News.

A True Bear Story.—Ned Gable and John Poulis, two Indians employed by Dr. Gesner, recently laid a snare for Caribou near the Maquippit Lake; the latter on returning to secure his game found that a fine Caribou had been taken, and afterwards devoured by a bear. Full of disappointment, he took the way to his wigwam, and was followed by the aged robber of the forest; but being deaf he did not know of the approach of Bruin until he was close at his heels. The old Indian turned around, and raised his ts-m-tee-gan (axe) and the bear prepared for action, but finally made a sly retreat. He afterwards made a similar attempt, but Poulis knowing that it

would be death to run, again faced him, and the Bear again retreated. The two hunters finally prepared a dead-fall, and baited it with the remains of the Caribou; and on the following morning, they had the satisfaction of finding their enemy in limbo. The bear was taken to Dr. Gesner, and may now be seen in his Museum stuffed. It is a male, 31-2 feet high, and 6 feet long. The ears are 7 inches broad. The animal weighed upwards of 400 weight. His grinding teeth are much decayed from age, and the scars on his sides, and marks of teeth in his skin, show that he has been in bad company.—Suffield.

The Jury in the case of the Queen, vs. William Durrant, gave a verdict in favor of the Defendant, after being out four hours. We have commenced the publication of the Trial in this day's number, which we shall complete next week.—Ibid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Our friend who has kindly furnished us with "Sketches of Scotland," will bear with us until next week when we shall insert his interesting notes, which could not be published in this days impression in consequence of the large amount of European News, received by the Britannia.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—Hon. J. Alanshaw.

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.

SALES and WORK ROOM.

Commissioner next week—H. O'Neill.

Marine Assurance Association.

Director this week—P. A. Buback.

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, Oct. 19. Montreal, Nov. 8.

Liverpool, Oct. 20. Quebec, Nov. 8.

Edinburgh, Oct. 16. Halifax, Nov. 8.

Paris, Oct. 17. New York, Nov. 8.

Toronto, Nov. 1. Boston, Nov. 9.

On our first page will be found a variety of extracts from the latest English papers brought by the Britannia, issued in an Extra on Friday last, in order to lay the most important news before our subscribers as soon as possible, which we trust met with their approbation as evidence of our endeavors to do all in our power to give the earliest information. We continue our European news on this page, and give in full the trial and conviction of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

Great fires have been experienced at Manchester and Southwark, which were very destructive to property.

The attempt to assassinate the King of France takes precedence for the present moment in interest of the war question. The tone however, of the French Cabinet is decidedly menacing.

JUDGE PARKER'S ADDRESS.

In our last we regretted not being able to publish the Judge's address to the Grand Jury at the opening of the new Court House, we, however, give the following sketch from our notes in this week's impression.

His Honor Mr. Justice PARKER, in charging the Grand Jury, expressed much gratification in having had the duty assigned to him, of holding the Court on the present occasion; and he congratulated them on having at length an edifice alike ornamental to the town, creditable to the County, and commodious for the important purpose to which it was dedicated. He pointed out the necessity which existed in the extensive business was transacted in the Courts, for paying attention to the convenience of those who are called upon to conduct it, and was glad to perceive the care which had been taken to effect this object; and expressed his earnest hope and prayer that suitable persons might always be found to discharge the various duties connected with the administration of justice within its walls; and that the Bench, the Bar, the Seat of the Magistracy, and those of the Juries, might never want men of uprightness, intelligence, and information, to fill them.

His Honor then briefly explained the constitution of our courts of Law, the distribution of the several duties among different persons, and the importance of each endeavouring to make himself acquainted with and confining himself to the particular part assigned to him, so that one might not improperly interfere with the functions of the other, but all might go on harmoniously together. He observed that it was worthy of particular note, how constantly in our courts we were reminded of the presence of all seeing eye, to whom our thoughts as often as our actions were known; and that the sense of future accountability should be present in our minds, as well as the words of it on our lips. In the lesson of inspiration as delivered to us by one of the greatest Kings and the wisest judge among men. "If we acknowledge God in all our ways we will direct our paths."