

European Intelligence.

[From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, May 5.]

DOMESTIC.

Lord Lincoln has at length obtained a seat in the House of Commons, as the representative of a Scottish burgh. He declared when elected, that if he had not succeeded on the present occasion, we would have resigned his connection with the ministry. Filling the situation of Secretary for Ireland, it is necessary that such an important functionary should be ready to give any explanation when called upon, and his absence has been painfully felt on more than one occasion. There is a growing conviction in the minds of many, that the Ministers of the Crown ought *ex officio*, to have seats in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, the Secretary for the Colonies, is still excluded because he cannot find a constituency to accept his service. The interest of the public suffers by the present arrangements, and no one is benefited—no principle is preserved. A stupid adherence to mere forms is one of the banes of English legislation.

A number of philanthropic persons in this country are engaged in effecting the abolition of the punishment of death. On this subject public feeling of late years has become greatly enlightened. There has been a great decrease in the labours of the hangman; and, except for murder, the last penalty of the law is never carried out, although the number of crimes still punishable with the loss of life is, according to the strict letter of the statute book, considerable. The topic has been analysed in all its various phases by the ablest writers and the clearest thinkers of the last twenty years. Any one who has ever seen a public execution in England, knows, that as a warning to criminals—as deterring from crime—it is worse than useless. The professional thief generally plies his trade successfully within sight of the gallows, and the lower classes view an execution as they do a show—as something excitable, if not positively entertaining. A love of the horrible would really seem to belong to the uneducated of all countries—certainly to those of England.

The imprisonment of Mr. Smith O'Brien, to which we have alluded in our parliamentary summary, has become one of the primary topics of the day—so easy is it, by ridiculous antics, to fill a large space in the world's eye. It is stated as an ascertained fact, that every Irish member has disapproved of that gentleman's conduct, yet they are all committed by the *amor patriæ* to his support. Mr. O'Brien is a candidate for the mantle of the Irish agitator, but this sorry exhibition shows that his are not the shoulders to wear it gracefully. O'Connell never made himself the laughing stock of the world—never did anything in himself positively ridiculous: some of his actions have been out of the way, but there was always *raison d'être* in his movements. He could not be silly or contemptible. But attention is fixed on Mr. O'Brien—he is for the time "the observed of all observers," and his vanity is gratified.

COMMERCIAL.

The Canadian Timber trade has painfully experienced the effects resulting from the dispute among the masters and the operative woodmen. Business, in consequence of the stoppage, has been suspended, and the review of the last month in this branch is a dreary monotony.

Large quantities of American Provisions find their way to this country by almost every arrival. With an anticipated scarcity of bread stuffs, the records of the barrels of flour and beef which crossed the Atlantic at the present time are duly paraded in the columns of the daily press. They point a moral of a gratifying character; for when the restrictions which have hitherto impeded this branch of commerce are removed—as removing they will be—it is impossible to gauge the extent to which the Provision trade between England and America will be carried. At present, there are upwards of 400,000 barrels of flour under lock in Liverpool, all of which will be removed at the low duty when the Corn Bill becomes law.

But the present transition state is injurious to the importers and prejudicial to the public. The former sustain heavy losses, and the latter are prevented from procuring wholesome food on easy terms. Except in the way of ship stores, there has been little demand for Beef, or Bacon, only the better descriptions have moved at remunerating prices. Ample details of this branch of American imports will be found under the proper head.

The commercial accounts from India, which came to hand yesterday, show an improved feeling in that distant land. Peace is restored, and commerce, the handmaid of peace, will participate in the general prosperity. A summary of the political and commercial intelligence will be found in another column.

IRELAND.

The *Repeal Association*—Last Monday was a dull and depressing day in Council-hall. The audience was thin, and the actors were the veriest supernumeraries. A letter was read from Mr. W. S. O'Brien, who is assuming many of the functions hitherto discharged by Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Brien sent his monthly subscription, and took occasion to describe the situation of the "small faithful band" of repeal members in the House of Commons—"We are," he says, "surrounded by foes."

The Conservative party are instinctively averse to their hereditary principles of action, however disunited amongst themselves upon questions of policy, they agree in imposing upon Ireland. The English Whigs at least sought to cajole us—they now try to us. In neither attempt have they suc-

ceeded. Their support of the Coercion Bill will not be forgotten when, for their own objects, they shall seek to regain the confidence of the Irish people. The English Radicals and Free-traders have shown that they consider Irish freedom a subject altogether subordinate to the commercial and manufacturing interests of England. They cavil at our tactics. They attempt to dishearten our small but faithful band; whilst the profess to disapprove of the measure which we are now engaged in resisting, they direct against us those denunciations which, in justice, ought to be reserved for the Minister by whom it was introduced.

The week's rent showed a lamentable deficiency, amounting only to £83. This circumstance cast a heavy gloom over the stricken patriots.

Government Patronage.—Mr. Brooke, Q. C., of the Chancery bar, has been appointed Master in Chancery, in the room of Mr. Townsend, whose retirement we announced last week. The fifteen clerkships of the crown for various cities and counties, vacated by the decease of Mr. Pollock, have been distributed amongst many attorneys.

The Provision Scarcity.—There has been a marked cessation last week both in the writing and talking about the scarcity. From the reports that have reached us we gather that the poor are in many districts suffering very severe distress; but we learn at the same time that stores of potatoes which have been held back when the panic commenced, with a hope that famine prices would be obtained for them, are now brought into the market and sold at a moderate rate. The extensive importations of Indian meal have also tended to lower the price of provisions. We see many complaints in the local papers against certain landlords who have not contributed anything to the relief funds, or who have sent very small sums. A meeting of the trustees of the "Calcutta Relief Fund" (of which £3,000 have already reached Ireland) was held, yesterday week, at the residence of the Duke of Leinster, in Dublin; and it was resolved to distribute the money in districts where the Government relief could not, under present regulations, be extended.

The Corn trade remains in a very unsatisfactory state. Operations are suspended. The trade merely supply their immediate wants, and this lethargy will continue until the fate of the Corn Bill is decided by the House of Lords. The best-informed public men are sanguine that the Peers will pass the Bill.

The English funds have risen a shade in consequence of the greater abundance of money, and upon the whole, the commercial prospects of the last are more encouraging than those of the previous fortnight.

The accounts which came to hand from America recently had no visible effect on the price of the English securities. The settlement of the Oregon, on the basis of the 49th parallel, continues to be regarded as a thing that must be—as a fair settlement to which the leading statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic will continue to give their aid.

Lord Aberdeen has recognized the annexation of Texas, by informing the Custom-house authorities that the produce of the country must be regarded as produce of the American Union.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has been committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Commons, for refusing to serve on an English Railway committee. He stated that his duty to Ireland was his first and only consideration, and that he did not consider himself bound to attend to any affairs unconnected with that country. Mr. O'Connell, and other members whose patriotism is as pure as Mr. O'Brien's have been serving on railway committees this session not only without grumbling but with zeal and talent.

Quite an exciting scene occurred in the House of Commons on the 24th April, arising from Mr. D'Israeli's declaring that Sir Robert Peel had cheered a portion of a speech of Mr. Cobden, which alluded to the impending supremacy of the trading over the agricultural party.

Sir Robert, starting to his legs hurriedly, declared the imputation to be "totally untrue." Fired at this peremptory denial, Mr. D'Israeli sat down with a declaration that when the Minister accused him of falsehood, he had nothing more to say. In this "pistol and coffee for two" state of the House, Colonel Peel, anxious to throw oil on the troubled waters, approached Mr. D'Israeli; the latter waved his hand, intimating a dissent to receive any explanation, and the gallant colonel, provoked at the insult, left the House in high dudgeon. The excitement at this time had reached its climax, and a meeting at Chalk Farm was regarded as inevitable. To prevent such a catastrophe, several members rose to put questions, and to give explanations, amongst them the Premier himself, who satisfied Mr. D'Israeli that he had not "given him the lie." Disarmament of all pretence for pugnaiveness, Benjamin, the younger, was obliged to apologise, and order prevailed once more. "I be friends of Colonel Peel and Mr. D'Israeli (Captain Rous and Lord George Bentinck) communicated with each other, and satisfied their principals that the code of honour would be propitiated without an appeal to their triggers and ten paces. Thus ended the fracas, which will long be memorable for the folly of the chief actor, and for the fever into which it threw, for a time, England's representatives.

FOREIGN.

In a letter of our Paris correspondent will be found ample detail of the attempt on the life of Louis Philippe. The monarch never stood so high in the opinion of the French people, and this monstrous effort to shoot him in cold blood has elicited much warm and generous sympathy.

The north of Portugal has been the scene of an insurrectionary movement, originating with the wine growers, who have risen against the exactions of the Government. The country has been put under martial law. The insurgents numbered between 3000 and 4000; they showed some courage, but were imperfectly armed. The constitution was suspended on the 20th ultimo, the liberty of the press was suspended, and military tribunals for the trial of the disaffected had been instituted. If the movement had been more general, it would have seriously embarrassed, perhaps overthrown, the Government.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

Shortly after the dispatch of our paper by the steam ship Cambria, on the 19th ult., we received, by express from Paris, news from India, and as we anticipated—

Peace is restored in the Punjab. The British forces are in possession of Lahore.

The Delhi Gazette Extraordinary contains several important documents connected with the treaty of peace between the Indian Company and the Maharajah of Lahore, which was signed at Lahore on the 9th of March. By article 3, the Maharajah cedes to the Company all the territory comprised between the rivers Beas and Sutlej. By article 4, the Maharajah, finding it impossible to complete the payment of the indemnity agreed upon, cedes to the Company all the mountain territory comprised between the Beas and the Indus, including the provinces of Cashmere and Mazarah. By art. 5, the indemnity to be paid by the Maharajah is settled at fifty lacs of rupees. In a word, the Company obtains by article 10, the right of passage across the territory of Lahore by the troops wherever required. By art. 12, the Maharajah recognizes Gholab Sing as independent sovereign of the territory which he at present possesses, and of whatever the Company chooses to cede to him hereafter.

On the 16th of March, a counter-treaty was signed at Umrut, between the Company and Maharajah Gholab Sing. By art. 1, the Company cedes to Gholab Sing the territory at the east of the Indus and west of the Rave.

Art. 3, stipulates the payment to the Company by Gholab Sing of £500,000.

By art. 6, Gholab Sing engages to join all his troops to those of the Company in the operations which may take place within the limits of the Company's territory.

By art. 10, Gholab Sing recognizes the supremacy of England, in testimony of which he will pay annually to the English Government eleven Goats and six Cashmere mules. Arrangements were fast making for the occupation of the conquered country, which is exceedingly fertile, and will yield an annual revenue of £400,000. The chief town is Jullundur, with 40,000 inhabitants; Phulior, Paghwarra, and Saltanpore are also of note. The cantonments of the British will not be far distant from Lahore, so as to be able to keep down all attempts at insurrection. The Rance and Gholab Singh plotting for each others overthrow. The object of the Queen mother is to promote her paramour Lall Singh to the watership.

Permission was given in the general orders of the 25th Feb. to the men of the 16th Lancers and of the 31st Foot to volunteer in other corps. These regiments are to come by water to Bombay, and there to embark for Europe. The news from Scinde is not of remarkable interest. Sir Charles Napier, having been fired at on going up the river Sutlej, handed at Ouch, and proceeded to Bhawalpur, when he landed on the 20th of February, visited the Rajah, and set out on the 22d for Peruzpore to join the Governor General. The distance is 230 miles. He had not arrived at Lahore on the 1st of March. The Nizam's dominions are in a state of inextinguishable confusion.

The Governor of Bombay, Sir G. Arthur, has had a severe fit of illness, but was recovering. The hot months had begun in India, and a famine was apprehended from the drought, the fall of rain during the last monsoon having been scanty.

The news from China only extends to the 27th of February, not later than that received by the previous mail.

The Dutch Government had declared its intention of conquering the fertile island of Bali, containing nearly two millions of inhabitants. The merchants of Singapore view this movement, it is said, with jealousy.

Business had found the favourable effects of the return to peace. At Bombay the improvement was visible, but money continued scarce.

Late from Mexico.—A skirmish took place on the 25th April, between Capt. Walker, a Texas ranger, with a company of twenty three mounted men under his command, and some Mexican troops, in which the former were defeated, but all, with the exception of six or seven men, returned safe to the American camp at Point Isabel. The bodies of five of the missing have been found, shockingly mutilated.

Capt. Walker having volunteered to carry information to General Taylor of the imminent danger of the forces at Point Isabel, reached the camp opposite Metamoras, and on the evening of the 1st May, the General with the main body of his forces started for Point Isabel, which he reached on the morning of the 2d, leaving behind him for the protection of the works opposite Metamoras between 700 and 800 troops.

But little appears to have been done in Texas in the way of volunteering, and at New Orleans a draft of the militia had to take place.

Private letters from New Orleans state, that in consequence of the withdrawal of credits, it is next to impossible to negotiate paper on the North, consequently there had been some failures.

In consequence of the difficulty of obtaining insurance on American vessels, British ships are in demand to take cotton to England, at one penny a pound. While American vessels are idle, British are in active demand. The effect is to throw all the carrying trade of the Gulf of Mexico into British or neutral bottoms.

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THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday May 27, 1846.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—W. Fisher.
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 Work House.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.
Director this week—J. W. Chandler.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. King Esq., President.
Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.

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, May 5; Montreal, May 16
London, May 4; Quebec, May 15
Edinburgh, May 2; Halifax, May 19
Paris, May 2; New York, May 23
Toronto, May 13; Boston, May 24

Arrival of the BRITANNIA!

The R. M. Steamship, *Britannia*, arrived at Halifax on the 19th inst. in 14 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool to the 5th instant. A summary of the news will be found in our columns.

The House of Commons had come to a division on the first reading of the Coercion Bill, on the 1st inst.—for the Bill 274, against 125, majority 149.

Prince Albert would shortly visit Liverpool to lay the foundation stone of a building to be called the Sailor's Home.

Lord Lincoln has at length obtained a seat in the House of Commons as a Representative for a Scottish burgh.

Mr. Smith O'Brien having refused to serve on a Railway Committee, has been imprisoned by order of the House of Commons.

The Cholera, it is said, has reached Russia from Persia.

The Prussian Government have stopped all legal proceedings against Ronge.

An Inquest was held on the 23d inst. before S. T. Gore, Esq., Coroner, on the body of John Lockhart, who was found drowned near the Market Wharf, that morning. The jury, after a thorough examination, brought in a verdict, "That the said John Lockhart, on the 23d May, was found drowned on the beach at the Market Wharf, and that there were no marks of violence on his body; but how, or by what means he became drowned, no evidence thereof appeared to the jurors."

FIRE.—On Friday, about 3 o'clock, the house occupied by J. G. Griffiths, Esq., and owned by Mr. Crowley, was discovered to be on fire; but by the prompt exertions of the inhabitants generally, the progress of the flames were stopped, not however until the shed attached to the house was destroyed, and the back part of the building and roof considerably injured. The origin of the fire is unknown. The furniture was much damaged, and we conceive Mr. Griffiths will not readily forget his warm reception here.

FLOATING DRY DOCK.—We have much pleasure in noticing a very important improvement which has been lately completed, through the enterprise of one of our leading merchants, James Kirk, Esq. We allude to the construction of a Floating Dry Dock, a convenience much required at this port, where so much shipping resort, and necessary to obviate the delays which the rise of tides occasions while vessels are undergoing repair. The Dock is 160 feet in length, and will admit a vessel of the largest class. It is constructed strongly in the shape of an immense scow, with gates at the stern. The gates are opened, and the dock, being ballasted, sinks to the bottom. The vessel is then brought over the Dock at high water, and grounded upon it; the tide as it recedes leaves the dock perfectly dry—the gates are then closed, and the vessel remains, capable of being worked at night and day, without any interruption or loss of time. When com-

pleted, the gates are again opened, the Dock remains at the bottom, and the ship floats and is hauled out to commence her lading. This Dock is situated at the Long Wharf, Portland, in the vicinity of Mr. Kirk's Steam Saw Mills, and is now occupied by the Lord Wenlock, of Liverpool, which is discharging ballast previously to commencing repairs. When we consider the time annually lost to ship owners in repairing vessels at this port, and the inconveniences hitherto attending it, we may look upon this as one of the most desirable improvements of the day, alike creditable to the port of Saint John, and worthy of the enterprise and known judgment of the owner.—*Courier*.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
May 20, Ship, New Brunswick, Seaper, Hull to Steam Mill Co.

20, Bge Coe, Roberts Hull, ballast H Frye

27, Schr Allanshaw, Harrington Coru walls.

ARRIVED.
May 16, Brig Panope, Whipple, Dublin, Ballast, V. Hanson;

CLEARED.
May 26, Schr Sarah Ann, Waycott, Boston, Boards H. Frye.

— Ship Jane & Barbara, Brown, Bristol, Deals, by H. Frye.

Sailed from Liverpool, 29th April, ship Joseph Porter, Reed, for St. Andrews, and brig Kathleen, Pettigrove, St. Stephen.

Sailed from Cork, 30th April, brig Ariel, Robinson, for St. Andrews.

AUCTION.

On SATURDAY next, at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, the subscriber will sell by Public Auction, in the Market Square—

The remainder of the Agricultural Society's POTATOES. Per barrow, "Volunt," consisting of about one hundred hampers, containing about three pecks each. Terms at sale.

W. MACLEAN, Auctioneer.
St. Andrews, May 26, 1846.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Mr. Gordon Gilchrist, are requested to render the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof, to the undersigned, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

R. M. Andrews, Executors.
Thos. Berry, Esq.,
Helen Gordon, Executrix
St. Andrews, 21st May, 1846

NEW GOODS.

May 27, 1846.

Purchasers will find these Goods, extraordinary low, and in quality good, they having been purchased for cash.

CLOTHS. Blue black and Invisible Green, of a superior quality. West of England wool dyed Brown, Chert and Oxford Grey. Black, brown blue, invisible green and Beaver cloths of the best quality.

TWEEDS. Buckskins, Cassimeres in black, Drabs and various colours, Cassimeres Satinets, Doeskins, Gambroons and Panama cloths. Striped and plain Moleskins in great variety. Ducks, drills, figured and striped Linen do, Cantonas, white, brown and pained Linen for Childrens Dresses.

Carpeting. Rugs, Bed tick, Osnaburghs, Canvas Oil cloth, Table do, Linen diaper and Toilet Covers, a general assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics, white blue & green FLANNELS, Green Bays and Crumb Cloth.

500 pieces PRINTS and Furniture do. A variety of Satin Mouseline Cassimeres and Fancy pattern VESTINGS.

Silks Satins figured and plain in all shades and colours. Gents Hbks, scarfs, stocks and Opera Ties. Ladies, Gents, Maids, Childrens silk cotton and woolen Hosiery and hosiery do.

Kid silk lisle and cotton GLOVES. Plain twilled and striped BROGANS. 8 4 5 4 4 4 Grey Shetling. A good assortment of white Cottons as low as 2 1-2.

Figured and plain DRESSING, Orleans de Fiers, Lustre Cloth, Muslin Balzarine, Crapes, DeMoy Dresses in great variety.

Book Mull Jaconet and Swiss Muslin. Flaid and Striped Ditto.

Victoria Bishops Lawns Scotch Cambrics and Mull Muslin. Silk satin & Gauze Seta. & Hbks. Wrought Muslin Capes collars cap fronts Childrens Robes Thread Lisle Gimpure Lace and Edgings Muslin & Tread Insertions Linen Lawns and cambric Hbks.

Black White Green Gaus Demi Veils Silk satin. Cambrics and Fancy shawls Orleans Lams crape and lancy a good Hbks 1 case Ladies' Maids' and childrens Bonnets 2 cases Gents' Moleskin and Beaver Hats

Buck India Rubber and cotton Bonnets 1 case cloth and velvet Caps 3 Bales of LONDON SLOPS Silk and cotton Parasols and Umbrellas As assort. STATIONERY and CUTLERY

A General assortment of Groceries with many other articles which are unnecessary to mention. The above Goods will be found according to our recommendation—at the very lowest prices offered in the market. A Reduction of 25 per cent. on all Goods above mentioned up to the middle of July, when the whole will be offered at Public Auction.

As the Subscriber intends leaving the Province for a short time he would call upon all persons indebted to him over three months, to settle their respective accounts immediately.

D. BRADLEY.
Water-Street, St. Andrews.