

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Liverpool "European," December 4.
Her Majesty is now so far recovered as to be able to resume her family dinners, which are as yet confined to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent. Her Majesty is rapidly regaining strength, and has signified her intention of quitting Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle on Wednesday, the 15th instant. The Duchess of Kent is constantly at the Palace, and her attentions on her royal daughter have been unremitting. The infant Prince, who is a fine healthy child, continues well. His patent of nobility has been prepared, and will probably appear in the *Gazette* of next week. The Christening will take place shortly after the meeting of Parliament, and he in a style of regal magnificence. It is rumored that the name will be Edward, after the late Duke of Kent—a name that has been borne by the most pious as well as the most able Sovereigns connected with British history.

It was with satisfaction we announce that the Queen's Dowager is much restored to health, and that, for the present, the progress of that insidious disease has been arrested, which, it was feared, would ere this have induced a fatal termination. So satisfactory is her progress that business have ceased to be published.

The illustrious 74, having on board Sir Chas. B. and suite, which sailed for Canada on Tuesday fortnight, put into Falmouth on Saturday week to await more favourable weather than she had encountered. She got under weigh again on Tuesday week, and proceeded for her destination.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship *Britannia*, Captain Hewitt, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday night, shortly after eleven o'clock. Notwithstanding very tempestuous weather, she made the run from port to port in twelve days.

The line of packets for the West Indies is announced as ready, four being placed on the berth to leave Southampton on the 15th instant, one for Barbadoes, one for Jamaica, and two for the Hawaiian, each of the latter taking a different route.

At an Navigation to India.—At the first annual meeting of the proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which was held at London on Tuesday, it was stated, as not altogether improbable, that in a short period a more frequent communication than a monthly one might be established, in which case, the grant of £100,000 made to this company by the East India Company would probably merge into a contract for the mail service. The opening of a transit by Messrs. All for merchandise to and from India, &c., through Egypt, was announced, and a vote of thanks to the P. & O. was carried with acclamation. From the report of the condition of the company it appeared that after paying the premiums of insuring, keeping up the wear and tear of the vessels, and paying the dividend declared last May, there remained a surplus of £1,000,000 made to this company by the East India Company would probably merge into a contract for the mail service. The opening of a transit by Messrs. All for merchandise to and from India, &c., through Egypt, was announced, and a vote of thanks to the P. & O. was carried with acclamation.

The Admiralty have directed the completion of the *Pique*, 26, to be completed to 360 men, and in that of the *Warspite* and *Vindictive*, 5's, to 550 men each, within 50 men of a 72-gun ship.

Malta papers and letters to the 15th state that the *Revenge*, *Indus*, and *Cambridge*, ships of the line, had been ordered to sea with six months' provisions and sealed instructions.

A large and powerful association is now in progress of formation, having for its object the establishment of an extensive and national system of emigration to our North American Colonies. This association is also supported by an union with the baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia, whose territorial claims on the ancient Province of Nova Scotia will thus, it is anticipated, be made not only available to themselves, but beneficial to the distressed population of these kingdoms.

The Queen we understand, has already sketched a likeness of the infant Prince, which will immediately be photographed. The resemblance is said to be perfect, and the circumstances under which it was made cannot fail of giving to it an interest peculiarly its own.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, it is said, is about to resign the Grand Master-ship of the Ancient Order of Freemasons, and it is also rumored that His Royal Highness Prince Albert will be offered that distinguished honorary appointment.

It is said that the Royal George yacht will certainly embark the Queen and Prince Albert, in the early part of next summer, on a trip to Ireland.

It is said that the British Parliament is to meet during the last week of January, probably on Tuesday the 25th.

The Bankers' Circular announces that a strong conviction prevails that "the present government will recommend to parliament a material alteration in the existing coin laws."

The additional expense incurred in consequence of the army being, will, it is said, rather exceed £20,000.

It is proposed by the friends of Mr. O'Connell, in Dublin, to make him permanent Lord Mayor of that city, by re-electing him every year.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Doherty.

Soldiers for China.—We have pleasure in mentioning the following circumstances.—It being found that the 26th Regiment, now on the point of embarkation for China, was short by 50 men of its complement, the provisional battalion at Chatham composed of the depots of several regiments, was paraded,

and scarcely had the order permitting them to volunteer into the 95th been read, when 200 men stepped forth from the ranks, offering themselves as volunteers for active service.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 1.
Embarkation of the Troops for China.—This afternoon the remaining portion of the troops ordered to embark at this port for China, consisting of 421 men of the 26th, and 110 of the 55th Regiments of Foot, arrived here. They left Winchester at a few minutes before 11 o'clock in a special train of 24 carriages given by the Atlas Engine. At the railway terminus they were met by the Commander-in-Chief of the District, Sir H. Pakenham, attended by some of his Staff, and by the Brigade Major, Colonel Daly, Colonel Love, of the 73d, and several other officers. Immediately upon forming they marched, headed by the band of the 73d, to the Royal Clarence yard, whence they were conveyed by a steamer on board Her Majesty's ship *Apollon*. A great number of persons were assembled to witness their arrival and embarkation. The whole of the troops intended to be conveyed from this port by the *Sapphire* and *Apollon* are now on board, 800 strong, consisting of detachments of the 18th, 26th, 49th, and 55th. Most of them are quite young men, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the service companies of their respective regiments now in China. The officers who command them are: Lieut. Colonel Bartley, 49th Regiment; Captain Rose, 55th; Lieut. Herriot, 55th; Ensigns Piper, Dickens, De Quincy, and Skinner, of the 26th; and Staff Surgeons Ford and Fenell. These officers went on the *Apollon*, and the following in the *Sapphire*:—Major Pasley, 49th; Lieut. Duff, 26th; Lieut. Magrath, 55th; Ensigns Glascock, 49th; Elliot, 18th, and Hayman, 18th; and Staff Assistant Surgeon Marshall. They sail tomorrow, and will go round to Plymouth, where they will join Her Majesty's ship *Belleisle*, which carries out Lord Saltoun and the 9th Regiment, and some of the Artillery. The three ships will then proceed in company on their voyage to China, carrying out together an effective force of about 2,000 men. Many women and children have also embarked.

Admiral Sir John Well, G. C. B., died on Friday week at Bournemouth, his residence, near Crickfield, Sussex, at the advanced age of 78.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch is to be the Lord Lieutenant of Roxburghshire, in the place of the Marquis of Lothian, deceased.

It is probable that the Earl of Home will be elected by the peers of Scotland to represent them in the Imperial Parliament, in the place of the Earl of Eglinton, deceased.

Sir Henry Freeling, Baronet, died suddenly on Monday last.

The Earl of Harewood died suddenly on Wednesday week, near Braham, in Yorkshire. General Sir Thomas Molyneux died on Saturday morning, after a short illness.

A prize-winning machine, imported from America and called "Brother Jonathan," is now in use on the Surrey side of the New Hungerford Market Bridge. It is worked by a locomotive engine, of ten horse power, and the blow given, by the hammer or mallet as it descends, exceeds 600 tons. By this means two piles of the largest size are driven nearly their whole length into the earth in about 8 minutes, or perhaps less; a circular horizontal saw is worked by the engine, which in a few seconds cuts the tops of the piles even. The saving of labour by this invention is immense.

The fishermen of the coasts of Normandy and Brittany have a superstitious notion, that the quantity of fish in their seas has diminished ever since the death of the emperor.

The unusually large draughts lately made at Freet and the neighbouring coasts have not destroyed this prejudice, but given rise to another; for now they believe that the fish have returned to France with the remains of Napoleon.

The misery and destitution in Paisley, so far from suffering any diminution, continues to increase. The Glasgow Argus states that there are now 7708 persons to that unhappy town subsisting on charity alone.

There was a great meeting of deputies from all the Anti-Corn-Law Associations, at Manchester, on the 27th November, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed, verging very near to what would have been considered "treason" some twenty years ago.

Thirty-two charges of felony, and one hundred and forty two charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, came before the borough magistrates of Manchester in a single day. This is in some measure the result of the frenzied desperation to which the distresses of the people in the manufacturing towns have driven them.

The weather throughout a great portion of Europe, the past fall, appears to be very much like that experienced in this country—only a little worse. Heavy rains have deluged the south of France, Spain, &c., while the whole north of Europe has been suffering under the chilling blasts of a premature winter.

A meeting is about being held in London to establish a society for carrying on emigration on a large scale. This, it is said, is likely to be the only means adopted by the Tories to alleviate the distress of the country.

Liverpool Timber Market, December 4.
Pine.—The price of Pine Timber continues to be very low, but the great accumulation of stock prevents any immediate advance; the demand is, however, somewhat better, and we anticipate further improvement shortly after the turn of the year. The cargoes lately arrived have been mostly sold to the 161-4d. trade. Quebec cargoes bring 16d. to 161-4d. per foot; St. John cargoes, 18d. to 20d. per foot, according to the average size and quality. A cargo of Miramichi Pine, of good quality, brought 17 1-2d. per foot, and two small parcels of Bathurst Timber, of middling quality, 17d. per foot.

Tea.—The public sales which commenced on Friday last, were brought to a close on Wednesday. The catalogue contained 33,650 packages. There was a good attendance throughout, but in consequence of the very large quantity offered, and the desire shown by the merchants to realize in almost all instances, buyers had but little confidence, and even though the proprietors met them at lower prices, they acted with caution throughout, which gave the sales a very flat character. Not above 18,000 packages were actually sold, and the prices when compared with the last auctions show a decline of 1 1-2d. to 1 1-2d. per lb. on Congou, 2d. to 3d. on the Canton class green Teas, and 1d. to 1 1-2d. on all other descriptions.

The market was in a dull state to-day, but prices were steady for free trade, and Company's Congou could not be purchased under 9 3-4d. cash.—*Prince's London Price Current, 26th November.*

William Stairs, Esquire, was elected on Monday last, without opposition, Representative for the Township of Halifax, in the Assembly Nova-Scotia, in the room of T. Forrester, Esq. deceased.

BIBLE SOCIETY.
The twenty-first Anniversary of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, was held on Thursday evening, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, His Honor Judge Parker, the President of the Society, in the Chair.

His Honor introduced the business of the evening by a short appropriate speech. The Report was then read by the Secretary, which, besides detailing the operations of the Auxiliary, gave a brief but interesting view of the world embracing operations of the Parent Society.

Next followed several Resolutions, supported in a most able and eloquent manner by the movers and seconders.—It was, perhaps, the most interesting Bible Meeting that was ever held in St. John. The attention of the audience, which was very large and respectable, was kept rivetted for three full hours; and at the close, not the least appearance of ennui or weariness was observed.

The collection amounted to £14 17s. This, by some, is considered small; but, when we consider the prevailing scarcity of money, we should call it a handsome collection, and thank the audience for responding so liberally to the urgent calls made upon them by some of the speakers.

Our limits will not allow us to give any minute account of the proceedings of this very interesting meeting to-day; but we trust that, in our next, we shall be able to favour our readers with some details.—*Courier Dec. 25.*

THE STANDARD.
SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS TAYLOR, President.
Director next week—*Wm. Babcock.*
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 next week.

Saint and Black Water.
Commissioner next week—*John Parkinson.*

Active Assurance Association.
Director next week—*Wm. Garnett.*
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephen's Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—*N. 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, Dec. 3. Montreal, Dec. 22.
Liverpool, Dec. 4. Quebec, Dec. 23.
Edinburgh, Nov. 30. Halifax, Dec. 24.
Paris, Nov. 30. New York, Dec. 25.
Toronto, Dec. 22. Boston, Dec. 26.

December Mail.
The December Mail reached this Town on Thursday night, the 23d inst., from Halifax, where the Steamer *Columbia* arrived on the 19th inst. London dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. have been received.

The Queen and the young Prince were doing well.—The Queen Dowager was slowly recovering.—an extensive Brevet in the Army and Navy had taken place on the birth of a Prince. The number in the Army is 403, in the Artillery and Engineers, 48, in the Marines, 20, in the Navy, 409, and in the East India Service, 133, making in all 1013 officers promoted. Among the promotions in the Army we observe a number of officers who are well known in this Province, and none more so than the gallant Commander of the Troops—Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, who has been appointed Colonel. For a general summary of news we beg to refer to our preceding columns.

TEMPERANCE PROCESSION.—The procession of the members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society which was to have taken place on Monday last, was postponed until tomorrow, (Saturday), when the procession will form before the Catholic Church after 11 o'clock Mass, and after taking the appointed route, will again return within the Church when the Rev. Mr. Quinn will address them on the all-important subject of temperance.

DUTY ON FLOUR.

We believe we are not much mistaken when we assert, that there is not any other subject upon which there exists such unanimity of feeling among the inhabitants of this Town and County as the impropriety and impolicy of continuing the duty on the article of Flour, which is placed at the head of this paragraph. Whosoever we have spoken to on this subject, be his condition or occupation what you please, Shipowner, Merchant, Farmer, or Labourer, all seem to agree, the same opinion pervades the entire mass of the population, that the exaction of duty on flour, presses heavily on industry—is injurious to trade—and is one of the most practical grievances ever felt by this community. It would seem that the hardships occasioned by the resumption of these duties, late as that unpropitious event occurred, had found their way into the homes and business of every individual; and it will be well if it ends here, and does not carry its blighting influence upon our trade into the approaching year—as neither the means nor industry of the people will be able to bear up against it. Distressing as is commercial business at present, involved in difficulties as are our Merchants and Traders of every class, with enough, indeed more than enough to do, to carry on their business, with an appearance of solvency; what must be the unfortunate condition of the Province, the next spring, in the event of any great number of Emigrants arriving amongst us, if provisions can only be had on present terms? And is there not the strongest reason to suppose, that the tide of Emigration into this Province, will swell far beyond anything we have witnessed in that respect for the last few years.

It is true we do not hear of any great distress, at least not starvation in Ireland, a circumstance owing in a great measure to the wonderful spread of temperance, which enabled the poor, especially in the large towns, to lay up for the seasons of want and scarcity; for it appears that in the short space of a year and some months, since the banners of the temperance cause have been unfurled, in the City of Cork alone between three and four hundred new books have been opened in the Savings Bank there. But notwithstanding these happy circumstances, such is the redundancy of the population in Ireland, that emigrants will forever arrive from that country. But what is to be done with the destitute, actually starving multitudes of Great Britain.—In Paisley alone 11,000 persons, one fourth of the population are living on charity; what then must be the immense number of the suffering poor in the larger towns, viz. London, Manchester and Birmingham. There is no conception of the extent of distress and misery which is felt among the poor in England. Nothing short of the most constant, urgent, and pitiful appeals of benevolent societies to the more prosperous and wealthy can prevent the starvation of thousands of human beings. And how are these evils to be redressed and such a state of society put an end to? Not by the repeal of the corn laws for the Government is opposed to it—not by the prosecution of public works, the state of their funds won't admit of that—not even by the increase of new manufactures, for the present ones are daily giving way; there seems then but one way, in which Great Britain can get rid of her universally destitute population, and that is by enabling them to EMIGRATE to her Colonies; and so true it is that this is the only means, by which the people of Great Britain suppose they can remedy their present evils, that already various societies are formed which are raising subscriptions, and maturing means to facilitate the work of emigration, and the government is daily applied to on the subject, who no doubt will give to its encouragement and support as my next assured then, that emigration will be on a very extensive scale next spring, that it will be to these parts of the British Colonies where the most encouragement will be held out, where it can be most cheaply effected.—Under these circumstances, have we not reason to expect our own share of emigrants to this Province; is it not easier and cheaper for the English people and the government to send Emigrants to New Brunswick, than to Australia or the Canadas? In what other Colony of Great Britain is there such encouragement held out for emigrants as in this?

Our present excellent and humane Governor, has been unremitting in his exertions since his arrival amongst us, to facilitate the settlement of the country, and to establish means which would invite emigrants to flock to our shores; and to second his views, to leave no room for hesitation with those wishing to leave their homes, to shew them that every thing was in readiness for their immediate reception, Emigrant Societies were formed in every County of the Province, Directors chosen, and Agents appointed—farms allotted out, in a word, every thing ostensibly done to give the greatest possible encouragement to Emigrants to tend their way over the "briny billows" and settle amongst us. Under these circumstances, inviting in the most pleasing degree, there is every reason to suppose that the tide of emigration, will next spring, swell much beyond what was hitherto usual to our shores; and that if last spring there landed in this Province six or eight thousand emigrants, the next will bring us quadruple that number. What then, in the name of humanity, under the present state of things, provisions dear in the extreme, will become of them? Our Poorhouses will be filled.—The Parish cess increased an hundred fold—the inhabitants discontented by pressure of taxation for their support, or what is equally vexatious, and as injurious to the interests of the Province, they shall have to spend their way into the neighbouring Republic, and from being British subjects, will become, in the plains of the Ohio and Illinois, American Republicans.—In concluding this article, already extended beyond what we intended, we beg to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject of these Provision duties, and by their influence with the Imperial Government, seek for their

repeal, and thereby remove the greatest obstacle to the future settlement and general prosperity of this Province.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our readers will perceive that this forms the fifty-second number and consequently closes the eighth volume of the STANDARD.—We trust that we need not remind our friends that a newspaper establishment is a very expensive one—one that necessarily requires large outlays, and consequently prompt returns. While we express our thanks for a considerable increase to our subscription list during the past year, and particularly within the last few weeks, as well for the handsome manner in which the STANDARD has been supported from its commencement; we must observe that it is absolutely necessary that our subscribers should be more punctual. Here we would remark, that a number have paid us regularly, for which they will accept our acknowledgments, but there are many who are still in arrears. We shall send round our bills for advertising and subscription, and trust that our friends will do their best to liquidate them.

We wish our Patrons all, "a merry Christmas and a happy new year."

We beg to call the attention of our farmers to an article in this day's paper upon *Sea Weed as a Manure*, written by a gentleman who has devoted much of his time to the useful and honorable pursuit of agriculture, theoretically and practically. And feel happy to add, that he has promised us a series of original articles upon that important subject.

MASSACHUSETTS FLOURMAN.—We received by the last American mail a paper bearing the above name, which has been consolidated with the *Yankee Farmer*, Mr. C. P. Bosson having relinquished all connexion with that establishment. The *Massachusetts Flourman*, is really one of the best agricultural weeklies we receive, and from the specimens before us is well worth the subscription price, viz. \$2. It is edited by a celebrated writer on Agriculture, Wm. Buckminster, Esq. formerly editor of the Boston Cultivator, and published at Quincy Hall, South Market-st., Boston. We shall be happy to continue its exchange.

The unusual mildness and salubrity of the weather which we have experienced are the theme of congratulation. Instead of our wonted

"Winter when the rain rained cold;
Or from an' snow on ilka hill,"

when indeed "tak your auld cloak about ye" was superfluous advice. We have lately seen such joyous and elastic days as remind us of the season when

"The smiling morn and breathing spring
Lifted the funeral dirge to sing."

The cattle were enabled to get pickings from the fields this season later than usual—well indeed might it be said that this was "a green Christmas."

Our cotemporary in St. Stephen has resumed publishing after a few weeks rest, we congratulate him and trust that he will not meet with any difficulties to prevent his appearing again regularly.

Our markets have been well supplied for the last few weeks with Pork, Beef, Mutton, Poultry, &c., at remarkably low prices.—Wood continues high—Hardwood sells at 17s 6d per cord; Spruce, at 10s per cord, which is considerably higher than in Saint John; the best hardwood has been selling there for 14s per cord.

We copy the following extract from a Scotch paper, which will be read with pleasure by many of our inhabitants, who had the honour of being personally acquainted with Col. Gawler, for the Commandant here and holding the "white diamond" universally esteemed by the people of the community.—

South Australia 15th June 1842. I, a retired Major, lately of the 1st military service, settled in Adelaide, dated Adelaide, April 22nd, and I much fear there will be great depression, in consequence of the present state of the finances of the province. The new commissioners have acted very unwisely; I wish much we had the old ones back again, or that we were a Crown colony, retaining the sale of land at 21 per acre, and that reserved for the purpose of emigration. Colonel Gawler was much respected and looked up to here; he has done more to advance this colony within the last two years and a half than ever has been done in any other. South Australia is now in the position that some of the oldest settlements have not attained to, although they have had immense sums laid out on them by the British Government. I have been through all our North American settlements, and, for the time, have seen none to equal this.—It will be a great misfortune for us when Col. Gawler leaves South Australia.

GEOLOGICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday evening last, T. B. Wilson, Esq. delivered his first lecture on the "Jews." The lecturer appropriately introduced his subject by a few apposite remarks on the stability of a Jewish character, contrasting it with that of the Egyptian, Roman, Persian, and other ancient nations; in the descendants of whom we vainly seek for those undeviating traits which distinguished their forefathers, while the Jews, clinging to the cleaven of enthusiasm to the memory of their ancient glory, have retained all their peculiarities unshaken and unaltered, amid the wreck of ages. The lecturer then proceeded with a compendious sketch of the biblical history, narrating the most prominent events and briefly adverting upon the characters and lives of the leading men of the nation. A more detailed account was then given of the political

