Europe.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship *Charlemagne*, Capt. Pearce, arrived at New York on the 27th Dec. from Havre, having left that port on the 5th inst. and made her passage in 23 days. So quick a passage, at this season of the year, has not been made since 1831, and is very rarely accomplished.

Paris accounts are to the evening of the 2d of Dec. The French Chambers assembled on the 1st, and were occupied in organizing, and local arrangements the two first days, when they adjourned to the 5th. The Ministers had promised them to make explanations in regard to the recent changes in the Cabinet, and in regard to their future policy. A Havre paper intimates that the American claims would be the first subject for consideration. The Minister of the Finance had proposed a law to continue in force for ten years, the act creating the Tobacco monopoly, which is about to expire.

The Gazette de France of Nov. 28, says, "We are assured that long before Admiral Duperre came into office, his hostility to the American treaty was publicly known—and that when he had accepted office, the king told him his opinion on that subject was no obstacle, and that he could express his opinion in the Council."

PARIS, Nov. 27.—We can announce, that Admiral Duperre, and an august personage, are already in difficulty in regard to the twenty-five million treaty.

The *Messager*, of Nov. 29, says—"A report is in circulation that the Ministry is again on the eve of resigning in a body. The draught of a speech to be delivered by the King was, it is said, read in the Council, and met on the part of his Majesty the strongest opposition, not only as to the speech in question, but to any speech being delivered. The Ministers persisting in requiring the Session to be opened by the King in person, matters proceeded so far that if the convocation of the two Chambers should not appear for a Royal Sitting, the Cabinet may be considered to be broken up."

Paris, Dec. 2.—The Minister has not fulfilled to-day the bold promises made in his name. Called on peremptorily by M. Etienne, he has refused to give his opinion on the address. All that he has dared to do is to show that he is more attached than ever to what he calls his system, and to *protest* that he is ready to give all explanations that can be demanded.

After keeping the Chamber a long time in suspense, the Minister of the interior asks an appropriation of 360,000 francs only, for the construction of a Hall of Audience to the Chamber of Peers. This may be an evidence of management, but it is neither dignity nor courage. If this vote is passed what will it prove? Certainly, if any project of a law has acquired political importance in the midst of the intrigues and ministerial revolutions which are exhibited, it is that respecting the twenty-five millions of the United States.—Is this the attitude of persons who have resolved to attach a majority to their fortunes, and who announced that they would only accept office on certain conditions? We think all this management will be useless. It is a trick to secure a majority, the explanations must come at last.—*Temps.*

PARIS Dec. 2.—A journal of Rome announces under date of 20th Nov., the arrival in that city of Sir, Robert Peel; therefore the Courier which was sent to him and which was to have met him at Florence, will have had to go to Rome, which will occasion a day's delay—it could only have arrived on the 23d at Rome, and as seven days are necessary to return, the answer will no doubt be here to-morrow.

On Monday, Nov 24th, a meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool was held in Clayton square, "to express their undiminished attachment to the principles of peace, economy, and reform, and their alarm and regret at the recent changes in his Majesty's Councils."—From twelve thousand to fifteen persons were present. It was the most numerous as well as the most respectable meeting ever held in the town of Liverpool. Viscount Molyneux, M. P. took the chair, amidst thunders of applause. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, by Colonel Williams, M. P., by Mr. Ewart, M. P., by Mr. Sheil M. P., and by Messrs. Currie, T. Smith, H. Booth, Blackburn, T. Bolton, W. Earle, Dr. Collins, &c. The following resolution was carried unanimously.—"That this assembly cannot contemplate without the deepest alarm the recall to His Majesty's Councils of that party who have been constantly opposed to improvement and reform, and who cannot conduct the business of the Government without either a resolute support of all existing abuses, or a total abandonment of their own avowed principles." An address to the King founded on the resolution was then agreed to. A vote of thanks to Earl Durham was also agreed to.

From the London Courier, Nov. 27.

No appointment of Ministers have yet been made, and the Commission necessarily issued for the treasury is wholly temporary. The nomination of a Lord Chancellor was also indispensible to public service, and the appointment of Lord Lyndhurst, it is plain, is only provisional, for the Noble Lord still keeps possession of the post of Chief Baron of the Exchequer. No appointments will be made, as has been already announced, till the return of Sir R. Peel, in whose hands the Duke of Wellington wishes to place the task of forming the Cabinet. But the doubts whether Sir Robert will accept this task continue, and daily gain strength. It is, in fact, a prevalent belief among the Right Hon. Baronet's friends that he will not accept the offer, and, after waiting a fortnight for his return, some other plan of forming an Administration must be had recourse to. Will Sir Robert Peel, or can Sir Robert Peel, who has of late opposed reform, take office on condition of promoting Reform? Will he, or will any of his party make themselves the servants of a principle they have hitherto opposed, and of that public whom they have been disposed to contemn? After eleven days of doubt and delay, the chances of the Duke of Wellington not being able to form an Administration seem to increase, and the difficulties in which his friends admit he is placed, are fast augmenting. Of course the Duke who once said he must be mad to aspire to the Premiership, though he afterwards, to a certain extent, made a very good premier, does not mean to retain in his own hands all the offices he now holds, and as yet he has hardly obtained one assistant who possesses or merits the confidence of the public. We may add, that an opinion is becoming general that the Duke will not be able to accomplish the task he has undertaken.

The Emperor of Russia left Berlin on the 25th of Nov. for St. Petersburgh, via Breslau and Warsaw.

It appears that the daughter of Nicholas is not to be married either to the Duke of Bordeaux, or the Duke of Orleans, nor to a son of Don Carlos, but the son of the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar. This is announced in the Gazette d'Augsbourgh.

ENGLISH NEWS, to Dec. 1.

The fast sailing ship JOHN HASTIE arrived at Halifax on the 31st December, from Greenock—She sailed on the 1st Dec. put into Rothesay Bay, and left that place on the 11th. She brought Greenock Papers to the 1st Dec. we have however only been able to obtain those of the 24th and 29th ult. from which we hastily inside the following extracts:—

LONDON, Nov. 26.

No appointments of Ministers have yet been made, and the Commission necessarily issued from the Treasury is wholly temporary—even the appointment of Lord Lyndhurst, as Lord Chancellor is only provisional. No appointments will be made until the return of Sir R. Peel, in whose hands the Duke of Wellington wishes to place the task of forming the Cabinet.

The Briseis, Packet, takes the next Mail to America.

The new Treasury Commission was issued this morning—The names are as follow—the Duke of Wellington, Lords Rossyn, Ellenborough, Marlborough, Sir John Becket, Mr. Baring.

Sir R. Peel is expected home on Friday or Saturday, and, if so, the finishing arrangements will soon be made.

Several Meetings have been held in the City, and resolutions adopted in favour of the formation of a Whig Ministry.

Parliament has been prorogued to the 18th December.

The Provisions of the Insurrection Act have been proclaimed to be in force in the County of Clonmihan, the parishes of Castle Town, Kilpatrick, and Ballintemple.

There is scarcely a word of Foreign News of any interest.

The French Cabinet has been again formed—the Duke of Treviso at the head of it.

Since the above was put in type, we were favoured with a paper of the 1st Dec.—The only thing of any interest which we notice in it is an offer of Lord Brougham to join the new Administration as Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

State of Public Opinion and Movements in the Metropolis.

Tuesday Night.

The most gratifying feature in to day's occurrences was the general unanimity of all classes and sections of Reformers, against either the threats or the terrors of the Tory Government. Radicals, Ultra radicals, and Whigs, were every where to be seen acting together, and wisely casting aside all minor distinctions, in order to oppose a united front to their common enemy.

State of Public Opinion in the Country.

The most perfect unanimity prevails amongst all classes of Reformers, throughout the Kingdom.—From Kent, Devon, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Notts, and in short almost all the counties in England, we have the strongest assurances that the metropolis does not stand alone in the indignation and disgust with which it views the Tory intrigue.

In Scotland and Ireland we have also various accounts that the most possible feeling prevails. All minor differences are laid aside, and the nation stands united as one man. The Reformers in all parts are warily and busily preparing for dissolution."

THE CRISIS.—What Ireland will do is now known. It was proclaimed at the meeting held yesterday at the Corn Exchange. That meeting was attended by several of the Irish members, and by reformers of various shades of sentiment. It included many prominent repealers and anti-repealers. There was, however, only one opinion—one determination. All agreed, all pledged themselves to bury the past, as far as it is connected with controversy or discussion, in oblivion, and to unite heart in hand for the single object of defeating the audacious attempts to force upon the country the baleful denomination of a Tory Government. The principal resolutions were moved by Mr. O'Connel.

VERY LATE FROM JAMAICA.

By the arrival of the brig Pilot, Capt. Milton, we have been put in possession, by the kindness of a friend, of files of the Kingston Chronicle to the 28th ult. The great matter for speculation, is the conduct of the apprentices, the late slaves; and on this question the Governor and Legislature of the island are clearly at issue.

A committee of the legislature has had under examination a large number of property holders, as to the effects of the new apprentice bill. It seems to be the opinion, that under some kind of management the system might have succeeded; but under existing circumstances, there appears no hope of success, and the cultivation of sugar must be given up.

The Legislature sent a memorial, requesting the Governor to appoint special justices, or local magistrates, to aid in preserving the peace of the island. In reply, his excellency mentioned that such appointments might be considered in opposition to his instructions from the Colonial Department. Reference to the evidence given before the committee as contradictory. The Chronicle is very severe upon the Governor, and appears to think the endeavours of the House to preserve the *peace* of the island, will be unavailing.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Paris papers of the 19th have reached us, and at length we receive official announcement of the New Ministry.—The following appointments appeared in a Royal Ordinance published in the Moniteur of that day:

President of the Council and Minister of War,	The Duke of Treviso, (Marshal Mortier)
Minister of Interior,	M. Thiers.
Minister of Foreign Affairs,	Admiral de Rigny
Minister of Public Instruction,	M. Guizot
Minister of Commerce	M. Duchatel
Minister of Justice	M. Persil
Minister of Finance,	H. Humann.

From the above list it will be seen that the Cabinet is in fact a restoration of the old Ministry, with the substitution of the Duke of Treviso for M. Gerard. The struggle between Guizot and Thiers for supremacy will therefore, we doubt not, be again renewed, and may, and indeed probably will, at no very distant period, again produce a dissolution of the Cabinet. M. Humann had, although, as it is asserted, with very great reluctance, undertaken the labors of Minister of Finance. The office of Minister of Marine still continues vacant. The new Cabinet does not at present possess the full confidence of the people, and the public journals have commenced commenting upon its merits, and prophesying its dissolution even before the wax containing the impress of the seals of their appointments to office has had time to cool.

CANADA.

The sins attributed to the Banks are numerous. They will not discount CANADIAN paper in the same proportion with BRITISH, they lend out their funds for electioneering purposes, they have violated their charters repeatedly, they are not trustworthy. Mr. Papineau must have derived his information regarding these valuable institutions from some ingenious fellow, whose character for veracity stands as low in public estimation; such a credit doubtless does in the books of the Banks. The Directors have never looked to the names upon a bill to discover whether it was French, or British property; they have never extended their operations beyond the limits of the province in any manner; they have never made their funds subservient to political purposes, and they are so stable and secure that they can afford to laugh to scorn the silly threats which Mr. Papineau makes use of. We have heard it reported, that it is in contemplation to establish a Canadian Bank upon an extensive scale. We doubt not but that plans and specifications are already drawn out; directors nominated; cashiers ready to enter upon their office; ledgers getting torn, but (those sore wits, intrude) where is the gold? where are the "thews and sinews" which Banks require as well as wars? Echo answers where?

Having vented all the rage and abuse which had been accumulating for the month within him, against every the obnoxious to him, Mr. Papineau next points out to his countrymen how they can effectually ruin the British as a party and individuals. This is to be done by buying only from Canadians; by running upon the Banks for specie; by erecting mills, distilleries, foundries of their own. Really the ideas which the Hon. gentleman entertains of the resources of his countrymen are most magnificent; how far they can be realized is another thing. Napoleon Bonaparte, who was a somewhat greater man than Joseph Panneau, endeavoured to prohibit the use of British merchandize, and to compel those over whom he had control, to supply all their own wants, but he failed, signally failed, although he had a whole continent for his experiment. Mercantile establishments are not formed in a day; those at the head of them require a long apprenticeship as well as some capital; now the Canadians have neither served the one nor do they possess the latter. What then is to become of the great designs chalked out. A run may be made upon the Banks, but they are prepared for any which the cliques are strong enough to get up; the distilleries, mills, foundries may be built—in the air.

There are many more passages in Mr. Papineau's address obnoxious to censure, but we forbear noticing them. The samples we have given are amply sufficient to show the malignity of the man's nature, the hatred he entertains for our party, the vile means which he will not scruple to employ in attempting to ruin us. After attentively reading his infamous production, we doubt not but that the first question which occurs to every one, will be, why is this insolent rebel allowed to go at large? He has abused the Governor in language which Billingsgate would be ashamed of. We know what punishment would follow, close upon any injury done to his Excellency's person; surely it is of far more consequence that his name should be protected. The character of our Judges for strict impartiality has been called in question; they are charged with having caused His Majesty to perjure his coronation oath, and with having doubly perjured themselves. The law arms them with powers to protect the honor and reputation of themselves and their Courts. Why do they not exercise it. Our most estimable and virtuous citizens have been traduced and slandered. Cannot the tribunals of the Province afford them any redress? they have sought for it in vain at the hands of the offender himself. It is to be hoped, for the credit of the country, for the honor of human nature, that this wholesale libeller will be called to strict account for the numerous evil deeds which he has committed in the course of his long, intriguing, and vicious career.

Provincial.

From the St. John Observer.

The Election has been distinguished from any thing of the kind that ever took place in Westmorland, by the determined and firm opposition which has been manifested to the late Representatives for their measures in the late House. Scarcely a day has passed without violent and angry discussion between them and many of the freeholders, and in our opinion they have been driven from every ground of justification which they have yet taken up. It seems to be now admitted by all, (tho' too late), that if Messrs. Huntington and Chapman had not foolishly commenced their canvass in opposition to each other, that Messrs. Chandler and Crane must have both fallen, but the notice was so short that they cannot justly be blamed.—One thing however is certain, and we are confident we speak the sentiments of the County generally, that if the late Representatives do not deserve better of their Constituents in the next house, they will never again represent the County of Westmorland.

Dorchester, 18th Dec.

The poll will finally close on Saturday the 20th.

Charlotte County.

At a general Meeting of the subscribers to the Saint Andrews Church of England *Sunday School*, held in "ALL SAINTS" Church on Thursday the First inst.

PETER STUBS Esq. in the Chair.

The Superintendant's report having been read, the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing.

The Rev. Jerome Alley D. D. Superintendent.

Messrs. Robinson, Bonside, and Wardlaw, } Committe of Management.

Mr. George D. Street, Treasurer.

A Committee was appointed for raising contributions in aid of a *Lending Library*, as recommended in the report, and a subscription opened.

The leading Classes were then examined by the Superintendent, and gave their friends perfect satisfaction.

Resolved that the proceedings of this day, with the report be published in the Standard, also Resolved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, for his obliging attendance on this day.

Jerome Alley, Superintendant.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE *Saint Andrews Church of England*

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

To endeavour, as far as possible, to remove or alleviate, the distresses, and calamities of our fellow creatures, is a duty, which every person, who has any presence to compassion, is most anxious to discharge. These troubles, press with the greatest hardship, upon those, who are placed in the lower grades of society, and if there be any possible method, by which, our poorer brethren can be rendered more comfortable, this is by all means to be adopted by us. Much of the means of comfort is to be found in man himself, and therefore while we hold forth the hand of Charity, to lessen the miseries of want, we do not fulfil our duty, while we remain remiss, in contributing all our means, and using every endeavour to remove or diminish mental penury, by instilling on all opportunities, those wholesome precepts of wisdom and religion, which we ourselves learn, from God's holy word, and endeavouring to induce parents by precept and example, to bring up their children, in "the nurture and admonition of the Lord," in order to obtain his favour, and the good-will and affection of mankind in general.

Nothing conduces in an higher degree towards the religious improvement of the rising generation, than Sabbath Schools, by resorting to which, many children are screened from the temptations attendant upon idleness, and are taught, what the advantage, or great comfort, is, of worshipping their God and Saviour in sincerity and truth—They learn, how to spend the Sunday, they acquire a taste for religious reading, they at length look upon the seventh day, as the great harvest of their souls, and esteeming it to be "the Lord's," they in fine, shrink from profaning, or misapplying, any part of it, but, on the contrary, as they have been taught, regard, and use it, as a means of grace, graciously and mercifully bestowed on them and all mankind, by their "Almighty and most merciful Father." Thus have we strong hope, of their "pressing forward to the prize of their high calling in Christ Jesus, and that they will teach their children in like manner as to "pass through things temporal, so finally not to lose the things which are eternal." Thus, probably, will future generations have to reverence and bless you, for your pious and charitable work, and those souls whom in youth you guided in the path which leadeth to salvation, will plead in your behalf before the tribunal of Christ.

But, while this good work, is thus enforced, and zealously performed, let us not forget to remind the objects of it, of the duty which they have on their part reciprocally to perform. Let parents reflect, with seriousness, on the awful responsibility of their situation.—They are entrusted by God, with the charge of souls, most precious in his sight; let them therefore, not neglect any means put into their hands, for the religious improvement of their children, but, esteem them as talents, for the use, or abuse of which, they have to give account," when they shall be no longer stewards," and let the children themselves, attend regularly, and receive with meekness, and attention the instruction given them, from which as seed, their future comfort and welfare, both temporal, and eternal, is to spring; and let both parents and children, not fail in constant and humble prayer to God, to bless the exertions made for them, as well as those pious friends, who thus engage in this "labour of love."

The former Union Sunday School having been for various and good reasons broken up, and it having been considered advisable to establish one in connection with the Church of England, the present school was opened on the second day of February last, under the title of "the Saint Andrews Church of England Sunday School," and its friends have reason to be grateful for the support which it has received. On that day the school opened with 66 scholars, and has since gone on prosperously. During the year past, the average number in attendance have been 46 girls, and 32 boys. The number in attendance, has lately diminished, from the sickness it supposed of some, and from some having left Town. But an increase is looked forward to, when the weather becomes more favourable.

To the Teachers, for their unwearied assiduity, and the subscribers in general, many thanks are due, for the means put into the hands of the Committee, which has enabled them to supply the wants of the institution, in clothing and books, which have been supplied as wanted.

But there is still a want, to render this institution more conducive to the end of its establishment, which is, a lending library in connection with the school, and from which it is hoped, much benefit will accrue, provided, great care be taken, to exclude all works, which are of a character so light and indeterminate, as to be productive of little religious advantage. A lending library thus gotten up, will tend in a very high degree, to promote a taste for serious reading, and be a means of occupying many a leisure hour on the Lord's day, which might otherwise be suffered to remain unimproved.

For support in carrying all these important objects into execution, the strongest hopes are entertained, from all, who are convinced, that the dedication of the sabbath to religious rest and instruction, and the worship of Almighty God, is not only sanctioned by Heaven but is of perpetual obligation, and has been enjoined on man at the creation, recognised and confirmed in the most solemn manner in the ten commandments, urged by the prophets, as an essential duty about to form a part of the kingdom of Christ, and established to more than all its primitive glory, as an ordinance of the spiritual universal church of the New Testament, and a standing pledge, and foretaste of the eternal rest in Heaven.

JEROME ALLEY, Rector of St. Andrews.
Superintendent.

St. Andrews, Jan. 1, 1835.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS JAN 8, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

Per Hartley,	Dec. 31	Via N York,	Dec. 25
London,	Nov 21	London,	Nov 19
Liverpool,	Nov 19	Liverpool,	Nov 16
Glasgow	Nov 11	Havre,	Dec. 4
Boston	Nov 13	N. Orleans	Dec. 13
Via St John	Jan. 9	Via Boston	Jan 1
Quebec,	— Dec.	London,	

We have Paris dates to December 2. by the *Charlemagne* that left Havre on the 5th. Their contents are *important*, and we beg to refer to those we now publish.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.—Who are they? What is the real information we possess on affairs as they now stand? Just this—Every thing is uncertain, every thing unsettled. It is indispensable for the English press to provide daily supplies of political food for the insatiable appetites of swarming quidnuncs, and hence it is frequently driven to offer crude conjecture and plausible comment for present digestion, until something of more piquancy or truer relish may be discovered. But however as we are from the scene of action, alike regarding it with intense interest, we do not think it advisable to make all the announcements which take their colour from the tinged perceptions of those who proclaim them.

Supreme seats in religion ambiguous.

It is our anxious desire to avoid; and therefore we forbear retailing all these lists of the Cabinet, and all those deceptive rumours, which are in circulation with respect to the new arrangements in His Majesty's Councils.—We have made limited selections from the public organs of all parties, and beg to refer our readers to them in our foregoing columns.

There is unquestionably a widely diffused spirit actively engaged throughout the United Kingdom against the return of the Tories to power, and apparently a junction of the Whigs, Reformers, and Radicals; the whole producing a high state of excitement, and a violence of commotion that we should be rejoiced to find subside in the establishment of an enlightened, liberal, and efficient administration.

The Duke of Wellington has recalled his brother from the Viceroyalty of Ireland, which is construed as a overture to the application of different measures in that country, should his Grace's accession to office prevail.

There is one circumstance in the conduct of the public press which appears to us ungenerous and unjust: we allude to the hue and cry set up against the late Lord Chancellor, began by the turn coat *Times*, and re-echoed by numerous prints, from which more liberality, consistency and candour were to be expected. Lord BROUGHAM is unquestionably one of the very first men of the day, and an illustrious example himself of the success of rare attainments, he has laboured indefatigably for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and devoted his wonderful powers to unlock the stores of occult science to the general access of mankind. All history, however, is replete with proofs of the precarious existence of public favour, and of the contrition which follows its injustice.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.—The friends of Sir Howard Douglas have commenced a canvass for him as a candidate for the representation of Liverpool in Parliament.

LOWER CANADA.—The great length of M. Papineau's address prevents us from reprinting it, but the extracts relating to it, which we take from the Canadian press, will shew our readers the view in which it is held by the great majority of our countrymen in the Canadas. The quarrel has been long and bitter. It must be admitted that there were several good grounds for complaint and that real grievances should have been honestly met, candidly considered, and justly removed; but after all, even with the bitterest of the 92 resolutions before us, we cannot find authentic reasons for the violent outcry and the extraordinary conduct of M. Papineau and his friends. Instead of proving a patriot by asserting the rights of the constitution, and wisely and consistently, and therefore powerfully, contending for the equal participation by his adherents of all its benefits, he has assumed the attitude of a Quixotte, proclaimed

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