

European Intelligence.

The Paris correspondent of the London Mercantile Gazette notices a remarkable and singularly significant change in the tone of Napoleon's official organ, *"Le Moniteur"*, on the question of war with England. For some time past, the Elysian oracle has talked constantly of a collision between the two countries, as an improbable event, but an event nevertheless which the calamities inflicted by the foreign correspondents of English newspapers, and their audacious falsehoods, might one day precipitate. But of late the tone has changed. What was all war before is peace now; and the *"Moniteur"* announces to the world that Louis Napoleon thinks of nothing but the internal improvements of France, and yearns to promote peace and good will between nations. This change of language, (says the Gazette,) is too remarkable to be without some strong cause; and that cause is said to be embodied in the facts, authentically stated, as follows:

Within the last few days a despatch has been communicated to the French government, from the government of Great Britain, to the effect that, in the event of a single French soldier entering the Belgian territory, the city of Antwerp, with its citadel and the forts on the Scheldt, would at once be occupied by an English army of 10,000 men. It has been at the same time announced that the English occupation would be accomplished with the express sanction and concurrence of all the great powers of Europe, including Russia. It appears that the Russian government, in giving its consent to this important measure, made it a special condition that King Leopold should at once dismiss all the Polish officers in his service—a condition which was at once complied with.

This is certainly a substantial reason for the proclamation of pacific professions in the *"Moniteur"*.

Railroads in New York.—The annual report has been sent to the legislature by the state engineer, from which it appears that the amount expended for railroad construction, up to September 30th, 1851, had been \$78,029,554, of which \$12,259,757, were expended within the year then brought to a close. The total stock paid in was \$41,389,000; receipts, \$6,200,000; and dividends, \$1,677,000. The length of railroads in use on September 30th was 1,716 miles, of which 422 had been opened for travel during the year. All but six companies have made a return of casualties—20 persons killed; 47 injured. The number of passengers carried was eight millions. The greatest quantity of freight conveyed over the New York and Erie Railroad—namely, 250,000 tons, of which about one-half was carried to the west.

We hear of men setting out for California who have never been able to hold their own here, and who have very little rough and ready capacity for manual labor. Most of these, we apprehend, will rue the day they left their Atlantic homes. Even dainty women are trying to get across, with the idea that there must be chances for them to make fortunes on the Sacramento. So there may be; but for any but the stoutest sort of rugged workers, who can cook wash, make beds, mend clothes, and don't mind doing each, exposed to a burning sun or a pouring rain—for the miner's houses in the diggings are often very primitive—we fear California will prove anything but an Eden.

"Friends all over the country! be careful! Remember 'all is not gold that glitters.' If you don't know how to make a good living here, we fear you will hardly improve your condition by crossing the continent. Do not go empty handed; do not trust blindly to luck; and do not fancy yourselves ruined if obliged to stay on this side. There are very good places here for those who know how and are willing to work. Try one.—*New York Tribune.*"

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—This election will take place on the 18th instant, and we learn that there is no doubt of the return of Hon. Mr. Howe and Mr. Fulton. The Halifax papers contain the cards of these gentlemen to the electors, in which they declare their determination to run together. Mr. Howe says:

"I do not believe that the Electors of the County of Cumberland will sanction the treachery by which the enemies of the Government and of the Railroad, seek to embarrass the one and destroy the other. Mr. Fulton has honorably redeemed the pledges which he made upon the hustings. My interest will therefore be identified with his. We offer ourselves for your suffrages together, and every friend of mine will, I trust, also support Mr. Fulton."

The enemies of the Railroad now hope to embarrass the Government and defeat the measure by opposing Mr. Fulton and myself. If they could do this while negotiations are still pending between the three Provinces and the British Government, they might yet peril the measure. Before this reaches you they will be scouring the County and endeavouring to mislead you, as they did in August last. Stand firm, Electors of Cumberland.—You have an important duty to discharge to the County—to your Country and to all British America. Every effort will be made to deceive and to seduce you. Electors of Cumberland stand firm. Vindicate at the Polls, as you did in August at Public Meeting, the enlightened opinions which you entertain."

It is satisfactory to know that the Hon. Mr. Howe and his colleague have to appear before so intelligent a constituency for reelection.

Public Dinner on the Temperance Principle.—A Public Dinner was given to the

Hon. Malcolm Cameron, at Toronto, on the 23rd ult., on the occasion of his accepting the Presidency of the Council. The *Examiner*, speaking of it, remarks that "Reformers have been the first to introduce the Temperance principle into a political demonstration of this kind at Toronto," and that the enthusiasm and good feeling which pervaded the entire party affords sufficient proof that wine is by no means a necessary element in public dinners."

New York, March 10.—Another of our quarantine physicians, Dr. A. Judson Rand, a native of Massachusetts, died of ship fever yesterday.

In the Court of General Session yesterday, the Recorder delivered a long opinion, directing the indictment for a libel, obtained by the managers of the Art Union against the editor of the New York Herald, to be quashed, and virtually declaring the Art Union to be an illegal institution.

A late Washington item says, it is now admitted that Congress will not act definitely upon any important measure, until after the nomination of the democratic convention for the Presidency. Only six public Acts have been passed this session, and three of no importance.

Bell Boy.—We have learnt with much pleasure that our former townsman, R. Rankin, Esq. of Liverpool, at the request of the Commissioners of Light Houses, has contracted with Messrs. Cato, Miller & Co., to furnish a Bell Boy to be placed off this harbor, and that it will be ready for delivery at their yard early in April. We may therefore hope that it will be out here, should no accident occur, by the 1st of June next. Much credit is due to our intelligent Superintendent of Lights, Isaac Woodward, Esq., for his perseverance in accomplishing an object of so much importance to the safe navigation of our harbor during the fog in the summer season, particularly for steamboats, coasting craft, and fishermen.

We hear also that the Commissioners are in treaty with scientific persons, to substitute Kerosene Gas in the Light House at Partridge Island in the place of oil, now used, as an experiment, and if successful to extend it to the other Light Houses in the Bay.—*New Brunswick.*

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates took place at Amherst on Thursday last, when from 1200 to 1500 persons were present. Some disapprobation was manifested by the people on the appearance of Dr. Tupper, who attempted to speak before the candidates, he having proposed one of them; but the friends of the Hon. Mr. Howe refused to listen to him, and he was compelled to withdraw. The candidates then addressed the electors, in rather acrimonious speeches, but Mr. Howe produced a very powerful effect on the minds of his hearers.

A goodly number of persons assembled from Westmorland, who almost unanimously in favour of Messrs. Howe and Fulton, whose return is considered quite certain. Intelligent men in Cumberland, as well as elsewhere, especially among the Methodists, regret that a man like DeWolfe, who is in almost every respect so unexceptionable, should have allowed himself to be placed in such a false position by a party, whose object is to defeat the Railway measure, which is so intimately connected with the prosperity of these Colonies.—*Ibid.*

A hoax was played off on the Associated Press of Boston and New York last Wednesday, by some graceless vagabond at Halifax, who sent a despatch announcing the arrival of the America, with news of the assassination of Louis Napoleon. Of course it created great sensation, and upset trade completely in New York, causing the loss of thousands of dollars. The Boston Courier says the author must have been some one connected with the telegraph.—*Ibid.*

ANNEXATION.

At the risk of being charged with reviving the consideration for a moment, of an old, stale worn out excitement, we (St. John Chronicle) quote the following extract from the January number of the North American Review. The very idea of annexation was treated with the utmost contempt by every loyal subject in New Brunswick, whilst the quoted paragraph goes to prove, that is scouted at by the people, to whom a few foolish men were at one time so anxious to annex themselves. We emphatically say themselves, for no persons excepting this few devoted genies! were willing to entertain the project for a moment, except in derision. However, even these silly few are so heartily ashamed of their former conduct, that they are constrained to back out of the scrape in a very unmanly way, to say the least of it—by falsely alleging that they were ever guilty of any overt acts of sedition. But hear the Reviewer:

"We deprecate the growth of the annexation movement. We can contemplate it in no aspect, in which it is not fraught with difficulty and peril. It is hardly conceivable that a peaceable secession from British rule would be suffered by the home government; or, were it so, that the secession could take place without disturbing the pacific and friendly relations now existing between that government and ours. Nor could this subject be seriously discussed within our borders, except through the rekindling, from the scarcely quiet embers, with wilder fierceness than at any former period, the fires of sectional jealousy and animosity. The South would insist on the accession of northern territory; while the philanthropic sentiment of the North, rendered more vigorous by snuffing the keen frosty air from beyond the Lakes, would spurn, with more vehement indignation than now, an extension of the domain of slavery. In fine we can conceive of no fur-

ther annexation of territory, northward or southward, as consistent with the integrity of the Union."

Fast Sailing.—The clipper ship *Came Cock* arrived at Hong Kong on the 6th of December, in nineteen days from the Sandwich Islands; which is the quickest trip ever made between the two places. Her average speed was 261 miles, and in one day she sailed 328 miles.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* arrived at New York on Friday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. Cotton had advanced $\frac{1}{16}$ of a penny. Flour and Wheat firm.

The public appeared to be anxiously waiting the result of the general election. Lord Derby spoke in the House of Lords, on the 27th ult., against the Reform Bill, as giving too great toleration.

The Political Refugees are in favour of the peace policy.

Some papers say Lord Derby is a firm Protectionist. Others' papers assert that his speech is a covert abandonment of that policy.

The House of Commons had adjourned until the 12th of March.

Russia had forbidden France and Austria from interfering in the Treaty of Vienna, and these powers are shewing their teeth.

The Queen of Spain had completely recovered, and was attending Ball fights.

France.—The French and Austrian governments are less friendly since the arrival of despatches from St. Petersburg. The Emperor declares that if Austria moves one step to assist France in disturbing the treaties of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia.

A number of political prisoners have been set at liberty at Moulins.

M. Guinand has been pardoned by the President.

TIMBER.—The receipts at Liverpool up to Feb. are below the average quantity. All the sales of St. John White Pine average 11 per inch; Birch has been sold at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Deals and Planks, 28.

In foreign affairs there is nothing new a sort of reconciliation is reported to have taken place between Louis Napoleon and M. Montebert, the head of the Jesuits, as neither party find it convenient to make war at present.

Moore, the poet, died on the 27th.

Chief Justice Blackburn has accepted the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Lord Naas has accepted the Office of Chief Secretary of Ireland.

ITALY.—Advices from Rome mention many arrests in the provinces of persons who celebrated the anniversary of the Republic on the 9th. The Pope has given orders to have no more children christened with the name of Joseph, as he had still the dread of Joseph Mazzini before him.

Liverpool Cotton market closed at $\frac{1}{2}$ advance. Stock of Cotton on hand 344,000 bales, 197,000 American.

MR. PEELE'S DESPATCH.

No one better qualified could have been sent to England on the railway business than Mr. Hincks. All that can be done he will do, and it is quite possible that his mission will be successful. Mr. Peel's despatch concerning the alteration of route is however far from being satisfactory. Coming so rapidly after that of Earl Grey which so astonished Mr. Howe, we cannot help an impression that the Imperial Government are desirous of getting rid of their pledge. Indeed it seemed to us on reading Earl Grey's despatch concerning the positive refusal of aid toward the European and North American Railroad that there was some disposition on the part of the home government to get rid of the guarantee affair. We feared that the threatening aspect of continental affairs and the consequent requirements of the public service would make the Government chary of locking up money in so gigantic an undertaking as the Railroad between Halifax and Quebec.—True, the British Government merely endorses our paper; but the endorsement would withdraw capital from England, which in these times is the stumbling block. Mr. Hincks can however get over this monstrous difficulty, in the event of its standing in the way, by appealing directly to the monied interests; who must see that investments in public works in America must be safer if not more remunerative than loans to governments, which the chances of war, or revolutions may destroy. Mr. Hincks has however a new ministry to instruct and it is not to be supposed that a ministry who have always been partial to "ships colonies, and commerce," will throw greater impediment in the way of commencing more closely the relationship existing between the Colonies and the mother country than their predecessors would have done.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

DISGRACEFUL ROW.—A most disgraceful row took place in Chatham, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night last. We have not heard the particulars, but understand that several persons after having partaken very freely in liquor, in one of our taverns, quarrelled, and then turned out into the streets to settle the difference, which a general row ensued. One man was stabbed in the right side, but not dangerously. A home made dirk, or dagger, was picked up, and left in our office. It is an ugly weapon, and a curiosity well worth seeing. The owner can have the same by calling on us, and proving his property.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.—The *Fredon Reporter* contains a statement, connected with the return of the census, the completion of which is still delayed by the want of one of the Parish returns. The population of New Brunswick in 1840 was 156,102; in 1851, 193,876—showing an increase, in eleven years, of 37,774, being 21.12 per cent. in eleven years, or 2.10 per cent. in ten years.

FROM CALIFORNIA.
The steamship *Crescent City*, Capt. Tanner, arrived last Thursday at New York, from Chagres, bringing the California mails. The gold dust brought by the *Crescent City*, estimating the amount the passengers with that on freight, amounts to about one million and a half dollars.

VENEZUELA.—The message of the President on the opening of the Venezuelan Congress, represents the country as being in a much more flourishing condition than for some time past, the revenue having increased and the interests both of the home and foreign debt have been paid of late more regularly; mines, of silver, gold, etc., have been recently discovered in different parts of the country.

NEUVITAS.—Advices have been received, which reports the sugar crop as being a favorable one, but rather backward on account of heavy rains.

RIO GRANDE.—The friends of the revolutionary movement on the Mexican side of the river are becoming more sanguine, and speak confidently of a *coup d'etat* soon to be made. The refusal of the Central Government to ratify the reduced tariff of Gen. Avales has embittered and alarmed many of those who were most prominent in offering their services to resist Carvajal's attack on Matamoros.

A report was in circulation that a serious revolution had broken out in Puebla; growing out of an attempted alteration of some of the provisions of the present Mexican tariff.

The port of the Island of Carmen has been declared open for export, import, and the coasting trade.

Gen. D. M'guel Blasco has left the capital for the State of Sonora, with means sufficient to equip about 1500 men.

Agencies from Chihuahua mention the frequent repetition of frays and murders by the Indians of that neighborhood.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

The two first numbers of a new paper published simultaneously in New York and Boston, are before us. The paper is of large size, neatly printed, and ably edited; it contains interesting intelligence from all parts of the British North American Provinces, with a price current for United States and Colonies. The object of the paper is the commercial annexation of the Provinces and United States—in other words, to bring about a Reciprocity of trade. It is published by Messrs. Siles & Co. at the low rate of \$2 per annum.—We take the following extract from the Editor's notice to his readers:

"To encourage and foster the important and rapidly increasing trade, and cement the friendly feelings between the United States and the British North American Colonies, is the object, the object, the object, of the unassuming sheet which you hold before you. The extent and resources of those fine Provinces are known and acknowledged on both sides of the Atlantic. But their position and political relations have deprived them of the facilities of open and free markets, and crippled their commerce. The vast extent of England's dominions, the varied geographical positions and dissimilar wants of the Colonial dependencies, render it impossible for her Lords and Commons to legislate favorably for the prosperity of all her subjects. An Imperial Act that favors the Liverpool Merchants by admitting Baltic timber to be imported nominally free of duty, blights the prospects of the ship-building and lumbering interests in her North American Colonies; and all the science of political engineering cannot make it otherwise, until free trade and an unrestricted interchange of commodities, the world over, shall become the basis of commerce. Until this is the case, those Colonies must depend on other than the English markets for the sale of their surplus produce."

The Scrutiny between Boyd and Fitzgérald is, we learn, drawing to a close. No dependence can be placed upon the extravagant reports, industriously circulated by some, during the present session, as the issue will clearly prove.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICES.—We do not see the benefit of advertising for supplies for the Troops stationed at St. Andrews, in St. John papers, while there are newspapers published in this Town. By pursuing the present mode it is evident that the Commissary's object, of getting articles at the lowest rates, is defeated, as in most instances one or two parties who happened to hear of the advertisements, have tendered and obtained large prices.—To show more convincingly the utility of the present system of publishing these notices we need only refer to the fact, that no one in St. John, ever tenders for supplying the troops in this garrison. The Commissariat notices were published here for many years, and we cannot see why they have been discontinued. We make these observations with a hope that these matters will receive attention in the proper quarter, and with all courtesy to our St. John contemporaries.

"We beg, leave to notify the Parents or guardians of boys attending the Grammar, Madras, or other schools, in the neighborhood of an unincorporated property, in this place, that

we have been furnished with the names of such boys as have amused themselves, the past winter, by throwing stones and otherwise wantonly destroying the aforementioned property, and that unless they are forbidden to do so in future, their names will be made public, and their parents made liable for damages. We have also been informed of the boy, who went with a small axe to cut boards from off the premises, to light the fire in one of the school houses. We have refrained for some time, to make this matter public, but no feelings of delicacy in future, will prevent us from dealing with these youths, as they richly deserve."

On Monday last, the Legislative Council passed the Railway Bills by large majorities. On the first section for testing the principle, only five voted against the measure. It is reported, the hon. Mr. Chisholm would leave for England, immediately.

GARRISON CHAPLAIN.—We learn, from the St. John Courier, that the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Pastor of St. Andrew's Church in this City, and the Rev. John M. Brooke, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, both Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, have recently been appointed, by Imperial authority, Chaplains of the Garrison at their respective places of residence.

No person is obliged to say all he thinks; but both duty and self interest forbid him to make false pretences. We hope this will reach the eyes of parties who are in the habit of being all "honey" to their friends' faces, and "wormwood and gall" when their backs are turned.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the 14th inst., the House passed the Bill regulating mining operations, with some amendments. A Bill requiring Agents of foreign Insurance Companies to enter a statement of their capital stock, &c. in the Secretary's Office, was committed, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Gray and progress reported.

The Bill to amend the law relative to joint tenancies, to make tenancies in common, and decedent heirs at law entitled to only one share, was committed, but on a division the section relative to heirs was lost.

On the 12th the House went in Committee and passed the Habeas Corpus Bill. They then went in Committee on the School Bill, and after considerable discussion, progress was reported.

In the Legislative Council, the Railway Bills were taken up. It is supposed that they will get through with them to-morrow. Nothing else of importance.

Several entries were made in the Supply Book. The Bill to explain the St. Andrew's Railway, Facility Bill was read a first time.

On the 13th inst., the Bill providing that processes may be served in the name of a firm in suits in Magistrate's Courts, passed. The Bill to extend the capital of the St. John Water Company passed.—The Bill to confine the power of marrying to clergymen was rejected.—The School Bill has just been recommitted.

DEATHS.

At Saint John, on Friday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Patterson, Carpenter, aged 63 years; deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

At Woodstock, on the 5th ult., Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Chamber, Jacktown, in the 22d year of her age.

In January last, of consumption, at Sacramento City, Mr. Thomas Shannon, formerly of Musquash, County of St. John, aged 27 years.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May last, Major Richard H. Richardson, of the 7th Madras Light Cavalry, brother of John Richardson, Esq. of this Town.

Money Wanted!

WANTED £50 or £100, for which ample security will be given on freehold estate, in St. Andrews. Address "W." at the Standard Office, stating name &c. (March 17.)

Encampment, No. 318.

A MEETING of the Encampment of Knights Templars and Knights of Malta, will take place on Monday Evening next, 22d inst., at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, March 16. By order of the C. C.

TENDERS.

Will be received by the Commissioners of the Poor, on the 1st of APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for

the support of the Poor in the "Alms House." The person tendering, will say for what sum per week each, he will board the Paupers, he taking the Farm and present stock, and farming utensils, at a rent of £20 for one year from the 15th day of April ensuing. The person whose tender is accepted will be required to sign a lease similar in its terms to that under which the farm is now let. Any further particulars will be given by the Secretary.

By order of the Commissioners, ROBERT KER, Secretary. St. Andrews, 16th March, 1852.