

European Intelligence.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

General Pellissier telegraphs Sept. 9th, 8 p. m.—The enemy have sunk their steam vessels.

The work of destruction continues under the fire of our mortars, and mines are successively springing at different points. It is my duty to defer entering the place which has the appearance of a great furnace. Prince Gortschakoff being closely pressed by our fire has demanded an armistice, to carry off his wounded.

The bridge near Fort St. Paul has been destroyed by the enemy.

We are engaged in ascertaining the amount of our loss. Everything is going on well.

We are watching the movements of the enemy on the Tchernaya.

The French admiral, Bruat, telegraphs: CRIMEA, Sept. 9th.

Assault on the Malakoff Tower was made yesterday noon, and subsequently, on the Great Redan and Central Bastion.

A gale from the north kept the ships at anchor.

The mortar boats, to be enabled to fire, were obliged to enter Strzelzka Bay. They fired six hundred shells against Quarantine Battery and Fort Alexander.

Six English mortar boats, also at anchor in Strzelzka Bay, fired about the same number of shells.

Last night, violent explosions and vast conflagrations made us suppose the Russians were evacuating the town.

To-day we ascertained that the Russian vessels had been sunk.

The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the north side. After 8 o'clock the bridge was destroyed.

Only a few steamers remain in port, anchored near Fort Catharine.

I approached this morning the Quarantine Batteries, on board the "Brandon," and ascertained that they are now evacuated.

They have just blown up.

Our soldiers have left the trenches, and are spreading themselves in groups, over the fortifications of the town, which seem to be totally deserted.

THE SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

General Marmora writes that the Russians have withdrawn from the town after having set it on fire, blown up all the public buildings and works of defence, and sunk their vessels. The Sardinians lost forty men in the trenches.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

Accounts from St. Petersburg give the following despatches from Gen. Gortschakoff, dated Sept. 9th, noon.

The enemy receives fresh reinforcements incessantly.

The bombardment continues very violent.

At 10 o'clock, p. m.

The garrison of Sebastopol after sustaining an infernal fire, were repulsed to day. Although six assaults were made, they could not drive the enemy from the Bastion Korniloff.

Our brave troops, who resisted to the last extremity, are crossing over to the northern part of Sebastopol.

The enemy has found nothing in the southern part, but the bloody ruins which his attack has made.

The passage of the garrison from the southern to the northern side, has been achieved with extraordinary success, and our only loss in that operation was one hundred men killed. We left in the southern part only five hundred men grievously wounded.

The subsequent proceedings are telegraphed by General Pellissier, as follows:

CRIMEA, Sept. 10th—11, p. m.

I inspected to-day Sebastopol and its lines of defence.

The mind cannot form an exact picture of our victory, the full extent of which can only be understood by an inspection of the place itself.

The multiplicity of the works of defence and natural means applied thereto, exceed, by far, anything hitherto seen in the history of war.

The capture of the Malakoff, which compelled the enemy to fly before our eagles—already three times victorious—has placed in the hands of the Allies an amount of material, and immense establishments, the importance of which it is not possible to state exactly.

To-morrow, the Allied troops will occupy the Karabelnia, and the town, and under their protection, an Anglo-French commission will be occupied with making out a return of the material abandoned to us by the enemy.

The exultation of our soldiers is very great.

SEPTEMBER 12—11, p. m.

The enemy has destroyed the remainder of his fleet. Nothing now remains afloat in the harbor.

ANTICIPATED BATTLE.

The Allies are hastening preparations, in case of Gortschakoff attempting to reach Perekop, or to unite with Gen. Liprandi.

LOSSES OF THE ALLIES.

The London Post says the English loss in the assault on the Malakoff, was five to six hundred killed, and fourteen hundred wounded, including one hundred and forty officers.

The Monitor says that on the morning of the 11th, four thousand five hundred wounded, including two hundred and forty officers, had gone to the ambulances. The

number of the dead was not ascertained, but was probably short of two thousand.

The London Times' correspondent writes, that five French Generals were killed, besides ten superior officers.

It is also affirmed that Generals McMahon and Trocher have died of their wounds, and that General Bosquet is either killed or wounded.

General Pellissier is created Marshal of France.

Paris was illuminated, and a grand national Te Deum was celebrated by the Emperor in the Church of Notre Dame.

Queen Victoria sends an address of thanks to her army, and directs General Simpson to congratulate General Pellissier on his brilliant victory.

Throughout France and England the rejoicing is immense.

ARMISTICE & CAPITULATION.

Paris correspondence says that General Pellissier has telegraphed for instructions in case Prince Gortschakoff should ask to capitulate.

This reply to this is reported to be that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up to the Allies all the fortified places in the Crimea—including Oljessa—with all their munitions of war, and without doing any previous damage thereto; but Gortschakoff has not yet asked for terms.

THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

The Brussels Nord, a Russian paper says:—The resolution of Prince Gortschakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an irretrievable position, into which her false interpretation of a point of honor would have thrust her.

The Russian army, concentrated in the north-west part of Sebastopol, will henceforth have that unity of movement and action, which, until now, it has wanted.

Sebastopol of the South is replaced by the Sebastopol of the North—a formidable position, bristling with invulnerable guns, which a compact army hencforward will defend. Impetuous history will do justice to Gortschakoff, who, by making a momentary sacrifice, and avoiding useless effusion of blood, has preserved for Russia an army trained for war, by a struggle of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enables him to command the situation.

FRANCE.

An attempt has been made on the life of Louis Napoleon. A man named Bellemare fired two pistol shots at a carriage supposed to contain the Emperor; but which contained some of the Empress's ladies.

The attempt was made at the door of the Italian Opera House. The assassin was arrested, but on being discovered to be insane was sent to the Asylum.

DENMARK.

A letter from Berlin dated the 4th says:—Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark, in her difference with the United States. Doubts are entertained here as to whether the United States will consent to the compromise which Denmark intends proposing, of lowering the Sound dues generally; but Prussia would be quite disposed to accept it.

RUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg states, that the Czar intends leaving on the 13th for Moscow and Warsaw, attended by Count Nesselrode, and it is thought will arrange an interview with the King of Prussia.

The Allies were still supposed to be mediating an attack on Rye.

Nothing from Asia. The Russians intercept all communications.

Latest by Telegraph from the London and Liverpool Agent of the Associated Press:

LONDON, 11, a. m.

Paris correspondence says that it is reported twenty-five thousand men have embarked at Balaklava for the north side of Sebastopol. Also, that the Russians are in full retreat towards Perekop.

The Paris Debats has an editorial discussing the subject whether Sebastopol is tenable by the Allies while the Russians are masters of all the forts on the north side, and fronting the sea. The Debats asserts that it is quite tenable—the possession of Perekop, Chersonese and Balaklava superadding the necessity of entering the harbor. The Russian armies will probably continue in observation within their strong positions until the Allies give some signs of movement; hence all speculation as to the plan of campaign must be imaginary.

THE BALTIC.

A despatch from Danzig, dated the 4th, says, the blockading squadron are expected to be ordered home on Monday next.

LONDON, 11, a. m.—Prince Frederick of Prussia is on a visit to the Queen.

The London Times suggests the celebration of a day of national thanksgiving.

It is rumored in the Clubs to-day that the Allies found twelve hundred guns within the lines of Sebastopol; also that the Russians were falling back on the Backsai-terai—but French rumours say Gortschakoff will certainly hold the north side to the last extremity. Also that the allied Admirals have sent a despatch saying it is not expedient to enter the harbor of Sebastopol until Fort Constantine is silenced. Probably the Allies will attack Fort Constantine from Fort Alexander and Artillery Bay.

COMMERCIAL.

Everything in the shape of breadstuffs from.

A schooner had arrived at San Francisco with a cargo of rock salt, taken from the

beds of Lower California, situated about five miles in the interior, west from Point San Quentin.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1855.

ENGLISH NEWS.—On our first and second pages of this day's paper, we have inserted the interesting and glorious news brought by the steamship America.

It is pleasing to observe the patriotism and loyalty of the inhabitants of New Brunswick on receipt of the news of the great victory of the Allies, and the destruction of the South-eastern portion of Sebastopol. In the City of St. John, when the news became known, flags were run up from the public buildings—(the Union Jack and Tri-Colour) and from every flagstaff in the City. The vessels in harbor displayed their colours—fired their guns, and indeed from every hill the booming of cannon might be heard. In the evening, bonfires were lighted, and the Engine houses illuminated. The streets were crowded with people, who exhibited their enthusiasm. Tuesday evening was named for an illumination and fireworks.

At Fredericton upon receipt of the news, guns were fired, the Church bells rung, flags were hoisted and the stores closed. The few troops, in the Garrison and the Militia Artillery turned out and fired a Salute. A public meeting was held, at which the Mayor presided, resolutions were passed and loyal speeches made and a Committee appointed to determine the best means of expressing the feelings of the meeting. The event was to be celebrated yesterday, by a public demonstration, bonfires, &c.

In this Town, salutes were fired in the afternoon and evening by the rifles and amateur artillery; and flags were flying from several private houses. Fort Tipparary presented a deserted appearance, owing to the Military authorities having removed the old Union Jack and even the halliards, and we may add all the serviceable guns. We conceive it disgraceful to leave a frontier Town and Fort without a gun to fire, or flag to be run up, upon so glorious an occasion.

Last Evening, a Bonfire was lighted on the Barrack hill, and a salute of fifty guns fired, after which three Cheers were given for the Queen and three for the brave Allied Army. Capt. Thompson, generously provided a large cask of ale, which was brought on the ground, and found lots of customers. The whole affair passed off without the slightest accident.

At St. Stephens, a demonstration took place on Monday; and at Woodstock, a Procession &c., is to take place to-day.

It is painful to witness the large number of inhabitants from the several parishes in this County, who are leaving the Province and emigrating to Canada and the Western States. Almost every week, whole families, together with numbers of young men, natives of the Country, whom it can ill spare, may be seen leaving our shores, never to return. The exodus is not confined to the County of Charlotte, alone; from the River St. John and other parts of New Brunswick the drain is going on. It then becomes a grave question what is to be done? what is to become of the Province if a stop is not at once placed to this wholesale emigration? The people who leave, say that there are no inducements for them to remain; there are no markets for their produce, and when this is not the case, the difficulty and expense of transportation is so great as to make it unremunerative. There are no public works in operation, which are not only a strong inducement for the inhabitants to remain, but also to encourage an influx of population. How much longer will the people submit to the inactivity of a Government, who have not the ability to project nor the will to carry out any great public undertaking.

Railroads are become a necessity of the age, and have them the Province will, despite the inertness and selfishness of the Executive and their desperate clutches to place, power, and emolument. They will not profit by experience—nor from the example of their neighbors—but allow this fine Province with all its great natural advantages, to be depopulated, and its trade pass into the hands of its more fortunate neighbors.

Again we ask will the people suffer this state of things to exist, when the power is in their own hands to remedy the evil, by electing men of talent and thoroughly British feeling, from among whom an Executive could be formed, who would possess a patriotic desire for the welfare of the Province, and promote its best interests by constructing Railways and other public works of utility, and thereby give employment to the inhabitants—create markets for their produce and

facilities for conveying it, foster its trade, and add materially to the revenues of the Province.

Aurora's lines came to hand and will be published.

The leading constituency in the Province have voted, by an overwhelming majority, a want of confidence in the Government of the Province. Apart from the County vote, see the support accorded to the opposition Candidates in the city—notwithstanding the clique of monied and malcontent merchants—the respectable mercantile men will pardon us—live and exert their influence here. Despite unprecedented bribery and corruption the people have signed and sealed the death-warrant of the existing Government.—[Constitution.]

FROM DEMERARA.

Intelligence has been received from Demerara to the 9th of August. The Royal Gazette of that place announces that the yellow fever had broken out with great virulence at the island of Barbadaes, at the Dutch colony of Surinam. The deaths there numbered thirty a day.

Demerara is reported to be unusually healthy. The new sugar crop has just commenced, and a large number of vessels were lying in the Demerara river waiting for cargoes.

Wide spread and intense dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the Colony at the refusal of the Colonial Minister (Lord John Russell) to sanction the proposed arrangement for a free interchange of commodities between Canada and the West Indies. The Demerara Gazette says:—

"Every one feels that the conduct of the Secretary of State is harsh and oppressive; and that it is an act of injustice to the Colonies to prevent their availing themselves of a new and valuable market which would thus have been opened for the sale of their produce."

The merchants of Demerara have addressed a memorial to the home government complaining of the continued and disgraceful irregularities of the West India steam pack.

When Macdonald the Greek Physician was slain, Homer said of him, "a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army." Then a good medicine like Ayer's Cathartic Pills is worth a great deal more, because it cures as well, works wider, and lasts longer. The circle of the best Physician's labor must be narrow, while such a remedy is available to all—can be had by every body, and is worth having.

On last Sunday evening, the naked body of a coloured child apparently about 18 months old, was found lying in the mud on the margin of Lilly Lake. By some injury to the front teeth, caused by a fall, it was recognized as the child of a coloured woman, named Louisa Trendwell, and she was arrested. She says that she found the child an encumbrance, as she could not get work while she had it, and that she took it to the lake, and stripping it, left it there in hopes that it would be seen by some person who would take charge of it; but she denies having drowned it. The clothes were found at some distance from the place where the body lay.—[Freeman.]

The "Morning News" suggests that the proprietors of the "Morning Courier" and "New Brunswick" should run a foot race on the Flats, and "it will depend upon who gets into the midway first whether the Government will stand or fall." He says we might mount a post in the neighborhood and act as umpire, but forgets to assign any place to himself. What would he say to a seat on the nearest fence? It is due to him on account of his long standing.—[Aid.]

Holloway's Pills.—Astonishing Cure of a Bilious Complaint.—Mr. Philip Henderson, of Halifax, suffered for upwards of three years from violent pains in the head, a foul stomach, bad digestion, disordered liver, and general nervous debility, he tried various remedies for mitigation of this compound disorder, but he only became worse instead of better, although he also consulted several doctors. Finding that the medical faculty could not cure him, he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, by continuing with this remedy for a few weeks, he entirely regained his health, and ever since then he has not had the slightest return of his complaint.

At St. John, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Scovil, A. M., Mr. George Downes, of Foxborough, Mass., to Mary L., third daughter of Mr. Stephen Pine, Boston, (formerly of St. Andrews, N. B.)

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Sept. 27th.—Schr. Utica, Meloney, Boston, assorted cargo.

Earthen Ware.

To arrive per the "Joseph Tarrant" from LIVERPOOL.

SEVENTEEN CRATES well assorted

10 Boxes large Woodstock PIPES,

374 Stone BOTTLES.

J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews, 1st Oct. 1855.

Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

ALL the right and title, interest, claim and demand of

JOHN MCCOULL and EDWIN R. RUSSELL, to all of those several Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situate or near the Lower Falls, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, described as follows, viz:—

That PIECE of LAND beginning at the south angle of the lot formerly owned by John Mann and William McCleod, running thence west along the north side of Water street 65 feet to Brunswick street; thence along said Brunswick street 150 feet to George street; thence along the south side of George street 121 feet; thence south 71 feet; thence west 40 feet; and thence south 90 feet to the place of beginning—being the lot on which John McCoull's new house stands.

ALSO—Two other LOTS of LAND, situate at the Portage, so called, on the eastern side of the river Magaguadavic, conveyed by Sarah N. Stone and others to the said McCoull & Russell, by deed dated 28th May, 1851.

ALSO—One MOETY of a LOT of LAND, with the Mills, Dams and Sluices thereunto belonging, lying on both sides of the said river above, at, and below the said Lower Falls, bounded northerly by said river and the Robert Haslam Lot so called, westerly by the eastern line of the estate of the late John McMaster, southerly by Salt-water Basin, and easterly by the Portage road.

ALSO—All that certain LOT or PIECE of LAND, situate on the east side of lake Utopia, in the Parishes of Penfield and Saint George, in said County, known as lot number One, bounded on the north by lands granted to the late Hugh McKay; on the south by lot number Two, and contains forty-four acres, and was conveyed by Lewis Bliss to the said McCoull & Russell, by deed dated the 14th January, 1853.

ALSO—All the GULLY PROPERTY so called, situate in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McCoull & Russell, by deed dated the 9th July, 1853.

ALSO—That certain LOT or PARCEL of LAND, situate at the Lower Falls aforesaid, on the west side of said river, described as follows:—Beginning at a cedar post 36 rods along south side of the old highway road, westerly from the end of the bridge above the Lower Falls, thence south 22 rods, 10 links to Millikin's and Seely's line; thence west along said line 80 rods and 16 links; thence north easterly 25 rods to the first mentioned bounds, containing one acre and a half, more or less.

ALSO—Another LOT situate in the Parish of Saint George, on the south side of the great road leading to Saint John, bounded by the said road on the north; on the east by the McMinn lot; on the south by the Munroe lot; and on the west by the McGormond lot, containing five acres, more or less.

ALSO—That LOT or PIECE of LAND lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, being lot number Three, and half part of lot number Four in the Military Grant, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, and conveyed by John Rogers to the said McCoull & Russell, by deed dated the 20th September, 1853.

ALSO—That LOT in the said Parish of Saint George, lying north of Munroe's barn, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McCoull & Russell.

All that LOT of LAND lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, conveyed by John Wallace to the said McCoull & Russell.

And all other the Real Estate and Possessory Right of the said McCoull & Russell, or either of them, wheresoever situate in my Bailiwick.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOS. JONES,

Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,

Oct. 1, 1855.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—

ALL the right and title, interest, claim and demand of JOHN MCCOLLEY, to the following Lots, Pieces, or Parcels of LAND, with the appurtenances belonging to them, viz:—

ALL that Lot, Piece or Parcel of LAND situate in Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, near land now or lately occupied by John Young, purchased by the said McColey from John Mc Garrigle, as by deed bearing date 14th February, 1854.

AND ALSO,

All that Lot, Piece, or Parcel of LAND, situate on the northern side of the road leading from the Upper to the Lower Mills, in the Parish of St. Stephen, excepting the part sold by said McColey to one Donald Campbell; the same having been purchased by said McColey from James Murchie, as by deed bearing date 10th July, 1854.

The same having been seized and taken under an Execution in favor of Samuel Neill.

THOS. JONES,

Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,

1st October, 1855.