

## European Intelligence.

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, July 10.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool Wednesday 29th ult., at about 11 1/2 P. M., arrived here early this morning with 145 passengers.

The City of Manchester arrived out on Monday evening 27th ult.

ENGLAND.—The news is unimportant. Income tax bill has become a law. There have been long debates in Parliament, on the East India Government.

Very little is said relative to Turkish affairs; there being a general belief in the maintenance of peace. Insurance to the Danube, however, continues to advance.

The Prince of Wales has been suffering from an attack of the measles.

The young Prince was christened Leopold George Duncan Albert.

Hon. Henry Berkeley has been spoken of as Governor of Jamaica.

The Australian Steamship Company, via Panama, have received a charter.

The strike at Stockport and Blackburn operates partially; but Manchester employers and workmen have not come to an open rupture.

Iron coin, electrolyzed, is in circulation; its spuriousness can scarcely be detected.

Mr. Van Buren was at Birmingham.

Mrs. Stowe was visiting Wales.

The crops in Ireland are luxuriant.

The weather in Britain is generally favorable to the growing crops.

In the north of Scotland rain is wanted.

OVERSEA MAIL.—Telegraphic despatches from Trieste announce the mail from Calcutta, May 15th, Hong Hong, 6th. Nothing from Rangoon.

At Calcutta trade was languid.

No Shanghai mail received, and nothing later in connection with the Chinese insurrection.

Australia advices still continue favorable.

MELBOURNE, April 6.—The total Australian exports, from Jan. 1 to April 5, amount to half a million ounces. Gold is worth £3 18s. 6d. per ounce.

FRANCE.—The proposed action of France in the Turkish question, is not known officially. It was reported that the Emperor had prepared a formal note to Russia, demanding whether her proceedings meant peace or war—France being ready for either. Reports add that Napoleon consents to withhold his note, on the earnest entreaty of M. Kiselev, the Russian Minister. This may or may not be correct. M. Lemoine is charged with a private mission to La Plata.

The Bank of France has declared a dividend on the half year, of 70 francs.

Agricultural accounts from the Southern departments are bad, several districts being inundated.

SPAIN.—M. Calderon de la Barca is appointed Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Two shocks of an earthquake, were experienced in the Canaries on the 27th and 28th of May. No damage was experienced.

The Crops in Spain are indifferent in their appearance.

It is reported that the Spanish ports will be opened for the free importation of wheat.

GERMANY.—S. Lohmann & Co., and Peltz, Eissfeldt & Co., of Hamburg, have failed.

SWITZERLAND.—The prospects for a settlement of Swiss matters are brighter. The blockade of the Piedmontese frontier is soon to be raised.

The Bernese are celebrating their fifth centenary of accession to the Union.

ITALY.—The report of an attempted outbreak in Lombardy was unfounded. The appointment of Count Burger to supersede Strasoldo, excites hopes of milder dealings towards Italy.

The eighth anniversary of the Pope's accession was celebrated at Rome.

TURKEY.—No hostilities have commenced yet, and general belief exists among those that there will be none. The Russians continue to collect troops along the frontier, and the Turks do not cease their warlike preparations.

Baron Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, arrived at Constantinople on the 14th, and is understood to be charged with conciliatory proposals, though it is not known what they are. In short, Turkish affairs since last advices remain in statu quo, but with an improved feeling for peace.

HURRICANE AND LOSS OF LIFE. New York, July 10.—A tremendous hurricane, accompanied by lightning and rain, passed over the city and vicinity last evening, about six o'clock, doing great damage; many trees and buildings were injured.

At Brooklyn, a very large building, intended for a store and dwelling, in the course of erection at the corner of Hicks and Montague streets, was completely demolished. The workmen had left but a few moments before, and it is believed no one was killed.

Tarrytown was the scene of a terrible catastrophe. A large building occupied by several poor families, and containing at the time over fifty persons, many of whom had taken shelter in it from the storm, was blown down, and the inmates buried in the ruins. It was known at last accounts that no more than six persons had escaped. Seven dead bodies had been taken out, and the citizens were busy in clearing away the ruins.

According to a statement in a Liverpool paper, the Cugard steamship Arabia made the run between New York and Liverpool in 9 days 17 hours 26 minutes—fifteen minutes quicker than any American steamship.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Standard.]

Ma. Editor.—I wish to inquire through your columns, why the work on the St. Andrews and St. Stephen's road, lying between Capt. Mowat's and Carlow's line, has been stopped. There is not a piece of the road that repairs more than that very place. During the winter it is almost impassable from the snow drifts, and I have been obliged to drive over the very place which is at present staked out; but I trust that the Supervisor will have this part properly turned up at once; my neighbors to a man are desirous to have it done; and as we pay our taxes regularly, we have a decided interest in the road, and trust that our respected Supervisor will proceed with the repairs without further delay.

July 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Ma. Editor.—You are a married man, I am not a married woman, yet on account of your social position, I do not hesitate to correspond with you on a subject that has aroused my attention, and I am free to confess, my indignation.

In your paper of last week you published, what I think you ought not to have done, a column of rhythmic stuff, the effusion of some rusticated poetaster, and from his assumed signature it may be inferred that he belongs to that portion of the British realm notorious for warm temper and cool impudence. In the last verse, and I would seriously recommend him to let it be his last, he alludes to the peaceful inhabitants of this picturesque and luxuriant village as "the Natives." There is something exceedingly mean in this expression, and is suggestive of the idea of our being a tribe of savages, or our "local habitation" as representing some oyster bed. Yet I do not feel so much annoyed at this, as his allusion to what he is pleased to call "a vile dirty habit," and a "distinguishing trait," viz:—

"The males chew tobacco, the females chew gum."

With the males and their tobacco; I dare not venture to interfere, but I cannot refrain from giving expression to my feelings, on behalf of the sex to which I belong, and therefore I answer Hibernus that the chewing of gum, a practice I have for some time relinquished, contrasted with the chewing or smoking of tobacco, cannot be reasonably termed a "vile dirty habit," nor would any person possessed with proper feelings of respect, apply such a term to any pursuit of the most refined and beneficent portion of creation.

It is well known that this gum, and the manner in which it is used, is an excellent dentifrice, and also sweetens the breath; nor does it dissolve in the mouth, and thereby render its medicinal properties questionable. I have heard it asserted, and by a very mean fellow, that ladies in general are obliged to resort to this habit because they cannot keep their tongues still for one moment. Such a remark, and that of Hibernus, are in my opinion alike contemptible, and I shall feel greatly obliged to you if you will grant me the opportunity of publicly telling him so.

St. Andrews, July 15, 1855.

THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.—In the Report on the State of the Province, a comparison is drawn between the increase of population in this Province, and the United States: The total population of the latter in 1810 was 14,552,102; in 1850 it was 20,089,809—being an increase of 37.77 per cent. In 1841, the total population of Canada was 1,156,139; in 1851 it was 1,842,263—being an increase of 59.34 per cent. But limiting the comparison to Upper Canada, the comparison is still more favorable to this country. In 1841, Western Canada contained a population of 465,357; in 1851, it had increased to 952,004; being an increase of 104.57 per cent. In 1831, the Wheat crop of Upper Canada was 13,692,852 bushels, or 13,333 bushels to each inhabitant; that of the United States, in 1850, was 100,479,150, or 4.33 bushels to each inhabitant. In proportion to population, it also appears, that Canada imports double the value of British goods imported by the United States.

The rumours which have been current lately of an early dissolution of the House of Assembly, are not likely, we understand, to be confirmed. The present House will be allowed to live out its time, and we trust that the several constituencies of the Province will be prepared, next summer, to make some considerable improvement in the Provincial Representation. [Courier.]

The last of the original fathers of Frederick died to-day, and a more upright man, or one more universally respected never "gathered up his feet" in death. Major Mathew Brannen has been known for many a long year to the whole public of the Province as the Chief Clerk in the office of the Provincial Secretary, and in this City, while he has been esteemed in every relation of social and domestic life, he has been especially regarded as a valued land-mark of the old time. Major Brannen was a fine and favorable exemplar of the devoted and enthusiastic loyalty which the refugees brought with them to this Province—like his classes he never loved the new opinions of these times, but with an integrity and consistency which never swerved, he adhered to his old standards, and died as he lived, a firm and fond believer in the good old ways. It is our full conviction that no single human being could be found who owed Major Brannen any other feeling than that of kindness and of good will. [Head Quarters, July 13.]

## THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1855.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—In another column we have given a synopsis of the news by the last steamer from England. As yet there is nothing definite in regard to Turkey and Russia.

It is reported that the Russian government have sent a final offer to the Sultan, which he firmly and decidedly refused. Both parties were preparing for war. Notwithstanding the belligerent attitude of these powers, many of the English journals insist that there will be no war, as Russia, they assert, will retreat at the last moment, without fighting Turkey, backed as she is by England and France. In the mean time the Emperor of Russia what her purpose is in respect of Turkey—peace or war; with an offer of friendly offices if peace, and an intimation of being prepared for war if that is the will of the Czar.

One of the chief cities of Persia, Shiraz, was destroyed by an earthquake, and twelve thousand of its inhabitants buried in the ruins.

The accounts from China are not very full. Nankin was taken by the rebels, who had crowned a new Emperor.

R. M. Steamship Arabia, on her last trip from New York to Liverpool, made the shortest passage on record, 9 days, 15 h. 11 m., thus beating the American steamship Arctic 15 minutes.

The New York Crystal Palace, or as it is pompously termed by the City papers, the "World's Exhibition," was opened on the 14th inst. The President of the United States was present on the occasion, thereby giving his sanction and influence to the undertaking (or speculation), although the N. York papers distinctly assert that it is not a National, State, or Municipal Exhibition of the World's Industry, but a Wall-street Speculation. Lord Ellesmere and suite were present at the opening of the exhibition.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN ST. JOHN did not pass off as quietly as was anticipated. From the Courier and other papers we learn that a young man named McEvoy, was severely injured near the Suspension bridge.

It appears that he and another young man were accompanied by some females from Eastport, and passed over the bridge, and when on the other side, a disturbance took place with parties in a wagon, which ended in McEvoy being severely wounded. The New Brunswick concludes a notice of this melancholy affair thus:—"As many contradictory stories have been circulated regarding this affair, some of them highly colored and wilfully false, we shall not hazard any opinion until a full examination has been had. We learn that the proper authorities are taking the necessary steps to secure a searching investigation into this matter."

CUBA.—Recent accounts from Cuba intimate that the government of the Island are about adopting stringent measures for suppressing the Slave trade; and yet there were upwards of 1,000 fresh Coolies from China.

The St. John Observer, commenced its 26th volume, last Tuesday week. We have long considered the Observer one of the best family papers in the Province. We wish its respected proprietor abundant success, and that he may spared to see another quarter of a century.

FIRST CHRISTIAN PRINCE IN INDIA.—Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, a Prince of the reigning family of Lahore, a youth of 16, who was carefully educated by a Christian Minister, was formally admitted into the Church by baptism on the 8th of last March, after a careful examination. A number of the civil and military authorities, and missionaries, were present at the interesting ceremony.

NEW POTATOES.—The first new potatoes were brought into town on Saturday last, and were raised by Mr. Henry J. Carlow, of this Parish, who realized the handsome sum of £5. per bushel. They were large, sound and dry, as we can say from experience, having been presented with a sample, for which we tender our thanks.

MORE LABORERS FOR THE RAILWAY.—Messrs. Jas. Sykes & Co., with that commendable zeal which has stamped their proceedings since they commenced work on the Line, have sent out a further supply of laborers for the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad.

The men, with their families, arrived here on Tuesday, from England, via Boston. They are a robust looking set of men, and we trust may become permanent settlers. We have pleasure in stating, that at an early day the locomotive will run over the 26 miles. Wood goods, may then be expected at somewhat lower rates than have ruled for the last few months.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—A friend who resides in this place, left Montreal on Monday morning last, and arrived in St. Andrews on the afternoon of the following day. The distance from Montreal to Portland, 292 miles, was performed in 12 hours, including stoppages. He came by the first train, which ran the whole distance on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

ROBBERY AT SAINT STEPHEN.—At Mrs. Mark's St. Stephen Hotel, a most consummate Robbery came off, on Sunday afternoon 31 inst. The actors were two young lads—Libbey and Foster, Libbey, the oldest, not over 16 years of age! The particulars, in substance are as follow: Libbey, after dinner, requested Mr. Liches, a boarder at the Hotel, to change him a ten dollar note—the gentleman, willing to oblige, went up stairs to his room to get the money, when Libbey followed, and went into an opposite room, which he had occupied having lately come on from Boston, with his associate. From this room, Libbey watched Mr. Liches' movement, and had an eye to that gentleman's trunk. Having satisfied himself in that particular, he went down stairs before Mr. Liches, and received the change of his bill. Sometime after, all the boarders except one and the boys, left the Hotel to attend worship—when those young "blacklegs" found the way into Mr. Liches' trunk, extracting therefrom 420 Dollars! The lads went immediately to Calais, hired a horse from a Mr. Sharp and heedless of the bells which summoned man to prayer, proceeded towards Eastport. On Monday evening the money was missed, and the young rogues suspected; accordingly Mr. Sharp followed in chase of his horse, and Mr. Liches in search of his cash. After a variety of dodging, marching, and counter marching, riding, and running, on the part of Libbey & Foster; and pursuing, enquiring and telegraphing by Liches & Sharp, the fugitives were finally overtaken at Cherryfield, and some of the money obtained. Libbey's father lives in Boston; he was telegraphed for, and in due time appeared, paid up all demands—principal and incidental costs—and ten dollars for the landlady. Mrs. Marks, to pay the boys' board bill, the promising rogues were then restored to liberty—and old Mr. Libbey, and young Mr. Libbey, and Mr. Foster Jr., all wended their way to Boston—"three jolly good fellows together met."—St. Stephen Patriot.

STABLE EXPORTS.—We learn from a return posted to the News Room this morning, that during the three months ending the 5th instant, 26,226 tons of Pine Timber, 2372 tons of Birch Timber, 61,303,000 feet of Deals and Battens, and 1,161 feet of Boards and Scantling, were exported from this port to the United Kingdom. [Courier.]

The crops generally throughout the country continue very promising. Potatoes and grain will, without doubt, yield abundantly; but we believe that upland grass, owing to the extremely dry weather which has prevailed for some weeks back, will be rather light. Timber, Deals, and Logs continue to command very high prices, and, as a large quantity has been got out of the streams, the market is well supplied. [lb.]

TRADE TO THE UNITED STATES.—On Wednesday last the Eastern City took about 300 passengers to Boston and a considerable freight, one of the chief items of which was the enormous quantity of 32,000 lbs. of salmon, for the American markets. On Saturday she brought to St. John over 300 passengers and an immense freight. The increase of business and travel is really astonishing.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH.—We learn from the Halifax Recorder, that active exertions are being made for the laying of the line of Telegraph from the shores of P. Edward island to Newfoundland, and we trust to hear of its complete success in the course of a few months. Mr. Gisborne, the enterprising projector, is now engaged in placing the overland wire from Cape Ray to St. John's, the extreme points of Newfoundland, and has upwards of 200 men employed in the work. This project is now warmly supported by capitalists in Great Britain, and when we consider the great saving of time it will effect in the transmission of intelligence from the Old to the New World, it must be considered as one of the most important movements of this wonderful-working age. [New Brunswick, &c.]

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 11th, with California dates to the 16th June. She brought \$1,836,000 in gold, and 500 passengers.

The leading bankers of San Francisco have advanced the rate of exchange to 4 per cent, in consequence of an advance of half per cent on freight of treasure.

The prospects of an abundant harvest were still good, especially wheat; and the intelligence from the mines continued cheering. The thermometer stood at 95 to 107 in the shade. The Sonora expedition was again reported as about to depart from San Francisco.

Major Harvey and Mr. Young had been found murdered near the San Joaquin river.

The Clipper ship Carrier Pigeon, from San Francisco, was lost on Point New Year, about 30 miles south of San Francisco, on the 9th June.

The following items of news from the latter must embrace all that are of interest:

The contractors commenced work upon the Panama and the railroad on the 20th of June. The foundation for the new bridge at Barbacoas was completed, and the bridge would be laid as soon as it was received from New York. This was expected to be done, and the road finished to Mauchin, seven miles farther, within three months. This will make 303 of the whole 40 miles of the road.

The Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio, is now full, containing upwards of five hundred patients. In fourteen years there have been admitted 2116 patients, of which 1,033 were discharged recovered. Of the number admitted, 595 were farmers, being more than twelve times the number of those of any other occupation, except laborers, of which class there were 160. The next highest on the list is teachers, being 40. There were 24 clerks, 22 preachers, 21 tailors, 9 lawyers, 6 printers, 3 sea captains, 2 musicians, 2 medical students, &c. Among the causes, spirit rappings is now the most frequent. [Boston Weekly Traveller.]

IMPORTANT.—News has just reached town, that the Fishermen of Newburyport, and some adjacent American harbours have combined and are arming to the teeth, determined to defend themselves against the British forces hovering in protection of the Fisheries. It is said they vow vengeance upon the Colonial cruisers in particular. We believe this news will be found to be authentic. [Recorder.]

THREE DUELS.—The most exciting items of intelligence from San Francisco, relate to the recent attempts of six "honorable" men to murder each other in duels. Two of these fights were with rifles, at twenty and thirty paces distance, the parties wheeling and firing at the word. One of these fights was between Senator Gwin and the Hon. J. W. McCorkle, in consequence of some offensive remarks made by the latter while on the race course. They fired at each other three times at thirty paces distance, without effect, and then discovered that they had been acting under a "misapprehension of facts," which being fortunately explained, caused the further attempts of the parties to shoot each other unnecessary.

Another duel took place between one Al. German Hayes and John Nugent, editor of the San Francisco Herald, in consequence of the severity of remark indulged in by the editor. This was fought at 20 paces, with rifles; and at the second shot Nugent fell, his arm being badly shattered and the muscles of the back being wounded. His fall raised a savage yell from the spectators, a large number of whom were present to enjoy the sport.

A third duel was between a Mr. Tohy, clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and a Dr. Crane of Mississippi. This was with duelling pistols, at ten paces. At the second shot Dr. Crane fell mortally wounded, and expired the next day.

As a border to these prominent figures in the moral picture of California, the papers abound in accounts of personal rencouitres and various acts of violence in different parts of the State, resulting, many of them, in loss of life.

MARRIAGES.—At St. John on the 14th, at the residence of Mr. John Anderson, by the Rev. A. McLeod Stacey, Mr. John M. Anderson, of that City, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. George McCulloch, of this place.

NOTICE.—We hereby forbid all persons purchasing, or in anywise interfering with the two lots of land advertised at Sheriff's sale, lying on the Western side of LEtang river, Nos. 6 and 7, formerly granted to Francis Hatt, deceased, and now belonging to his heirs James Hatt, Jr. and Chandler in 1850, to satisfy a debt of E. & J. Wilson's. James Hatt has no right or claim to the property.

SAMUEL HATT, JAMES LEAMONS, May 2<sup>d</sup> 1855.

Dentistry.

DR. R. B. PATTERSON has visited St. Andrews, and taken rooms at Bradford's Hotel, where he will remain for two days only. He will be happy to wait on all who may require his services. All operations warranted to give satisfaction.

R. B. PATTERSON, Surgeon Dentist, St. Andrews, June 22, 1855.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, June 20, 1855.

Twenty Shillings, and the purchasers are to have the option of taking the grounds for one year only, at the rate at which they are bid in, or for two or three years, (including the first), at the rate of Fifty Shillings per square mile for each year; unless the ground is bid off at a rate exceeding Fifty Shillings, in which case such higher rate will also be the rate on each renewal.

The mileage on all renewals to be paid in advance before the 1st day of June in each year, and unless so paid the privilege to renew will be forfeited.

Sw. ROBT. D. WHIMOT, Sur. Gen.

CAUTION.—All persons are forbidden trespassing on BIG HARDWOOD ISLAND, as any one found so doing, will be prosecuted according to law. St. Andrews, June 29, 1855. If