

European Intelligence.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 29.
The steamer City of Baltimore from Liverpool 20th, Queenstown 21st, intercepted at 5.30 on Friday evening.
No tidings of the North Briton though a week over due. Thirty guineas per cent, insurance demanded.

The supposed privateer in the Mediterranean proves to be a lawful New York Merchantman, and at Constantinople.
Dr. Russell in his last letter to the Times asserts that the President and Cabinet were not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration and were probably considering proposition of accepting or asking for intervention of Great European Potentates.

Reported that several Steamers were insured in London for the run from London to New Orleans and back at 20 guineas.

FRANCE.
Reported that considerable reduction will be made on military estimates and in the number of troops. It is stated by Paris "Constitutionnel" that Persigny had submitted to Napoleon a project for disarmament.

French portion of Mexican Expedition comprises 15 vessels, 330 guns, 5,000 sailors and 3,000 troops.

French Senate had been convened for 3rd December. The belief in the necessity for the French loan continues, the financial wants of Government being urgent.

Bourse from Rentes advanced to 70.
The Emperor Napoleon will visit Queen Victoria during the great Exhibition next year.

ITALY.
It is asserted that a project of Italian Confederacy is by no means abandoned. Modification of Italian Ministry rumored, but nothing accomplished.

AUSTRIA.
Austria has quietly got together quite a powerful Squadron of evolution in the Adriatic numbering 50 vessels in all.

SPAIN.
The Madrid "Espana" says a project was discussed for forming in America a Confederacy of all Republics of Spanish origin with Spain at the head of it.

The address of the "Cortes," in response to the Queen's speech had been read. It approves of all points of the speech.

POLAND.
The Administration of the Archbishop of Warsaw had been arrested by an order from St. Petersburg.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA.
The mails reached Alexandria due in London on the 27th.

LATEST FROM QUEENSTOWN.
The "Nashville" arrived at Southampton on the 21st. On the 19th she boarded the American ship "Harvey Birch" from Havre for New York in ballast and took off Capt. Nelson and crew, allowing them to take a few effects, and then set fire to the ship and laid along side until she burned to the water's edge.

The "Nashville" landed the Captain and crew of the "Harvey Birch" at Southampton, and remained there herself with Confederate flag flying. Capt. Nelson says that Commander Peagrim of the "Nashville" states he has no commission from the Southern Government as war steamer, but declares he is not a privateer.
No Southern Commissioners arrived by the "Nashville." The whole crew of the "Harvey Birch," except the Captain, were placed in irons until the arrival at Southampton. Efforts were made to induce the Captain and crew to take oath to Confederate Government.

Reported that a large steamer left London full of munitions of war for the Confederate States.

MARKETS.
Cotton firm; prices unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quiet. Consols 94½ a 64½.

HALLIFAX, Nov. 27.
The Troop ship "Himalaya" arrived at Halifax last Wednesday.

She brings a report that the steamer Trent had reached England, and that a steam frigate with despatches to the United States, had been despatched.

The "Himalaya" brought detachments for regiments serving in these Colonies; one of which, belonging to the sappers and miners, arrived on Thursday evening by the steamer Emperor, from Windsor, and proceeded by steamer to Fredericton, en route, for Quebec.

FROM THE STATES.
New York, Nov. 29th.

Confederate reports say that Pensacola has been evacuated and the Navy Yard entirely destroyed by the fire of Fort Pickens. Five Federal vessels were riddled by shot. Despatches from Commodore Dupont say that the approaches to Savannah are completely cut off.

Great excitement prevails at the South relative to the battle at Pensacola.

General Bragg declared that he would not surrender.

No breach has been made in Fort Pickens. All the Navy Yard out buildings are burnt, and Pensacola evacuated by order of General Bragg.

THE LATE ARREST ON THE HIGH SEAS.
The American papers contain full details of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, but are at a loss to justify it. The New York Herald says that it gives the British Govern-

ment a colorable opening for a quarrel, if it wants one.
The Quebec Morning Chronicle, after reviewing the arguments of the American press, says:

Lord Lyons will have nothing to say to it until he hears from Downing street, because Mason and Slidell, not being British subjects, will not apply to him. The jurists who advise the Crown in England are men who will not be carried away by passion or national prejudice. Unlike United States officials they will do what they think is right. If they say Captain Wilkes' proceedings were unwarrantable, we may be sure that the Lincoln Cabinet will be asked for reparation. What that will be it is difficult to say. Perhaps a demand will be made that Mason and Slidell be set free and an apology made to us for the offence.

DR. TUMBLEY SENIOR SURGEON ON McCLELLAN'S STAFF.—The Buffalo has the following paragraph:

"From an officer in the Potomac army, whom we met the other day, we derive the astounding information that the notorious Dr. Tumbley, who cut so memorable a figure in our city a few years ago, actually holds the position of Senior Surgeon on the staff of Gen. McClellan. Our informant asserts that he cannot be mistaken in the fact, that he has seen the 'Doctor' several times parading in the staff retinue of the General-in-Chief, and that he has held conversation with him. He describes him as the most magnificent personage on the staff, we do not know how to disbelieve his statement, incredible as it appears. If it is the fact that Tumbley has so imposed upon Gen. McClellan and others as to obtain this position his antecedents and true character ought to be brought to the knowledge of those who have any stake in such a ridiculous—News."

There does not appear to be the slightest truth in the statement so generally circulated by the American press, that Mr. Crawford, H. B. M. Consul General in Cuba, had paid a visit in uniform to Messrs. Mason and Slidell, when they arrived in the Island, and presented them to the Captain General. The New York Tribune quotes letters from high official authority, declaring that there never was a paragraph more utterly untrue than that in which the announcement was made. —Courier.

The Foreign Enlistment Act.

We call the attention of Her Majesty's Attorney General to the fact, that the St. Croix "Herald," of the 22d instant, a paper patronized by the Government of New Brunswick, and through which it makes known to the people its official announcements, publishes two recruiting advertisements, calling for persons to enlist in the service of Federal States. One of these advertisements is from E. E. Mayo, Recruiting Officer at Calais, calling for persons to enlist in the mounted artillery of the Hamilton battery, offering very liberal terms; the other is from Rendal Whedden, also a Recruiting Officer at Calais, who seeks recruits for the 15th Regiment of Maine, under Col. John McCluskey.

We regret that a paper published in New Brunswick, and professing to be a British journal, one too, patronized by and to some extent upheld by the Government of the Province, should have been guilty of such shameful conduct. But although the St. Croix "Herald" has been thus guilty, and so severely disregarded public sentiment in this Province, yet it fortunately happens that the offence it has committed, renders it liable to the heavy penalties of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which can be enforced by any Court in any of Her Majesty's possessions, all over the world.

We therefore hand the St. Croix "Herald" over to Her Majesty's Attorney General for this Province, and he is not the man we take him for to be, if he allows this offence, openly and publicly committed, to be passed over in silence, when for a much less matter, the Hon. Joseph Howe was hunted out of the United States, and several British Consuls were dismissed by the United States Government, and finally, Mr. Crampson, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, was expelled in the most insulting manner. —Col. Empire.

Newfoundland.

Latest advices state that the election for Harbor Grace took place on the 20th. Messrs. Hayward, Moore and Pendergraft were the candidates. At the time of the departure of the steamer "Mermaid" it was thought that success would be in favor of the latter. The two former are Ministerialists, and Mr. Pendergraft is a supporter of the Opposition. In order to prevent rioting among the people during the election H. M. S. "Hydra" was dispatched from St. John's on the 12th with 100 men under the command of Captain Gwinn; she also conveyed thither two field pieces and abundant supply of ammunition. Pierce M. Barron of St. John has issued his card for the vacancy caused in the representation of Placentia and St. Mary's by the death of Mr. Flood.

The Daily News says that the brig "Salmah," Capt. James Crowe, left New York on the 22nd ult., and on Saturday night about 11 o'clock arrived off the harbor, about 12 o'clock the wind died away quite calm, and the tide carried the vessel close to the rocks on the eastern side of Cape Spear, the vessel was then anchored, but the wind sprang up from north-east, and her chains parting she went on shore on the point of Cape Spear. The boat was then lowered but was stove alongside. The lighthouse

keeper and his crew then threw a line on board, and a hawser, was made fast, but two men a boy were washed off it whilst trying to reach the shore. The captain and remainder of crew were saved by jumping on the rocks, and then hauled up the cliff by ropes. The vessel went to pieces almost immediately. The vessel was uninsured.

Communication.

For the Standard.
MR. EDITOR.—Your correspondent "A Constant Reader," in your issue of the 13th ult. gives the following facts and figures as the cost of the "Sime" property.

Amount of purchase £201. Interest to date £40. Rent to the Madras Corporation £33. Rent lost to the Town from the C. C. Bank to date £20. Expended in repairs, say £40—amounting in the whole, up to this time to the sum of £334.

To me there is an ambiguity in this statement, which I hope to see made comprehensible by your correspondent; it is this "Rent lost to the Town from the C. C. Bank to date £20," should your correspondent condescend to enlighten the community on that point I doubt not he would confer a favor on them as well as on your humble servant, A RATE PAYER.

St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1861.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 4, 1861.

One of the leading topics which is engaging the attention of the public, is the recent outrage upon the British flag, by Capt. Wilkes of the Federal navy. Not one paper in the Provinces has attempted even to excuse the act, although some of them have defended the North in their attempt to coerce the South into submission. Even some of Federal Journals are upon reflection, looking at the conduct of Wilkes as indiscreet, still he has been fêted and feted by the citizens of Boston, in fact "honored."

The New York "Albion" demonstrates clearly that the flagrant act was a violation of the Postal treaty, quoting the 20th article, agreed upon between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bancroft U. S. Minister to Great Britain. The article is as follows:

In case of war between the two nations, the mail packets of the two offices shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation, until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two Governments, and delivered to the other, that service is to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection, to their respective ports.

The Col. Presbyterian has a lengthy and very able article upon the same subject, evincing great research and considerable legal acumen. It is no time to mince matters, and the Press has spoken out boldly on the subject. The Northern papers contain a large amount of brag and boast and threaten, and justify the arrest, but there is no analogy between the cases cited from international law and the dastardly act committed by Capt. Wilkes. Had a British Frigate been within sight, would he have dared to have taken the Southern Envoy on board, or the "Trent"—we throw not. The Toronto Leader alluding to the act has some pertinent remarks from which we take the following extracts:

The arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, under the circumstances recited in the telegraphic dispatches, is in many respects the most important incident of the war.

The action of the American commodore, constitutes the most offensive outrage which Brother Jonathan has dared to perpetrate upon the British flag. If Messrs. Mason and Slidell may be seized on board of a British steamer, and carried off prisoners, they might with equal propriety have been seized during their stay in Bermuda.

The proceeding is rendered worse by the tone which the Americans have uniformly maintained in relation to the right of search. They have held that the flag of a country is an inviolable shelter to the person who sails beneath it, and they went to war with Britain rather than submit to the right which our government claimed of taking British sailors from American ships. They perilled everything rather than acknowledge foreign authority in American vessels; and, tacitly, their position has been acquiesced in. Now, however, they ventured to do what they treated as a cause of war when done by another power. They have asserted their right to search British vessels, and to take from them parties whose whole offence is political in character. Clearly, if such an act be tolerated in this instance, it may be multiplied indefinitely, and the proud boast of England, that her flag guards all beneath it, will be heard no more.

If an American man-of-war may coerce a British vessel in the channel of the Bahamas, American officers may stop and search the Canadian, the Canadian steamers, or any other British steamer when and where they please. If they may outrage the British flag at sea, they may defy it on land, and they may drag from Canada the refugees who are here seeking shelter from Federal despotism. The pretension cannot, will not, be tolerated.

The arrest of Mason and Slidell strikes at the root of British authority, and affirms a right on the part of the Northern States

to which the meanest nation in Christendom could not honorably submit.

It appears from the Report of the Secretary of the Federal Navy that the capture of Mason and Slidell is justified by the Cabinet. It says that "prompt and decisive action of Wilkes merited and received emphatic approval of that department, and if too generous forbearance was established by him in capturing the Trent it may in view of the special circumstances and of its patriotic motives be excused, but must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or carrying trade."

The President's Message will take the same ground.

Important news is hourly expected by the English mail now due. We will not be surprised if there should be startling intelligence besides the Government news during this month. December is fraught with other changes in addition to that of the weather which is very uncertain at the close of the year.

A report is current, and generally believed, that the British Ambassador at Washington, will be directed to demand his passports. We give the rumor as circulated.

The Steamship "James Adger," formerly a packet between New York and Charleston, but now a Federal frigate, was reported as having detained and searched a number of vessels sailing from England, and the frigate "Phaeton" had been despatched to look after her.

A correspondent of the Scottish American, published in New York, concludes an article thus on the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell:

"Captain Wilkes has acted contrary to American custom, and has violated the principles for which Americans have always contended, in peace and war, that 'flag covers the cargo on the high seas.' The best thing which the Government at Washington can do is to disavow the act and make restitution."

In doing so it will only be an enunciation in deed of the principles of the maritime law contended for by the former statesmen of America. If this is not done we fear the consequences. I assert without fear of successful contradiction, that the daily papers of this city, in the quotations which they have made to sustain the course of the San Jacinto, have not made a single quotation justly applicable to this case; they all refer to vessels trading, sailing or holding communication with belligerent ports, and do not refer to a peaceful mail steamer like the Trent trading between two neutral ports.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell were simple passengers and ought to have been as safe as if W. H. Seward and Simeon Cameron had been aboard. Carry out the logic of the daily papers to its legitimate issue, and the Persia, the Arabia, the Niagara and every British mail steamer running between Halifax, N. S. and Liverpool, carrying American consuls to Europe, are legally subject to be condemned, if boarded by such a vessel as the Sumter, or any Confederate war frigate, because she is a vessel belonging to one of the belligerent parties now recognized by Great Britain, France and all other neutral powers."

Blackwood's Magazine.

We have received from the publishers, L. Scott & Co. the November number of that standard publication "Blackwood's Monthly Magazine." The table of contents presents the following:

Chronicles of Caylingford—The Doctor's Family.
How the World Treats Discoverers, Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne—A West Indian Reminiscence.
Mr. Buckle's Scientific Errors, Sir Creswell Creswell.
The Stage of Weimar.
The Inland Sea of Japan.
The Cramping System; M. Ernest Renan.
The Recantation.
The Search.
The Late Earl of Eglington.

MARRIAGE NOTICES.—As we do not charge for publishing "the bands which bind two willing hearts," we trust such notices will be furnished us either by the clergyman or the "happy pair." This is intended to apply to marriages which have recently taken place, as well as those in prospect.

We are well aware of the "hard times" and feel them. A large amount is due us in small sums, and we appeal to our Subscribers, many of whom are in arrears from one to four years; we require these amounts must have, if no more, a part of each. Small sums are more easily paid, than large amounts.

DEATH OF AN OLD LOYALIST.—Mrs. Susanna Brown born in the State of Rhode Island, in 1772, died at Campo Bello Nov. 26th, 1861, aged 88 years and 9 months. She came to this country with the Loyalists in

1783, with her father Thomas Burden, an officer in the English army, and settled on the River St. John in York County—married Brown, father of the present Col. Brown of Campo Bello, and has left 6 children 48 grand children and 67 great grand children.

ARRIVED.
On the 28th Nov., by the Rev. John Ross Mr. Edwin Saunders to, Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Donald Clark, all of this Town.

DIED.
This morning, after a short illness, Mrs. Julia Power, aged 75 years, a native of Youngs, Co. Cork, Ireland, and for many years a resident in this Town.

At Tunbridge Wells, (Eng.) on the 9th Nov., in his 86th year, General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G. C. B. He entered the army in early life, served in Portugal and Spain in 1808 and 1809, formed part of the expedition to Walcheren, in the following year, returned to the Peninsula in 1811, and served there until the close of the campaign of 1812. He was Governor of New Brunswick from 1823 to 1829, was Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1835 to 1840, represented Liverpool from 1842 to 1847, and was the author of many scientific treatises, especially on fortification and gunnery—a subject which occupied his attention until the very close of his long and active life.

River Herrings, Coddish, &c.
52 Half Bbls. River Herring.
10 Bbls. Coddish.
20 Qt. Coddish. 40 sacks Liverpool Salt.
For sale by J. W. STREET & SON
Dec. 2.

RAISINS, RAISINS.

There will be sold at the Subscriber's store on Saturday, 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, a.m.

30 Half boxes Raisins.
10 Qr. Boxes Raisins.

Also
3 Bbls. Refined Vinegar
WM. McLEAN, Auctioneer.
Dec. 3, 1861.

PATENT STEAM BREWERY,
St. Andrews, N. B.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a quantity of ALE of a very superior quality. BARLEY malted immediately in any quantities. CAMPBELL & JULIAN,
Dec. 3, 1861—nm.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY,
and Land Company, (limited).

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, 11th Nov. 1861, and until further notice, a Mixed Passenger and Freight Train will leave St. Andrews for Canterbury every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9.30 A.M. arriving at Canterbury at 1.30 P.M.
RETURNING.—Will leave Canterbury for St. Andrews every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.30 A.M. arriving at St. Andrews at 1.55 P.M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN
Will leave St. Andrews for Canterbury every Friday (after the arrival of the steamer New Brunswick from Boston) and returning will leave Canterbury for St. Andrews every Monday, at 9.30 A.M. arriving in time to take the boat same day for Boston.

Through Tickets.
From Canterbury every Monday, via St. Andrews, Eastport to Boston, \$4.00.
From Boston every Thursday via Eastport to St. Andrews, Canterbury, \$3.00.

Conveyances run in connection with all the above Trains, from Canterbury to Woodstock and Houlton. Express Parcels or Freight will be carefully attended to, and promptly forwarded by this route.

JOHN JONES, General Manager.
Company's Office
St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1861. J. J. J.

MARSHALL HOUSE,
(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN).
No. 10 Marshall Street,
between Hanover and Union Sts.
BOSTON.
J. & G. WADSWORTH, PROPRIETORS.
Single Rooms 37 1-2 Cents.

NOTICE
Shereby given, that APPLICATION will be made at the ensuing session of the Legislature for an Act to Incorporate "the Magnus Lumber Driving Company."

November 13, 1861.

DR. PARKER
Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street, adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank, and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's.

St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

EMPLOYMENT 240 MONTHLY AGENTS WANTED!!
We want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To limited number of Travelling Agents we will pay a salary of \$40 per Month and all Expenses.

Typical agents a commission of 30 per cent on sales. Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months. Recent improvements render this machine the cheapest and most durable in the market. For full particulars and a paper in reference, address, with stamp, for return letter, HARRIS BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINES,
Box 180 Boston, Mass.

LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post
St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1861.
Avery Wm. James Flor
Brooks A. F. McKelroy J
Brooks Miss H. McCreedy
Brickson Jessie McCreedy
Crowley John Maen Joh
Coggswell Dudley Porter Jan
Coles John P. jr. Richardson
Corney Mrs. D. Smith Jol
Corney James J. Smith L
Douglas Philip Smith L
Doran Michael Sands Geo
Devlin Wm. Valentine
Hurly Thomas Williams
Hinds John

For the Railroad.
Carroll Peter McGillivray
Commins Patrick McKenon
Flaherty Thomas Pearce E
Hawkins Wm. Sullivan
Hennessy Patrick Viney G
Kerny Wm. Whyman
McDermont Patrick

Persons calling for any will please say "advertised."

MAIL CONTI

SEALED TEN
Will be received at this TUESDAY, The December, next, at noon Conveyance of her M

MAIL

BETWEEN SAINT AN AND CAMPO BELL

Twice per week each way, during season, and once per week each way commencing on the 16th December, on each day and at such hours time to time be appointed by the General.

Fenders must be made on the Forms, which can be obtained from the Post Office, and immediate payment in service will be paid, and each Postmaster General.

NOTICE
THE Subscriber gives notice, to all those indebted to the late J. Rainford, (deceased in St. Andrews), and immediate payment in unsettled accounts, to the undersigned.

St. Andrews, Nov. 13 1861. Woodstock

NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demand on the Estate of George Troak, late of St. George, deceased, are required to send in the same, within the time those indebted to said estate make immediate payment to CLAUDIUS MESSENGER, Attorney for James Troak, A. St. George, Nov. 12, 1861.

EDUCATI

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, that the School, known as Catholic School, of said Town, which may be placed under his distinction of class or creed, will and most assiduous attention, branches required of a First Class, in the elements of the Latin and Agricultural Chemistry, if required. Oct. 29, 1861—J. J.

NEW EXPRESS

TO BOSTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

EXPRESS
WILL LEAVE HOUTON, and St. Andrews, Eastport, Portland, New Brunswick & Canada daily. Connecting with all Eastern and Western.

Return
WILL leave Boston, per steamer every Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, with stages at Woodstock and parts of Aroostook and upper N. OFFICE—No. 5 Congress St.

AGENT

David Webster, Hugh Montgomery, Vanwart & Stevenson.

G. HOULTON, A
Saint Andrews, Sept 24th—2

Administrative

ALL persons indebted to the late Porter, Esq. deceased, make immediate payment to who has been duly appointed and all persons having estate, are required to duly attest within three months, or to James G. Stinson, phn.

St. Andrews, Sept. 18, 1861.

Antiquaries
34 Tons Red and White Anthracite Coal, egg size

J. W. ST