

## European Intelligence.

From *Wilmot & Smith's European Times*

The pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville, relative to the marine of France, has excited much attention in this country. It has been very ungenerously "cut up." The Prince is a young man of England's supremacy at sea, and regarding steam power as the great agent which must decide future contests on the watery element, he urges upon his Government the necessity of building additional war steamers to meet any emergency which may arise. He shows how our coasts might be ravaged, our trade interrupted, if not destroyed, and our colonies invaded, and cut off from the parent trunk. The Prince is somewhat baccaneering in his views, and aspires to no higher character in his profession than that of a corsair. It is the opinion of able naval men in England, after making ample allowance for the new system of tactics which steam must introduce into future sea-fights, that the men-of-war, the terrific 120 guns, and other vessels of great calibre, will still, with their disciplined men and officers, decide the fate of empires. But were it otherwise—were the British Government as indifferent to the source of their country's strength as they are properly jealous of it, the publication of a pamphlet like the one in question would speedily awake them from their lethargy. This pamphlet has no excited less interest in France than it has on this side of the Channel, and it promises to prove a *rousé de guerre* to M. Guizot, who is to be bombarded on all sides to carry out the project, when the navy estimates come before the Chambers. This brochure, the production of a hot-headed young officer, will only tend to keep alive old animosities. The steam power of England must always be the most potent in the world, as the coal, the iron, and the mechanical skill in the construction of steamers, are indigenous to the soil. The immense fleet of steamships employed by the Government and by private capital in the conveyance of the mails and of passengers, not merely from this country to distant parts of the world, but to the different parts of the three kingdoms, could be converted into war steamers at a short notice—and against such a combination of steam in its highest pitch of perfection, no all the powers of the world united could successfully contend.—*Wilmot and Smith's European Times*.

**General Attack on the West End Gaming Houses.**—The attention of the government having been at length aroused by the powerful appeals made to them through the press, with respect to the gaming houses at the West End of London, orders have been issued to the Commissioners of Police to enter, by force if necessary, all which were suspected, and respecting which two housekeepers had in writing sent in the notices required by the act of parliament. Acting upon this order, the Commissioners of Police, after receiving the written affidavits of two respectable inhabitants of the parish of St. James, Westminster, matured a plan, and in obedience to their orders between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, detachments from eleven divisions, each headed by the superintendent of the respective divisions, armed with axes, crow-bars, ladders, and everything necessary to force an entrance, if it was denied, proceeded on this service. At one o'clock, each party succeeded in entering the particular gaming house they were ordered to attack, and in securing an immense quantity of gaming implements, 1000's, and cash to the amount of nearly £2000, and also in capturing 73 persons, several of whom, although assuming fictitious names, were said to move in the first circles. The whole of the delinquents were brought up on the following morning at Marlborough-street police office. The interest excited by such a novel proceeding was intense, and not only was the body of the court thronged, but also every avenue and passage, while hundreds of gamblers waited outside to learn the result. On the bench were Lord Mountford, Lord Dillon, and other noblemen and gentlemen, and the churchwardens of the parish of St. James. The hearing of the cases occupied seven hours.

The various cases were then gone into, and with the exception of two or three, the whole of the parties were fined. In one case a man named Carty was fined £20; but the majority were fined in sums varying from £1 to £3.

**Bath.—Extraordinary Feat.**—A man, named John Hancock, a quarryman on Combe Down, standing no more than four feet in height, and who is a rigid teetotaler, lately accomplished a wonderful task for a waver of half a sovereign. Ending beneath the weight of 3 cwt. of freestone, he started from St. Mary's church, Bathwick, and proceeded up Bathwick-hill, and thence went over the Down, to the White Hart, at the foot of Widcombe hill, a distance of nearly three miles, accomplishing the whole within half an hour! This extraordinary feat was witnessed by many gentlemen, who all expressed their astonishment at this exhibition of strength. Previous to starting Hancock contrived to dispatch for his breakfast 2 lbs. of beef, with bread in proportion, and two quarts of coffee.

It is confidently stated by the Dutch papers, that, although the Belgian journals deny the fact, the British Cabinet has addressed an energetic note to the Belgian Government, respecting the system of differential duties contemplated by the latter. The ex-Regent of Spain, and General Van Haden arrived at Rotterdam on the 27th ult., from Cologne.

A noble Tuscan, M. Malenchini, has just

been arrested at Rome, and confined in the Castle of St. Angelo. The news of the arrest has produced at Leghorn, and in all Tuscany, a lively sensation. According to directions from Rome, the authorities have had numerous investigations made at Leghorn, where M. Malenchini's family resides, but without result.

Accounts from Athens, state that an extraordinary sensation has been created by the discovery, a few days ago, of a secret society with ramifications, not only over all Greece, but in Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus. It is called "The Grand Brotherhood," and its principal object is to subvert the Government and the existing order of things, under the mask of religion and liberation of the fatherland. Some of the Athenian journals have published the bye laws and oath to be taken by the members.

### BELGIUM.

The proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st ult., were of some importance. After a long Debate, the Chamber adopted, by a majority of 41 to 17, the principle of differential duties; and on the following day it decided—1. That differential duties should be established in favour of the flag, and the place of origin.—2. That with some exceptions, they shall be for the first year only half on certain raw materials.—3. That the production of Asia, Africa, and America coming to Belgium, direct from the place where they are produced, and under the flag of the countries to which they belong or from which they come, shall be admitted on the same terms as under the Belgian flag, when that flag shall be treated in their cases on the same footing as the national flag; and that to establish this reciprocity, which shall not exist of right, nothing more shall be necessary than a decision of the Government.

### TURKEY.

The accounts from Albania are of a very alarming nature. Notwithstanding the exertions of the Turkish Government, fresh atrocities are daily perpetrated upon the unfortunate Christians. The force under Reschid Pacha is deeply imbued with a feeling of hatred to the Giaour, and numerous despatches have taken place.

We learn from Syria that the persons implicated in the fatal affair of Lattachia, are still unpunished. The Pacha, unwilling to award the punishment demanded by the French consul, referred the affair to the Divan. The French consul had demanded that the offenders should be carried back to Lattachia, to be bastinadoed on the same spot where they perpetrated the outrage.

### COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor, I have been disappointed that no notice was taken of your remarks, in a former Paper, concerning Mr. Ryder. I beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the all important subject, which that gentleman so eloquently and successfully discusses.

And is it possible that in St. Andrews, not one advocate of Temperance is to be found. Not one who dares stand forward to stem the current, the whirlpool of intoxication. It was not always so—then what has become of them—Have they fallen asleep? Or have the effects produced by their exertions been so great that the necessity no longer exists, for continued energy? Say rather have not the inconsistencies of the very men who stood forth to advocate the sacred rights of Temperance, been so glaring, that the Tippler with a sneer has enquired "why should I be forbidden the poor man's beverage, when those who condemn me indulge in the use of Wine and Brandy, with impunity, simply because their incomes being so much larger than mine exclude them from the necessity of taking it at the expense of their children's Food?"

But I will not dwell on the exhausted subject of the imperfection of the pro-cessors of any system much less bring them forward as objections to this cause, so highly and so justly prized.

One would suppose that Men needed no arguments to convince them of the direful effects of Intoxication.

Nor do they—men generally are fully aware of the evil of Intemperance, they know to what it leads, and profess to pity the ragged victim and his helpless Family—while they themselves are tampering with destruction—they are just taking a little. While every glass is blinding their eyes—and deadening their affections, and leading them onward to that state, which, once attained the miserable outcast, bereft of shame, is almost beyond the reach of hope.

It is for this reason, that the subject should be frequently brought before the Public, and discussed in all its points and bearings. Agitate, and still agitate, the Theme is never exhausted. The comfort and happiness of numberless Families hang upon the result.—To be neutral in such a cause is sinful. The assertion may appear startling, but view the Drunkard's abode, nor need you descend so low, contemplate the circumstances of the man, who fancies he does not merit the title, but still drinks deep enough to cloud his reason, and bewilder his intellect, see his neglect of business—of Home and of Family, the absence of many comforts,—and the overpowering solicitude of his unhappy wife—and say? while there are means (within our reach) in operation for his rescue, is it not sinful to fold our arms? and consent to his destruction?

It is not my intention to dwell upon the subject, my only motive for thus noticing it, is, that the slumbering Friends of Temperance here may be aroused, that the smouldering ashes of our once flourishing Society may be resuscitated and our beautiful Village cleansed from the foul blot of Intemperance.

As the first step towards the accomplishment of this great end. Mr. Ryder who is second only to the great Apostle of Temperance himself, should be urgently invited to come among us, if but for one night, that the stronghold of the Drunkard may be again shaken, and the Total Abstinence Society again standing in its strength, a reproof to all, who either use or retain for the use of others, the intoxicating drink. And the blessings of the worse than Widows and Orphans will rest upon the head of all connected with the mighty work.

Mr. Editor.—Relying upon your friendly aid, I submit to you these few remarks knowing that you are ever willing to forward the cause of

### TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

St. Andrews, June 23, 1844.

The Mail to meet the sailing of R. M. Steamer from Halifax, will be closed at the Post Office, in this Town, on Thursday the 27th inst. at 6 o'clock, P.M.

## THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, June 26, 1844.

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.  
Director next week—J. W. Street.  
Discount Day—TUESDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

**BILLS AND NOTES FOR DISCOUNT** must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise, they must lie over until next week.

**SALES AND WORK HOUSE.**  
Commissioner next week—John Parkins.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**  
G. D. KING Esq., President.  
Director next week—N. Marks.  
Discount Day—SATURDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

**BILLS AND NOTES FOR DISCOUNT** must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following day.

### LATEST DATES

London.—May 19. Montreal.—June 14  
Liverpool.—May 18. Quebec.—June 11  
Edinburgh.—May 15. Halifax.—June 14  
Paris.—May 14. New York.—June 21  
Toronto.—June 11. Boston.—June 22

For English News see first page.

**GUANO.**—We omitted to notice in our last that the ship Joseph Porter, which arrived last week brought a cargo of Guano from the coast of Africa to Liverpool and we have much pleasure in stating, that her enterprising owner, Wm. Porter, Esq. of St. Stephen, presented free bags of this valuable manure to the C. C. Agricultural Society, for which he will place accept the thanks of the Society. The present was a liberal one, and will afford an opportunity to our Agriculturists of testing its qualities as a manure. It has been distributed in quantities of from one to twenty-eight pounds according to the abilities of the parties to apply it. We copy the following mode of application of Guano from the Guardian:

Having prepared the accompanying directions for using guano, for the information of Sir Charles Lemon's tenantry, it occurs to me that it might be made servicable to others by publication—

1. It should never be applied in contact with seeds, as it kills them immediately they begin to vegetate. 2. It should be mixed as equally as possible, with about four times its bulk of finely pulverized earth, burnt clay, turf, or pot-ashes, after they have become cold. If sand is used, about twice its bulk will be sufficient. 3. The quantity per acre may vary from two to four cwt. according to the nature and quality of the land. Recent experiments have shown that a quantity which proved highly beneficial on poor soil, became deleterious upon land previously rich and well manured. 4. The best time for applying it is shortly after vegetation has commenced, and immediately before rain, or during damp warm weather. 5. The best mode of application is, to divide the quantity per acre into two or three equal portions, and sow them broadcast at intervals of about ten days, or a fortnight. 6. For small allotments it may more conveniently be used in a liquid state, mix four lbs. of guano with 12 gallons of water, and let it stand for twenty-four hours before being used. The same guano will do for mixing again with the same quantity after the first is drawn off.—W. B. Booth, Carden.

[We are requested to publish the following extracts from different communications on the subject, for the information of such persons as may not have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the properties of this manure.]

It should never be applied in contact with seeds, as it kills them immediately they begin to vegetate. It should be mixed as equally as possible, with about four times its bulk of finely pulverized earth, burnt clay, heaved or pot-ashes. If sand is used, about twice its bulk will be sufficient. The quantity per acre may vary from two to four cwt. according to the nature and quality of the land. Recent experiments have shown that a quantity which proved highly beneficial on poor soil, became deleterious upon land previously rich and well manured.

It should never be applied to the surface, except as a top dressing, and then just before rain, or during damp warm weather. For Turnip crop, it should be spread in the drills

and covered up the same as other manure, about five inches deep and the seed sowed on the top of the drills. If applied to Potatoes or Turnips after they appear above the ground, it should be covered up with the soil so that the roots may have the full benefit of it. If applied to plants of various kinds three gallons of water to every pound is the usual proportion, steeped for 24 hours, and used sparingly the same quantity of water may be applied a second time with equally good effect. The astonishing effects of this manure in other parts of the world, warrant the conclusion, that if properly applied it will be equally efficacious in this Province, and the Public are much indebted to Mr. Porter for the handsome manner in which he has gratuitously placed the means of testing the effects, within their reach,—and it is to be hoped that every person who has the opportunity will be careful in making their experiments and noting the result.

An Examination of the C. C. Grammar School will take place on Thursday, 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of Education, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

New Goods.—Messrs. Dimock & Wilson, have received an extensive assortment of British Goods suitable for this market, an Advertisement of which is crowded out of this weeks paper.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A letter signed an "Idle Spectator," is received, but is unfit for publication—there is neither wit, nor common sense in the dialogue—and it is calculated to give offence to a large portion of our readers.

We are happy to learn that Mr. J. Crookill Editor of the *Halifax Post*, has been fully and honorably acquitted by the Coroner's jury, of an attempt to poison a young woman named Ellen Murphy—the decision we learn was not a hasty one—the jury having taken up several days in the examination.

H. M. S. *Scylla*, Commander Sharpe, arrived here last week, from a cruise, and left again on Monday morning.

**TEMPERANCE.**—We beg to call the attention of the friends to the Temperance cause to the excellent letter of "Total Abstinence," in this days paper.

A. Mons. Leweski has invented an atmosphere pressure machine for the navigation of boats, and the police, through ignorance, seized on the boats in the Seine, in which he was making his experiments, supposing it to be an infernal machine designed for the destruction of the royal family.

**Liberal.**—Several of the workmen in the Sydney Mines, members of the Catholic Church, have contributed towards the erection of the Presbyterian Church in their neighbourhood, whilst many of the Presbyterian persuasion, on the other hand, have displayed equal liberality towards the Catholic Church now erecting there. We are gratified to observe these evidences of the universal spread of a more enlightened and tolerant spirit, amongst Christian sects.—*Cape Breton Spirit of the Times*.

### DIED.

On Sunday last, after a few hours illness John, youngest son of Mr. Wm. Hetherington of H. M. Customs, aged three years and four months.

## SHIPPING JOURNAL.

### PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—  
June 20, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries to Sundry.  
—22, " Wm. Walker, Dallimore, Boston, Flour, &c.  
—24, " Resolution, Young, Eastport, Ballast.

—CLEARED—  
June 19, brig Salisbury Harrison, Dale, Hull, Deals, J. Wilson.  
—22, barge Speculator, Pearson, Gloucester, Deals, H. Frye.

Capt. Wilson, of ship Joseph Porter—Spoke on the 13th inst., schr. Wales, of Boston, off bank European with 16,000 cod-fish—wished to be reported.

## Horses, by Auction.

TO be sold on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, in front of the Town Hall One pair handsome Dun Coloured Horses, warranted Sound, the property of a gentleman about leaving for England. A credit of 6 months, will be given.  
J. W. STREET, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, 25th June, 1844.

## HARDWARE, &c.

Ex Ship *Caledonia*—

By the ship *Caledonia*, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received.  
7 Casks, } Comprising a very general  
1 Cask, } assortment of Hardware,  
1 Cask Bright Trace Chains,  
12 Casks best Ox and Horse Nails,  
18 Bags West Nails, Assorted,  
2 Sheets 2 1/2 and 4 lb. Lead,  
21 Bundles Sheet Iron.  
Camp Ovens, Covers, &c. &c.  
Which with his former Stock on hand he will dispose of on reasonable terms.  
JAMES W. STREET.  
St. Andrews, June 25, 1844.

## JUNE 1844.

### New-Brunswick

#### CLOTH & FANCY STORE.

The Subscriber respectfully intimates to the Public, that he has received his usual stock of British Merchandise, comprising a general assortment suitable for the Season.

VIZ:  
COBURG CLOTHS, striped and plain, a new article for Ladies Dresses, Striped and plain ORLEANS and Muslin de laines, with a variety of other Fancy Dress PATTERNS.

Ladies Tuscan, Rutlin and Straw BON-NETS, with Ribbons to match, Silks and Satins, Shawls, Satin Scarfs, Ladies and Gentleman Lysle Scarf, Gloves, A large assortment of HOSIERY.

PRINTED COTTONS, GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, COTTON WARPS, CARPETING, Ladies Boots and Shoes, Berlin Wool and Canvas, An assortment of Tailors Trimmings, and LONDON SLOPS.

BROAD CLOTHS, Buckskins, Kersey-meres, Woolen and Cotton TWEEDS, Moleskins, with a great variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at unusually low prices.

JOHN IRWIN.

Water Street, St. Andrews.

## TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at the store of M. S. Hannish, St. Andrews until the tenth day of JULY at 2 P.M. For building a bridge of the following dimensions across the Waveig Stream near Wm. Little's Farm.

Length of Bridge, 550 feet.

Height of do 25 feet

In the centre or 4 feet above the highest spring tides the work to be done is a substantial and workmanlike manner each block to be ballasted the outside stringers on each block to be bolted with iron bolts and three splings on the upper side of each block to be well bolted the whole to be done according to the directions and orders of the Commissioners, also to be subject to his approval to be completed on or before the 15th OCTOBER next, when payment will be made. No tenders will be noticed unless the party tendering, enclose the names of two good persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the above work. Materials to be found by the Commissioner.

A Bond will be required to be given to the Queens most excellent Majesty warranting the Bridge to stand five years from its completion.

Plans and specifications of the Bridge may be seen at M. S. Hannish's Store, St. Andrews, and at Mrs. Hitchings, Waveig Road.

HUGH MORRISON,

Commissioner.

St. Andrews, June 25, 1844.

## GUNNISON'S

ST. ANDREWS, AND BOSTON EXPRESS, TWICE A WEEK.

LEAVING St. Andrews Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M., returning leaving Boston Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon.

Gunnison will attend to purchasing and forwarding Goods of any description, collecting and paying Notes and Drafts—and forwarding packages of every description. Any business entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to.

AGENTS—T. S. Sma St. Andrews, E. F. Noyes, No. 2, Union Wharf, Eastport, J. R. Hall, 8 Court Street, Boston.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers do, hereby give Notice that all Accounts due the Estate of the Late James Kerr remaining unsettled on the 1st day of August next, will be put into the hands of their attorney for collection.

WILLIAM KERR, } Trustees for  
THOS. TURNER, } all the Creditors  
JOHN McKEAN, } on the Estate.  
June 25, 1844.—nm.

## Coach and Horses, HOTEL.

By B. DOUGLAS, ST. GEORGE, N. B.

THE Subscriber Respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of St. George, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, St. John, and Eastport, that he has taken the house owned by Moses Vernon Esq., at the Lower Falls, St. George, which has been fitted up in a comfortable manner as a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. Boarders, both permanent and transient will meet with good accommodation, and Travellers will find every attention paid to their comfort. There is an excellent Stable connected with the Establishment, and a good Groom, always in attendance.

The Subscriber avails himself of this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks for the liberal patronage he received, and also for the kind assistance rendered him since his property was destroyed by fire—and trusts the accommodation he can now offer to the public will induce them to give him a call.

BERWICK DOUGLAS.

St. George, June 18, 1844