

European Intelligence.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Friday last.

She brings little additional intelligence of a definite nature from the seat of war, to that received by the *Niagara*.

On the 30th Dec. part of the allied fleet attempted to enter the Black Sea, but were prevented by tempestuous weather.

The Russian Ambassadors still remain at London and Paris, awaiting instructions from St. Petersburg.

Frequent skirmishes are taking place on the banks of the Danube.

The Pasha of Egypt has tendered the Sultan a strong naval force, to supply the loss at Sinope.

Russia is attempting to form an alliance with Denmark and Sweden.

France has called out an additional contingent of thirty thousand men, to replace the seventy thousand deserting for Turkey.

A Russian force has appeared at Khiva, in India.

Monsieur Turgot has been appointed Grand Master of the Legion of Honor; supposed on account of Mr. Soule wounding him.

Young Soule has published a long letter, explaining the difficulty with the Duke of Alba.

There is a report that the Turks had stormed Karakal; although it is likely, it is not yet confirmed.

From Asia we have letter writers' accounts of previous affairs, but not one word of later news. The Russians have warned their shipping not to venture out of their ports, except under the protection of a convoy.

Convoys are to be organized to their different ports.

The Pasha of Egypt, hearing of the Sinope disaster immediately ordered the equipment of six frigates, two corvettes and three brigs, to replace those destroyed.

From Vienna it is stated seemingly authentically that Austria asked Russia if she would consent to an European protectorate over the Christians in Turkey. To this the Czar replied that he would consent to no interference whatever between himself and Turkey.

It is confirmed that the Wallachian peasantry are in insurrection.

Lord Dudley Stuart has had an interview with the Sultan of Turkey, respecting the employment of Poles.

It is reported that the British Charge has resumed negotiations with Persia. The Persians and Ferahans having broke out in a tumult against the Russians.

There is no British news of interest. Consols are firm at 92½.

The enormous rise in the price of food caused apprehensions in England of riots among the labouring classes. Bread riots had already commenced in parts of Devonshire.

At Topsham of women threatened the bakers in consequence of the latter raising the price of bread. At Crediton, also, bands of women and children paraded the streets, and attacked some of the bakers' shops, demolishing the doors and windows, and doing other damage.

King Leopold of Belgium has sent an autograph letter by special messenger to Napoleon on the subject of war prospects. It has not transpired, but it is variously surmised as being another decree of the Czar to gain time, or as a *bona fide* proposal on the part of Belgium.

The Chinese insurgents had evacuated Amoy.

MARKETS.
BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat had advanced 6d.; Flour 2s.; Indian Corn 2s. per quarter. Consols closed at 92½.

In an article headed "German Influence at the Court and Cabinet," the *Morning Advertiser* expresses itself in the following manner:—

"The foreign influences which are at work in high places will not long be able to withstand the exposure of the press. To-day we are in a position to state another great fact, as confirming all we have said of the confidential and favoured position which the leading German parties resident in London occupy, both at the Court and in the Cabinet. It will be remembered that not a whisper relative to Lord Palmerston's resignation, until the appearance of the Times on Friday morning, containing the announcement. Now, we have in our possession the means of proving that the fact of the noble lord's secession from the Government was known both in Vienna and Berlin should have given expression to the exuberance of their joy at the resignation of Lord Palmerston, while no one in London, beyond the confines of the Cabinet Council room, had the slightest idea of what had taken place. Chevalier Bunsen, we can further state, is one of the most favoured of those German agents, through which German objects are carried out, both at the Court and in the Cabinet. It is an important fact, and one that wears an ugly aspect, that the Prussian Ambassador has been several times with Lord Aberdeen within the last eight days. It is not constitutional for a foreign ambassador to hold official intercourse with the Premier. All his official intercourse ought to be with the Secretary for the Foreign Department."

The reports which have been for some time current here, to the contrary of Prince Albert, and which the good feeling of the public has long refused to credit, are, I have much reason to believe, too well founded. It is very dangerous to overdo work; and the Times having fallen into that error in its extreme anxiety to hide the real cause of the rupture in the ministry, the truth has, as

might reasonably be expected, been suffered to ooze out. The facts, I am well assured, are simply as follows:—Lord Palmerston has all along differed from Lord Aberdeen in regard to the eastern question. It was entirely in opposition to his views that action was delayed while awaiting the concurrence of Austria and Prussia; his policy was to act with France alone, if necessary, and to act promptly. With public opinion setting so strongly in the same direction, it is not likely that Lord Aberdeen would have ventured to resist at his own risk, he had not been supported by Prince Albert, who, after the manner of the Germans, and in his capacity of privy councillor wrote a paper upon the subject, and had the "madness, if not wickedness," (to use the appropriate phrase of the *Spectator*) to induce the Queen to submit to the cabinet his plan for invading England in ruins was, and forcing despatch upon Europe. This was too much for Lord Palmerston; he resigned, and his resignation was at first joyfully accepted as a great triumph for the country. It was hoped at first that the truth might be concealed by effacing a diversion on the reform question; but Prince and Premier were very soon undeceived by the burst of contemptuous disbelief with which the fiction circulated in the Times was received throughout the country. Then it became necessary to appease Lord Palmerston, and that operation was accomplished chiefly through the instrumentality of Lord Lansdowne, and by a direct appeal to the noble viscount's personal respect for the crown. "Mail."

REPORTING THE DEBATES.
We have always contended against any appropriation of the people's money, towards the payment of newspaper reporters in the House of Assembly. The system is iniquitous and as experience has amply proved, (The funds thus lavishly squandered—have not by any means answered the purpose of *hush money*.) We presume, however, that the Legislative Council, at the last session of the Legislature gave the death blow to a nefarious system, which for too long a period had disgraced the proceedings of the Legislature, and we may well thank the Hon. R. L. Hazen for his casting vote, when the question of paying reporters was decided in the negative. Let the newspapers employ and remunerate reporters, and then the gallery will be clear of a host of expectants of the public plunder, who have heretofore had a heavy feed at the close of their unnecessary labours.

In the main, however, reporters were not so much to blame as were a time-serving majority of the members, because most men will receive money, when it is freely offered them, even where a *quid pro quo* is not expected. One of the most abominable practices connected with the payment of reporters presents itself in the disgraceful fact, that several days at over £200 expense per diem, are occupied in discussing the details of the question—the pros and cons of the inquiry. The House of Assembly has stultified itself more than once in this matter, by virtually voting in a full house, that reporters should not be paid, and then acting quite the contrary, at the close of the session, after more than half the members had returned to their homes. We repeat again that we are pleased that it received its death blow at the last session, and that our labours for this consummation have not been in vain. [St. John Chronicle.]

A nod for Dr. Ryerson to crack.—The Superintendent of Common Schools in the State of New York recently put forth a document, from which we make the following quotation:—

"In theory, I never have been able to doubt that intellectual and religious instruction should go hand in hand. To divorce them entirely, and to only bestow attention on the former, is to draw forth and add to the powers of the mind without giving it any moral help to guide it; in other words, it is to increase the capacity without diminishing the propensity to do evil. To banish religious education from schools is, in a multitude of instances, to consign it to the case of the vicious, that careless, or those who feel that they have no time to attend to it."

Dr. Ryerson is very fond of citing the sayings and doings of republican Americans in regard to educational matters, for the benefit and edification of this benighted peninsula of the British Crown. In all probability the preceding passage has escaped his attention owing to a pressure of business, and we accordingly extract it for his especial use and behoof. If not asking too much, might we request him to transfer it to the *Journal of Education*, and favour us with a comment thereon at his earliest convenience. Leontas, we flatter ourselves will find the not unimportant point to be worthy of his cracking!—*Hamilton Gazette*.

We learn from the New Brunswick that Messrs. Light and Wilkinson, Civil Engineers, under orders from the Executive Government, commenced the examination of the Bridges on the great Roads and the inspection of the new Suspension Bridge over the Hammond River. Mr. Light on Friday last, examined the Bridges on the road between St. John and St. Andrews. We also learn that the Report of these gentlemen, will be submitted to the Legislature early in the Session. This mode of procedure will be a great saving to the Province.

It is generally rumoured in Clare, (says the *Monster News*) that Sir John Foster Fitzgerald is about to take office, and that the post to which he will be appointed is that of Governor of the provinces of Canada.

The Treasurer of the Firewards acknowledge the receipt of £5 from Alex. Balloch, Esq., by William Ker, Esq., towards the Purchase of the new Engine.

Justice's letter is received.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1854.

PROVINCIAL RAILROADS.

We have always had it in contemplation to make a few remarks on the very able communication from "Orthos" on the subject of Railways in this Province, which we published on the 14th Dec., but have hitherto been prevented doing so from a press of other matter added to a desire to reserve our comments until the commencement of the Session was at hand. After speaking of the "Individualism, sectionalism, partizanism," which as our Correspondent, alas, too truly asserts, causes "Everything belonging to public works to be seen through the perverted medium of self hood," he goes on to say, "There is therefore imminent danger that any expensive scheme of Railroad construction will by its mislocation prostrate the public finances unless the burden is assumed by extra provincial capital and of this any present hope, since the explosion of the E. & N. A. Line seems to be exhausted."

Concurring most cordially in the views taken by our correspondent, which we think cannot be too frequently or too forcibly pressed upon the attention of the public—we still think it is most desirable that no misapprehension even on the most trivial point should be allowed to exist, and believing he will coincide in this opinion we shall not apologise while assuring him that he is an error in concluding that because the E. & N. A. bubble is burst all hope of obtaining extra provincial capital is exhausted.

We do not think it is generally known and probably Orthos was not aware of the fact that within the last two months a formal official proposition was submitted to the Government by authority of some of the leading Capitalists of London, for the extension to the Canada frontier of the Line now in course of construction from this town to Woodstock. Of this fact we believe no secret has been made and indeed an article which appeared in the "Morning News" of the 9th Dec. would be sufficient confirmation of its truth, for although from the unusual manner in which it appears to have been handed to the Editor of that Journal he could not make himself responsible for it—yet it has never up to this moment been contradicted but on the contrary was rather strengthened by a stupid letter, evidently penned by one to the "Sectionalism" school, which appeared a few days afterwards signed "Bunkum" attempting to throw ridicule on it.

We are not aware what reply was given by the Executive to the gentleman who laid the scheme before them, and he has now returned to England, nor are we aware what further steps, if any, it may be in the contemplation either of the Government or the parties in England to take in the matter; but as there can be no doubt about the fact of a proposition offering to bring British Capital into the Province to connect us with Canada having been laid before the Executive—we think, not only that it is advisable to disabuse the public mind of retaining the belief in the hopelessness of obtaining such assistance, but also that it is the duty of our Representatives immediately upon the meeting of the Legislature to make enquiries into the subject, in order, if the Government itself does not intend to move in the matter, that the people through their members may be able to judge of the eligibility of the scheme and the propriety of accepting or rejecting it.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us, why we have all apparently come to the conclusion that Jackson & Co. are the only persons in the world who can either build our Roads or assist us to do so, for such, to judge from the conduct which has been pursued, must surely be the opinion of the majority of the people, as it most unquestionably is, and has been that our Rulers—else, why, not only so studiously have opposed all ideas of offering our great Lines to competition; but actually have refused offers of competition when they were put forward. It ought not to be forgotten that long before the contracts with Jackson were concluded—(or rather what are called contracts for even now they are only *conditional* and the option lies with him)—formal propositions were made by the Messrs. Sykes & Co. to our Government to send in tenders for all the Lines; these propositions we are afraid must have been buried—most certainly we could never find in the Journals of the House of Assembly any minute of their having been laid before the country.

But if other men besides Jackson & Co.

have Capital and are ready to invest it in profitable undertakings in this Province, as the offers of Sykes & Co. and the proposals above alluded to prove there are—why are we not to know all about them? Why are schemes and plans, which should be public property to be buried or withheld from open discussion? The answer is alas, too obvious "Sectionalism, Individualism, and a benumbing jealousy" so powerfully actuate all classes that the public weal is sacrificed remorselessly to individual benefit.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.—In another column we have copied from the *St. John Chronicle*, some remarks upon the payment of newspaper reporters, in the House of Assembly, and endorse every word; a more disgraceful appropriation of the public money could not be made, unless indeed among some of the members themselves—particularly those who are fond of having "Sketches of themselves" written, published, and paid for at the public expense, or what amounts to the same thing, out of their "speculations." No doubt an effort will be made by some of the members, to pay reporters, as this is the "last Session"—an order to have their speeches "done up in good shape," that they may appear well before their constituents, but thanks to the Legislative Council, they will have independence enough to reject any such grant.

For some weeks past, a discussion has been carried on between the *Courier*, and *Fredrickton Reporter*, upon Railway matters and the so called contract between Mr. Jackson and the Government. We have not the remotest desire to mix ourselves up with the differences of our contemporaries, but we cannot allow the following paragraph from the *Courier* 21st ult. pass without notice:—

"It is evident from the leading article of the last Reporter, that an attempt is to be made at the approaching session of the Legislature to obtain more money for the Saint Andrews and Woodstock Railway, on the pretext that if the European and North American Railway is allowed to be constructed, annexation, slavery and republicanism are sure to follow; and that the only thing that can avert all these horrors, is, to carry a railway through Fredericton to Canada!"

We do not know, whether any application will be made by the Railroad Company, at the approaching session of the Legislature for further aid, but if such should be the case, have not its friends a perfect right to do so if they think proper. They do not require the "pretext" most uncharitably alluded to in the *Courier*, in applying for money to carry on the work. The revenue derived from the importations for the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad, would give a just claim for further Legislative aid to the only Railroad which it is probable the Province will have for years, some miles of which are in working order. A most dogged opposition has ever been shown by the *Courier*, to the railroad from this town to Quebec, evincing a degree of sectionalism and prejudice, unparalleled in the history of any railroad on this Continent. We trust that our contemporaries, will employ some other means to bolster up his arguments for the future, and let the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad stand on its own merits.

(From the *St. John Chronicle*)
It will be noticed with regret by many of our readers, that our obituary, for the week records the death of the late talented George N. Smith, who as an Artist has been long held most deservedly in high esteem. Mr. Smith was a native of Scotland, and was educated in the High School of Edinburgh; he was in near relationship to the celebrated Adam Smith, the distinguished author of the *Wealth of Nations* and the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*. He went to Ireland early in life, where he was engaged as an Artist. His views of the Lakes of Killarney, were engraved and published in Dublin, to which was appended his *Itinerary or Guide to the Lakes*, a work of much merit, and which exhibits a fine perception of the sublime and beautiful. Mr. Smith emigrated with his family to this Province about thirty years ago, and was soon after his arrival a sufferer by the Great Fire at Miramichi, his published description of that calamity did much to arouse that public sympathy which was so generously extended to the inhabitants of that district.

On Captain Hurd being appointed Surveyor or General of this Province, Mr. Smith under him had the direction of the Land Office; he afterwards became the proprietor and publisher of the *St. Andrews Standard*, which he resigned in favour of his son about fourteen years ago, when he came to reside in this City, and resumed his early and more congenial pursuits. Mr. Smith's pictures were principally executed with water colours which he had the facility of using in such a manner as to give them the effect of oil paintings; his drawing of foliage was free, yet discriminate and characteristic. The foreground of his pictures were always excellent and often so ingeniously composed as to produce a harmony that adds much to the subject of the picture. His favourite subjects seem to have been Lake and River scenery, which he delineated with a truth to nature that genius only can accomplish from a fine perception of the picturesque. Mr. Smith's merits as an artist must not be judged by the view of this City, which was lithographed in Boston; that does no justice to his pencil—for although the general outline may be correct, the engraving is faulty in many respects, and is by no means a true transcript of the original drawing.

Besides artistic skill, Mr. Smith possessed a very general knowledge on most scientific subjects, and having great conversational powers, in social intercourse he was at once pleasing and instructive. He delivered many very excellent lectures in the Mechanics Institute, and we regard his lectures on the theory of the Tides, and that on the Harmony of colours, as displaying much originality of thought.

MARRIAGES.
At Grand Manan, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Geo. Carey, Capt. Edwin Benson, to Miss Margaret Gatecomb, all of that place.

TO LET,
And Possession given 1st of May.
That large and commodious Dwelling House and premises, at the Corner of Parr and King Streets, recently occupied by Vt. King. The House has been thoroughly repaired and painted, and put in good repair, and is admirably adapted for a genteel private residence. The sheds, barns, &c. are well fitted up and an excellent garden is also attached to the premises. For particulars, please apply at the

STANDARD OFFICE.
Feb. 1, 1854.

Valuable Property for SALE.
100 A CRES of finely timbered Land, 27 miles from Town, on the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.
A New Cottage delightfully situated on the Commons, with 18 acres of Land, only a mile from Town.
Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.
February 1, 1854.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office, 10th January 1854.

Alcock John	Livesey John
Agnew William	Moor William
Bayside Club No. 2	Manser Prudences
Bush Richard	Mavor John
Byfield James	Mare Thomas
Bulot William	Murphy Andrew
Biggley Daniel	M'Lauchlan J. (painter)
Best James E	M'Laughlan John
Bingy Baskirk	M'Crann William
Bush Joseph	Nottingham George
Bull John	O'Brien Joseph
Cary John	Owen David
Coyne John	Pope Catherine
Cussons B	Ruek Reuben Thos.
Dapper Samuel	Parce George
Ellis Jesse B	St Clair Dr J P
Faye John	Schubert George
Fowler John	Stewart J D
Greenfield John	Sutton Mcken
Goodman William	Strission John
Hast William	Sutton James
Howard Edward	Taylor Peter
Holt Charles	Tinson William
Holt George	Tyrell William
Horman James	Wilkinson George
Hartfield Thomas	Wicks Samuel
Harrison Edward	Wilkinson Thomas
Johns John	Waller John

Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertised.
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
On SATURDAY the 22d APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.)

That pleasantly situated COTTAGE, with the land attached, at the Western end of the Town, on Water street, known as the Springe property

W. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer.
St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1854.

FOR SALE.
The substantial and well found schr. "Prince Albert" 26 Tons new measurement and 36 old measurement will be sold on favourable terms apply to

JOHN ALEXANDER, Frye's Wharf, St. Andrews, Jan. 25th, 1854.

FOR SALE.
A Tract of Land situate on the Pleasant Ridge in the Parish of Saint Patrick containing 200 acres more or less.
For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

ALEX. T. PAUL, St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1854.

PIG IRON.
Ex AQUATIC from Glasgow via Saint John.

50 Tons No. 1 Gartherrig Pig Iron, 1 Pancheon old Camberton whiskey. For sale by the undersigned.

J. W. SIRETT, January 25th, 1854.

TO LET,
And possession given first May.

That commodious and well finished House and premises, at present in the occupation of Mr. T. T. Odell, corner of Queen and Edward Streets. The House is thoroughly painted and papered in good order, and has a large kitchen adjoining, with an excellent well of water.

Apply to E. STENTIFORD, St. Andrews, Jan. 18, 1854.

STOVE PIPES, TIN WARE, &c., &c.
A LARGE Lot of Stove Pipe, on hand with allows to suit. Parties can be supplied at once, with all kinds of Tin Ware made to order at Watson's Foundry.

ALEX. & JOHN WATSON, St. Andrews, Dec. 13, 1853.

IN consequence of Frederick August A. Babcock & Co., Messrs of said Firm withdrawing partner. All hands against the la them in for adjute requested to make the agent at my office in

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Jan. 9, 1854.

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