

## European Intelligence.

From *Williams & Smith's European Times*,  
November 4.

The American Provision trade presents no very striking feature. Of Beef there is only a limited quantity in the market, and holders appear anxious to dispose of the remainder of their stock before the arrival of the new. Pork is dull, notwithstanding the small supply in the hands of the trade; this is mainly attributed to the unhappy state of matters in Ireland, where the farmers have been compelled to force their stock to a sale. There has been some Cheese brought to the market at a public sale, but only one half of the quantity offered found purchasers, and that at a reduction of 3s per cwt. The market is bare of Lard, and the price is high, owing to the state of the Butter market. The Wool of the United States continues to find customers in England, and this branch of trade is improving; indeed, there appears to be no bounds to the consumption of an article which never, until recently, formed an article of exportation from America.

The Corn market continues to rise, and the averages to decrease a little; but the "hump" in the scale by no means indicates the actual price which good Wheat realizes. The quantity of indifferent or bad Grain which is imposed upon the market keeps up the average, and such a misnomer can be applied to a scheme which very unfairly represents the actual price of the article. The opening of the ports is a question so important to itself, not only as it affects the Corn trade, but that it is of far greater consequence, as it affects the general interest of the country, that it absorbs every other topic at the present moment. A morning paper stated a day or two back, that a Treasury order had been transmitted to, and received at the Dublin Custom House, admitting grain free of duty. This statement turns out to be incorrect; but it was generally believed—a proof of the public mind being prepared for such a step on the part of the government. An Evening paper has published a statement to the effect, that Wheat and Corn are to be admitted immediately at a 10s figure; Wheat at 10s per bushel and the other kinds still lower; but this statement, although partly imposing, is also considered premature. A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, as the Premier could not leave his home owing to an attack of gout in the foot. At this meeting the question of the opening of the ports was not discussed in all its bearings, and the result was to the effect that the result. Another Cabinet Council was held at Sir Robert Peel's house the following day, and the result of this, as of the preceding meeting, still remains a mystery. People have been anxiously looking to the *London Gazette*, expecting to see an official intimation of the government's policy, but they have been disappointed. The Cabinet is said to be divided on the point at issue, but no one presumes to think that the parts will be opened. It is the only thing about which people talk. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." The decision of the Government must be speedily known, because corn is to come in duty free, every day, and the difficulty, as the time of the year is rapidly approaching when not only the Baltic but the St. Lawrence will be closed by ice. As regards the former, however, owing to the scarcity which prevails amongst the continental neighbours, and the high price which grain commands there, much cannot be expected. The great hope is in the United States and Canada. The point of the controversy exists in the fact, that most of the continental powers have already opened their ports for the self-same object, and it is justly said, "Why should England be less considerate for its citizens, than are the Continental rulers for theirs?" The real fact in all probability is, that Peel is unwilling to act until he is armed with the strongest possible reasons for doing so; and in order to put away the question, he is said to be waiting for the report of the scientific commissioners whom he has sent to Ireland to investigate the potato disease. Some say that Parliament will be immediately summoned to consider what ought to be done in the present emergency. A Privy Council must be called when the ports can be opened, and as no announcement of such a meeting has yet been made, some days, it is probable, may elapse before the policy of the Cabinet will be made public. The state of things in these Kingdoms at the present time, with the certainty of "bread and butter" coming in free, or at the lowest nominal duty, must have a considerable effect on the price of those commodities in the United States and Canada markets. As a proof of the diversity of opinion which prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of reducing the Corn Laws, even for a temporary purpose, we may mention that another meeting was held, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, yesterday afternoon.

The Cotton market continues in a desponding state. Foremost amongst the causes of this depression is the apprehension of a general panic, contingent upon the fearful state of the potato crop; the deficiency or blight of the crop; and the "hump" pitch to which speculation in railway shares has been carried. Other branches of business are also suffering more or less from those combined causes, and as the winter approaches this feeling of alarm, there is too much reason to apprehend, will rather increase than abate.

The Share market is inactive, and the funds are flat, caused by the rumours relative to the opening of the ports. The Discount market shows symptoms of "tightness," and in taking bills the discount houses show more than their usual caution. Nothing of much importance has occurred in the Foreign

market. The return published by the Bank of England, for the week ending the 25th of October, gives the amount of notes actually in circulation as £22,626,115, being a decrease of £227,339. The public deposits show a decrease of £164,757, and the private deposits a decrease of £905,470. Against these the Bank has diminished the securities held by £1,118,414, and the notes in reserve by £125,935.

The amount of Bullion has again suffered a decline of 180,022, the present aggregate amount in both branches being £14,001,283. Trade in the manufacturing districts shows, in its comparative prostration, the effect of the various causes at which we have hinted in our publication to day. Nearly all descriptions of produce have received a check, but there is nothing so gloomy a head, that a speedy and healthy reaction may not take place.

The Iron trade continues brisk, and masters and men are well employed. In the price of Pig Iron a slight decline has taken place; it is now quoted at £4 15s in Glasgow. Our market returns will show, nevertheless, that the existing rates are still high and remunerative.

The Railway mania has received its quietus. Something like a panic has overtaken the speculators in iron-railways. Now that the reaction has come, it brings in its train ruin and devastation, and bankruptcy to thousands. But the end is not yet. A more gigantic system of swindling has lately been seen in these latter days, and the number of "respectable" persons who have lent their names to support bubble companies, make us blush for the credulity of our common humanity.

The Times, true to its character of seizing the right moment for acting upon public fears, or controlling the public mind, kicked the beam at the critical instant, and to some extent produced the revolution which is now witnessed. The bank of England, the critical state in which the food of the country has been placed by the harvest, and the state of the potato crop; above all, and beyond all, the ridiculous experiments which the projectors of the numberless moonshite companies made upon the common sense of mankind—these causes, irrespective of the durnal monster, have forced the declension to its present point. The wreck of fortune and of character, which this temporary insanity has produced, will be felt long after the causes that produced it have passed away. As a proof of the extent to which this huge system of swindling has been carried, it may be mentioned that even ladies were not exempt from its influence. Now that people have time to reflect, and to analyze, they find that out of 33 sets of provincial committees, the name of one part appears 23 times; the names of two others 19 times; of three 17 times; of 14 14 times; of 33 8 times; of 29 9 times; and of 22 10 times. Can further proof be needed of the systematic attack upon the pockets of the people, which this cunning and clever scoundrelism has worked?

IRELAND.—The accounts from the Sister Islands for some days past, as regards the potato crop, are of a very serious and alarming character. The failure is dreadful in the extreme, and the prospects before the great majority of the lower classes truly horrifying. The authorities at Dublin Castle seem to have directed their attention to the matter. Commissioners have been employed to visit the different Provinces and to report to His Excellency the results of their examination. Up to the present time these reports are of the most discouraging character. With a people so steeped in poverty as the Irish are, and discontented with the powers that be, it is frightful to contemplate the consequences of scarcity. The numerous railways likely to be in progress of formation next summer, and during the course of the present winter, will, no doubt, materially assist to alleviate much of the suffering that would otherwise ensue.

The agitation for Repeal is still carried on. Since the sailing of the last American steamer, a number of monster meetings and repeal banquets have taken place; at all of which the Liberator figured as commander-in-chief, and long and eloquent orations were made on behalf of the darling object of these political agitators. A grand banquet has been given to Mr. Smith O'Brien, at Rath Kake. Mr. O'Connell was present as a guest and warmly eulogized the member for Lime- rick in first-rate style. We observe that the annual tribute to Mr. O'Connell will be collected, according to custom, early in the present month. The customary notices have been published, and the starving peasantry of Ireland exhorted to fill the pockets of him who professes to be the regenerator of his country. It strikes us that he has a most glorious opportunity of exemplifying his philanthropy and benevolence by distributing the proceeds of this year's tribute among the poor peasantry who have hitherto manfully supported all his projects.

The Orange party have issued an address to the Protestants of the British Empire, in which they complain of Government for permanently endowing Maynooth, maintaining the present national system of education, and not advancing money to enable the clergy of the Established Church to support their own schools. These form the chief grievances.

The meetings at Conciliation Hall are still carried on. The amount of rent has not been so large for the last two weeks. At the meeting held on the 27th ult., the Liberator, having returned from his provincial excursions, was present, and made the speech of the day, in which he abused John Knox Wickliffe, Cromwell, Queen Elizabeth, and Bacon—ridiculed the idea of offering statues to them, or any of them; and insisted on the necessity of the return of repeal members,

and the consequent inevitability of Repeal. The rent for the week was £248 15s. 11d.

The Dublin papers state that the Custom house authorities in that city, have been directed to make arrangements for the admission of corn, duty free, on and after the 1st November.

The repealers are boasting of a new adherent to Repeal in the person of the eldest son of the Earl Viscount Gort, the Honourable Henry Prendergast Verker.

The "Times Commissioner" continues his reports from the West of Ireland. He paints, in forcible colours, the wretchedness of the people, their want of industry, and their unwillingness to expend the least money in the improvement of the land, however much it may repay the outlay. Mr. O'Connell still makes him the object of bitter attacks.

In consequence of the Editor's severe indisposition, for the last few days, we trust that our friends will excuse any omissions or errors that may have appeared in the last and present numbers of the Standard, as we hope soon "to be at our post" again, when we will endeavour to make up for any deficiencies.

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1845.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—J. W. Street.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

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.

Time and Clock House.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director this week—J. W. Chandler.

J. Whitmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING, Esq., President.

Director next week—R. Watson.

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 discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4; Montreal, Nov. 15.

London, Nov. 3; Quebec, Nov. 16.

Edinburgh, Nov. 1; Halifax, Nov. 18.

Paris, Nov. 1; New York, Nov. 22.

Toronto, Nov. 12; Boston, Nov. 24.

Arrival of the

BRITANNIA.

The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 19th inst., after a passage of fourteen days. We have not received our English papers, as the Mail had not arrived at St. John, on Monday last, when the Syge left—but we copy our European News from the *St. John Courier*, the Editor of which had received the latest London and Liverpool papers, from his Halifax correspondent.

ACCIDENT TO THE HIBERNIA.—The R.M. Steamer Hibernia, which left Halifax on the 3d inst., on her homeward passage, sustained some damage, on the evening of the 5th, having struck on Cape Race, in a dense fog. The vessel lay off and on until morning, making a great deal of water—Capt. Ryrie then shaped his course for St. Johns, N. F., where he arrived about 5 o'clock, having to contend with a thick fog. The injury was remedied by tanking her internally in such a manner as to prevent the ingress of more than a certain quantity of water. The Hibernia sailed again at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, the 9th inst. Capt. Ryrie ascribes the occurrence to the uncertain currents on the coast. Before leaving Newfoundland the passengers presented him with a card, expressive of their full confidence in the capabilities of the noble Steamer.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S health, is stated on the 14th to be favourable—and it is reported that he has no idea of giving up the office, while strength is left him to fill it.

GREAT INCREASE OF CANAL TRADE AT BUFFALO.—A glance at the figures will show the great business done in the canal office at Buffalo, in one week, and the heavy amount of property passing towards New York—From the 9th to the 15th of the present month 289

canal boats loaded with flour and wheat but, ter cheese and lard, took their departure from Buffalo.

American Pine Timber.—Of St. John, one cargo of 19 inches average was sold at 19 1/2 per foot, one 18 inches at 18 1/2, and 19 1/4 inches at 19 1/2; one 18 1/4 inches, 18 1/2, and 19 in. at 19 1/2; one of 19 1/2 in. at 19 1/2; one 19 5/8 in. at 20d; one 20 1/8 in. at 20d; one 18 1/2 inches, at 18 3/4, and one of 19 1/8 inches, at 20d per foot. Of Quebec, several cargoes have been sold in the early part of the month at 16 1/2 to 17d and latterly, for the most part at 17d; one at 17 1/4d and some very good quality and large average at 17 1/2d. A cargo of Miramichi has been sold at 16 1/2d per foot.

Birch.—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 14d to 17d per foot, very good quality, at 21d.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.—St. John Spruce, with cargo, have been sold at 2d to 2 1/4d per foot and in like manner, a parcel of 7000 at 2 1/2d, a cargo of St. Stephen's at 2 5/8d per foot, and a small cargo of Miramichi at £10 10s per standard;—by auction a small cargo of Miramichi wrecked Deals was sold at 2 1/2 to 7 1/2d per foot.

Masts and Spars.—The stocks of Red Pine Masts and Spruce Spars are very low, and the sales of late have been at retail only. Luthers, with cargo, St. John and Quebec have been respectively sold at 60s per fathom, and apart, St. John at 25 per fathom.

Wreck of the Virgin Lass.—Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, N. S., November 8, 1845.—"The Virgin Lass was wrecked at Great Port Jolly, Eastern Head, situated about three miles to the southward of Catherine's river, on the night of the 31st October, the name discovered on one of the stern boards, was 'Virgin' N. F. No paper or document has yet been discovered to show who she belonged to, or who the master and crew were. She was evidently a strong built sailing vessel, sheathed with oak plank boards, well strapped with iron about the bows, was brigantine rigged, and had a woman bust head, about 100 tons burthen; she was completely broken to pieces with the exception of one side that was thrown partly on the beach. A sailing boat was also thrown on the beach without any damage. The vessel was laden with coal, a considerable quantity of which was discovered at low-tide. The crew consisted of seven persons, not one of whom had his life spared to tell the sad event, two of whom were taken out of the water soon after the wreck was discovered. On Saturday morning the 1st instant, three others were after much difficulty taken out of the water; near dark on the same day two others were seen, but not recovered. The captain and mate appear to be recognized from the rest of the crew by their appearance and dress. Their bodies were all decently interred, in a suitable place, about half a mile from where they were shipwrecked and met their untimely end. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict agreeably with the above particulars returned. The Captain appeared to be a man, about the age from 40 to 50, with dark hair, head apparently bald, about 5 feet 8 inches high, had on a white shirt, blue flannel jacket and trousers, and a black silk cravat, no vest, on the spot, took charge and gave the necessary directions for saving as much of the materials as possible, &c. These were sold at public auction on Thursday last for the benefit of all concerned.

St. Johns, N. F. October 29.—H. M. S. Hyacinth, Captain Scott, arrived on Saturday last from the westward. Captain S. reports a vessel which he fell in with at Bay St. George under somewhat extraordinary and suspicious circumstances.—It appears that the brig Rosanna, McNeilly, master, of New Castle, owned by Hood, Hickey, & Co., on a voyage from Quebec to Glasgow with a cargo of wheat flour, pearl ash and staves, was driven into Bay St. George, in stress of weather, in August last, where the Captain having been taken ill, a man named James Doyle was appointed to command her on her voyage to Great Britain. Early in September they proceeded to sea, but on the first night were obliged to put back into the harbour of Bay St. George in consequence of discovering that the ship was leaky. On examination they found that a hole had been bored in the bottom under the cabin, which they tried, but unsuccessfully, to stop. They then discharged part of the cargo which was sold as is said for the underwriters—and again put the brig on shore in Bay St. George. A person of the name of Kelly is accused on oath of having offered one of the crew a bribe to remain on board the vessel and "suck her on shore." The crew of the Hyacinth, by order of Capt. Scott, got the brig off, giving her such temporary outfit as was deemed necessary for her to come to St. John's, and replacing the flour and pearl ash, Captain S. then put a Lieutenant and party on board. Kelly, McNeilly, the mate, and an apprentice have been arrested, and brought to St. John's in the Hyacinth to be delivered up to the civil power. The Rosanna arrived in port yesterday.—Newfoundland.

A certain Remedy for Ill-health, by Halloway's Pills.—Mrs. Long, residing in Merrow-street, Walworth had been for three years in a very declining state of health, owing to her having arrived at that period, termed "the turn of life." Her constitution appeared to be almost broken up, and was considered by many as fast approaching to a consumptive state. She is now restored to a very high state of health by these invaluable Pills. All females, who by their age may

be near to that critical period, would find these Pills the only effectual remedy that such a dangerous time requires. This medicine is likewise invaluable to all young persons approaching the term of womanhood.

MARRIED.

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. William McDonald, Mr. Charles Judge of this town, to Miss Frances O'Neill, of St. John's Newfoundland.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

15, Bq. Roger Stuart, Begg, Berberice.

19, "Carchalton, Park, Chester, Bristol.

Ballast, H. Frye.

Nov. 24, Schr. Mary Jane, Watson, Eastport, Sundries to Sunary.

25, Brig Elizabeth, Moses, Yarmouth, Ballast.

26, Schr. Gipsy, Dick, Eastport, Flour.

E. & J. Wilson.

Bq. Prince George, Colls, Quebec, Ballast, to H. Frye.

—CLEARED—

Nov. 23, Schr. Mary Jane, Watson, Eastport, Ballast.

26, Schr. Gipsy, Dick, Eastport, Ballast.

Brig Elizabeth, Capt. Moses, from Belfast, reports on the 10th Nov. Lat. 55, Long. 47, 44, fell in with and boarded the Bq. City of Waterford, of Waterford, man and cargo masts gone; one man found dead in the foretop did not appear to have been long dead, apparently about 20 years of age.—Cargo Deals.

Saint Mark's Lodge, No. 759.

THE Saint Mark's Lodge, No. 759, established by Charter of the United Grand Lodge of England, will hold their first regular monthly meeting at their Lodge rooms, on Wednesday the 3rd December, at 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the W. M. THOMAS SIMS, J. S. R.

Secretary.

November 25, 1845.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CHARLOTTE, S. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, ANNE COLLINS, of the Parish of Saint David, in the said County of Charlotte, Administratrix of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, to this and credits, which were of David Collins, late of the said Parish of Saint David, Farmer, deceased, hath rendered and filed her account as such Administratrix, and hath prayed that the Court do so and next of kin of the said Estate may appear and interest in the passing and allowance of the said account.

You are therefore required to cite the said Creditors and next of kin and all others interested to appear before me, at a Court of Probate to be held at the Surrogate's office, in Saint Andrews, within and for said County, on Saturday, the twentieth day of December next, at noon to attend the passing and allowance of the said Administratrix's account.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this thirty-first day of October, 1845.

(Signed) H. HATCH, Sur. Judge, &c. &c.

(Signed) GEO. D. STREET, Register of Probates for said County.

LOOK HERE.

Ex. Barque "Lanthé" and other Arrivals.

A large assortment of Blue, Dove, colour and Brown primed, Crackerware, by the crate or retail. Prices and sea sets sold separately if required—also 20 Sets China, assorted.

ALSO—Hard-ware of various descriptions with Joiner's tools &c. and a large assortment of Dry Goods.

An assortment of Iron, various sizes.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

Consists of—Chain Cables, Anchors, Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Sheeting Paper, Ships Compasses, Buntline Flugs, Sheeting Jacks, and a general assortment for Ships and Sailors use.

GROCERIES in every variety. Those with their Stock previously on hand forms a very heavy and extensive assortment which they are determined to sell by wholesale or retail at low prices.

DINWICK & WILSON.

St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1845.

Day & Evening School.

TIMOTHY F. HARLEY.

GRATEFUL for the liberal encouragement he has continued to receive at his Day School, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he is now opening

AN EVENING SCHOOL,

on Monday, November 24th at his School House, in Queen's Street, where Youths will be instructed in the various branches necessary for Mercantile or Mechanical &c. pursuits.

Hours of attendance from Six until 9 o'clock.

St. Andrews, Nov. 17, 1845.—3 n.

WIS.

BALSAM OF

A Compound for

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Best known to

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