

European Intelligence.

SECOND DESPATCH.

London, Saturday.—Gen. Canrobert has embarked from Lubeck for Stockholm in a French steamer.

A despatch from Danzig states that the bulk of the Allied fleet was about to proceed to Kiel.

A despatch received from St. Petersburg states that all the liners of the fleet of Kio-burn had proceeded seaward, and that the allied fleet had attempted nothing new.

Gorshakoff telegraphs to St. Petersburg, Thursday, that there was no new movement in the Crimea.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette writing from Berlin, alludes to rumours of peace, but they are looked upon in diplomatic circles as unfounded, not merely because Russia has resorted to a fresh levy of conscripts, but because every communication from that empire disconcerts the belief that Russia will make any concessions to the demands of the Western Powers. On the other hand, all letters arriving from Vienna allude to peace.

The Prussian Gazette of the 15th October affirms that the French Government intimates at Vienna its readiness to negotiate with Russia on the basis of the four points, alleging that it was resolved to continue the war and recommence military operations next spring with rekindled energy should peace not be concluded in the interim.

The British Government has prohibited the exportation to all foreign countries of saltpetre, nitrate of soda, and sulphate of potash.

The London Times Money article says: "The funds opened this morning at the closing quotations of Wednesday, but subsequently experienced an advance."

Mercantile letters from Paris indicate an increase of confidence.

Messrs. Lewis Skays & Co. suspended payment this morning. They were engaged in the oil and fruit trade. Liabilities £200,000.

London, Saturday.—[By Telegraph.]—Consols closed this morning at 87½ to 88 for both money and account.

The Liverpool Journal of Saturday says: "We have a telegraphic message from London conveying most serious intelligence, and we venture for its correctness, for the information comes from a source which excludes the possibility of a doubt. The country is on the eve of a war with the United States, unless public opinion is brought to operate on Her Majesty's Ministers."

An interchange of diplomatic notes has taken place this week between the Earl of Clarendon and the American Minister. The cause assigned by Ministers for the appearance of our ships at Bermuda was the report of a Russian privateer now fitting out in the port of New York, but the fact is denied, and it is well known this is a mere pretext, for the real cause refers to the Mosquito territory affair. The existing business never occasioned an angry word from the Government at Washington. The Mosquito question is one which imperils the peace of Great Britain and the United States. This has been for some time a source of diplomatic dispute between the two countries, and now tends to an open rupture.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir, Will you permit me to make a few remarks on the communications from your correspondent "Monitor."

He certainly seems to have thought and received a good deal on the much vexed question of Railways throughout the Province, and I fully concur with him in opinion as to their absolute necessity for the development of the country, as well as with his arguments in support of the priority of importance, which should be given to the various lines which are projected or in the course of formation; but I cannot agree with him in the deductions which he draws on one or two points, which it is of great importance should be rightly understood at the present moment.

"Monitor" lays the whole blame both of the favor accorded to the Schenck line and the opposition to the St. Andrews & Quebec, on the people of St. John. He says, "Their jealousy of any diversion of any part of the trade of the Valley of St. John, has hermetically sealed their eyes, not only against the probability but the possibility almost of any such event, so long as they can save of the first section of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway."—and again he says, "by burdening the country with this (the Schenck) scheme, they have postponed the construction of the other," (the St. Andrews & Quebec).

Now, Sir, this is not putting the blame where it ought to be. The people of St. John, in their blind selfishness, have certainly used their utmost power in the manner described, but the power did not lay with them either to sanction the one scheme, or to retard the other, this rested with the legislature and the government, and in whatever light the matter is regarded, "is on their shoulders all the odium and disgrace should fall for the miserable position in which their affairs stand. If they gave way to the outward pressure from St. John against their own better judgment, a double measure of blame is theirs; if they really believed they were doing the best for the country, then they were condemned as unfit for their places of ignorance."

The official organs will chuckle at this, and boast me with having found a more

nest—saying, it was the old Government that saddled the country with the Jacks in or Schenck line. I know that well enough. They certainly committed the folly of sanctioning that line, and perhaps we have nothing to regret in their being buried out at all events. "It is no use kicking a dead donkey," but let us be just in treating their actions. If they are chargeable with the Schenck line, they cannot be accused of having retarded the St. Andrews & Quebec. They may have been particular, and given trouble to the Company to prove their claims, but when once the proof was made they issued the debentures and land, which the present Government must do.

I don't say I want to see the old Government back again just as they were, although even that would be better than the present men, who I do say are ten times worse enemies to the St. Andrews line, and all its progress, than their predecessors. The old Government acknowledged the true spirit and meaning of the Facility Act—the new men have for their own end—viz. to bark the road and get the land back—put a new construction on the law.

We hear a great deal about a great Rail-road scheme, which is to embrace all the lines. I'll tell you what it is, Sir.—First of all, to raise money on the credit of the Province by debentures; then finish the Schenck road, and build another from Saint John up the Nerepis or Valley of St. John route to Fredericton and Woodstock—giving enough to the St. Andrews line to finish about another ten miles, where it will be left with promises, which will also be given to the Northern counties, of being joined on to the St. John road some day or other. Of course all this depends upon two contingencies—whether the people will stand it, and the money can be raised. I doubt both the one and the other, and I slightly shudder that the English people, who have already spent £100,000, will have a word or two to say which will operate on the value of the new debentures before they quietly submit to the loss of their investment.

What ought to be done, is clear. "Monitor" is right there. The Schenck line is not wanted—at all events yet. The St. Andrews line is the most important one, and the "first in order"—finish that, and with it a branch to St. John; when they are done, take up the former and the other roads in proper succession, and thus shall we avoid fiscal embarrassment, and be doing justice to the whole country.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c

A PLAIN MAN.

Nov. 17, 1855

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1855

In reply to our leader of the 7th inst., the *Courier* says:—

"We have got hitherto notice of the course pursued by the St. Andrews Standard with respect to political matters; as it is not very extensively circulated in this part of the Province, and its grievances are mostly confined to Government action, or inaction, with respect to the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railroad. In a late number, however, the editor has chosen to make some statements with respect to the *Courier*, which we shall freely notice, more for the sake of showing the animus of our contemporary, than anything else."

From this, we can only conclude that the "Courier" either thinks its own reputation of greater importance than that of the Government or else that, handsome though its wages be, it has only sold itself to defend the Executive against the opposition of certain specified contemporaries. Perhaps both reasons may have something to do with the matter, but we have no doubt about the correctness of our supposition with respect to the latter; and doubtless had not our article been copied in extenso by the leading Journals of the Province, the "Courier" would have continued to hug itself in its own conceited notion of its "insignificance" and refused to engage with an antagonist not included in its contract for pay.

A belligerent and insolent carriage sometimes impose on the credulity of mankind, and makes them believe there must be some real importance where so much is assumed; but still we hardly fancy that the "Courier" with all its conceit will indoctrinate the public in the belief that it is so immaculate as it pretends.

Our contemporary is indignant that we have asserted that his paper has become a mere vehicle for party purposes,—declares that his "support of the present Government arises from a desire to assist the progressive spirit of the age"—and accuses us of "having veered from our old course with respect to certain parties." Alas! for the consistency and logic of the "Courier!" When a man gets angry however, he generally loses his recollection and reasoning powers, and so, we are not surprised at the forgetfulness and the labyrinth of nonsense that our "brother" has got into.

Everyone knows, and its files are there to prove it, that during the existence of the late Government, the *Courier* was one of its warmest supporters—we never heard a word, then about "the progressive spirit of the age," or "the impossibility of sustaining the Tory platform"—and it was not till fat offices were conferred upon one or two of the Editor's friends and a nice little monopoly of the Crown Land advertisements, amounting to about £500 per annum, (as shown by a correspondent of the New Brunswick) was secured to itself, that the "Courier" recklessly and dishonestly deserted the policy it had always pursued.—As to our contemporary's retorting our own language and accusing us of having become a mere vehicle for party purposes;—we defy him to prove the charge. This paper has ever been independent of any party. Measures, not men, have always been the objects of our solicitude. We condemned the late administration far more often than we accorded them support; and we expressed our opinion either way according as their policy appeared deserving or the reverse, without fear or favor;—and most certainly it is impossible to point out one word we have ever written, expressive of a desire to see them back again, constituted as they then were. We hailed the advent of the new men to power, because we believed they were liberal and progressive; and because they made great promises for the improvement of the country; and it was only when we found we were deceived in our expectations,—that they belied their promises and engagements, proved themselves incapable of holding the reins of State, and had lost the confidence of the country, that we advocated their removal and the installation of better men. We can afford to laugh at the "Courier's" disparagement of our course, and expect, when a new order of things shall arrive, to see it "veer" round again to whatever party is in power.

The English News by the "Africa"—a telegraphic report of which will be found in our columns—has given rise to the supposition that War will be declared between the United States and Great Britain. We believe that the diplomatic affairs upon which the rumor is based, will be amicably settled. Neither the "recruiting affair" nor the "Mosquito question"—are of sufficient importance to embroil the two nations in war.

DUST TO DUST.—We hope the practice of spreading saw dust "knee deep" over the floor of the Court house will for the future be abandoned, and as the *Provincialist* suggests, a carpet be spread in lieu thereof. "Dying on the floor of the House,"—is we believe, an expression sometimes used in parliamentary language, and a patriotic description of suicide, which has often been contemplated in the House of Commons; but we are not aware that our County-lawyers are at all disposed either to introduce or commit the act, therefore the Court House should not be made through the injudicious introduction of get saw dust, the arena for one's "last speech and dying confession." We are happy to learn that the "ludicrous petition of a gentleman eminent for wit and humour, who happened to be on the Circuit," had the desired effect, and that by the removal of the saw dust, the petitioner in particular, felt "a better footing."

A correspondent furnishes us with the following information by way of "Court gossip":—

"DUST TO DUST." It came to pass that at our Court last week the "silent dust" gave grave offence. Not being the kind the lawyers went to seek. They found in it poor recompense. So by rhythmic writing on the wall. Within a room where they resort, Addressed to Judge, to Jery, and to all. The dust was ordered out of Court. The lawless writer was a man, for wit And humor too, must come out. Whose witty petition was a "happy hit" Wherein those attributes he lent. In that saw dust, full wet, he saw Catarrh And all which death could but efface. Imagination e'en led him as far as The bones of Cæsar there to trace. He thought that those "melancholy Bourne" For Jery's nose felt unprepared And doubting much if he should e'er return To rapture saw the floor all bare! The Court to his complaint had given ear The dust was cast off that day. The writing proved to not an Esq. was near And he rejoicing went away.

Law values not saw dust, it doth appear And both "Laid down" much tearful here. But 'tis the dust which at this time of year Is valued most in BASKING-HOUSES. G. E.

THE WEATHER which was mild and warm, suddenly changed on Monday last. The wind blew strong from the West, with a slight fall of snow which however disappeared almost as soon as it touched the ground; during the afternoon the wind-hauled round to the northwest, and the frost set in with unusual severity; on Tuesday morning the brooks and still water were frozen over.

NEW MAGISTRATES.—We learn that the Clerk of the Peace has received a list of fifteen new Magistrates for this County.

LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.—Mr. CHAPMAN will give one of his popular LECTURES on ASTRONOMY with Illustrations, in the Town Hall, THIS EVENING.—Also, a Musical Entertainment. We hope he will have a full House.

MARRIED. On the 20th ult., by the Rev. John Ross, Mr. Timothy Weatherford of Calais, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John McFarlane.

On the 13th inst., by the same, Mr. James Johnston to Miss Julia A. Carmichael, both of St. Patrick.

At St. Patrick, on the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. Thomas McCann to Miss Ann Wilson, second daughter of Mr. Hugh Wilson.

At St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday the 6th inst., by the Rev. John McGivern, Mr. Samuel Johnson, Merchant, to Miss Ellen Kidd, all of St. George.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Thomas W. Street, Curate of St. Stephen, Mr. Rufus P. Dean, of the Parish of St. David, to Miss Mary J. Smith, of the same place.

We observe that the United States Government propose making some changes in the Lighthouse stations along the coast of Maine which are to take place on the 1st January next. The contemplated changes are to make Baker's Island, Prospect Harbor, Petit Manan, and Little River Lights, flash lights. Moosepecca light is now a revolving light (and lies between Libby's Island which is a fixed light) and Petit Manan, and may in thick weather, be mistaken for the revolving light, which will lead to loss of both life and property, as vessels from England, generally in the winter season, run in and make the American coast. The light at Petit Manan is now a fixed light, and said to be one of the best lights on the coast,—we say then "let well enough alone." Besides there is so very little difference between a revolving and flash light that in nine cases out of ten, the one is liable to be mistaken for the other. The change made at Cape Elizabeth has proved a failure, and been condemned by all mariners;—the light to be effective should be as it was formerly—a fixed light on one side, and revolving on the other.

Baker's Island light is in the vicinity of Mount Desert—the distance from Baker's Island to Prospect is 12 miles, from Prospect to Petit Manan about 6 miles, from Petit Manan to Moosepecca about 14 miles, all the above are to be flash lights with no distinguishing light between; is it any wonder then, that the papers of Maine are opposed to the proposed change. If the object of the Light House Commissioners is to ornament the coast they will succeed, but we are assured that the masters of steamers and sailing vessels, who are most interested in the safety of life and property condemn the proceeding.

LAUNCH.—On Thursday the 15th inst. was launched from the shipyard of Mr. Douglas Westmore, in St. George, a fine new ship called the DOUGLAS CASTLE, 500 tons new measurement, she is constructed of the best material, chiefly hickmahoe, under the superintendence of Lloyd's agent, and will displace 400 tons in seven years.

She took the water in fine style, without the smallest accident occurring.

This ship is calculated to combine burdensome with sailing qualities; and, judging from her appearance at the water, and the pains taken in her construction by the master workman, Mr. John Billings, who has been very successful in modeling ships of this description, no doubt the expectations formed of her will be fully realized. Some of the vessels built by him have made amazing quick voyages, of which, however, we can not now call to mind the full particulars, or we would relate them.—[Provincialist.]

RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—The New York Courier of Tuesday says:—"The North river and canal boats yesterday brought into market 27,000 barrels of flour and 60,000 bushels of wheat, besides other provisions." The Erie Railroad receipts of flour for the past two days amounted to 9,300 barrels. These arrivals are heavy, but daily receipts of breadstuffs have been much less than was expected. "Many of the canal boats have turned at Albany to make their last trip of the season."

MARTIAL SPIRIT IN CANADA.—The Quebec Gazette informs its readers that the "war feeling" in the United States is reciprocated according to law. In that city corps of cavalry, infantry and artillery are organizing. The Quebec Mercury says:—

Parts of the military quarters are already being vacated for occupation by the new Provincial corps in this city, and before long all the different companies will be efficiently organized. We understand that pursuant to orders from the Imperial Government, arms and complete equipments for fifty mounted troops and a battery of 6 pounder field pieces, have just been surveyed by the proper officers of the Ordnance Department, and handed over to the Provincial authorities for part of the Quebec force.

Holloway's Pills an unfailing Remedy for Bilious Complaints.—Thomas Holson of St. Andrews N.B. had the misfortune to be afflicted with the severest of bilious disorders, nausea, and a foul stomach, which prevented him relishing any kind of food, and frequently threw him on a bed of sickness for several weeks. He tried many remedies recommended him by friends, but they only tended to increase his malady; his brother, last fall, recommended him to use Holloway's Pills, which he did, the result, to use his own words, "was truly extraordinary, for after about six weeks usage of this inestimable medicine, I was completely cured; and will never again be without it."

NOTICE. On the 20th ult., by the Rev. John Ross, Mr. Timothy Weatherford of Calais, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John McFarlane.

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At St. John, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Mr. James G. McCurdy, Merchant, of Moncton, Westmorland, to Mary S., eldest daughter of D. J. McLaughlin, Esq.

On the 11th of October, at St. Nicholas, Rochester, by the Rev. W. Convery, Vicar, Walter Lawrence Inglis, Esquire, 74th Highlanders, fourth son of the Rev. Charles Inglis, of Sydney, Cape Breton, to Elizabeth Odell, only daughter of the Rev. George Rest, late Archdeacon of New Brunswick, North America, and granddaughter of the Right Rev. Robert Smaicer, D. D., late Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Deaths. At Barton, on the 8th inst. Myra P., wife of W. J. Gilbert, Esq., and eldest daughter of David J. Mowat, Esq., of St. Andrews. At St. John, on the 14th inst. Jane, wife of F. Giles, Esq., Civil Engineer, late of 33, Gower street, Bedford Square, London, aged 41 years.

New Goods.—Mr. D. Bradley's advertisement of Fall & Winter Goods will appear in our next.

Shipping List.

Arrived at St. John, 19th Nov. Schr. Alma, Wexford, New York.

Arrived at St. John, 19th Nov. Brig Grace Douglas, Ross, St. Andrews. Am. ship Addison Gilbert, Payne, —, to D. Wetmore.

Schr. Ori, Anderson, —, to Henry Seelye. Brig Florence, Dunn, —, to King & Gibson.

Am. ship Benjamin, Cassidy, —, to E. H. Anderson.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Friday the 25th inst., and Tuesday 27th inst., at 6 A. M., via New York, and on Sunday 28 December, at 9 A. M., via Halifax.

The Postage for the United Kingdom and Halifax, is 7½ pence per lb. and via New York 1s. 3d. Prepayment optional.

By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M. Post Office, St. Andrews, Nov. 21, 1855.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction on Saturday the 31st day of May next at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Saint Andrews:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, possessory right, right of entry, and beneficial interest whatsoever, both in law and in equity, of E. L. S. A. S. T. L. S. of, in, and to, that certain piece, parcel, or Lot or LAND situate on the Maguadavic River in the Parish of Saint George in the County of Charlotte—comprising on the bank of the said river Maguadavic, at the north corner of the old school house on the land formerly owned by the late Stuart Seelye in the grant to Philip Bailey and others; thence running west to John Oliver's eastern line; thence north eight rods to a lot formerly owned by Nelson Seelye; thence east to the Maguadavic river aforesaid; thence south following the bank of the said river to the place of beginning.—With all the Buildings and Erections thereon:—

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Edward Seelye.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office St. Andrews, 20th Nov. 1855.

Flour—Pork—Apples—&c.

W. Whitlock,

HAS just received per schooner "Julia," from New York, and steamer "Adelaide" from Boston:— 75 bbls superfine and extra family FLOUR 20 bbls New York Greening Apples Corn Meal, Mess Pork, White Beans Carolina Rice, Navy and Pilot Bread Boxes Cheese, refined Whale Oil Burning Fluid, Lard, Tripe, &c.

TOGETHER WITH The following articles on hand: Hyson, Oolong and Souchong Teas Ground and whole Coffee, Cocoa and Chocolate Crushed and brown Sugar, Molasses, Soap Candles, Starch, white wine and elder Vinegar, Brooms, painted Pails, Tubs, Axes, and Axes Handles, Spices, Macaroni, Willow, Market and Clothes baskets Cod and pollock Fish, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Cooking, Franklin, and other Stoves A more general assortment of Stores daily expected.

An assortment of low-priced Compton, and Rocking Chairs. ALSO, A variety of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc. etc. St. Andrews, Oct. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of ROBERT STORR & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. BEARD & VENNING, or their agent; the said Beard & Venning being lawfully authorized to receive the said debts and give receipts therefor.

ROBERT STORR. St. Andrews, Nov. 3, 1855.

Mr. James BEARDS is authorized to collect the above and give receipts therefor.

BEARD & VENNING. St. John; Nov. 3, 1855.