

European Intelligence.

The steamer Canada from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst.

THE WAR.

July 3.—Lord Raglan was buried with all the pomp which circumstances permitted. There are rumours that Gen. Pelissier is about to be superseded.

Since the repulse of the 15th, the allies have been strengthening their advance against the Malakoff, and Pelissier's latest telegram, July 4th, says his works are progressing satisfactorily.

Gen Simpson's telegram of the 4th is merely: "Nothing new since my last."

Accounts by telegraph have already stated the main facts of the unsuccessful attack on Sebastopol, on the 18th June. Papers by the Canadian news contain descriptions from Raglan and Pelissier—giving full details of the causes of repulse. Genl. Mayran's French division was on its way to attack the fort on the extreme right, by Carreing har hour, and commenced the action prematurely, before the other divisions had taken up their ground. Mayran fell, mortally wounded, and his division being thrown into disorder the Russians turned their concentrated fire upon the next division as it came up under Gen. Brunet, and shattered it badly. Brunet also fell. Orders were then given to withdraw the troops into the trenches, although Genl. Autemarck had meantime reached the Malakoff Tower. Retreat was effected in good order but with great loss.

When Raglan saw the defeat of the first French division he hastily ordered an attack on the Redan to effect a diversion in favor of the French, although it was previously intended that the British should not attack until the French should have captured the Malakoff, inasmuch as the Malakoff's guns quite command the Redan. So far as civilians at a distance can judge, Raglan's order to attack was a great error, for the British storming party not being sufficiently strong to carry the work, were repulsed with much slaughter. A curious incident is, that Gen. Eyre with 2,000 British penetrated into the suburbs of Sebastopol itself, and held possession of the houses of one street 17 hours, but being totally unsupported retired at nightfall. The inference is—that had the assault been general or systematically planned the city would have fallen, or at least its first line of defence might have been carried. French letters, June 23d, say the army was full of confidence. Approaches were pushing forward to Malakoff Tower and French Battery, 30 guns were nearly completed on the point of Cerning Bay to keep off the Russian ships. Their fire having caused much loss on the 18th.

A Vienna paper says, that Goraskoff has sent for 24,000 more men, and has reinforced Liprandi's army, with another division.

The Turks and Sardinians under Omar Pacha and Gen. Marzara, have made excursions into the lateral valleys of the Tcherkass, without meeting any resistance.

Numerous works of art, captured from the Kerch Museum, and Gen. Wrangel's private collection, are on the way to Paris.

The Russo-British contingent, numbering 6,000 is in camp near Domedoro. Careful estimates show that this war has already cost half a million lives, and no destructive battles.

BALTIC.

A despatch from Berlin, July 4th, states that the town of Nystrand, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and destroyed.

Russian accounts say, June 19th, Allied fleets of 180 guns, fired 8 hours against the batteries at the mouth of the Neva, without effect. Then withdrew to Sankar Island.

June 20.—Allies made descent on Kolk Island, destroyed the telegraph, and burned government stores.

June 21.—The allied steamers took soundings in Nystrand roads, while others fired some hours on the port of Revel—without effect.

June 22 and 23.—Occasional shots were exchanged between the gun-boats employed on shore and the Revel batteries.

The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes the correspondence respecting the recent affair at Hango, stating that the flag of truce was not visible; also accusing the English of making an improper use of the flag of truce generally.

July 5.—The bulk of the allied squadron lay off Cronstadt.

BRITAIN.

The business in Parliament is not important. Lord Grosvenor's Bill to stop Sunday trading is withdrawn, after having caused trouble in Hyde Park.

Roebuck and Duncombe were refused a Committee of Enquiry into the brutal conduct of the police in these riots.

On Friday night Milner Gibson asked Government for an explanation as to Lord John Russell's recent conduct at the Vienna Conference.

Lord John Russell replied stating, among other things, that Britain never contemplated to restore Poland and Hungary.

Robden, Roebuck and Disraeli all attacked Lord John Russell; after which the matter subsided.

Gen. Peel will move the previous question against Roebuck's vote of censure.

Lord Elgin, it is said, will be appointed Postmaster General.

Magnificent iron paddle-wheel steamer Persia, 6,600 tons, 1,000 horse-power, was launched on the Clyde, July 3d, for the Comand line, will be ready to sail in October.

I. Peterson, the Russian Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, was recently discovered aboard the English steamer from Southampton.

on to Lisbon, he having been on a secret mission in France and England. The American minister to Portugal, they say recognised him.

FRANCE.

Legislature voted the 750 millions francs, in addition to the new loan; in rease of taxation is proposed, by one-third increase of duty on all spirits, 10 per cent. on railway passengers and goods, and a new "decline" of indirect taxes, are expected to produce 7,000,000 francs per annum. The Emperor's speech is variously commented on, but on the whole is regarded favourably, and the hit at Austria was well merited; it is reported that the Austrian Minister has asked for explanation.

Taking of the Cemetery and an entrance into Sebastopol.

The Times special correspondent, writing on the 20 ultimo, gives the following particulars of a brilliant episode in the assault of the 18th. It reads like a romance, and records an act of heroism almost without a parallel.

The brigade under Major-General Eyre, which was destined to occupy the Cemetery and to carry the Barrack Batteries, consisted of the 8th regiment, 18th regiment, 38th regiment, and 44th regiment. Four volunteers from each company were selected to form an advanced party, under Major Fielden, of the 44th regiment to feel the way and cover the advance. The 18th Royal Irish followed as the storming regiment. The brigade was turned out at twelve o'clock, and proceeded to march down the road on the left of the Green hill Battery to the Cemetery, and halted under cover while the necessary disposition was being made for the attack. General Eyre, addressing the 18th, said, "I hope, my men, that you will do something that will make every cabin in Ireland ring again!" The reply was a loud cheer, which instantly drew on the men a shower of grape. The skirmishers advanced just as the general attack began, and with some French on their left, rushed at the Cemetery which was very feebly defended. They got possession of the place after a slight resistance, with small loss, and took some prisoners, but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack Battery.

Four companies of the 18th at once rushed on out of the Cemetery towards the town, and actually succeeded in getting possession of the suburb. Captain Hayman was gallantly leading on his company when he was shot through the knee. Captain Esmonde followed, and the men once established, prepared to defend the houses they occupied.

As they drove the Russians out, they were pelted with large stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overhangs the suburb. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses and to delude the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were more numerous than they were. Meantime the Russians did their utmost to blow down the houses with shell and shot, and fired grape incessantly, but the soldiers kept close though they lost men occasionally, and they were most materially aided by the fire of regiments in the Cemetery behind them, which was directed at the Russian embankment; so that the enemy could not get out to fire down on the houses below.

Some of the houses were comfortably furnished. One of them was as well fitted up as most English mansions, the rooms full of fine furniture, a piano in the drawing room, and articles of luxury and taste not deficient. Our men unfortunately found that the cellars were not empty, and that there was abundance of fine Muscat wine from the south coast of the Crimea, and of the stronger wines, perfumed with roses and mixed with fruits, which are grown in the interior, in the better sort of houses.

Some of the officers, when they went away carried off articles of clothing and papers as proof of their entrance into the place, and some others took away pigeons and guineapigs, which were tame in the house.

The troops entered the place about four o'clock in the morning, and could not leave it till nine in the evening. The Russians blew up many of the houses and set fire to others, and when our men retired the flames were spreading along the street. The 18th regiment lost 250 men. In the middle of the day, Captain Esmonde wrote to General Eyre to say that he required support, that the men were short of ammunition, and that the rifles were clogged. The rifles, which were of the Enfield pattern, had been only served to the regiment the day before, and again it was found that these admirable weapons are open to the grave defect which has been so frequently mentioned, and that they are liable to become useless after firing 20 rounds. A sergeant volunteered to creep back with this letter, but when he reached the place where the General ought to have been, he found that the latter had been obliged to withdraw owing to his wound, and he therefore delivered the document to Colonel Edwards as there was no possibility of getting support down to troops. Colonel Edwards crept down along with the sergeant and into the houses to see how matters were going on.

The officer in command, on learning the state of the case, ordered the men to keep up the hottest fire they could; and meantime they picked up the rifles and ammunition of the killed and wounded, and were by that means enabled to continue their fusillade.

The 9th regiment succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the houses in two or three different places, and held their position, as well as the 19th. A sergeant, and a handful of men, actually got possession of the little Wasp Battery, in which there were only 12 or 14 Russian artillerymen. They fled at the approach of our men, but when the latter turned round they discovered they were quite unsupported; and the Russians seeing that the poor fellows were left alone, came down on them, and drove them out of the battery.

An officer and a half a dozen men of the same regiment got up close to a part of the Flagstaff battery, and were advancing into it when they saw that they were by themselves, and as it was futile to attempt holding their ground, they retreated. About 15 French soldiers on their left aided them, but as they were likewise unsupported, they had to retire. Another officer, with only 12 men, took one of the Russian Rifle Pits, bayoneted those they found in it, and held possession of it throughout the day.

Meanwhile, while those portions of the 5th and 13th, and parties of the 28th and 44th were in the houses, the detachments of the same regiments and of the 38th, kept up a fire from the Cemetery on the Russians in the battery and on the sharpshooters, all the time being exposed to a tremendous shower of bullets, grape, round shot, and shell.

The loss of the brigade, under such circumstances, could not but be extremely severe. One part of it, separated from the other, was exposed to a destructive fire in houses, the upper portion of which crumbled into pieces or fell in under fire, and it was only by keeping in the lower story which was vaulted and well built, that they were enabled to hold their own. The other parts of it, far advanced from our batteries, were almost unprotected, and were under a constant mitraille and bombardment from guns which our batteries had failed to touch.

Capt. Smith, of the 9th was struck by a grape shot in the back as he was in the act of getting Capt. Armstrong of the 18th, into a litter, with the assistance of Capt. Gwynor. The shot broke his spine, and drove his ribs into his lungs. He died yesterday. Lieutenants Douglas and McQueen were also wounded. Of this regiment six men were killed and 53 wounded. In the 18th, one officer and 34 men killed, seven officers and 118 wounded. In the 38th, one officer killed and five wounded. In the 44th seven officers were wounded, of whom three have since died; 17 men killed and 108 wounded. The total number in the Brigade killed and wounded was up to the last returns, 107 killed, 552 wounded. Total 659.

Some of the officers got away in the great storm which arose about eleven o'clock, and blew with great violence for several hours.

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NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.—The Halifax Chronicle announces that contracts have been entered into for the construction of thirty miles of their Railway, which will complete the line to Windsor. The fifth section, which is the nearest to Windsor, was taken for £3,307 currency per mile—the whole amount, however, was £171,575, or £5,730 per mile, the Province finding the iron and rolling stock.

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were sold in the St John Market last week for five shillings per bushel.

We promised our Readers that we would this week prove the gross injustice which has been done and is persisted in by the Government towards the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company, but we will postpone enlarging on this subject,—important though it be—until next week, because we believe that it is even of greater importance to address a word or two to the Government itself, and to point out to them a fact, which, though patriotism, honor, truth and justice are powerless to move them, may perhaps incite them to open their eyes and behold what is going on around them.

We are all so fully aware that the prosperity and onward progress of all countries have for the last century been developed in each, in exact proportion to the energy with which they severally adopted the Railroad system, that it is useless to urge the point now—but the experience of Railway history does not only prove the general advantages to society at large, which have resulted from their construction, but also, that the greatest success has always attended those countries in which the "iron roads" were first constructed—first opened up the resources of a country, and first attracted and absorbed the great through traffic which collected at their termini, and which, no after-built—though perhaps more direct line—could ever again divert from them.

A local, selfish, blind policy—fear of competition, and jealousy of anybody getting on but themselves, have hitherto led our St. John friends to look black on the St. Andrews & Quebec line, and the Government too weak to venture on offering the least opposition to what the City considered for its own interests; even if they had not been thoroughly imbued with the same feelings, have caused an impetus to be given to the Calais road, which it otherwise would never have received.

We do not hesitate to say that if "our road," is allowed to languish another year, that our enterprising neighbors on the other side of the boundary, will distance us, and have their road built up to—Houlton, before we shall complete thirty miles. If such should be the case, we may not only say goodbye to St. Andrews, but the Province may say goodbye to all hopes of future prosperity. With the River St. John tapped above Woodstock by an American line, the City of St. John must decline, the lumbering operations of the upper country be diverted from our Harbours, and ruin and stagnation alone remain.

The Calais road is building itself—mark that ye rulers! Our roads can easily be made to do the same—nay, they would do so if uninterfered with, and unhampered by your petty intrigues; and were it necessary, we know of, and could name, two or three men who would undertake to build them, without further facilities, provided only those already given by the Legislature were not withheld by the Council.

The Morning News says the facilities for travelling on the St. John river between St. John and Fredericton are excellent, that there are four passenger Steamers plying regularly between the above mentioned places and that there are in all eighteen steamers on the river; this includes those used in towing and running to other places—that these boats are in good order, and concludes with the following well merited and just remarks:—

"We are pleased to learn that William M. Smith, Esq., the Government Inspector of Steamboats, has since his accession to office exercised a salutary vigilance in the careful examination of the different Provincial Steamers that are engaged in the carriage of passengers. This appointment though made by the old Government, has we believe been a wise and judicious one. A regular inspection of each Steamer is made every six months, and the arrangement thus far has been attended with satisfactory results.

At a Lever held at St. James' Palace on the 27th June, the Hon. George Hayward of New Brunswick, was presented by Lord John Russell.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the "Standard.")

Sir,—It is probable few of your readers may have heard of an agitation which has lately commenced in England by a Mr. Lazard, for the express purpose of putting every man in his right place, that is, to fill the situations of government by properly qualified persons; on perusing Mr. Brown's letter in your last publication, it struck me that a Lazard is as much required in New Brunswick as in England. If proof were required that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," it is most thoroughly exemplified in Mr. Brown's letter; he in my opinion, has been jumping Jim Crow long enough, and I have no doubt

TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 14th day of August next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at St. David, in the County of Charlotte, on the premises heretofore named, for payment of the Debts of the late AARON GRAY, of the Parish of Saint David, in said County, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a licence obtained from the Court of Probates for the said County of Charlotte:—

ALL that FARM LOT on which the said Aaron Gray deceased lived, known as the southern half of lot number Five, granted to John Bamford and others, in the Parish of Saint David, aforesaid, in the County of Charlotte, and known as the Berry Farm.

JESSE CHRISTIE, Administrator.

St. Stephen, July 2, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday 15th July, 9 A.M., via Halifax; and via New York on FRIDAY the 20th, 6 A.M.; and on TUESDAY the 24th, 6 A.M., via New York. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d. the single rate, and via New York 1s. 5d., prepayment optional.

By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, P.M.

Post Office, St. Andrews, July 11, 1855.

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The County is heartily sick of him; he does not hide from the Electors his qualifications, every time he addresses them he informs them that he is a capital ploughman; & every man to his right place,—let him return to the plough,—he will thereby confer a great benefit on his country, and his friends and constituents will respect him for it; but if he does go back to the plough, it is to be hoped he will stick to it.

Yours, AN ELECTOR OF CHARLOTTE.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, wonderfully efficacious in Curing Disease of the Skin.—Thomas Hargrove, of Yarmouth, N.S., was for eighteen months a severe sufferer with sores on his face, hands, and various parts of his body, of a scrofulic nature, there were many things recommended and tried, but to no purpose. As the malignity of the disease did not in any way abate, he then commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with them for several weeks, the eruptions have all completely healed, and he now enjoys the best of health.

On Sunday morning last, Sophia, wife of C. H. Rice, Esq., aged 49 years.

Suddenly at his residence, Dumbarton, St. David's on the 6th inst., George Wilson, Postmaster aged 45. He leaves an affectionate wife, a large family and a numerous circle of friends to mourn his untimely decease.

PIC NIC.

The beautiful grounds attached to the poor house are to be the scene of much pleasure and amusement on Tuesday the 31st inst. A "PIC NIC" is to be given on that day, to the Children attending the Roman Catholic Male and Female Schools in this town, by the officers of the Catholic Catechetical Society. Amusements of every description are being arranged.

A string band will be in attendance to enliven the proceedings of the day. The parents and relations of the children will of course be in attendance, as well as all others who take an interest in the