

European Intelligence.

From late English Papers.

BRITAIN.

Great debate ensued in Parliament on evening of 24th, when Disraeli brought forward motion of confidence, expressing that Parliament cannot adjourn for recess without expressing its satisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of Government in reference to the question of Peace or War, and that under these circumstances the House feels it right to declare that it will continue to give every support to Queen in prosecution of the war until in conjunction with her allies she shall obtain a safe and honourable peace. Sir Francis Baring on behalf of the Government moved amendment that the House having seen with regret the failure of Vienna Conferences will continue to give every support to continue the war, until a safe and honourable peace be obtained.

Sir W. Heathcote moved to alter amendment, by inserting the words "And still cherishing a desire that the communications in progress may arrive at a successful issue."

Mr. Gladstone approved of Heathcote's amendment. Disraeli and his supporters insisted the Govt. and especially Palmerston and Russell.

Lord J. Russell replied, defending his conduct at Vienna, and debate was adjourned. Resumed Friday evening, when House divided 219 for Disraeli and 319 against. Majority for Govt. 100—consequently the ministry stands.

Earl Grey made a similar motion in Lords but withdrew it.

Bill abolishing newspaper stamp was read 2d time in Lords.

Bishop of Oxford has moved for papers concerning Canadian Bishops and Churches, both Houses adjourned to 4th June.

On 24th Lord Palmerston held a private meeting of Members of Parliament at his house, over 200 present. Palmerston asserted the unanimity of his government, and declared intention of prosecuting the war. Other members spoke, but on the whole proceedings were harmonious.

It is expected that by June 20th, every available man in Britain belonging to Infantry Regiments, will be embodied for war.

Some changes have been made in War Department by place under arms officer in hands of Minister of War. Deputation recently saw Palmerston, and expected to obtain unconditional pardon for Smith O'Brien.

Yacht America is advertised for sale. Sarah Sands taken as troop ship.

BALTIC. French fleet left Kiel 22d to join English squadron. English cruisers had brought several prizes to Elsinore; bulk of English fleet was at Narvik. Official information had reached British Consul at Elsinore that Russian Government had ordered all ships of war at Cronstadt to be sunk, except eight liners.

Petersburg advices 19th state that all fortified harbours in Bay of Finland are placed in a state of siege.

General Vivian has selected site for camp near Kandili, Asiatic side, for Turkish force, officered by Christians.

Austrian Squadron about to leave Trieste will rendezvous at Salamis.

Mortality in Austrian army in Galicia continues great. 15,000 have died. 23,000 in hospital.

Palmerston stated in Commons that General Corcoran's proclamation of Martial Law in Principality only referred to persons including Austrian soldiers to desert.

Mechath Bey is appointed Chief of Finance Department—his character is honest.

Imperial Ukase—March 27th—Authorizes the Polish Treasury to effect a loan for current expenses of the Army in Poland.

ITALY. The King of Sardinia's infant son died on the 17th. It is reported, perhaps doubtfully, that the King will go to the war in the East. Convents suppression bill is voted by the Senate.

RUSSIA. Russia has just annexed 4 districts of country belonging to Mogul tribes on frontier of China.

Liverpool Cotton.—Weeks business is largest on record. Brown, Shipley & Co., say since departure of last steamer, has been much excitement in cotton business of week, reaching the unprecedented quantity of 152,000, including 76,000 speculation and 7,000 export, at an advance of fully a farthing on low and middling.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Same Circular report cuts market again very quiet, at last week's prices, and from the extremely small stocks of foreign wheat and flour, quotations are nominal, the demand being almost entirely supplied by inland millers and farmers; old Western Canal Flour 41s, 6d, 42s; new 40s to 41s.

RUSSIAN TROOPS.

I have been able to ascertain from official sources the present number of the Russian troops in active service. The number is less than I had supposed, being only 785,000 men. There are 110,000 in Caucasus and in Georgia, independently of the Cossacks, which guard the lines; 250,000 in the Crimea and on the Danube; the same number in Poland; 145,000 to defend the borders of the Baltic, where there are also 40,000 marines. Besides these enormous masses, there are 250,000 men whose designation is not yet fixed, and who will be sent when and where their services are needed.

The army of the Danube during the winter has met with losses, the statement of

which will appear fabulous. It is said that the marsh fevers, aided by the cholera, have put out of service more than 71,000 men. The mortality has not been less frightful among the recruits travelling along the swamps and roads, washed by the rains or covered with snow, without rations or tents, slightly clothed and poorly fed. Most of them perished miserably with hunger and cold, before reaching their destination. To use the expression of an officer of registration, "the roads were staked out with dead bodies of soldiers." From 45 to 50 per cent. of these troops, it is estimated, have thus perished during the winter.

The work of demolition is going on in that splendid quarter of St. Petersburg about the cathedral, from the road which leads to the island, and extending even beyond the ancient house of Peter the Great, which is covered by a shed, and which alone is respected. All the fine houses surrounding the island, three and four stories high, with the beautiful shrubbery which adorned them, have been razed, and the camp levelled for camp material stores. The island is thus disencumbered of surrounding objects; and reinforcements and new garrisons have been added to those already existing, and which time had defaced and nearly destroyed. It is well understood that the owners of the property thus destroyed will not be indemnified, and not one is believed will hazard a complaint.

The treasures of the island have been transported to Moscow. The foundry and laboratory for refining gold and silver, now contain nothing but cinders and objects of no value. The island so to speak is deserted. All the administrative personnel, which formerly dwelt there, have quitted it. The Russian flag which floated upon the right bank, facing the winter palace, has been displaced by the Muscovite colours with the double-headed black eagle. The imperial shipyard is occupied by gun boats in process of construction. These, indeed, are building everywhere upon the banks of the river; and they are carried through the canals which cross the city in twenty quarters, in order to increase if possible the enthusiasm of the population.

The road from Petersburg to Helsingfors is incessantly covered with wagons, transporting cannons, munitions, arms, &c. Although there is no reason to doubt the faithfulness of the Finlanders, it has not been neglected to fortify certain passages, among them the road from Kexholm to Niborg and the narrow passes of Poroskylä, where the Swedish hero Gripenberg, with only 600 men, fought 7,000 Russians, for nineteen hours, and finally forced them to retire, leaving the field covered by their dead. It is estimated that 200,000 men will be detached for the defence of Finland; and the force will be raised to triple that number if necessary. It will be defended from one extremity to the other. The Emperor Nicholas declared that he had rather abandon Poland than lose an inch of land in Finland.—*Cor. of Paris papers*

It appears that a definite arrangement for the purchase of the Birkenhead docks, by the Liverpool Corporation, has at length been effected. They will cost Liverpool something like 17s. 6d. in each 20s. already expended on the almost deserted property.

REGISTERING SHIPS.—British shipowners having been not a little perplexed by the apparently double and rival jurisdictions of the Customs and of the Board of Trade, over the registry of British Shipping, for the solution of all doubts the Commissioners of Customs have issued the following General Order:—

"Customhouse, London, May 15, 1855. Gentlemen,—In consequence of the numerous letters which have been received from the shipowners, requesting information relating to the registry of vessels under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, I am directed by the Board to acquaint you, for the information of yourselves and all parties concerned that the old law having been repealed, no operation under its provisions is intended for the future; that it is not now requisite, as formerly, that ships should be registered anew on change of property unless the owners desire it; that ships registered prior to the 1st of May, may retain their old registries; that that ships, may, with the sanction of the Board, on payment of the expenses, be re-measured under the new law if the owners desire it, and retain their old registries, the same being marked with any alteration of tonnage such re-measurement may result in, but that ships required to be registered anew must necessarily be so measured under the new law; and ships registered prior to the 1st May, 1855, transferred from one port to another, must in like manner be re-measured. That in cases where ships are registered under the old law, and the certificate of registry may have been lost or obliterated, the certificate given in lieu should be on the old form, as being thus alone applicable to the particulars found in the registry; and whenever ships have been once measured under the new law, that it is not requisite they should be again measured on registry anew, except under the circumstances enumerated in the 25th section of the Merchant Shipping Act.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, C. CLARIDGE, Pro. Assistant Secretary."

DISGRACEFUL.—The Collection of the port of New York is about to sell at public auction, the stray cases of goods unclaimed by their owners, many valuable articles, the property of foreign contributors to the Crystal Palace Exhibition. The managers of that fully undertook to return these goods free of expense, an engagement which they have now very conveniently forgotten.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—Tom Thumb

the celebrated little great man, was married at Webster on Thursday last to a Miss Vinton, of Bridgeport, Ct.

BANK OF WESTMORELAND.—We learn from the Westmorland Times that the annual meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Westmorland took place at Monckton, Monday last, when Oliver Jones, John Humphrey, Michael S. Harris, Joseph E. Allison, and Wm. Steadman, Esquires, were unanimously elected Directors. Mr. Jones was subsequently chosen President, and the Hon. E. B. Chandler was appointed Solicitor and Standing Counsel.

A Dividend of 4 per cent. for the last half year has been declared, leaving about £330 as a reserve fund, this makes the dividend for the year 8 per cent., and the reserve fund about £650 in all.

Singular Case.

Two or three years ago a daughter of Mr. James Damon, of Chesterfield, then aged about 11 years, while at the house of a relative, in this town, fell down a flight of stairs, and immediately afterwards was taken sick. She returned home, and her sickness increased so she was not expected to live. She remained in this critical condition for several months, and became greatly emaciated, and gradually lost her sight and hearing. During the past year, however, her health has been improved somewhat.

At times she has existed for weeks upon candy and mince, and since last fall, until recently, ate nothing but apples. A few weeks ago she commenced eating maple buds, and her condition has wonderfully improved; her sight and hearing have returned in full vigor, and in other respects she is gaining rapidly. What agency the buds had in restoring her faculties is not known. Her case is one in which many physicians have become interested in.—*[Northampton Courier]*

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1855.

His Excellency's Visit.

As announced in our last week's impression on His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, accompanied by the hon. Mrs. Sutton, and Col. Hayne, &c. arrived here on Tuesday evening, and took up quarters at the Ashburton House, Mr. Stenford's. On Wednesday noon, the Governor proceeded to the Court House, and was received with demonstrations of loyalty by the inhabitants who had assembled there for the purpose of presenting Addresses. (Copies of which, with His Excellency's replies, we have given on our first page.) A Levee was held, when the Magistrates and a number of other inhabitants were introduced to His Excellency. The Lieut. Governor visited the Jail, Scotch Church and the female branch of the Roman Catholic School in this place. On Thursday morning, His Excellency and Lady, accompanied by Col. Hayne, the High Sheriff and other gentlemen proceeded to St. Stephens, and was met at Oak Bay, by a large deputation from the former place, and escorted to that Town; where a Levee was held and Addresses presented to His Excellency. In the afternoon His Excellency visited Milltown, Calais, &c. On Friday morning the distinguished party left in the Steamer Nequaquet for Campbellton, and after paying a visit to Capt. Robinson, R. N., returned here the same evening.

On Saturday morning at 7 o'clock His Excellency and Lady, accompanied by the President of the Railroad, a number of the Directors and families, the High Sheriff, Rev. Dr. Alley, Rev. Mr. Barron and other gentlemen, left the Railroad Station at Indian Point, and after a pleasant ride of an hour and a half reached the Fredericton Road Station, 25 miles from St. Andrews, where a substantial breakfast had been prepared. After breakfast His Excellency walked some distance over the line, the works on which have been stopped, and we understand, expressed himself much pleased with that portion of the Railroad over which he had travelled. At ten o'clock His Excellency and Lady, proceeded on in their carriage, it being their intention to reach Fredericton the same evening. Owing to the usual courtesy to the Press not having been extended in this instance, we are unable to give as full a report of the proceedings as we would wish; nevertheless we pass it over, and trust we will have satisfaction of stating before long, that the works on the Line have been resumed.

The Governor, we learn expressed himself much pleased with his visit to this county; the beauty of its scenery the salubrity of the air, and the entertainment he received at the Ashburton House. Great credit is due Mr. Stenford in establishing that House as a summer residence, as it was much required, and to those who are seeking health and recreation, we heartily recommend it.

Masonic Festival.—We are happy to state, that our St. John Brethren have made arrangements with the owners of the steamer "Creole" to make an excursion trip to St. Andrews on the 26th, and that one hundred Masons and upwards of two hundred visitors will arrive in the steamer. We are also informed that a large number of the Brethren and their friends from the State of Maine, St. Stephens, Milltown, and St. George, will also be present on the occasion. Should the weather prove fine, it is probable that upwards of four hundred persons will visit this town on the 26th,—we trust the proprietors of the Hotels and Boarding Houses, will be prepared to accommodate them.

Railroads in Nova Scotia.

Our neighbors in the adjoining Province are zealously prosecuting their Railway operations. They have passed through the turmoil and heat of the election, and have returned a decisive majority favorable to the principles of Railway policy and progressive enterprise. With such a triumph they will be enabled to carry on vigorously the industrial works that are pending before the country.

Liquor Riot at Portland Maine.

On Saturday last a serious riot, resulting in the loss of life, took place in the City of Portland. The recently elected Mayor, Mr. Dow, with Alderman Brooks and Carleton, having been named as a committee on the 31st of May to make all the necessary arrangements for the sale of liquors in Portland under the law of the state, had liquors purchased in New York to the value of \$1600, and before the transfer of these had been made to the agency, complaint was lodged at the Police Court and sworn to, that Mayor Dow had liquors in his possession, intended for sale in violation of the law. The liquors were taken possession of in the cellar of the City Hall, where they had been deposited.

The proceedings going forward being generally known, a crowd assembled around the building, with intention it was thought of getting possession of the liquor, but no act of violence took place until the evening, when some of the police armed with pistols, entered the room where the liquors were stored. Stones were then thrown against the door, breaking the glass, and repeated at intervals for some time, until the police at length fired upon the crowd, killing a man named Robbins, mate of an Eastport vessel, and wounding several others. Prior to the firing some militia companies were called out, who were pelted with stones by the mob.

There was certainly no justification for the riot, and the conduct of the Mayor is likewise reprehensible under the circumstances. The charge against the Mayor of keeping spirituous liquors with intent to sell the same, was subsequently investigated at the Police Court, but he was acquitted.

The military were still under orders.

Llewellyn, who was wounded at the battle of Waterloo where he was an officer under Wellington, was buried at Ellsworth, Maine, last week, where he had resided for several years in humble circumstances.—The Ellsworth paper says he was once brother to Lady Raglan, wife of the British commander in the Crimea.—*[Boston Journal]*

Madame St. Julien and the Corporation.

The City Clerk, on behalf of the Corporation of Montreal, expressing their regret at the annoyance occasioned to him by the course taken by Madame St. Julien, in taking her action against His Excellency, and informing him that they have directed their Attorney to intervene in the suit, which they would not have allowed to be brought had they not deemed the demand excessive.—His Excellency has replied through Lord Bury, saying that though always ready to defray expenses incurred on his account, on such an occasion, he feels it his duty in a case which appears most exorbitant in its character, to leave the matter for the present, at any rate to take its own course; and he observes the handsome and direct manner in which the Corporation profess their intention to assume the whole liability. His Excellency feels that he would not recognize the justice of Madame St. Julien's demand without establishing a principle which must necessarily impede the movements of any Governor General, and limit materially his opportunities of becoming acquainted with different portions of the Province.—*[Quebec Chronicle]*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the most celebrated Remedies for the Cure of Sore Arms.

Arms.—Samuel Wentworth, of Cape Breton, was for five years afflicted with sore arms, there were four different ulcers on them, and the trying nature of his business, (a boatmaker) made him so much worse, that despite of his wishes, he was compelled to relinquish it; he tried various remedies and they failed to benefit him, however about thirteen weeks ago, at the recommendation of friends, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointments and Pills, which very soon made him better, and in eight weeks his arms were quite well, and with scarcely the scars perceptible.

The barque "Hali'ax" arrived on Saturday evening from Boston. She brings some scores of folks for the Foreign Legion, and it was said she had a Band for the first Regiment.—*Halifax paper.*

Major General John Home, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed to suc-

ceed Lieut. General Rowan in command of the troops in Canada.

New York June 6.—The steamer Northern Light arrived here about 11 o'clock this morning in seven days and two hours from San Juan. She brings the details of the California news to the 16th of May.

In California business generally was dull, although there had been some large sales of flour and grain for shipment to New York, Liverpool and Australia.

The ship Charming sailed for New York on the 16th, with 704 tons of wheat, and 204 tons of barley, and 172 tons of flour. The Flying Arrow would follow with 2000 tons of wheat and flour.

There had been a good deal of rain, but the crops looked well. The mines were yielding abundantly, but money was scarce.

From Sandwich Islands. Late advices from the Sandwich Islands report that the British frigates President and Alceste, sloop of war Dido and steamer Brisk had all left that place for the north—their supposed destination being Petropaulovski.

Ditts.

On Monday the 4th inst. PATRICK, infant son of Mr. Edward O'Neill, aged 9 months.

Amateur Theatre.

ST. ANDREWS.

On TUESDAY 20th June, 1855 will be represented, the Comedy in three Acts of

CHARLES H.

OR THE MERRY MARCH.

To conclude with the Farce of

THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

For particulars see small bills.

St. Mark's Lodge, No. 759.



SAINT ANDREWS, N. B.

THE Brethren of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 759, intend celebrating the anniversary of

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,

on Tuesday the 20th June, (the 18th falling on Sunday).

All Lodges and Brethren, are cordially, and respectfully invited to attend.

DINNER TICKETS \$1.50.

Programmes of the arrangements will be forwarded to the Lodges as soon as prepared.

By order of the W. M. R. STORR, Sec'y.

St. Andrews, June 1, 1855.



Summer Arrangement.

BETWEEN

ST. JOHN & ST. ANDREWS,

FROM 1st JUNE UNTIL 1st NOVEMBER.

THE Subscriber having become Contractor for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between

ST. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS, would inform his friends and the public generally that his Coach will leave the Saint John Hotel, St. John, every evening, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock; and St. Andrews, John Bradford's, every morning, Mondays excepted, after the arrival of the American Mail. Persons wishing to travel by this Line will find good horses, comfortable coaches, careful, sober, and obliging Drivers, and all they can well expect from the Proprietor.

STAGE FARE AS FOLLOWS: All the way through either ways. 15s. Way fares from St. John to Musquash, 3s. 6d.; from Musquash to Lepreau, 3s. 6d.; from Lepreau to McGowan's, 1s. 8d.; from McGowan's to Penfield, 3s. 6d.; from Penfield to Saint George, 1s. 4d.; from Saint George to Saint Andrews, 6s. 3d.; from Saint Andrews to Saint George, 6s. 3d.; from Saint George to Penfield, 1s. 4d.; from Penfield to McGowan's, 3s. 6d.; from McGowan's to Lepreau, 1s. 8d.; from Lepreau to Musquash, 3s. 6d.; from Musquash to Saint John, 3s. 6d. or 4d. per mile.

N. B.—Boats kept at the St. John Hotel, St. John, and at J. Bradford's, St. Andrews, where persons can enter their names and receive any information respecting the Line, and rely upon being called for.

JOHN WINTERS.

St. John, N. B., May, 1855.

BRITISH HOUSE,

ST. ANDREWS.

Just received per Packet Ship John Barbour, via

St. John, and Steamer Asia via Halifax, the

largest, Cheapest, and

BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

ever brought to this market.

Particulars in next week's paper.

D. BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, May 16, 1855.

A. MUIR,

CABINET MAKER, &c.

Has removed to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. C. Stevenson, nearly opposite Mr. Jas. Barry's. Furniture made to order, neatly repaired and polished.

St. Andrews, May 9, 1856.