

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the "Asia."

The Cotton Market after retrograding, has again advanced to the old figure, with every prospect of a further rise. Speculators have been busy; one firm alone is reported to have realized some £120,000.

Imports of Wood goods lighter and prices rather looking up, particularly for Deals. News from America anxiously looked for; a strong feeling both here and in Manchester for our Government to acknowledge the Southerners.

CORN MARKET—Flour dull in consequence of the harvest being better in France than reported. Shipments have been made to this port.

Wheat higher; Indian Corn rather higher. G. P. M.—There is a rumor that the Government intend to give the necessary notice to the different Mail Companies for the arranging of their Steamers. The Times in a third edition is exceedingly belligerent.

Mills closing in Manchester and neighborhood.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO—The London Daily News says:—

"It is stated in good quarters that the principle upon which the terms of the intervention in Mexico have been arranged is that of a strict recognition of prior rights and claims. There is, it appears, a pressing French claim of old date for \$200,000. This and the British bondholders' claim for the restitution of the \$660,000 of which they were scandalously robbed, will, we understand, be met out of the first funds that come out of the chest of the allies. Other claims by French and Spanish subjects are to be liquidated in due course, but it is said that the hypothecation of the 25 per cent. of customs duties to the English bondholders shall be rigidly respected. This point is of much importance, seeing that the arrears of interest amount now to 23 per cent."

BOSTON, Nov. 25.

The *Etina* has arrived from Queenstown bringing dates to the 14th instant.

The King of Portugal is dead; he died of typhoid fever.

Three British Ships of War, with a considerable force of Marines, sailed for Mexico on the 13th inst. they are to act with the French and Spanish Expedition.

The speech of the United States Minister, Mr. Adams, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, is favorably commented upon by the English press. It is said to have been very pacific. The reply of Lord Palmerston was also pacific.

MARKETS—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged: Consols 93 1/4.

FROM THE STATES.

NOTES ON THE WAR—A letter from Louisville 11th in the Chicago Tribune says:—

"Gen. Sherman is engaged at this time in fitting out a 'great naval expedition,' whose destination is as secret as was that under command of his namesake. The fleet will consist of several of our largest Southern trade steamships, of sufficient capacity to carry comfortably 1000 men each. The Commissary Department, is now engaged in supplying the boats with a sufficiency of food. What force will be sent on them, or in what direction, is not known. None of the boats employed in this movement can be floated in any of the inland waters of Kentucky, with the exception of Lower Cumberland and Tennessee. I suspect I have no definite information—that the purpose is to send men and supplies up the Tennessee river."

WASHINGTON, 25th.

Congress meets on Monday next. Report of Secretary of War will contain a review of policy of recommending the placing of arms in the hands of slaves willing to use them in the cause of the Union.

Report will also recommend abolition of distinction between Regulars and Volunteers in the army.

Report of Secretary of Treasury will necessarily recommend large increase in revenue duties.

NEW YORK, 25th.

North Star arrived from Aspinwall with \$29,000.

NEW YORK, 25th.

A dispatch from Washington says it is generally admitted among foreign diplomatic corps that Wilkes is justifiable according to international law in arresting Mason and Slidell from a British vessel. Some despatches say no other nation has done more than England to establish the principle upon which Wilkes acted.

WASHINGTON, 23d.

Gen. Havelock has been appointed inspector of cavalry, an office which he filled in the British army.

A quarrel between the rebel leaders as to the mode of conducting the war, has resulted in the triumph of Beauregard who favors offensive operations.

From information it is believed that Rebels will soon attack the Federal lines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

John Jacob Astor has joined General McClellan's Staff as Lieutenant Colonel.

The Naval Expedition, understood to be for New Orleans, is nearly ready and will rendezvous at Hampton Roads.

On the 11th inst., the British schr. Edward Bernard ran the blockade at 4.30 P. M. and succeeded in getting 25 miles from the coast, when the steamer South Carolina fell

in with her and took her as a prize. The sailing master says that two vessels left Mobile the day before he did.

THE REASON WHY—We clip the following from an exchange paper, and give it for what it is worth:—

We have at last found out the reason why Seward's published despatches and letters have been such stupid twaddle. "A reliable gentleman," says the Richmond Dispatch, "who has just arrived in Richmond, made a visit to the Federal Metropolis very recently, and had good opportunities of hearing private discussions of popular topics. He reports that William H. Seward has been almost constantly drunk since the battle of the 21st July, and that his son, Assistant Secretary of State, has to attend to all matters of public business, even of the most ordinary kind." In this case it was Seward's son who wrote that imprudent letter to Lord Lyons.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH BRIG—The British brig *William R. Kirby* has been seized for running the blockade, and the captain committed to Fort Lafayette.

THE ARREST—A dispatch, dated Fort Monroe, Nov. 19th, says that the intelligence of the arrest of Mason and Slidell caused great excitement among the people of the South, who rejoiced in the probability of England retaliating.

LORD LYONS—The New York Tribune dispatch says:—

Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomatist since the news that Mason and Slidell were on the way to Fort Warren. Although necessarily silent in his official capacity, unofficially he is almost impertinent in his conversation. He assumes that there can be no question between his government and ours, for the reason that the United States must yield the point in controversy. He says we must disavow the act of Captain Wilkes and return Mason and Slidell to the bosom of the only power which seems heartily to desire the dismemberment of this great republic.

We are informed that Capt. Clarke, of the 62nd Regt. at present serving with his company in New Brunswick, has been appointed Aide-camp to Gen. Doyle, Commander of the Forces in this province. [Halifax Express.]

A correspondent in China of the N. York Journal of Commerce, confirms the previous statement that Prince Kang repudiates the treaty with the United States, negotiated by Mr. Ward, and adds:—We regard war with this country as inevitable, and the prevailing impression here is—LET IT COME.

NAVAL—The Halifax (N. S.) Chronicle says that H. M. S. Nile, 90, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Milne; St. George, 86; Diadem, 32; Nimble, 5, scammed out of the harbor on Tuesday afternoon. The Nile goes to Bermuda, the St. George to Nassau, and the Nimble to New York. The Diadem has gone in search of the Ensign, 50, which has been out forty days from England for this port.

London papers contain accounts of a lateral in the British metropolis with a new steam fire engine. The fire was lighted under a perfectly cold boiler, and the steam was up at 90 lbs pressure in sixteen and a half minutes. A jet of water was thrown out of a 1 1/2 inch nozzle to a height of 154 feet, out of a 1 1/2 inch nozzle 178 feet, and horizontally 225 feet. This is very good throwing, but they do not get up steam quite so fast in London as is done in the New York steam fire engines.

American patent revolving clothes driers and folding clothes horses have been introduced into England, and a manufactory of the useful articles has been established at Holburn. Our contemporary, the Mechanics' Magazine, illustrates these inventions, gives due credit for their American origin, and justly commends them for convenience.

Emigration from the Northern States

The number of Americans arriving in Canada to escape from political persecution in the Northern States, or because of inability to pass from their pursuits in the North to friends in the South is daily augmented. It is larger, relatively, in Quebec and Montreal than in Toronto; but even here it is considerable, and with a certainty of increase.

Already since the commencement of the war, large additions have been made to the provincial population from the ranks of British-born subjects, long resident in the Northern and Western states who now return to their allegiance to seek new homes in Canada. An improved value of city property is one of the earliest results of the altered state of things; and it is understood that in many of the rural districts the demand for farmland, and for partially cleared farms is greater than it has been for some time past.

DRIFTED ASHORE—The Borderer says that a trunk, containing two coats, two pairs of pants, two vests, all made of full cloth, with other wearing apparel; also a pair of letter dated at Richibucto and addressed to George Sturgen, has drifted ashore at Cadman's Point, Botsford, Westmorland, N. B.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ALLEY ACT—The Act passed at the last sitting of the Legislature, entitled "An Act relating to the Naturalization of Aliens," has received Her Majesty's special confirmation, and is therefore ratified and enacted, and is the law of the land. Under this Act, foreigners, after one year's residence, may become Naturalized by taking the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty. The other fifty-one Acts past last Session, were, as usual, left to their operation. None were denied the royal assent.

The following sketches of these two distinguished gentlemen (the Southern Commissioners to England and France) who were lately arrested by the Federal Government, will not prove uninteresting at the present time:—

Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

SKETCH OF JAMES M. MASON.

James M. Mason is a native of Virginia, and was born near Washington, November 3 1798. He graduated in 1818 at the University of Pennsylvania, and soon after commenced the study of the law at William and Mary College. He was admitted to practice in 1820, after a short probation in the office of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, at Richmond. In 1826 his political career commenced with his election to the House of Delegates. Declining a re-election to this position he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives from the district composed of Frederick and Shenandoah counties, and in 1847 was elected by the Virginia Legislature to the United States Senate—a position to which he was successfully elected every term since, and was to hold until next year. On the breaking out of the present difficulties he took a prominent part in their development, and was chosen to the Confederate Congress from the Eighth district of Virginia. During his term of Office in the United States Senate he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and was thoroughly posted on all matters connected with our foreign relations.

SKETCH OF JOHN SLIDELL.

John Slidell is a native of New York State, where he was born about the year 1793. Going to New Orleans to seek his fortune, he was enabled with the education which he had previously received to rise rapidly in his legal studies, and was admitted soon after. His first public position was that of United States District Attorney at New Orleans, to which position he was appointed by President (General) Jackson. He was elected frequently to the State Legislature, and while a member of Congress was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico, as a last means of averting the war which was on the point of breaking with that country. His mission is almost needless to state was fruitless. Senator Slidell was an ardent partisan of the American-Union project for the absorption of the Spanish, Mexican and Indian races by the Anglo-Saxon, and partially for this reason was appointed by President Pierce United States minister to Central America. He subsequently succeeded Soule in the Senate when the latter was appointed by President Pierce Minister to Madrid, and he was offered when Louisiana seceded. He was offered the Minister ship to Paris by Buchanan, but declined unconditionally because he had prided to do at home. He is now a member from Louisiana.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 27, 1861.

The latest Boston and New York papers justify Capt. Wilkes, and are not only praising but insulting in their tone to the British Government, asserting that, "England dare not go to war with the States, she had tried that twice before to her cost." It surely cannot be, that the intelligent and temperate portion of our Republican neighbors, countenance such gasconade. The "New York World," says—"We dare say Her Majesty's Ministers would be glad if the case admitted of a protracted diplomatic fence," and the "Boston Post" asserts that "the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners, was done with as much good judgement as spirit." In fact there is a general glorification over Capt. Wilkes' outrageous act. But as sure as the day dawns, so sure will the arrogant pride of the Federal Government be humbled. The glorious old Flag of England has been, and will continue to be, a protection to all honest men; and unless an apology for the insult to the flag, and the Commissioners are released with payment of damages: it is not improbable that the blockading squadron of the Federalists, will themselves be effectually blockaded, and every port from Maine to Florida closed, by British Ships.

The Federal papers indulge in vituperation against the Provincial Press, and term it "rebel sheets." This is to say the least arrant nonsense. The Provincial Press is loyal to the Government of Great Britain; and we quietly suggest to our contemporaries in the States to look in history about 80 years ago and there they will find which were the real rebel sheets. They also call the people of the Province "secessionists"—thank Providence, they have not seceded from the Parent Country, and it is not probable that they will ever become a part or parcel of the "States," so that they will not require to "secede." The term is misnomer—the citizens of a Foreign Power cannot be secession-

ists to the Federal Government. They may or may not sympathize with either belligerent, but of this we feel assured that there are more secessionists in Boston or New York, than sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy in the British Colonies. The Colonists take no part in the war between the North and South; it is true however that some of them have copied closely the Americans, and followed their example so nicely, as to run the blockade both ways and make good voyages.

We await anxiously the English mail due the first of next month for stirring news.

Messrs. Mason & Slidell.—The Evening Globe thus interprets International Law with reference to the capture of the above-named Confederate Commissioners. The view taken by the Globe we conceive to be, both just and honest. The domineering and aggressive policy of any government officer acting as is reported Com. Wilkes has done, should meet with a speedy action of the Government in a prompt dismissal from service!

Neutrals are bound to respect blockades, and to abstain from any aiding, either belligerent in any hostile act. The nature of "contraband" of war varies. To carry provisions to one of the belligerents might be lawful in certain cases; yet if his opponent was trying to reduce a city by siege, to do so would be to violate the laws of neutrality. To carry military persons, officers or despatches, from one part of the enemy's country to another, is to violate neutrality. But it is lawful to carry despatches from a neutral country to one of the belligerents, and from one of them to his Consul or Ambassador in a neutral country. The presumption in this case is, that this is done in order to enable the neutral to keep and cultivate friendly relations with the belligerent. It is also in accordance with the principle of law that the citizens of either belligerent nation can do nothing against the will of the sovereign in whose country they reside. It is also undoubtedly lawful for a neutral to carry the envoys of either belligerent to the neutral nation! This is stated in all authorities on international law. If, as Dr. Wheaton alleges, truly, the Ambassador of an enemy may be stopped, this does not apply to his mission to a neutral country, not in a neutral vessel. It is here that the authorities quoted by the New York and Boston journals are utterly at fault. They do not apply to the case in hand.

It thus appears that the arrest of the Confederate envoys was a gross outrage committed upon the British flag, and one which, if justified, may lead to the most serious consequences. We trust that the error will be acknowledged, and the amends made ere it be too late. The Federalists refer to the Queen's proclamation, but it only forbids all acts which neutrals may not perform, and the Federalists have violated the British flag when engaged in an act which the law of nations declares is perfectly legitimate in a neutral! No wonder Richmond rejoices, and that Washington is somewhat perplexed.

A frightful accident occurred at Toronto last week. An invalid lady Miss Gibbard, and Dr. Campbell, proceeded in a cab to the wharf of Brown & Co., to take passage in the steamer *Zimmerman* for Niagara, where the lady was going on a visit to the family of Major Grange, of the Royal Canadian Rifles. When the driver of the cab was half way down the Wharf he could proceed no further as the Wharf was filled with merchandise, and the steamer had left. The cabman backed the horses and while in the act, a cry was raised "they'll be over;" Dr. Campbell jumped out of the cab and turned to try and save Miss Gibbard but failed as the cab and horses went over the wharf, in a depth of twelve feet of water. The Dr. jumped into the tide and endeavored in vain to extricate and save Miss Gibbard. The cab was heavy and sunk. About an hour and a half elapsed before the cab was drawn on shore, and the body of Miss Gibbard recovered; it was then too late to restore animation. A coroner's jury was summoned and a verdict of "deceased had been accidentally drowned" was returned. Miss Gibbard was sister of Wm. Gibbard Esq., Provincial Land Surveyor.

MARSHALL HOUSE—Boston We beg leave, again, to direct attention of travellers to Boston, the card in our columns of Messrs J. & G. Wardsworth, proprietors of the Marshall House. This Hotel is conducted on the European plan; and is in the centre of the business part of the City. One of our citizens who recently stopped there says that it is comfortable, commodious, and well kept. That its proprietors are unremitting in their attention to their guests, the tables are amply supplied, the sleeping apartments well ventilated; and that no efforts are spared to make the traveler "feel at home."

During the past week large flocks of Wild Geese, passed over this place toward the South.

SHOE SOLING MACHINES—A great improvement has lately been made in the mode of fastening the soles of boots and shoes.—The following account will give some idea of the new method:—

The method of uniting the upper leather or rams with the inner and outer soles of boots and shoes by machinery instead of the usual thread or wooden pegs, is not new, it having been in use in Paris, France, ever since 1847. Within a few months, however, the shoe-pegging machines have been considerably improved and rendered practicable for hand work, M. Lemerier, a leather dealer in Paris, and a number of his machines have been sold which are successful use all over France and Germany.

We have received the prospectus of a new Temperance paper to be published in Fredericton in December by Mr. G. W. C. Lugin, to be called the "Philanthropist" devoted to Temperance, Prohibition, Agriculture, and News. Price \$2 per annum.

COALS.

Just arrived from Glasgow, per Bq. "Dromo": 180 tons best House Coals, 50 tons Blacksmiths do. a superior article.

For sale low while landing. J. D. WILSON, St. Andrews, Nov. 26, 1861.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY, and Land Company, (limited.)

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, 11th Nov. 1861, and until further notice, A Mixed Passenger and Freight Train will leave St. Andrews for Canterbury every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9.30 A. M. arriving at Canterbury at 1.55 P. M.

RETURNING.—Will leave Canterbury for St. Andrews every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9.30 A. M., arriving at St. Andrews at 1.55 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

Will leave St. Andrews for Canterbury every Friday (after the Arrival of the steamer New Brunswick from Boston), and returning will leave Canterbury for St. Andrews every Monday, at 8 A. M., arriving in time to take the boat same day for Boston.

Through Tickets.

From Canterbury every Monday, via St. Andrews and Eastport to Boston, \$8.00

From Boston every Thursday via Eastport to St. Andrews to Canterbury, \$5.00

Conveyances run in connection with all the above Trains, from Canterbury to Woodstock and Houlton. Express Parcels or Freight will be carefully attended to, and promptly forwarded by this route.

HENRY JONES, Superintendent, Company's Office, St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1861.

MARSHALL HOUSE,

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN)

No. 10 Marshall Street, BOSTON.

J. & G. WARDSWORTH, PROPRIETORS. Single Rooms 37 1/2 CENTS.

NOTICE

It is hereby given, that APPLICATION will be made at the ensuing session of the Legislature for an Act to Incorporate "the Maguadavie Lumber Driving Company"

November 13, 1861.

DR. PARKER

Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street, adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank, and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's.

St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861. 6m

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at this Office, until **TUESDAY, The 10th of December, next, at noon, for the Conveyance of her Majesty's**

MAILS BETWEEN SAINT ANDREWS AND CAMPO BELLO

Twice per week each way, during the Summer season, and once per week each way in Winter, commencing on the 16th December next.

The mails are to be conveyed in a Sailing Vessel, on such days and at such hours as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General.

Tenders must be made on the proper Printed Forms, which can be obtained from any Postmaster: must state the sum per annum for which the service will be performed, and be addressed to the Postmaster General.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Fredericton, 16th Nov., 1861.—3l.

House for Sale at Auction.

The Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., on the Premises: That neat, comfortable and eligibly situated Cottage, adjoining Kennedy's Hotel in Water Street owned and occupied by Mr. Patrick Quin. Terms of sale: 10 per cent at time of sale, 15 per cent on delivery of the Deed, the remainder in three equal payments of 9, 12 and 18 months, with interest and satisfactory security.

ALSO—At same time, a quantity of Groceries, &c. J. H. WHITLOCK, Auc'r. St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE

Andrews, Nov. 1, 1861.
Avery Wm. James Mrs E.
Jewkes A E. James Flora A.
Bricson Miss H. McElroy John
Crowsell Jessie McCrandall R B
Crowsell John Meen John
Crowsell John Porter James
Corney Mrs D. Richardson T.
Corney James Richardson Jane
Douglas Philip Speirs John
Doran Michael Smith A. D.
Devlin Wm. Sande George E.
Harty Thomas Valentine James
Hinds John Williams James D.
Johnston, Benj. For the Railroad.

Carroll Peter McGilivray Wm.
Commins Patrick McKeon Michael
Flaherty Thomas Pearce Edward 2
Hawkins Wm. Sullivan John
Hennessy Patrick Viney George
Keray W. Whyman John
McDermott Patrick

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertised."

G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that he is authorized to collect and receive all debts due and demands, owing to the late firm of Slaso Hainsford, (dealing in St. Andrews.)

And, immediate payment is requested of unsettled accounts, to the undersigned.

J. W. SLASON
St. Andrews, Nov. 13 1861.
Woodstock Journal—3m

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of George Trank, late of the Parish of St. George, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months; all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

SHAMUS MESSENETT,
Attorney for James Trank, Administrator.
St. George, Nov. 12, 1861.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has opened the School, known as the "Ho Catholic School," of said Town, where all persons who may be placed under his tuition, with distinction of class or credit, will receive his most assiduous attention. Besides the branches required of a First Class Teacher enumerated in the "Act," the subscriber will give Lessons in the elements of Astronomy, Rhetoric and Agricultural Chemistry, if required.

Oct. 29/1861.—G. JAMES DALE

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. R. B. Patterson, Dentist, will visit St. Andrews Monday Nov. 26, and remain one week. Rooms at Bford's Hotel. Where he will hold himself in readiness to attend to all who may favor him with call.

Teeth filled, cleaned and extracted, also all whole or parts of sets on Gold or Silver. All operations pertaining to the profession, candidly attended to and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Charges moderate.

NEW EXPRESS ROUTE

TOBIN'S EXPRESS

WILL LEAVE Houlton, and Woodstock, St. Andrews, Eastport, Portland and Boston, New Brunswick & Canada Railway, every 8 days. Connecting with all the

Eastern and Western Expresses.

Returning

WILL leave Boston, per steamer New Brunswick every Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, connect with stages at Woodstock and Houlton, for parts of Aroostook and upper New Brunswick OFFICE—Nov 5 Congress Square, Boston.

AGENTS:

David Webber, Houlton
Hugh Montgomery, Richmond, Can
Vanwart & Stevenson, Woodstock

B. F. TOBI!

G. HOULTON, Agent St. Andrews, Sept. 24th—2 m

NOTICE.

London Exhibition for 1862.

THE Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture having been appointed Commissioners to receive and arrange articles for the London Exhibition, requires all parties intending to exhibit, to communicate with them or either of the following:

The articles when ready will be deposited at the Custom House, St. John, and must be in time for transmission to England by the 1st Jan next.

JAS. G. STEVENS, Secy. P. B. St. Stephens, Oct. 17—2

Anthracite Coal.

34 Tons Red and White Ash Anthracite Coal, egg size

For Sale by J. W. STREET & SON

Administrative Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Will Porter, Esq., deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been appointed administrator said estate; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months to the undersigned, or to James G. Stevens, Esq., St. Andrews.

GEO. M. PORTER, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Porter, deceased. 6a, Stephen, Sept. 19, 1861—2 m