

European Intelligence.

From papers by the Europa.

Business at Liverpool during the week ending on the 15th, had been inactive. For produce generally the demand was limited, the state of affairs on the Continent causing parties to hesitate in their operations, which, to some extent, had produced the dullness; but as later accounts gave hopes that these difficulties would be settled, a return of healthy state of trade, which had prevailed during the year, was confidently expected.

The Cotton market had recovered the decline of the preceding week—having advanced 44 per lb. from the lowest point on the 9th.—Sales of the week 32,740 bales.

Literary there had been a strong disposition to purchase manufactured iron for the spring demand, and some descriptions, more especially bars and nail rods, had improved in value.

Freights at Liverpool were dull, especially to the Cotton ports. Passengers were rather more abundant, but rates continued low.

Liverpool Timber Trade.—Estimating the general supply of colonial wood to this port since 1st February last, by the amount of register tonnage that has been occupied in conveying it hither, there continues to be a great falling off when compared with the corresponding portion of last year, the deficiency up to this date being 35,000 tons; keeping this in mind, and that 67,000 tons more are required to place the import of the year ending 1st February next equal to that of last, or 53,000 tons to be equal to an average supply of the last five years, there are good grounds to believe the ultimate deficiency will be as important as to have the effect of still further depressing the market.

The No Popery cry continues to sweep over the land. Every place is stirring, every body is in earnest to put down pretensions of the Papal supremacy; and, while England is thus stirred through its length and breadth on a subject of intense interest, rumors do and that the Presbyterianism of Scotland is to be shocked by a bull from Rome, appropriating the northern part of the kingdom into Catholic Bishops. In the meantime, Cardinal Wiseman has arrived from the city of the Caesars, taking Belgium in his route, where, he made a short stay; but leaving, probably for the first time, the state of feeling in this country, he pushed boldly on, and, while London was in the slumber, reached the capital where his policy has produced such an outbreak.

All parties are stirred to their center, and, believing that political capital can be made out of the excitement, the leader of the Protestants, Mr. Disraeli, has published a magnificent, accusing the Whigs of countenancing in Ireland, the policy on the part of Rome which they now find it convenient to denounce in England. One of the new Catholic Bishops, in a pastoral charge, goes further than this, and states broadly that the new hierarchy was arranged with the fullest sanction of the Government; and Cardinal Wiseman is also said to have declared that the whole scheme was submitted to and approved by the Cabinet some time ago—European Times.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply to an address from Darford, says: "It is gratifying to perceive the spirit which has been roused in our church and people by this unvarnished assumption of spiritual power; and I trust that, in the good providence of God, this new assault upon national faith will result confirming more strongly the principles of the reformation."

The Bishop of Exeter has published another letter on the new Papal intrusion, in reply to some clergy of Plymouth. His Lordship ascribes the late conversions from the Church of England to Rome, to the wanton disregard of the principles of that Church, which is too often exhibited by many even of her clergy, many of whom, he says, "keep holy" none of her prescribed festivals in commemoration of apostles, and saints, and martyrs, &c.

Several meetings to denounce papal aggression have been held in London during the week, but most of them the harmony was disturbed by attacks on the Bishop of London, Oxford, and Exeter, and the Presbyterians, of a very personal nature.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times, states that no document of a similar import ever created so intense a feeling of excitement in the Irish metropolis as the manifesto of the Prime Minister of England against the recent intrusions of the Papal power.

Although at home the no popery agitation exclusively occupies the public mind, that question is rapidly yielding itself, as all such questions in the end do, with parties religious and political. The masses remain unaffected by the noise around them, and the liberal have discovered that in pursuing the prey, they were hunting with a pack who were sure to devour it, when caught. The Times has slackened its thunder, and now deprecates the matter being considered as polemical, a religious dispute as to the merits of their respective churches by Protestants and Roman Catholics. Some of Lord John Russell's best friends lament the publication of his letter, regarding it as pregnant with evil consequences to his party; and parish officers in many instances, declare that there was too much anger excited against the Lord Bishop of Exeter and Cardinal Wiseman.—Liverpool Journal.

Cardinal Wiseman commenced his duties in London on Wednesday, by performing the eight o'clock mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. George's-in-the-Fields. The congregation was very small.

The account of the trade and navigation presents gratifying results. The declared value of exports, for the month ending Octo-

ber 10, is £6,434,000 against £5,000,000 last year, and £1,501,000 in 1845. For the nine months ending October 30, the declared value of exports is £50,286,000 against £44,830,000 in the same period last year, and £6,534,000 in 1845. Number of vessels entered inward, during the nine months this year, 21,020, against 23,672 in same time last year; and the clearances outward, this year, 28,542 with a tonnage of 4,671,000 against 21,781 ships, with a tonnage of 4,301,000 last year. The increase of exports is distributed with remarkable uniformity in almost all departments of industry.

The return shows the import of flour and meal to be 512,000 cwt., against 245,000 cwt. in same period last year, and the quantity taken for consumption, 512,000 cwt., against 291,000 cwt. last year.

Messrs. Cooper, Walker & Co.'s cotton-spinning mill, Glasgow, has been destroyed by fire. A most important discovery has just been made at Applecross, on the west coast of Scotland. A large mountain, called "Tore More," on being accidentally excavated the other day, presented a sub-stratum of pure lime, within five feet of the surface, and it was ascertained beyond a shadow of doubt that the whole mountain, except an average surface of twenty feet, consists of lime fit for the field, or for the mason, the result of organic heat.

DESTITUTION IN THE ISLES OF SCOTLAND.—The last accounts from the West Highlands and Isles announce the failure of the potato crop, to a very considerable extent, and the probability that severe and very general distress will prevail early in 1851, particularly in some of the islands, and the coasts of Ross and Inverness.

The Queen, it is said, has designed a carpet and Prince Albert has executed some pieces of sculpture for the great exhibition.

Lord Mowbray is said to have become discontent and gone to Madrid with a view of entering a monastery.

A proposition has been lately made to the French Government to follow the example of Sweden and Holland, and to submit a bill to the assembly to modify the navigation laws.

The expenditure for the national schools was last year, £145,663. The number of scholars 565,355.

IRELAND.

A new cotton house and post office are to be erected at Belfast.

The "Tribune Rights" agitation has already been mentioned in a reduction of the right of the whole country.

A stout opposition is being made in Dublin against anticipated removal of the altar to the new cathedral. The Young Ireland journal, all the newspapers "Dubliners" there is not a receipt that at first they were to be in the new cathedral, and several estates have been sold at a price—some twelve years' purchase; but this estimate is very delusive, for twelve years' purchase of poor rates, may be in reality equal to twenty years'.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A hostile meeting on Saturday morning, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, between the Marquis of Sigo and Mr. G. O'Higgins, M.P., was interrupted by the police as the parties were about taking their places. They were bound over in heavy recognizances. The misunderstanding arose out of a late election of ex-officio guardians in the county of Mayo, the Marquis objecting to Mr. Higgins's qualification in his absence.

Repeal Association.—The report on Monday last, that Mr. John O'Connell, in the speech of the day, attacked, with much vehemence, the letter of Lord John Russell and the no-popery agitation in England. The learned gentleman suggested the virtual sinking of "Repeal" by the reorganization of the "Catholic Association." The project seemed to have been favourably received, and a Roman Catholic clergyman present promised the Premier that, if he persisted in his threat of persecution, they (the association) would have the ardent and powerful aid of 4,000 priests.

Another speaker called on the meeting to support Lord John Russell's letter by taking off their hats, and giving three cheers for the Pope!

FRANCE.

The Legislative Assembly had met. The President's speech at the opening is highly spoken of by the public and press generally; it disclaims all personal ambition, and professes great veneration for the constitution. M. Dupin has been elected President of the Chamber; the proceedings have not yet far been very important. The majority are well disposed towards the Government, and the President's Message has tended greatly to pacify the opposition.

The Ministers of France at the Courts of Austria and Berlin have been instructed to announce that although France desires to observe strict neutrality, as regards the affairs of other States, she could not regard a war between Austria and Prussia but as opening the way to a convulsion in Europe.

GERMANY.

The first blood has been shed by the Prussians. It appears the Prussian troops had got possession of a small village, upon which the advanced guard of the Austrians were marching with their muskets unloaded and their sabres sheathed, not expecting any opposition, when the Prussians immediately fired upon them killing one and wounding several. After few rounds the Austrians succeeded in driving them out.

England, France and Russia have offered their mediation on the German question, and affairs have assumed a more peaceful aspect. Hanover thus far stands aloof from the strife.

Lloyd's newspaper considers it impossible to preserve peace, yet the general opinion on change in London on Friday afternoon was that the peace of Europe would be preserved.

Ministers intend immediately after the re-assembly of Parliament, to introduce a measure for the extension of electoral qualification to cities, boroughs and counties.

The new Baron of the Exchequer, Mr. S. Martin, is the first Irishman who ever filled a similar post in England. He is soon to be made Lord Chief Baron.

Admiralty Courts.—Among a batch of recent publications from the Hydrographical office, is a chart of a portion of the Bay of Fundy, from Quoddy to Point Lepreau. The survey is stated to have been admirably executed by the H.M. Sloop, "Penguin" Owen, in 1848, and is engraved with great distinctness and neatness.

During the winter months the U. States Mail Steamers will leave Liverpool every alternate Saturday with the Canada Steamers, and New York every alternate Wednesday, thus keeping up a weekly communication from Liverpool and America during December, January, February and March.

The Atlantic Steamers.

The undernoted vessels are appointed to sail as follows:

FROM LIVERPOOL.			
Asia	for New York	Saturday	23d Nov
America	for Boston	Saturday	30th Nov
Africa	for New York	Saturday	7th Dec
Canada	for Boston	Saturday	21st Dec
FROM AMERICA.			
Europa	from Boston	Wednesday	11th Dec
Asia	from New York	Wednesday	18th Dec
America	from Boston	Wednesday	25th Dec
Africa	from New York	Wednesday	1st Jan
Canada	from Boston	Wednesday	15th Jan

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND CLOSE.

At the Post Office here, on the following days, viz. Monday 9th December via Halifax, 4 P.M. Tuesday 10th " " " " 5 P.M. Friday 12th " " " " 5 P.M. Monday 15th " " " " 5 P.M.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1850.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Advertisements.

Advertisements—Robert Kerr, C. Donnell.

John Lochary, D. Bradley, Henry O'Neil.

St. Andrews.

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Anderson, Esq., President.

Saint Stephen's Bank.

Wm. Ford, Esq., President.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain on hand until the following discount day.

Arrival of the Steamship

EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening, in a little over 11 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 16th inst. She had 7 passengers for Halifax and 45 for Boston. The Asia was passed off Holyhead. The America arrived at Liverpool on the 16th, in 10 days and 19 hours from New York.

Considerable fluctuation had taken place in English securities during the week, in consequence of the threatening aspect of the German question, but the latest news from the continent, which is of a more pacific character, has tended to settle the market.

Flour was firmer at former prices. Parliament has been further prorogued to the 17th of December.

We learn from Constantinople that a riot against the Christian population had broken out at Aleppo in the course of which a large number of Christians were killed and their houses sacked and burnt.

QUEBEC AND PORTLAND RAILWAYS.—In the British Colonist of the 26th ult. we noticed a communication signed "Nova Scotia" in which the relative advantages of these two Railways are carefully considered, and ably advanced. The writer, who appears to understand the subject well, states what is very probable, that the Nova Scotia Legislature may consider that while the American tariff and of the British N. A. Colonies differs so materially the advantage to be gained by the Portland Railway will accrue to the Americans, and the traffic on the line must terminate at Portland, and the people of those Colonies must then look to passengers and the carriage of the mails for their remuneration. He shows that there are no commercial advantages which these Colonies can gain by the

Portland line, which cannot be doubled by the direct line to Quebec, and points to the fact that the State of Maine has no power of allowing the subjects of these Provinces to participate equally with itself as shareholders in the Railway. He then compares the position of Maine in the federal government, and clearly demonstrates that "it holds a far inferior situation in the federal government, than these Provinces enjoy under the British Government, proving that they have no control over the duties upon Commerce, and cannot appropriate one penny, while we receive and appropriate the duties collected upon Commerce in our respective Provinces." Attention is then directed to the fact that a transit duty of 21 per cent of value is to be levied upon all foreign produce passing through the United States and that while this exists Portland must be the grand terminus and Halifax is completely cut off as if the Railroad were not made.

The writer then shows the decided advantage of the Quebec and Halifax line, an extract from which we give in his own words: "Turn we then for a moment to the consideration of the superior advantages which the Railroad to Quebec presents in a Colonial point of view, as the British Government have repudiated all support as of Imperial utility, there is a land snail of Five Millions of acres of land, equal at least upon the most moderate estimate of value, to make one half of the road. This Province has pledged its resources for £20,000 per annum. The three counties of Halifax, Colchester, and Cumberland are ready to contribute in all £12,000 per annum, and the other Colonies have agreed to contribute as largely. The Railroad would pass entirely through British territory, and the commerce would be harassed by conflicting tariffs. It will pass on to the Great West, and the Railroads, Canals and Lakes, will be calculated to receive the produce of some of the greatest exporting States of great stuffs in the Union, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. The former of which, although in comparative infancy, has this year raised 35 millions bushels of wheat, and the Canadas can transmit to Halifax a like quantity. The circumstance of Halifax being 600 miles nearer to the European market than New York and 400 miles nearer than Portland, will ever operate in favor of Halifax as a shipping port."

He then alludes to the navigation of the Upper Colonies being closed up for six months in the year, the large amount of labor required to harvest, thrash and grind the Corn, in so short a period, that the flour is necessarily injured by being made before the grain is in a proper state for manufacture, and argues that if the article can be brought by Rail, road in the winter all these evils might be obviated. He then states that a million of emigrants might be comfortably settled in the Colonies, during the progress of the work, and that feelings of affection and loyalty to the Mother Country would be cherished and perpetuated.

The St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad will possess all the advantages pointed out by "Nova Scotia" as likely to accrue to the Halifax & Quebec Road, and many more;—and the probability is that our Line, will be the Main Trunk Line, with by and bye a branch to Halifax, connecting near the Grand Falls, and possibly branches to Fredericton and St. John. In the mean time our Rail, road is making the first section finished ready for the iron rails, which must now be close upon our coast, as we observe that the ship Andale sailed on the 9th ult. from Newport, and the ship Arvon on the 15th from Liverpool, with the rails, switches Engine and tender &c., as before noticed. The work we are happy to state, is rapidly progressing under the superintendence of A. L. Light, Esq., the Engineer of the Road.

"INDUSTRY AND IMPROVEMENT" is the title of a very well executed Engraving, presented by the proprietor of the New York Atlas, to his patrons. Our thanks are due for a copy of this beautiful print, presented us by Mr. Cleveland, the Traveling Agent from Albany.

TO MESSRS. J. ANDERSON AND MATTHEWS.—Notice has been published by the Privy Council for Trade, to Messrs. J. and M. of vessels, to make their claims for certificates of competency or service, so that certificates will be required after the 1st January next. Although these are no doubt necessary by officers of vessels belonging to this Province and trading between our ports and Britain, yet before proceeding on any other voyage from the Mother Country, they will have to be procured. The Courier, as we are informed, correct.

The New Brunswick Almanac for 1851. The Publishers of this useful work will receive our thanks for a copy, kindly sent us. It contains a mass of useful information in a cheap form, and for mechanical execution is not surpassed in the Colonies.

GENERAL ORDER OF 1st BATTALION Royal Grenadiers.—The Officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion Royal Grenadiers, which callant corps is stationed at Halifax, have volunteered towards the sufferers by the disastrous fire at Fredericton the sum of £20 10s.

The River was closed by ice at Fredericton on Tuesday night the 26th ult. Two

steamers, which left Indian Town during the day, were unable to get above Gagetown and have since returned.

We have had considerable rain yesterday and to-day, which, if it extends to Fredericton, may open the River again.—Courier.

A PERILOUS SITUATION.—On the afternoon of Wednesday last, while the ice was forming on the river, and while it was yet morning downwards with the current, a man was heard calling for help, being then about one third the way from the Douglas side of the River. He was endeavoring to work a skiff across, but was rapidly drifting downwards. Every effort was made both by the Officers and Men of the 97th Regt., and the Citizens to rescue him, but the dark night closed in, and a cold steady rain commenced falling. During the whole night, as he passed downwards, the efforts to save him were continued, but all without avail; and it was not until nine o'clock next morning that he was brought ashore on the Fredericton side, about a mile below the City. He was dreadfully exhausted, having frequently given himself up for lost, and again raised himself from the temporary death-step upon such occasions. The sufferer turned out to be Mr. David Thompson, wheelwright of this City; and what is very extraordinary, he is not frozen although he had no either overcoat nor mittens.—Fredericton Reporter.

Lieut. Munroe having barely reduced a daughter of the Captain of his Company—Captain Hamilton—has been prosecuted in Toronto by Captain H. "The Jury after a short deliberation, found a verdict of £700 damages—Quebec Chronicle.

"How fortunes are made."—The Circleville Herald, under this head, has the following, which we copy for the benefit of those who would know how to make a fortune:—"Dodd, the celebrated Hatter of Cincinnati, has within the last eighteen years, not only acquired an unparalleled popularity as a Master all over the country, but has amassed a fortune of seventy thousand dollars. The secret of his success is this: he is a printer by trade, and in 1830 left New York and settled in Cincinnati. Not finding the prospect very flattering for his success as a hatter, he secured the services of a practical hatter, and commenced that business. He then did, as every printer would do—advertised liberally in many places and many ways. The public see the results."

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.—The Sacramento Transcript has the following: "An instance of this summary mode of dispensing justice took place on Monday last at Georgetown, where the execution was going on. It seems that a man by the name of Devine had taken to gambling, and as he was in the habit of losing his money, his wife hid all that came in to her possession. On Sunday, when he gambled, he demanded the money which she hid. She refused to deliver it if he intended to use it in gambling, whereupon Devine threatened to kill her. As he seized his gun she blew out the candle and fled into another room; he however discharged it at her. An enraged crowd, several hundred strong, assembled for high, set Devine on a horse, and rode him off to a tree. Here they made him kneel upon the horse's back, put the rope around his neck, and drove the horse off, leaving him hanging from the branch of the tree."

Messrs. T. Vojens and Frax. Bellean, conjointly, have entered into contract with the government to build the new wing of the Parliament building. There were two parties, who offered to do the work for less than Messrs. Vojens and Bellean, but the securities of the one were not considered sufficient, and the other, when called upon, would not come forward. Messrs. V. & B. undertake the work for £7,995, and have engaged Messrs. Jean Paquet and Perry Chateaubert, and the mason work and Mr. Holehouse the Painter—Quebec Chronicle.

Discovery of a Third Ring to Saturn.—We learn from the Boston Traveller, that on Friday night, the existence of a third ring around this Planet, which had been for some time suspected, was ascertained by the astronomers of Cambridge. It is interior to the two others, and therefore its distance from the body of Saturn must be small. The eighth satellite of this Planet was also discovered at Cambridge, by Mr. Bond, about two years since.—Ibid.

Mad Legs of fourteen years' duration cured by Holley's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Priscilla Waters, of Penney, near Lynn, had been a dreadful sufferer, for upwards of fourteen years, with bad legs, which several of the faculty had tried to cure, but without success. Her digestion was also much impaired, and at times her health was so bad as to render her quite incapable of attending to her household affairs. As the medicines which she had been taking afforded her no relief, she was recommended to try Holley's Ointment and Pills, which completely cured her, since which, for more than two or three months past, she has been able to attend to her domestic duties, and could, if necessary, walk ten or twenty miles with ease.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 27th.—Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport—general cargo.

28th.—Schr. Ucca, Meloney, Boston—do.

29th.—Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, general cargo.

Arrived at St. George.

Nov. 27.—Ship Clampus, Wilson, Boston, D & J. We more.

Arrived from St. Andrews.—Susan, Nov. 8th, at Dublin, Bellon, 12th, Gravesend.

Coxon, 12th, Hall; Endymion sailed for St. Andrews—Nov. 8th, Newport; Avon, 15th, L.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Directors of the Charlotte Rural Society, will be held at Secretary, on Monday the 16th A. M. A full attendance is requested. ALB.

St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1850.

Those persons who received days Maize, in the spring for granted to hand in to the secret description of time of planting, adopted, nature of soil used, and duration, before the meeting at AL.

FLOUR.

Ex schooner "Mary H. C. York, and A. L. Hyde & Co."

75 BBLs S. Fine, A (superior)

50 do S. P. Genue

10 Half bbls do

25 Bbls Rye Flour.

1 Tierce Rice, small

8 Bbls heavy Mess Pot

—ALSO ON HAND

Corn Meal, Prime—Box

Sugar, Molasses, Green

Sperm and Tallow C

Porpoise, Pale Seal &

A general assort

Mens, Womens & Child

and Knib

GROCERY.

The Undersigned resp that he has taken shop occupied by Mr. Edward Dimock & Wilson, who hand, and offer Flour, Meal, Tea, Soap, Candles, Tol Ware, and many other will sell at the lowest p Dec. 4] W.

LIST OF L.

Remaining in the Post:

15th Nov.

Andrews R M 2 L

Andrews Marshall 2 A

Borne Philip A

Clancy Bryan A

Cosgrove Frederick A

Costa Thomas A

Collins Catherine A

Canning Robert A

Dixon James A

Doyle Patrick A

Falls Michael A

Graham Patrick A

Gillies Wm A

Holmes R W A

Jones P W A

Persons calling with pieces sent to GEO. F.

PICKED UP.

Partridge Island and CHAIN.

Apply at the November 19, 1850

THE Sale of Dec

cook Property Charlotte Gazette, to unavoidably PC

TUESDAY, the next, then to take [11 a.m.] on the for terms see W

Saint Andrews, C

The sale of the a Posponed, of which given; mean time sale in lots to suit the Proprietor at S. ber.

St. Andrews, No

Jewel

The Subscriber has a WATCHES, JE

BRITAN WAR

with a great variety

Fancy which a

clocks, Watches, &

QUADRANTS COMPAS

LC

Musical Boxes and tuned

Nov. 5, 1850.