

European Intelligence.

THE WAR COMMENCED—DECLINE IN FLOUR, &c.

The Arabia arrived at N. York on Thursday last, with dates to the 6th instant. Fighting had occurred in Wallachia. The Russians had been defeated in Circassia. Another engagement took place near Kafafat between 4000 Turks and a like number of Russian Cavalry, the latter retreating. The Russians have been defeated in Circassia. Liverpool, 6th.—Breadstuffs declined. Flour 1s 6d.—wheat 4d. per 70lbs. Corn 4d. Provisions dull. Prices tending downward. Tea advanced 1d. Coffee and Sugar unchanged. Money unchanged.—Consols closed on Friday at 94. Freights well supported.

The Turkish army had crossed the Danube, and taken the village of Kafafat, in Lower Wallachia, from which the Russian forces of Russia had retreated, without showing fight. Despatches from Vienna, have been received to the following effect:—
A telegraphic despatch from Samlin announces that 20,000 Turks crossed the Danube, on the 27th inst., near Widdin, and occupied Kafafat, which had ceased to be occupied by the Russians. There was no fight.

The following is authentic:—30,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, under the command of Omar Pacha, passed the Danube at Kafafat, on the 27th inst. A great number were in the act of passing. An encounter with the Russians on the 28th.

When the declaration of war was read to the assembled troops at Schumla, Omar Pacha addressed them as follows:—

"Officers and soldiers, from Asia, Africa, and Europe—the blood of your ancestors has more than once reddened this soil, which a powerful enemy wishes to take from you. It has by your fathers been confided to your patriotic honor. It has as blot. Know, then, that you cannot move a step without a voice rising from the earth, and saying, 'This dust that you tread on is our ashes, the ashes of your ancestors; defend it.' Soldiers, let us altogether swear to spill our blood until the last drop to uphold the integrity of the throne of our Emperor and beloved Sovereign, the Sultan Abdul Medjid."

News from Bucharest, of the 21st, in the Gazette of Breslau, represents the Russian forces as encamped near Iatescheldi, surrounded with intrenchments, well fortified with cannon.

The Russian merchant ships in the Black Sea have hoisted the Austrian flag.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.—Hostilities have commenced in Asia. A serious engagement took place on the 21st. The fleets lie at Lapsaki, in the Dardanelles.

A refugee tumult has taken place at Pera.

The Russian Chancery officials have left for Odessa.

Russian subjects are placed under Austrian protection.

Namik Pacha has left for Paris and London, charged with a special mission from the Porte.

The Oesterreichische Correspondenz reports that the Russians have repulsed the Turks in Little Wallachia. This requires confirmation.

Prince Stieritz and his son arrived yesterday at Hermaunstadt, on his way to Vienna.

The Austrian Correspondence of the 30th ult. confirms the action of Tschelch, which had been called in question.

The Proposed Railway Suspension Bridge over the St. Lawrence.—The Railway Suspension Bridge over the River St. Lawrence, near Montreal is to be 3,400 feet long, and its other dimensions are to be of proportionate magnitude.

The plan proposed is to construct a wire suspension bridge. The towers are to have a total height from their base of 330 feet, and 52 feet by 137 feet square at the base, and 1,610 feet apart. The height of road way above high water mark is to be 162 feet.

The railway will be 32 feet in the clear inside the parapet, with room for two tracks 104 feet apart. (London Times).

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—Permit me to correct an error in your impression of yesterday. The bridge now constructing at Montreal, to connect the Railways of the United States with the Trunk Line of Canada, across the St. Lawrence, is not a wire suspension, but a single line of tubes resting on stone piers, and of the uniform span of 166 feet, excepting the centre opening, which is 360.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
S. MORTON PETO.

Samerleyton Hall, Sept 30.

We do not know what Mr. Peto means.—There is no bridge now constructing across the St. Lawrence. The length of the bridge proposed by Mr. Stephenson, will be 12,500 feet, without the approaches. (Montreal Transcript).

INFERIOR RAILROADING.—The Parisian correspondent of the New York Times gives the following sketch of Louis Napoleon's and M. s. Napoleon's trip on the cars to Dieppe. The astonishing rate of speed engineers speak favorably, we think, of situated in black with white kids, and of hot water scented with orange flowers, compared with the hamper means used in this country.

"The train consisted of a new and powerful engine, driven by M. de Lasseytiere, in a black suit and white kids of the imperial car, comprising a saloon and with two drawing rooms, and of five large carriages for the ladies of honor and their suite; besides a car for the managers of the road and sundry counsellors, who had collected to bend and be obsequious. The saloon of the imperial car contained several gilt tables, upon which were albums of views along the railroad to Dieppe, a quantity of daguerreotypes of chateaus in the eighteenth century, a picture of Paris in 1750, and the Tuilleries under Francis I. These were intended to divert and distract the Emperess through the ride.—Six ministers accompanied their Majesties from the palace to the train; five aids de camp stood reverentially uncovered, they ascended the steps while a dozen directors of the road waited off by the engine, so as to be out of the way. At Amiens was the Prefect of Police taking the necessary measures for the safety of the august travellers. M. de Lasseytiere drove the train for one hundred and twenty miles at the rate of a mile a minute. I understand that the steam was not generated from common water; holy water was used, and besides that it was scented with orange flowers. The fuel was wood-cut from the confiscated Orleans estate."

Our SUBSCRIBERS will be called upon with their accounts, immediately, and we trust they will be prepared to pay them. Those remaining unpaid, will be placed at once, in legal hands for collection.
Standard Office Nov. 16, 1853.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of our correspondent "an Agriculturist," came duly to hand. The object of the writer, appears to be a good one, but we should like to see him, as there are some alterations which we could suggest in the phraseology of his letter, without injuring the matter. Will he call at our Office?

The letter of "Humanity" came too late for insertion this week, it will be published in our next number. The law, he alludes to, is absolutely necessary for the protection of life and property. We will be happy to hear from him again as he is qualified both by his position and acquirements, to bring such important topics before the public.

The late heavy freshet has done a large amount of damage in several parts of the Province. On the St. John, we learn that several booms containing a large quantity of logs were broken up, which, together with other lumber was carried down the river. Several mills, two bars containing 15,000 of hay, owned by Samuel Peters, Esq., and a number of bridges, were swept away by the mighty current. In the article of lumber the Head Quarters says, that at least 50,000 trees have been cast loose from the various streams emptying into the St. John river, between Fredericton and Woodstock, many of which have been "hung up" as lumberers term it, for years, but a large proportion of which, it is feared, will be entirely lost to the owners.

Our readers, we doubt not, are heartily tired of the subject of Railways; and it is really not to be wondered at, when so much has been written and published on the subject, in all the Provincial papers, and only one Railroad as yet with a locomotive running upon a few miles of it, need we say the St. Andrews & Quebec line. At the risk, however, of tiring the patience still further, with extracts on the subject, we take the following comments of the Editor of the Quebec Chronicle on the Letters from Mr. Jackson to the Governor of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Hincks:

"Mr. Inspector General Hincks, by his impetuosity, when residing at Morley's Hotel, London, knocked the Halifax & Quebec Imperial railway scheme altogether on the head. He was grossly insolent to Sir John Pakington, and was praised by certain parties for his violence on the ground of its being independent. He had, in truth, formed an acquaintance with Mr. Jackson, of the firm of Jackson, Peto, Brassey, and Betts, who had been in correspondence with Earl Grey of the Sub Secretary for the Colonies, relative to the construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railroad, with the endorsement of a certain amount of interest by the imperial government. That acquaintance led to an understanding by which negotiations with Sir John on behalf of the colonies were broken off, and the entering into of a railway alliance with Mr. Jackson. Now it appears that the Canadian Grand Trunk scheme has failed, the River du Loup nor the European roads cannot be made, and Mr. Jackson desires that the matter of the imperial guarantee in connection with a line to Halifax thro' British territory should be brought under the consideration of the Imperial authorities. We do not know how to characterize the letter to Mr. Hincks from Mr. Jackson.

CHINA.—Important intelligence has been received at New York from China. It is stated, on the authority of the American Secretary of Legation at Canton, that the Emperor had fled to Gehul, in Tartary, leaving one of his brothers in charge of the empire, and that the insurgent forces were within six days march of Peking.

DEATHS OF EMIGRANT PASSENGERS.—We observe by New York papers that there has been a large addition to the deaths of passengers by the Emigrant ships arriving at that port. One vessel with 629 passengers from Liverpool lost 75 and 5 of her crew; another from the same place, with 373 lost 13; and another from Antwerp with 272 lost 25, making 118 deaths in three vessels and all of cholera.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—We received by mail, the November number of this excellent Magazine, from the publisher, Mr. Macleay, of Toronto. In a previous paper we took occasion to recommend this periodical, to our readers. The number before us, contains the usual amount of interesting and instructive matter, with a Paris Fashion plate, for this month, and a correct lithographic of Halifax, N. S. The original articles are well written, and those selected, display much taste.

The New Yorkers, have some of the most "artful dodgers" in the Union, in their city. One of the latest "dodgers" we have read of, is that of often visiting the dwellings of private citizens, for the purpose of tuning pianos, stating that they have been sent for that purpose by some manufacturing house. When they are left alone to perform such a job, they pocket some valuable article, and leave, promising to call and finish their work another time.

The Boston papers state that the celebrated shipbuilder, Mr. McKay, has contracted to build a larger ship than the "Great Republic." One that will plough the sea as easily as a boat would on the smoothest river.

LARGE SQUASH.—The soil and climate of Fredericton, are without doubt, well adapted for raising Squashes. The Governor's gardener, J. Berry, raised a squash, weighing 142lbs., measuring six feet in circumference. This however is not the largest raised by the same man, this season; but is sufficient to take the premium.

The Troy Post, gives the following as the derivation of the Turkish title "Porte":—

The word "Porte" is derived by a version given by Italian interpreters to an Oriental police. It was an ancient custom of eastern sovereignty, in administering justice, or exercising other functions of their office, to sit on the palaces. Gate thus becomes synonymous with "court" or "office," and the Sultan's court was called by excellence, the exalted or lofty gate. This phrase is the literal translation of the Dragonem, who, mostly Italians, become in Porta Sublime, whence the title of the Sublime Porte. To the same source we have term "Grand Seigneur," as applied to the Ottoman Emperor.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.—Nov. 19.

PROVISIONS.
Flour—Canada Superfine, Wholesale 42s 6d
Do. Retail 45 0d
Rye, Wholesale 30s 0d
Corn Meal, Do. 25s 0d
Potatoes—Retail 115s 0d
Stock moderate.

Butter—Good packed, 1s per lb.
Cheese—Good Nova Scotia, 6d to 7d per lb.
Scotch.
Oatmeal, 16s per cwt.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef on foot, from 5s to 5s 6d per 100 lbs.
Butt, by the quarter, from 3d. to 3 1/2.
Mutton, from 3d. to 3 1/2 per lb.
Lamb, from 3d. to 3 1/2 per lb.
Veal from 3d. to 3 1/2 per lb.
Pork from 4d. to 4 1/2 per lb.
Oats from 3s to 3s 3d per bushel.
Butter from 11d to 1s per lb.
Roll Butter, from 1s to 1s 2d per lb.
Eggs, from 9d to 10d per dozen.
Geese, from 2s to 2s 6d.
Poultry from 4s. to 4s. 4d. per bushel.
Buckwheat, 15s per cwt.

The Montreal Pilot—understood to be Mr. Hincks' organ—of the 12th inst., remarks:—
"One of the subjects which has lately occupied the attention of our journals, an Union of the British North American Provinces, we have not hitherto touched on; not because it is of trifling importance, but because, as must be evident to any thinking person, no such scheme is in contemplation. It is really too ridiculous to conceive that the English Cabinet is employing itself in manufacturing new Constitutions for British Provinces, in the absence of any desire for change expressed through their constitutional representatives, the Colonial Legislatures.

It may fairly be supposed that when the people are dissatisfied with the forms of government under which they live, they will make their wants and wishes known; and that in the absence of any such intimation,

the Imperial Government will not attempt to legislate for them.

ANOTHER KAFFIR WAR.—The Cape Confidential Advertiser contains the subjoined monthly summary of news from the Cape Colony:—

"Since the sailing of the last monthly steamer the aspect of affairs beyond the colonial border has been gradually becoming more clouded and unsatisfactory. The orders understood to have been issued for the withdrawal from the colony of the four whole regiments, the 74th, the 12th, the 43d, and the 12th Lancers, have re-awakened feelings of insecurity among the inhabitants of the eastern districts, while in the northern the arrival of Sir George Clerk, with instructions to prepare for the entire withdrawal of British authority from the Orange River Sovereignty, has excited general dissatisfaction and alarm."

The tribes recently subdued have not indeed, manifested any hostile spirit, but it is known that the chiefs are discontented. About three weeks since, at a meeting which his Excellency held with them, Macomo, on behalf of the other chiefs, declared that the land given them was too small. "It was all stones; they could not till it, and there was no bush for firewood. They wanted the Amatolas." This General Outpost decidedly refused, giving them to understand that their possession of that locality would certainly involve another war, and the Kaffirs, it is stated left the meeting not at all satisfied with the result. These Amatolas, the Gibraltars of Kaffirland, are at present held in military occupation by a portion of the troops now about to be removed.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENT.—Captain Wood, of the Steamer Admiral, entertained a large Company at dinner on board his fine vessel, yesterday. Business prevented our attendance, but we understand the Company present were charmed with the entertainment, and the urbanity and gentlemanly feeling exhibited by Capt. Wood and his officers. (Chronicle).

THE STEAMER CREOLE.—This fine boat is nearly completed, and it is said that she will sail during the winter between St. John and Portland. She will be in better order, and more substantial than she ever was before. Good judges pronounce her hull to be equal to those of strongest boats afloat. Such a steamer is much wanted for the Bay of Fundy. News.

SHIPWRECK.—On the night of the 9th inst. off Moose-pen Island, the ship Lady Bulwer, 1100 tons, Captain Thomas Tolin, bound for Quebec, sprung a leak and bore up for the port, and during the heavy gale on the night above mentioned, she became unmanageable on account of the amount of water she was making. The Captain and crew had to make to their boats in order to save the lives. Shortly after she was abandoned, the vessel sunk in about sixty fathoms of water. The Lady Bulwer belonged to the Australian Black Ball Line, and we understand was partially insured. The captain and crew arrived at St. John on Wednesday evening.

[From the Hamilton Journal Nov. 4.]
The Gore Powder Mills Destroyed.—

Early yesterday morning information reached this city that the only powder mills in Upper Canada those in Hamilton had exploded the previous night. The intelligence was subsequently confirmed about 9 o'clock. One of the mills exploded with a frightful report and two others quickly followed. The mills are situated nearly eighteen miles from this, and yet the reports were distinctly heard by several persons throughout the city. The magazine in which several hundred kegs of powder were stored happily escaped. It is gratifying to state that notwithstanding the degree of calamity usually attending such occurrences no lives have been lost. We are informed that every pane of glass within two miles of the scene of the explosion was broken by the concussion.

Since the foregoing was in type, we were informed that the Cornish press mill, and Glaz mill were those destroyed—everything connected with these buildings was literally blown to atoms. The enormous quantity of three hundred kegs of powder exploded. The mills belonged to the enterprising firm of C. Kelly & Co., by whom immediate steps are about being taken for their erection. The powder used in their construction of C. Kelly & Co., by whom immediate steps are about being taken for their erection. The powder used in their construction of the G. Western Railway was supplied by these mills, and it is rather a strange coincidence that they have been destroyed almost simultaneously with the closing of the celebration of the Eastern Division of that line.

MARRIAGES.
On the 20th October, at the Episcopal Church, Cally, Kircubrightshire, by the Rev. C. Whately, G. H. Whately, Esq., to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Levinge, K. H., and grand daughter of the late Hugh Johnston, Esq. of this City.

DEATHS.
At Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 31st ult., of fever, in the 67th year of his age, Edmund Ward, Esq., well known in these Provinces as publisher of the Halifax Free Press, and subsequently of the Fredericton Sentinel. The deceased had a few days prior to his illness, on a visit to the family of his only surviving son, Mr. Robert Ward, who has also been attacked by the prevailing epidemic.

At St. John, on the 12th inst., aged 16 years and 6 months, Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. George Hardy. After months of suffering, she calmly fell asleep in Jesus.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the completion of the heavy portion of the Works, up to the point of crossing the new Fredericton Road, about half a mile below Wilson's Tavern, Messrs. James Sykes & Co. beg to state, that all accounts are required to be furnished, and will be paid, at their office there.

November 22, 1853.

GEO. W. KING.

SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, upon the Market Square, at St. Andrews, on the 14th day of December next, at twelve o'clock, at noon, (unless in the mean time disposed of at private sale.)

LOTS numbers Six and Seven of the Lot Chancery Estate; the former containing about FORTY ACRES, and the latter about FIFTY THREE acres.

Also, the unexpired or leasehold term of those several lots and parcels of land situate in the Parish of Saint Andrews known as the "Commons lots," formerly on the occupation of Colin Campbell Esquire, now deceased; which lots contain in the whole, about FIFTY ACRES, and are subject to a ground rent of about £3 6s. per annum. The benefit of renewal is attached to the lease.

Terms of Sale made known on the day thereof. For particulars of title and description of premises, apply to James W. Chandler, Esq.

W. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer, and Agent of the Vendor, Geo. M. Potter, St. Andrews, 23d Novr., 1853.

STOVES, TEA,

&c., &c., &c.

The Subscriber has received by late arrivals from New York and Boston:

70 Stoves, consisting of

COOKING STOVES, of several varieties.

FRANKLIN PARLOR.

AIR-TIGHT CYLINDER, &c.

Also, 40 chests Souchong & Oolong TEA.

A good assortment of GROCERIES.

Solar Oil, Burning Fluid, Turpentine and Varnish, Fluid and Oil Lamps & Lanterns, Fluid Safety Lamps, Tumblers,

Custard Cups, Jelly Moulds, Tubs, Pails, Mats, Chairs, &c.

Also, a good assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and Rubbers.

ROBERT KER.

A COW about 11 years old, came to the residence of James Linton, Bonaventure, on the 20th inst. The owner can have her by proving property, and paying for this notice.

JAMES LINTON.

Nov. 8, 1853.

WATCHES &c.

THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of

WATCHES.

JEWELLERY.

Silver, Plated, and Britannia Metal Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Corner Scales, Lanterns, Whips, Fancy Baskets, &c.; &c., together with a large assortment of other Goods, too numerous to particularize.

Also, Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery, cleaned and repaired, &c., &c.

GEO. G. F. STICKNEY.

St. Andrews Oct. 21, 1853.—Im.

JOHN LITTLE'S

LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE,

NEXT THE POST OFFICE,

Water-Street, Saint Andrews.

The Subscriber begs to inform his friends, that he has taken the shop next the Post Office, where he has just received, from New York—

CASES containing a splendid assortment of Ladies', Men's, and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best manufactures in the United States.

Domestic Work.

The Subscriber calls attention to his Gentlemen's Dress Boots, made under his own supervision, also to his Men's and Youth's Boots suitable for Town or Country Women and Girl's House Slippers; Children's Boots and Shoes of various styles. For sale wholesale or retail.

Oct. 4, 1853. J. LITTLE.

EXTRACT OF AN ACT REGULATING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN THE PROVINCE.

Passed 31 May 1853.

The use of the heaped Measure is hereby abolished and all sales or contracts for sales by the heaped measure, made after this Act comes into operation, shall be null and void.

The Standard bushel of Wheat, or Indian Corn, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, and all other grains; Potatoes, and all other edible roots, shall respectively be taken to be of the following weight in pounds avoirdupois:—

Of clean Wheat, or Indian Corn, sixty pounds;

Of clean Barley, or Buckwheat fifty pounds;

Of clean Rye grain, Summer or Winter, fifty six pounds;

Of clean Oats, thirty six pounds;

Of clean Timothy Seed, forty pounds;

Of all other grains, fifty six pounds;

Of Potatoes and all other edible roots, fifty six pounds.

Coals shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.