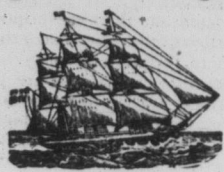


European Intelligence.



New York, June 1.
The Cunard steamer Asia, from Liverpool May 20, arrived up at her dock at five o'clock, P. M. The commercial intelligence states that cotton had fallen and that bread-stuffs were higher.

DETAILS OF WAR NEWS.—Bombardment of Silistria.—A dispatch received in Paris from Vienna on the 15th states, that the bombardment of Silistria with eighty pieces of cannon had commenced.

The evacuation of Lesser Wallachia had been suspended.

LAZAR BY TELEGRAPH.
A despatch to the London Times of Saturday, from Vienna 19th June, states that a government messenger had reached Galatz May 9, with reliable intelligence that Sebastopol had been bombarded for four days.

Bucharest, May 15.—The English steamer Tiger, 16 guns, stranded close to Odessa and was obliged to surrender to the Russians. Two other steamers went to her assistance, and bombarded the Russian works, but with little effect.

The allies are now in sole possession of Varna, and as the French have already advanced to Adrianople, the Turkish garrison of that city is on its way to Shumla.

It is confidently asserted at Constantinople, that the French will place a reserve corps at Rodost of 50,000 men, where their engineers are already taking measurements for a fortified camp.

ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.—A despatch from Constantinople of the 9th announces that Sebastopol had been cannonaded by the French and English fleet with guns of long range and with a view to destroy the advanced works of the port.

The allied fleets attacked one of the outer ports of Sebastopol, and the Russians were compelled to evacuate it.

Three vessels were cruising along the coast of Circassia, waiting for the Ottoman fleet, which was to bring 5000 men for disembarkation.

Vely Pacha has been confirmed in his post at the request of Prince Napoleon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.—The Duke of Cambridge and Marshal St. Arnaud have arrived.

The ratifications of the treaty of triple alliance have been exchanged.

A great quantity of French artillery, and four squadrons of Spahis have reached Gallipoli.

From Kalafat it is reported that an engagement between six squadrons of Cossacks and five of Turkish hussars had taken place near Badova on the 4th of May. The Cossacks were defeated, and lost 60 horses, 2 guns, and 138 men killed.

MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY.

VIENNA, May 10.—Orders have been received at Adrianople to have provisions ready for 70,000 men, who are expected there towards the end of the month.

The Vladika of Montenegro has declined to make war against the Turks, having received strong representations upon which he has acted.

The Russians are preparing materials for two bridges intended to be thrown across the Danube, between the Schyl and the Aluta. Their flotilla is concentrated near Hersova, with a view to act against Silistria.

The troops of Omar Pacha have driven the Russians out of Krajova.

TREBIZOND, April 30.—The forts of Nevo-passia and Gelcadjik on the Circassian coast, have been evacuated by the Russians. Schem Kale is almost deserted.

A despatch from Omer Pasha, dated Schumla, May 6, states that Sali Pasha had, on the 25th April, defeated the Russians at Nicopolis, with a loss to the Russians of fifteen hundred men.

On the 21st of May, Sulaiman Bey had also defeated the Russians at Padova, not far from Krajova.

The Paris journal, the *Patrie*, says news has been received from Constantinople that the Russians had attempted recently to cross the Danube at various points, and that they had been repulsed with heavy loss.

Accounts have been received from the Danube to the effect, that owing to the sudden rise and overflow of the river, immense damage had been done to the Russians. Their pontoon works have been swept away, and their illnesses had broken out amongst them to a considerable extent.

RUSSIA.

Advisers from Cronow state positively that a corps of 20,000 Russians, with artillery and provisions, is on its march toward the Austrian Galician frontier, so that the roads between Warsaw and Kielce are much encumbered.

On the Austrian side there are stated to be 100,000 men already concentrated in Galicia, together with 150,000 men in South Hungary, part of whom are directed on South Transylvania.

An American and two Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and the navigation must therefore have been completely open.

From St. Petersburg 9th—letters state the British fleet had been seen 25 miles from Cronstadt, and had captured a number of gun boats.

The houses on the right side of the Neva at St. Petersburg, have been demolished.

We understand that it has been determined to discontinue the collection at the Treasury of the One per Cent. (loan) duty on manufactured articles, and that all the duties collected on that account since the loan was paid off will be refunded.—*Courier*.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1854.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.
John McAdam, A. H. Gilmour, J. G. Stevens, James Brown, James Boyd, J. W. Chandler, G. J. Thompson, J. W. Wetmore, Isaac Knight, Wm. Meloney, Wm. Porter.

THE ELECTION.—Canvassing goes briskly on, and without doubt there will be warm work on the 27th. There are so many candidates in the field, and each one has his friends, the interests are very much divided, and it is no easy matter to get at the truth; from appearances however, and the general tone of the constituency of the County, there appears a strong desire for a change in the representation—and why not; the office is not and we trust never will be, hereditary.—We like rotation in office. Let the young men of the County, who are qualified, be brought out by requisition or otherwise, remove all barriers—give them an opportunity, and they will distinguish themselves in our legislative halls, and reflect credit on the constituency. Above all things, let them be men of integrity, principle, independence—men who will work for their constituents.

As usual all sorts of tricks, are resorted to, and reports circulated, in order to prejudice the mind of parties against some of the candidates, who are reputed good men. Coalitions are said to be formed, which never existed except in the brain of those who industriously circulate such reports. The most unfounded assertions are made and repeated to injure the character and defeat the election of men, solely because they are Candidates for legislative honours. These expedients will perhaps succeed with a few, whose judgments are warped by prejudice, but generally speaking, they will fail. We would like to see every Freeholder go forward to the Polls, and vote fearlessly, according to his own convictions.

In another column we have inserted Mr. Knight's Card to the Freeholders. We understand that owing to some illness in his family, he was prevented coming out earlier; though last, he may not be least on the poll. Each Parish has furnished its quota of candidates, St. Andrews has three, St. David one, St. Stephen four, St. George three, St. Patrick one.

CAPT. MELONEY, is decidedly coming forward at the Hustings. He requests us to say that his Address to the Electors, will be published, without delay, on his return from Boston, (about the 9th inst.) He says in his letter, that he is a good Liberal, and will promote "Agriculture—Railroads—Bye Roads and Bridges direct taxation for schools—is the Fisherman's friend—Improvement of Navigation such as opening Dark Harbour for sheltering the sailor and Fishermen from storms—also provides Lighthouses where required,—further particulars in my card, and speech at the Hustings." The Capt. trusts his friends will not relax their efforts but work for him.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—We understand that on Saturday evening the Rev. Mr. Porter, delivered a Lecture in the Town Hall, upon Temperance. Owing to business engagements, we were not present, but learn that the Rev. Lecturer was felicitous and eloquent. On Friday evening next 9th inst., Mr. Porter will give another lecture, when we trust he will have a large audience.

THE UNITED EMPIRE.—We have received the first number of a paper from Fredericton, with the above title, published and Edited by Mr. Thomas Hill, formerly of the Loyalist. Our contemporary's prospectus embraces a wide field. One of its leading objects, (and a good one) is to effect a Federal Union of British North America. He will pay no attention to the theories of Free Traders or Protectionists, nor the tariff of Foreign States, but will be swayed chiefly by the consideration—"in what manner will the raising of a revenue be the least oppressive on the people." He will also advocate a grand commercial Terminus for British America, at St. John. With a variety of other subjects "too numerous to enumerate." His determination may be summed up in "prodesse ciobus."

Several articles are omitted for want of room. Our correspondents must exercise patience until after the 27th, when we will have more space at our disposal for their letters and other matter.

An "INDEPENDENT VOTER," is received and will be published in our next. We regret our columns were filled to overflow, previous to his letter reaching us, or it would have appeared this week; however it will be in good time, and we sincerely hope, the Electors generally will read it, and profit by the wholesome advice, and exercise that "caution and reflection," which he recommends before voting.

A MATCH AGAINST THE WORLD.—The *Pr. Ed. Island Weekly Advertiser* lately said that "for poverty, impiousness, treachery, deceit and ignorance, we will match the present administration against the world."—What a picture! Is it true? All we can say is, that we now find Sir A. Barkerman dissolving the House of Assembly "contrary to the voice of the whole of his constitutional advisers."

ILLEGAL VOTERS.—We learn from the *St. John Courier*, "that the friends of the Candidates (for St. John) on both sides at the coming election have determined to prosecute for perjury all illegal voters." It would be well, were the friends of the Candidates in this County, to adopt the same course, and thereby in a great measure, do away with one of the great causes of scrutinies and save much time, expense, and bad feeling, which are more more or less engendered by scrutinies.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—We have been so much engaged with other subjects, that the Public Meeting to be held on the 30th inst., for accepting or rejecting the Municipal Act, has not been noticed. We trust the people will not, in the hurry of the Election, forget to meet on the day appointed and record their votes for "managing their own local affairs."

FUGITIVE SLAVE AT BOSTON.—A fugitive slave named Burns, was arrested in Boston on Wednesday last, on a charge of having escaped from his master Col. Suttle of Alexandria. He was brought to the Court House and examined. Large crowds collected in the streets when they heard of his arrest, and a riot took place during the night, between the populace and the authorities, during which a Deputy Marshal was shot. The mob continued all night but did not succeed in rescuing Burns. Several of the ringleaders were arrested.

The water in several of the streams running into the river St. John, has fallen so rapidly that large quantities of logs are lying "high and dry," and will have to remain where they are for another season.

On Wednesday morning last, Beverly Robinson, Esq., and the Messrs. Johnson of Douglas, shot a fine Moose while he was for the second time crossing the River directly opposite to Government House. He had in the first place taken the water on the Douglas side, but not being quite satisfied with the prospect in Fredericton, he launched once more, Leander fashion, upon the waves, but lost his life ere he effected his second landing.—*Fredericton Rep.*

A boy named Wm. Nugent, aged about 12 years, was killed on Thursday morning, a little after eight o'clock, by the falling of a portion of the old building adjoining the Imperial Buildings, King street. Messrs. Doherly and McTavish are about to erect a splendid building on this ground, and workmen were engaged in tearing down the old building. They had just gone to breakfast and the deceased, with some other boys, were gathering old timbers for fuel, when part of the chimney fell, crushing his head so that he died shortly after. The other children had a narrow escape.—*Freeman*.

We have no less than six steamers on the route between Fredericton, Woodstock, and the Tobique, and there is talk of more coming. The time of running above Fredericton will be short this season, as the water is falling very fast. Lumbermen will do well to hurry up with their rafting, or they must seek other conveyances back than steamboats.—*Carleton Sentinel*.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—On Tuesday and Wednesday nights we were visited with sharp frost, but with the exception of fruit trees and a few early potatoes, there is nothing it can injure. The grass everywhere looks beautiful, and is much further forward than at this time last year. Grain also looks exceedingly well.—*Id.*

Ireland is fast being depopulated of its native inhabitants by emigration, and their places in the farming districts are filling up with English and Scotch farmers and laborers, who it is thought will greatly increase the productiveness of the island, by introducing more thorough and systematic modes of tillage.

The construction of the great tubular iron bridge across the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, has commenced. One of the immense cofferdams, made of timber, in which the piers are to be built, was launched Friday and towed to its place, and others are in progress. Some 1500 men will, it is said,

be employed on the bridge the coming summer.

THE PRIVATEER STORY.—The report that an American privateer, the *Grape Shot*, had captured a French vessel of *Land's End*, has created much excitement in England, but it appears to have been without foundation.—*London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* learns on inquiry at the British Admiralty that there is not a word of truth in the statement.

There is some mystery connected with the movements of the New York Ship the *Grape Shot*. That vessel, it will be remembered, cleared at New York for St. Thomas and a market, &c., some six weeks since, and considerable remark was occasioned by the report that she had on board a large number of George Law's muskets. Suspicion was still further excited by the report that the *Grape Shot* was at the mouth of the Mississippi, but the New Orleans papers never recorded her arrival at that port. It was stated however, that the Spanish Consul at New Orleans immediately despatched a vessel to Havana, warning the Cuban government against the suspicious craft. A New York paper says that Law's vessel remained at the Balize 8 days ago. If so, it is certainly a matter of surprise that no notice of the fact is contained in the New Orleans papers.—*Boston Journal*.

JAPAN.

It appears that the Russians were informed by the Japanese authorities that in about two months a treaty would be negotiated by which the Japanese trade would be opened to all western nations in twelve months afterwards. This tallies with the fact that in two months after the visit of the Russians the American expedition was expected. A Dutch captain informs the *Hong Kong Register*, that the Japanese army is strong, well armed with percussion muskets, supplied by the Dutch, and as well drilled as any European troops.

MASSACRE BY THE INDIANS.—On the 2d inst., as we learn by Texas papers, a government train, consisting of fourteen wagons and about one hundred mules and horses, left Fort Worth for El Paso, and about five miles from the fort it was attacked by Indians. Seven of the twenty men in charge of the train were killed, and the horses and mules stolen. The wagons and their contents were destroyed. The value of their property was about \$20,000.

INCREASE OF THE IMPORTS OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—From a printed document, published by order of Congress, the following increase of last year's imports of these articles over that of the previous year is exhibited:—Thus of Madeira, the excess is about 10,000 gallons; sherry, 45,000 do.; Sicily, 100,000 do.; port, 50,000 do.; other white wines 350,000 do.; brandy, 1,200,000; grain spirits, 200,000 do.; English ale, 135,000 do.; and Scotch ale, 20,000 do.

The fact that our importations of such drinks is over two millions gallons more than the year previous, does not speak much in favor of our prohibitory law, nor seem to indicate a very speedy end to fashionable drinking.—*Portland Paper*.

The population of the City of Hamilton Canada, may now be estimated, in round numbers, at 21,000.

DIED.

At Upper Mills, St. George, Mr. James Rankin, aged 30 years—leaving a wife and five children.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL &c.

Just received per *Schr. Eliza*, from Boston:—SEVENTY Bbls. Wheat Flour, Fancy brand, 10 do Pilot and Navy Brand, Bag Flour, GIPSY, from PORTLAND 50 Bbls Superior Canada Flour.

IN STORE,
And keeps constantly on hand: Crushed and brown Sugar, Lysol, Ning Yung and Souchong Tea, Molasses, Pullock and Codfish, Barning Fluid, Pickles, Lemon Syrup, Cheese, Tobacco, ground and raw Coffee, Spices, Pork, Ham, a good assortment of Room Paper, Boots and Shoes, Pottery and Meats' Ploughs, and other agricultural tools.

With a variety of other useful articles.

W. WHITELOCK.
St. Andrews, June 7, 1854.

Passage to Liverpool.

THE Bge. Star of Freedom, 800 tons, coppered and copper fastened, Capt. Atkinson, will sail for the above Port about the 14th June, and has accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. For terms &c., apply to John Wilson, Esq., or to the captain on board at the Lodge.

THOS. ATKINSON, Commander.
St. Andrews, June 1, 1854.

LONDON STOUT & PALE ALE.

May 30, 1854.
Ex the "Barbora" from London, via Saint John—80 Casks London Bottled STOUT, and PALE ALE—Qts. and Pints, 4 Hogsheads Do Do (in wood.)
J. W. STREET.

HOLLANDS GIN.

Ex the "Anke Berg," direct from Rotterdam via "St. John," 50 Bbls best Hollands Gin, DeKuyers brand, June 6.
J. W. STREET.

MAIL CONTRACT.

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for the conveyance of the Mails between ST. JOHN AND ST. ANDREWS, Six times per week each way, on and from 11th August next, are requested to send in sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, stating the sum per annum for which they will agree to perform the service.

The Mails are to be conveyed on such days, and at such hours, as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General, and at a rate of speed of not less than six miles an hour.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms furnished by the Department, which can be obtained from any Post Office.

Tenders will be received until Wednesday the 28th June next, at noon.

N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood, that persons tendering for the above service will have no claim whatever upon the Legislature for any, the smallest remuneration, over and above the amount named in the tender.

J. HOWE, P. M. G.
General Post Office, Saint John, N. B.
May 26, 1854.

MOLASSES.

JUNE 1st 1854.

FIFTY Hhds. prime retwisting MOLASSES. (Just received) J. W. STREET.

CHAMPAGNE.

JUST RECEIVED 20 Baskets first quality Champagne "Queen Victoria" and "Imperial" (Creme de Bouze) brands.
J. W. STREET.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

At the urgent request of many of my friends, I intend offering myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing Election of Representatives for this County. I was a Candidate at the last General Election, and although I met with (but few exceptions,) all the encouragement I could have expected, coming into the field as I did, only two days previous to the day of nominating the Candidates; I have no reason to think that you have changed your opinions with regard to my capability and honesty of intention to serve you as a Representative; and should you, upon mature deliberation, which, in such cases ought to be the governing principle, without regard to sectarian or party views, return me by a majority of votes, you may rely upon my most earnest endeavours to subserve the interests of this County, and the interests of this Province generally.

MY POLITICAL PRINCIPLES ARE—

Free and unfettered trade, and reciprocity where it can be had upon reciprocal terms.—The simplifying of all legislative enactments to the comprehension of all persons of ordinary understanding. A more extended system of education, with a due regard for the agricultural interests of the Country; as well as the protection and encouragement of the fisheries; and the just appropriation of all legislative grants; and all reforms which are calculated to advance the general interests of this Province—develop its natural resources, and enlighten its people—I shall advocate with my utmost ability.

I am a native resident of this County for upwards of fifty years; and refer you to my past conduct as a recommendation for future responsibility.

Ever thankful for such a share of support as you may think me worthy of,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC KNIGHT.

Saint George, June 1, 1854.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with a requisition numerously signed, and anxious to serve the Country in the way that you desire, I intend to come before you as a candidate at the approaching Election, and have for that purpose vacated my seat in the Legislative Council. Having been elected five times in succession by your fathers and yourselves, and having served in the House of Assembly as a "Member for Charlotte," for twenty years, at a time when our Provincial Governments were in a changing and unsettled condition; and having ever been a supporter of those measures which at length placed the ungranted resources of the Colony, and the Government thereof also, in the hands of the people themselves—my "sayings and doings" are recorded with the public transactions of that important period, to which, as indications of my future course, I respectfully beg leave to refer you.

My principles with regard to the science of Government, and political economy, remain unchanged; and should I have the honour to be again returned as one of your Representatives, you may expect, on my part, all practical endeavours to improve our Educational system, in order that useful knowledge may be diffused, and the people qualified, not only to transact the common business of life, but also to exercise those natural rights of self government, for which I have ever been an humble advocate, and which are now so fully conceded by the Imperial authorities to the inhabitants of the Colonies.

I will endeavour to discourage vice and immorality, by example as well as by legislation, and do all in my power to promote peace, harmony, and good will, among the various religious denominations, in order that they may dwell together in unity.

As a Political Economist, I am opposed to the Protective System, and in favour of that