

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the 'Pacific.'

New-York, August 22.—The Collins Steamship Pacific, from Liverpool August 11, arrived at her dock at half-past six o'clock this morning.

The Pacific brings 200 passengers.—She sailed from Liverpool at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Liverpool cotton market steady. Sales for the week 39,000 bales. Breadstuffs flat.—Prices easier. Consols 91½.

The renewal of the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 10th.

Onar Pacha has been appointed to the chief command in Asia.

The state of the siege of Kars was unchanged.

Teguenog and Berdransk had been again partially bombarded.

It was stated at Paris on Thursday evening that the government had received intelligence by telegraph of the successful bombardment of Kars.

The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the desire of the Circassians.

The French papers publish a long account of the discovery of a Legationist conspiracy to excite an insurrection in Spain, for the promotion of Russian interests.

Advices from Madrid of Aug. 3, state that the Ministers of France and England had been officially informed that Spain had decided to join the Western Alliance, and would furnish a contingent of 25,000 men.

It is also said that Portugal will furnish a contingent of 10,000 men.

The Prussian Gazette, a Russian organ published in Berlin, pretends to give a true account of the Nesselrode despatches of the 5th July. It states that Count Nesselrode recognizes the pacific efforts of the Austrian Cabinet, and announces that not only would Russia have accepted the Austrian proposal, but that she is still disposed to take it into consideration.

The report that Russia was willing to accept the four points as interpreted by the Allies, is unfounded.

[By telegraph from London, Saturday morning.] The despatch announcing the successful bombardment of Kars, is looked upon as premature.

Advices from Cracow state, that the new levy in Poland was proceeding with great vigor.

The Monitor of yesterday states, officially, that the sum total of the subscriptions to the French loan is 3,652,591,955 francs.

The Journal de Frankfurt says, that the Austrian government had remonstrated with the King of Naples, and blames him for the acts of his ministry.

The English funds yesterday showed increased firmness, and closed at a rise of ½ per cent., owing chiefly to the favorable change in the weather.

The scrip of the new French loan was quoted at 24 ¾ premium.

General Markham is spoken of in the Crimea, as likely to succeed in the command—but the statement is doubtful.

The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he declined the honor, offering however to go out as second in command. Meantime General Simpson continues with the army.

Some operations of no great moment have been executed by the allies in the Sea of Azoff.

The Black Sea fleet is still concentrated for some great movement. A coup de main is confidently expected in the Bosphorus. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargau, and the opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Revel or Swaborg, most probably it is the latter.

The well-informed Paris correspondent of the London Times states, that Austria has just made spontaneous advances tending to friendly relations towards the Western powers.

Lord Palmerston conveyed a similar meaning in a speech, but the public are slow to believe in Austrian friendship.

Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legationist conspiracy. The substance of the affair seems to be that two Frenchmen named De Ezeana and Chapot have been in communication with Count Montelino, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and with the ulterior hope of bringing about a favorable chance for Henry the Fifth, so called. Russian complicity is proved in the matter, and the French government have eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both at home and in Spain.

By TELEGRAPH, July 28.—From the seat of war General Simpson telegraphs,—"Since my despatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy's defenses that, I regret to say, our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving their defenses, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is increasing."

Cholera has nearly ceased in the ranks of the army.

Aug. 2, Evening.—Prince Gortschakoff writes, "Nothing of importance going on. The vigor of the Russian fire prevents the works of the besiegers from advancing, and their fire is weaker."

Aug. 4, General Simpson telegraphs that the Russians made a night sortie on the Woronzoff road, as far as the Chateaux de Frize, but were repulsed without trouble.

Aug. 7, 10 P. M.—Gen. Pellissier telegraphs:—"Nothing of interest to communicate. The enemy has not undertaken any-

thing against our trenches. Some cases of Cholera have reappeared."

THE BALTIC.

Letters mention a general anticipation that Swaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.

Capt Yelverton, on the 26th July, took possession of the island of Koika, and destroyed the fortifications.

WHITE SEA.

An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Lomssa, on the Vega District, for three hours, without doing any damage.

SEA OF AZOFF.

Teguenog, by date 26th July, had been bombarded for some days. An English steamer had gone ashore and was burned by the Russians.

The town of Berdransk had been again bombarded.

ASIA.

There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis.

The Russians made an unsuccessful attack on Kizilob on the 10th.

[From the British Constitution.]

THE ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

We can frankly assure our readers—that they friends or foes—that we have been actuated with feelings far from those akin to pleasure or revenge, while selecting the manifold proofs of the culpability and delinquency of the government in reference to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway. We, in St. John were perhaps too indifferent to the benefits calculated to accrue from the determined prosecution and ultimate completion of this line of public works, and while involved in our own more immediate and now haunting concern, overlooked the great claims of the "Pioneer line." But when we escaped from the baneful influence of interested deceivers, and set- tled down into the full persuasion that our line was a magnificent failure, we turned with more enlightened hopes to the Charlotte County Railway—but only to find it shamefully blighted by the government of the province.

It is no wonder the people of Charlotte—particularly the men of the township of Saint Andrews—feel deeply the outrage and the wrong palpably perpetrated by the very men who should have assured every such scheme for the progress of our Province; and it is likewise no wonder that the Standard has written with a warm commiseration with the subject when it was discovered that Mr. Brown was either a silent spectator of, or an active part taker in this piece of public outrage. To the generosity of the people of Charlotte County, Mr. Brown owes his all; had it not been for them he never could have left his plough and his field, and probably never would have been working outside the limits of his own immediate neighbourhood. His acts have been those of the deepest ingratitude.

We have, however, one aspiration left, built upon that "Hope which tells a flattering tale," and it is that the prediction of the Standard will soon be completely verified, when a government so recent to every public duty, as that which is now lord- ing it over the people of New Brunswick will cease to have a "local name and habitation," and therefore be powerless to continue the harm it has so sedulously com- menced. We have no doubt the rents and leuds and breaches in the Executive, added to their great lack of administrative energy (as manifested in Railway matters particularly) will soon work out a final rupture and signal overthrow; then we may hope for the advent of politicians who are no demagogues, and of statesmen, who, without the "aching pain" for newspaper notoriety of some of our government celebrities, will labour to nourish and nurture public and private enterprise, and develop the hidden resources of a young Province so rich and pregnant with inherent wealth. The St. Andrews line must and will be completed, if the people will firmly resolve to "put their shoulders again to the wheel," and "bide their time" also, until they acquire the opportunity to reward the public delinquents as they deserve, when "Philip answers Philip's master."

NEW-BRUNSWICK FISH.

Under the Reciprocity Treaty, recently concluded between the British North American Colonies and the United States of America, it is confidently expected that New-Brunswick will, before many years, have expired, derive material advantages, as regards its products, which will probably find a market in the neighbouring cities of the Union. At present, however, trade both in this country and in the States is in a depressed condition, still suffering from the effects of the commercial crisis, and this recently passed over them, brought on, no doubt, by over-trading and over-speculation, and probably hurried forward by the disastrous war now raging.

The principal articles exported from this Province and Nova Scotia are lumber, including shingles, clapboards, &c., cord-wood, potatoes and fish, and we are of opinion that the latter of these articles, viz: packed fish is very likely to become, with proper and careful attention in the curing process, one of the most important items in our export trade to the United States. The requisite attention, however, in cleaning and salting the fish, to produce a first class article, we are informed, has not been given to the business by those engaged in it, and the result is, that although the fish caught on the shores of these Provinces is of a superior quality, still, owing to the system of curing being defective, the prices obtained in the American markets for Colonial fish are less in the majority of cases than that caught and

cured on the shores of the Union. We understand that Her Britannic Majesty's able Consul at Virginia—G. P. R. James, Esq., has been recently turning his attention to this subject, and he finds as the result of his inquiries which has been communicated to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, that although our Colonial fish is of a much superior quality to that of North Carolina, it does not bring so high prices, owing to the superior manner in which the latter is cleaned and cured as compared with the former. We believe that Mr. James is of opinion that if the same care was bestowed on the curing of our fish as on that cured on the shores of North Carolina, that the Colonial fish would com- mand much better prices, quite as good as those realized by the Americans. One reason, we believe, that may be noticed, for this difference is, that our fishermen are in the habit of keeping the fish in the boats too long before they salt them, and thus allow to get tainted before they are cured.—[St. John Courier.]

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1855.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

The letter and address of "L. E." will be published.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—

During seasons which are past we have urged the propriety as well as the duty of a day being set apart when the fruits of the earth have been gathered in, for the purpose of rendering thanks to Divine Providence for an abundant har- vest. The present season, the people of this Province have abundant cause for grati- tude and thankfulness to the "Giver of all good" in vouchsafing to them a plentiful sup- ply of food for man and beast, and we sin- cerely hope the excellent example of the neighboring Republic in this respect, will be followed in this Province, and that His Ex- cellency the Lieut. Governor, will appoint a day at the conclusion of the harvest to be universally observed by the people, as a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his bountiful supply of food, and manifold mer- cies. Our contemporary the Observer has an excellent article on the subject, which we transferred to our columns and will be seen on the first page of this day's impres- sion.

PH. M. Steamer Columbia, Commander

SHORTLAND, arrived in our harbour, on Mon- day morning last.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—

We give below a summary of the news by the steamship "North Star" which arrived at New York on the 24th inst. The news from the seat of war is meagre; nothing of importance had been received from the Crimea.

The second edition of Saturday's London Times contains Paris correspondence of Fri- day.

Nothing of importance was received from the Crimea. The bombardment of the bat- tions 3 to 5 continued, but without result.

The new batteries of the Allies were not to be unmasked until the general bombard- ment took place. Great activity was dis- played at all points of the Crimea.

Advices from the Baltic state that the al- lied fleet was drawn up in front of Swaborg, on the morning of the 7th, and that the bom- bardment was to commence on the same af- ternoon.

The Russians were fortifying Akbat and Genitchi by land and sea.

The Russians at Kars were preparing to open their first parallel on the 11th of July.

It was intimated at Paris that Count Buol had received a declaration on the part of England and France, that they did not wish by any new negotiations to forestall the more decisive events of war.

It is rumoured that Gen. Letang's visit to Vienna, is connected with an arrangement to open lines of march for the allied armies in the Principalities.

The London Times contains a leader on the projected bombardment of Swaborg, evi- dently written in a not very hopeful spirit as to the result of that event. After referring to the little that had yet been accomplished in that sea, it says, that after all, the real work of the Baltic fleet is the blockade, and the effectual accomplishment of that purpose is of no small importance. Even if Admiral Dundas does not destroy Swaborg or Cron- stand.

During the week just passed, there were abundant showers; which were of essential service as the ground was very dry. On Thursday evening and during the night a large quantity of rain fell.

THE CROPS.—

Our exchanges from the United States, Canada and throughout our Province represent the crops of every descrip- tion as most abundant. In some districts

the potatoes have suffered slightly from the rot, but we are happy to learn, no apprehen- sion is felt of there being a short crop, even where the disease has shown itself. Large quantities of wheat have been sown through- out this Province, which is fast ripening, and promises a good yield. The Woodstock Journal, speaking of the crops says:—

"It has been said by many that New Brun- swick can never become a grain growing country. We would recommend such ob- jectors to take a journey through the County of Carleton, in any direction he may chose and look upon the fields of grain ripening for the harvest, and the acres upon acres of potatoes, and what is better test their quality at the hospitable table of some of our far- mers;—we do think the most sceptical would acknowledge that Carleton at least possesses the characteristics, both in soil and climate, of becoming something of a farming coun- ty."

DREADFUL TRAGEDY AT COLD- WATER.

Much excitement was caused in town on Friday, by the receipt of intelligence that Mr. Poken, Clerk in the English Cathedral, and teacher of the Parochial School, had been shot on Tuesday last at Coldwater, on Georgian Bay, by a man named Kennedy, and subsequently died. We learned that the Coroner's Jury, who held an inquest on the body, Mr. Kennedy a ship builder, was formerly a resident in Toronto, and had reason to believe that a too familiar interest had ex- isted between his wife and Poken. Some- time after his removal to Coldwater, Ken- nedy discovered the criminal intimacy between the two parties had been renewed, but was reconciled to his wife on obtaining from her and Poken an oath that they would never see each other again. Recently however, Ken- nedy learned that his wife had been writing letters to Poken, and succeeded in intercept- ing one of them, which made an appointment with Poken that she would meet with him at Coldwater on Tuesday evening. On that evening, Kennedy arranged to be at home, Poken having arrived at Coldwater, was observed by Kennedy walking up and down before his house, having in his hand an ebony ruler, attached to a piece of string. Ken- nedy went out and asked what he wanted. Poken replied that he had come to see Mr. Sanson (who has a store at Coldwater), and that he had a right to be there. An alterca- tion ensued between them, and Poken hit Kennedy in the face with the ruler already referred to. Kennedy drew a double barrelled pistol, and retreating a few steps, fired but did not hit Poken, who then advanced threat- eningly, upon him. Kennedy retreated until he reached the wall, and then fired the other barrel, wounding Poken fatally in the breast. The unhappy man died next morning.—The Coroner's inquest terminated in a ver- dict of JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—[Globe.]

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE TOLLS.—

The tolls of the Suspension Bridge, for the year commencing 1st September proximo, were put up to public competition on Monday last, and taken by Mr. Walsh, of Portland, at \$1,508—an advance of \$3 over last year. The purchaser is thought to have an excellent speculation in the purchase, as since the road leading to the bridge has been improved, the travel in that direction is largely on the in- crease, and the returns during the coming year will doubtless be considerably over those of last.—[Morning Courier.]

The Milwaukee papers contain a shocking

account of a case of lynching or mob murder, at West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin. Debar, a man charged with the murder of a whole family named Muchr, was brought before the Court on Tuesday last.—The grand jury brought in an indictment for murder in the first degree, and Debar, having pleaded not guilty, was remanded by the judge to await his trial. What followed, is thus described by the Milwaukee Sentinel:—"The Sheriff and assistants started with the prisoner, surrounded by the military. They had scarcely got out of the door, when a rush was made by the mob, drunk with rage. The military gave way at once, the officers were overpowered and Debar struck senseless by a blow on the head from a stone. The maddened mob beat his senseless body with clubs, jumped on him, tied a rope to his heels dragged him thus, amidst a yelling like that of very demons, through the streets and hung him by the heels to a tree about half a mile distant, where the body yet hung at 6 p. m., when our informant left."

A recent letter from Kansas states that a

bill has been proposed in the Legislature, making disobedience to the Fugitive Slave Law punishable with death! Samuel D. Houston, the only member of the Legislature favorable to Kansas becoming a free State, has resigned his seat.

All the Creoles now in Cuba, who have become citizens of the United States, have received notice to quit the island immedi- ately. Advices at Havana from Porto Rico, state that the vomito was making and having among the troops. Fifteen hundred had al- ready died.

Holloway's Pills a cure for Sick Head-

ache and Bile.—William Kaners, of Mon- treal, was, perhaps, one of the greatest suffer- ers from sick headache and bile, scarcely a day passed without his feeling the dreadful effects of these formidable evils, he put him- self in the hands of the doctors, but they did him no good, in fact, he became worse, until

his sufferings were more than human nature could bear, and he almost sunk under them; fortunately for him he commenced using Holloway's Pills, which acted upon the system, cleansed the bowels; cleared the head, and by persevering with them for eight weeks, thoroughly restored him to health. He has ever since been entirely free from these dreadful attacks.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF ENGLAND con-

tains deposits from individuals in humble life amounting to one hundred and thirty mil- lions of dollars. In addition, there are many Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom. The operative classes, it is said, possess in these various institutions a capital to the amount of two hundred and twenty millions of dollars, the fruits of their patient, indus- trious and self-denying economy."

Married.

On the 28th instant, by the Rev. Mr. McNutt, Mr. Gibson Williamson, of Saint John, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. John Barter, of St. Stephen.

At the Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Martin, Missionary, Mr. Aram Grant, to Miss Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John Collicott, Senr., all of the Howard Settlement, Parish of Canterbury.

At the Howard Settlement, on the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. Patrick Carroll, Jr., to Miss Margaret Robinson, both of the How- ard Settlement, Parish of Canterbury.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

Aug. 21st.—Schr. Gipsy, Meloney, Bos- ton, flour, &c.—W. Whitlock.

28th.—Schr. Uncia, Meloney, Nova Scotia, hay.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILED FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Friday 31st August, 6 A. M., and Tuesday 4th Sept. at 6 A. M., via New York; and via Halifax on Sunday 9th Sept. at 9 A. M. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7½ single rate, and via New York 1s. 2d. prepayment optional.

By Order of G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews, August 29, 1855.

Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House, in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 18th day of September next, at 12 o'clock.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 30th day of October next at 12 o'clock.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, August 29, 1855.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

Is warranted to produce, without smoke and with only the poorest quality of oil or grease, at an expense of less than half a cent per hour, a light equal at least to four wax candles. Extremely simple and durable, less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light, and will prove the truth of these statements.

Price \$1 25, 83c. 67c.

We have one of the Lamps in use, and are able to conform to the favorable testimony of the Traveller, having found it answering well to what it claimed for it. (Furnish Receipt.)

No person who has ever tried one of the Lamps would be willing to give it up for ten times its cost, if it could not be replaced. [New England Farmer.]

Boston, 117 Court street, head of Southbury.

Cancers Cured without Pain!

FOR this terrible scourge on man a remedy is found, which has never failed to cure when fairly tested. The knife and plaster are both uncertain and painful, when this antidote, chem- ical, removes all cancerous virus from the system, when the cancer, internal or external, ceases to be. Females are doubly liable to this malady, and should, at its earliest intimation, avail them- selves of this remedy. It is but safe to conclude that the number who die annually of this hidden foe, is equal, if not surpassing, those on which it is apparent only on the surface. Calls at a distance will be considered. Apply by letter or otherwise to Dr. S. BRUCE, No. 15, Montague Place, Boston.

On hand; Ladies SKIRT-HOLDERS; Gen- tlemen's BRACES; CRUST EXPANDERS; also, TRusses and Supporters.

J. M. Read,

Inventor, Manufacturer and Dealer in Portable Cylinder Ventilating Hot Air

COOKING RANGES,

New Era Cooking and Parlor Stoves combined, both fitted to burn wood or coal. With a general assortment of

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Also, Read's Patent Screw Bolt Forms and Bolt Crimping Machines. Read's Patent Double-Acting Screw Jack, for raising buildings, railroads, cars, coaches, and other heavy burdens.

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