

Arrival of the America.

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE ALLIED FRENCH AND TURKISH ARMIES AND RUSSIANS—THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED—LOSS IM-MENSE!

The steamer America arrived at Halifax, N. S., P. M., the 16th inst.

The news from the Danube is generally favorable.

On the morning of the 30th, the Russians attacked the Turkish and French Camp, near Guirgoev, but were totally defeated with loss of 2,000 killed, and 5,000 prisoners—200 waggons with the wounded arrived at Bucharest.

On the night of the 27th, the evacuation of Wallachia was completed.

Omar Pasha was expected at Bucharest on the 31st, and would meet with a brilliant reception.

The Austrian army is ordered to advance from Pesch to Gallacia.

Arch-Duke Albert has removed his headquarters to Cronstadt.

The total Austrian force on the frontiers of the South-east corner of Transylvania is 330,000 men.

The cholera is increasing at Constantinople.

The 61 French division left Varna 27th for Kaniado, and Silistria.

Accounts from Montenegro are unfavorable.

Advices from the Black Sea. The Allied fleet with Generals Canrobert and Brown have left Varna to reconnoitre the Crimea Coast.

The Times declares positively that a force from 80,000 to 100,000 men, British, French, and Turks, will immediately invade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights surrounding Sebastopol.

ASIA.

Reported defeat of the Turks by Russians at Kars, is confirmed. The Russians are besieging Kars.

Anjale British army corps is expected at Bagdad.

GREECE.

Ministry formed with Mavrocordato as President.

BALTIC.

The Cholera is among the British troops. The fleet was at Litsund.

General Baraguay D'Hilliers had an interview with the King of Sweden. The King declared his willingness to unite with the Western Powers on certain conditions.

D'Hilliers with French troops had joined the fleet off Aland. Kamla Karlesby had been reinforced by the Russians.

4,000 English, on the 15th, made a descent on Kolanga in the Island of Orland, and after destroying 4 boats retired.

Since the 23rd, the blockade on the Gulf has been more vigorous. It is not possible for any vessel to enter or leave.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Arch-Duke Constantine and Arch-Duchess Alexandra escaped being captured by an Egyptian steamer near Cronstadt.

Admiral Corry is recalled and goes home.

SPAIN.

Generally speaking tranquil. On the 30th Espartero took the oath as President of new Council.

On the 21st Barriada's at Madrid were being removed by Espartero's request.

Nomination of O'Donnell is most popular of any in the new Ministry.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Canada Legislative Council Bill passed a second reading in the House of Commons on the 4th.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

On the 4th, the Bank reduced minimum rate of discount to 5 per cent. Same date Consols for money left off at 92 1/2.

FREIGHTS.

To United States continue without material alteration; but to Southern ports tending downwards.

MARKETS.

Corn market has been active all the week, and closes today, firmly, at an advance, since Friday last, of 2s. per brl. on Flour—6d. to 1s. per 70 lbs. Wheat—3s. per qr. on Indian Corn. Western Canal Sup. Flour 32s. to 32s. 6d. Baltimore and Philad. 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. Ohio, 32s. to 34s. Wheat per 70 lbs. 9s. 4d. to 10s. 3d.

DIED, this residence in this village on the 11th inst. after a short and painful illness, Mr. James S. Segee, the Editor and Publisher of this paper, in the 46th year of his age. Born at Frederick, in York County, and removing to this place for a permanent residence in early manhood, his whole life may be said to have been spent among us.—Engaged for some time in Mercantile pursuits, and for a few years past in the management of this paper—there have been many and various opportunities for his friends and acquaintances to acquire a knowledge of his character, and that he was generally and universally esteemed and respected—the many and repeated expressions of sorrow at his loss, and of condolence to his afflicted family, that have reached his connections from different sections of the County, abundantly testify.

His remains were followed to the grave by a very large and respectable concourse—the religious and political prejudices and strifes, which the Conductor of a public paper must inevitably encounter and excite, was not remembered by his opponents when his body was being carried to its last resting place—thereby manifesting their respect for his private worth—for his kind-heartedness as a neighbor, and his usefulness as a citizen, and exhibiting those traits of Christian charity rare perhaps during life time, but creditable to every intelligent and right thinking community.—[Carleton Sentinel.

COMMUNICATION.

St. Stephen, Aug. 10.

Mr. Editor, As the "new House" will no doubt be called together at an early day (perhaps immediately after the arrival of our newly appointed Lieutenant Governor,) for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the Reciprocity Treaty lately approved by the U. S. Congress and Senators, it appears advisable that public attention should be more prominently called to its particular features more directly applicable to this Colony, than has hitherto been done by the Public Press.

I merely throw out this suggestion in order to call forth the exercise of the pens of those "ready writers" who have occupied the columns of our County Press for some months past in long-winded discussions upon "Municipal Corporations," and similar subjects not possessing a tinge of the importance to the welfare and prosperity of the Province, that is involved in the ratification of the treaty referred to. From a perusal of the provisions of the treaty, and a close examination of the arguments that have been advanced both pro and con, the writer is fully prepared to recommend its unqualified adoption by our Provincial legislature. One great argument used by those unfavorable to the proposition, is the loss of revenue derived from the importation of many of the articles now proposed to be admitted duty free.—The principal articles under this head, yielding any considerable amount of revenue, are—Bread Stuffs and Salted Provisions—the only articles in fact which every man in this County at least has long been convinced should be admitted free. The Lumbering, Manufacturing and Fishing interest would receive a new impetus under the new treaty which our new legislature would fail to effect in any other way than by its adoption. As to a falling off in the revenue, I know no stronger argument that could be adduced in favor of a "Limited Reciprocity," (for it is but limited,) than the very fact that it would have a tendency to reduce the revenue of the Province within reasonable bounds. The loss to the revenue by reason of the American lumber shipped from St. John to American ports being exempted from the export duty heretofore most unjustly imposed upon it, would be a "most righteous loss." I do not, Mr. Editor, arrogate to myself the ability to treat this question as it deserves, but if these remarks have the effect of drawing public attention to the subject, my object will be gained.

I alluded above to the lengthened correspondence upon the Municipal Corporation question which appeared in the St. Stephen Patriot and Calais Advertiser for some months past, not with any desire to reflect upon the writers on either side, for both parties displayed much talent, research and perseverance, but it appeared to me, Mr. Editor, that the whole matter might have been confined in a nutshell. For the purpose of more simply illustrating my view of that subject, I will assume there are three thousand rate payers upon property in the County of Charlotte: 1999 of them believe themselves fully competent to elect men to manage their local affairs; who would do so (under their responsibility to the Electors) more prudently and satisfactorily than an irresponsible Magistracy. The 1001 equally believe themselves incapable and unworthy to exercise this privilege, and would prefer to remain under the irresponsible and extravagant rule of the Justices, than to trust themselves with the power of self-government. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not for a moment contend that either party is wrong, (for they should be the best judges of their own capacities,) but I would ask, is it right that the 1001 should have the power to control the 1999 under such circumstances?

Thersites, in a late communication in the Calais Advertiser, after very ably defending himself from what he most justly calls (in reference to the St. Stephen Patriot, the law, vulgar abuse, and odious personalities of the paper,) states: "But the (Mr. Lorimer) is the organ of the party which styles itself 'par excellence,' the Liberal one, and now in the ascendant," &c. &c. and winds up by saying in reference to that party, That they are "neither generous, free, candid, nor gentlemanly." Verily, Mr. Editor, Thersites must have taken a leaf out of Mr. Lorimer's book, in thus gratuitously and wilfully attacking as respectable a Body of the Electors of Charlotte as can be found in any one of its ten Parishes. Thersites may have reason to feel sore, from the wilful attacks that have been made upon him; but does this justify him in his wholesale abuse of a political party, many of the members of which would not allow the St. Stephen Patriot brought into their houses, much less assist in its support, or acknowledge it as a mouth-piece? And, if I mistake not, Mr. Editor, Thersites has not forgotten the day when he himself had strong friends and able supporters among those very men he now so liberally assails. I have never penned a line which has appeared in the Patriot—have not seen a number of that paper for several weeks past. Not professing liberal principles—professing to be well satisfied with the ascendancy of such principles—I cannot in justice to the many who are equally dissatisfied with the character of the St. Stephen Patriot, suffer his remarks to pass by without so much as a passing notice.

While on the subject of Municipal Corporations, (and it does not seem probable the Act will be adopted in this County, unless the vote upon the question can be taken in a more fair and impartial manner than was lately done in St. Andrews,) I would call the attention of the "powers that be," to the necessity of the appointment in the seaport towns of a resident Police Magistrate, with similar powers and duties to those officers in St. John and Portland. The streets in St. Stephen upon the Sabbath more particularly, furnish abundant evidence that such an officer is required here at least.

Yours, for the present, C.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1854.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, Aug. 9th, arrived on Saturday last at New York.

The latest despatch from Vienna, Tuesday, says the Russian rear guard was about half way between Bucharest and Busco. On the 3d, the Turkish army had not entered Bucharest, and a retrograde movement is noted in Moldavia.

A Vienna paper says the Turks have agreed with Austria not to enter Bucharest, and the Turkish troops shall be withdrawn from the Danube, on the arrival of the Austrians.

Omar Pasha has issued a proclamation that Wallachia shall not be the theatre of military operations.

The Corvette Sumatra was burned in the Kelma roadstead. Crew saved. The Espartero enjoys the confidence of the Spanish government. An armed mob won't allow the Queen's mother to leave Madrid without the payment of a large sum. Jose de la Concha is appointed Governor General of Cuba.

The War news is confined mainly to the various projects for the occupation of the Crimea by the Allies.

The Russian force in the Crimea is supposed to consist principally of two divisions of the sixth corps d'armee, under General Tschedakoff, amounting to about 50,000 men, exclusive of the marines and dockyard battalions within Sebastopol.

An occurrence is reported which has caused much astonishment in England. The British war steamer Cyclops, was chased when near the Bosphorus, by the Russian steam frigate Valdimier, which every one supposed was safely shut up in the harbour of Sebastopol; and equally astonishing is the fact that the other day, a Russian steamer ran into the harbor of Heracia and burned three Turkish merchantmen at anchor there.

THE CHOLERA.—It is with sincere pleasure we learn from St. John papers the great decrease of mortality from this disease, in Portland and the City—the deaths for the twenty four hours ending at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning were in the City 2, Portland 5. Many persons who fled from the City had returned, business has again commenced, and the Country people were venturing again into the City with produce, which it appears, was much required, as the farmers were deterred for some weeks leaving their houses owing to the cholera reports. From Fredericton also, we learn that the deaths have averaged for the last week two per day.

In St. Andrews, we are gratified to record, there has been general good health. Temperate habits, cleanliness, and the pure bracing air of the place, have contributed in a great measure to this pleasing fact, and we safely urge the propriety of appointing a Day of Humiliation and Prayer, to the Divine Being for having spared our community, from the awful scourge, which has visited other parts of the Province.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—We have heard several complaints "deep and loud," within the past week, of the want of adequate accommodation for strangers. The truth is, our Hotels are full, at present, a circumstance which rarely, if indeed it ever occurred before; and the influx of visitors during the past few weeks has been so great, that many were obliged to proceed further up the river, and stop at Calais, St. Stephen and Milltown, owing to the want of houses where they could procure lodgings. This is conclusive evidence if proof were required of the necessity of erecting a spacious House of Entertainment, such as we advocated in a previous number of the STANDARD—viz: a large hotel, on an economical plan, furnished in a neat and plain manner, adapted more for comfort and convenience than show or style. We in common with many, believe, that such an establishment would pay well, even if kept open but four months in the year, in the same manner as those at Niagara Falls, and other places of resort during the summer months in the year.—There is capital enough in the Town to erect such a house, but the fact is the energy is lacking. Why not form a private Company at once, purchase a vacant lot or lots, and erect such a building as we have suggested with our offices &c. to plant trees around and in front. The furniture for such a house need not be

expensive;—then either rent it to, or engage a competent person to conduct the establishment who would spare neither pains or expense to render the visit of his patrons agreeable. We are credibly informed that if such a House is opened here next season, it will be thronged with visitors. The plan is feasible—the money, land and other requirements can be obtained; and now comes the question:—

Who has the necessary energy and public spirit to commence the work?

BIBLE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the St. Andrews Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was held on Friday evening last, in the Methodist Chapel. Owing to the shortness of the notice given, the congregation was not large. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Kent, one of the Parent Society's agents; the Rev. Gentleman gave a clear and concise account of the Society's operations in various parts of the world, showing the vast amount of good which had been effected from the circulation of the Scriptures, and the blessings attending the effects of the British and Foreign Bible Society. A vote of thanks were given to the Rev. Mr. Kent, and the meeting was closed by singing a hymn.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—The forests in all directions are on fire, and it is said much damage has been done on many farms some houses have been burnt to the ground, and the growing crops have also suffered and in one or two instances been totally destroyed. In this neighborhood extensive fires are raging, and unless some showers of rain fall, there is no saying what injury may be done by these fires.

ST. STEPHEN STAGE.—Mr. John O'Brien is now mail carrier between St. Andrews and Upper Mills, St. Stephen. His carriages are neat and comfortable and the horses fast.—Mr. O'Brien is an obliging and attentive driver, and deserves to be patronized. To use a common phrase—he will "put you through in good shape."

TOWARDS WHICH ARE WE FRATERNIZING.—The Lower Provinces or the United States?—Take one fact as an index: American bank bills are taken at par in Canada, and the merchants of New York, Boston and Portland now reciprocate; while the bank bills of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are in Canada, charged a discount of five per cent., and the paper of our Canadian banks suffers an equal depreciation in the Lower Provinces.—Three Rivers (Canada) Inquirer.

THE ST. LOUIS RIOT.—The St. Louis Republican of the 10th inst., contains further particulars of the election riot in that city on the 8th. Mayor How had issued proclamation calling on the citizens to preserve order, and had suspended the regular police, another force having been organized for the emergency, composed of the first citizens. The proclamation was responded to with alacrity and the city was quiet on the evening of the 9th, and 1200 mounted volunteer police were patrolling the streets.

The Intelligencer says there are twenty conflicting accounts of the origin of the riot, but the fact is people had been prepared to expect a fight on election day; many were armed in anticipation; the fuel was there, and the first accidental spark kindled it into a fearful flame.

Mr. Violet, who was among the killed, was a wealthy merchant who had resided in St. Louis several years. He is spoken of as a peaceable, well disposed citizen, and a highly minded, honorable man. He leaves a wife and one child, who are now on a visit to friends in the East.

Some idea of the extent of the riot at St. Louis may be formed from the fact, that fifty five houses were mobbed and most of their contents destroyed. In addition to this, a large number of houses had windows broken, signs pulled down and the inmates frightened away.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. STEPHEN.—On Saturday morning, 12th inst., Elizabeth McNeely, aged 25 years, and in the possession of good health, was suddenly taken ill, and ere the sun had closed the day, she was a corpse! from where we write this brief notice of her death, we observed her mother walking the floor and wringing her hands in agony of heart—down with the pallid tears of sorrow coursing down her pallid cheeks, accompanied by bitter wailings, told of the agonizing pains of her expiring daughter and the depth of a mother's love! Elizabeth was buried on Sunday morning, at 10 A. M. The Rev. Dr. Thomson conducting the funeral service—the admirable form of burial as used by the Church of England, always impressive, appeared to us, under the circumstances, doubly affecting. The solemnity of the scene was heightened by the aged Minister reading with tearful eyes—with audible but trembling voice—his silvery and venerable locks moved by a gentle breeze; while a mother's moanings were wafted the while, over many graves by the passing wind!—The medical gentlemen of the town pronounce it cholera. It is, we believe the first and only case in this town up to the present time.—St. Stephen Patriot.

PROVINCIAL TRADE.—To day a greater number of foreign arrivals were had at this port than ever before, viz: eighteen. They were all from the British Provinces, laden with wool, lumber, coal and plaster. The whole number of British vessels in port today was 22. Under the reciprocity treaty we may expect a great increase of Provincial trade, which will prove of great advantage to our commerce.—Salem Journal, 15th.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Patrick, on the 16th inst., by Rev. A. McNutt, Mr. Hugh Monahan, to Miss F. A. Humphries.

At the Wesleyan Mission House, on the same day, by the same, Mr. George Egleton, 76th Regt., to Miss Jane Smith of this Town.

DEATHS.

At Barbadoes, on Tuesday, July 4th, Henry, the infant son of the Rev. Wm. Bannister, Wesleyan Missionary.

At Barbadoes, on Wednesday, July 5th, Sarah Louisa, the daughter of the Rev. Wm. Bannister, Wesleyan Missionary.

At Barbadoes, on Sunday, July 9th, the Rev. William Bannister, Wesleyan Missionary, Superintendent of the Barbadoes Circuit, and General Superintendent and Chairman of the St. Vincent and Demerara District. The death of this respected and beloved servant of Christ, and of his two children, was occasioned by the prevailing cholera. This fearful disease at first confined its ravages to the poor, and whole districts were nearly depopulated by it, but subsequently persons in more affluent circumstances became its victims, among whom was our late departed friend. On the previous Sunday he had preached with extraordinary union at Belhel Chapel, and had administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. His text and discourse are now regarded as prophetic of the events of the succeeding week. "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good." His indefatigable and self sacrificing efforts, to subvert the sufferings of the afflicted during the prevalence of the cholera, and to point the dying to the Saviour, had induced many persons to attend public worship and to reform their lives: and it is now remarked, that as he visited from house to house, "when the eye saw him, it blessed him." Mr. Bannister commenced his labours as a Wesleyan Missionary in North America in 1833. He removed to the West Indies in 1838. His ministry was everywhere highly valued and useful; he had the full confidence of his brethren in the ministry, and of the Parent Missionary Committee. Since the year 1846 he has had charge of the Missions in the St. Vincent and Demerara District, as Chairman and General Superintendent; and provided himself in every respect worthy of the confidence reposed in him. His loss to the Circuit and the District occasioned by his removal is not easy to estimate or to supply; to his family it is irreparable: his widow and five children will have the prayerful sympathy of the friends and supporters of the Wesleyan Missions.—[Watchman & Wesleyan Advertiser.

[This Gentleman sailed from this port for the West Indies some years ago.—[Editor Standard.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Hyslop, late of St. Patrick, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER MORRISON,

Administrator.

St. Patrick, Aug. 19, 1854.

NAIL STAGE.

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHENS & UPPER MILLS.

The Subscriber having taken the contract for the conveyance of the Mail between the above named places, will run daily (Sundays excepted) leaving Upper Mills at half-past 4 A. M., St. Stephens half-past 6 A. M. Returning will leave St. Andrews at 12 o'clock, noon. Having quick horses, a comfortable Waggon, and covered Carriage, he is prepared to carry Passengers, to whom every attention will be paid. He trusts by punctuality and care, to merit a share of patronage.

Books kept at Bradford's hotel, St. Andrews, L. Ryder's, St. Stephen, and at his own house, Upper Mills.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

August 22, 1854.

BRIDGE AT GRAND FALLS.

THE Subscriber will attend at the GRAND FALLS, on MONDAY, the 28th of August next, for the purpose of letting by Auction the Erection of a Bridge over the Grand Falls,

he same to be completed by the 15th of October, 1855. Good security will be required for the faithful performance of the Contract, the work to be done under the supervision of a Civil Engineer, to be employed by the Government.

A Plan and Specification will be seen at the Secretary's Office, until SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, and at Balloch's Hotel, in Woodstock, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of the same month, and at Charles Hammond's, at Grand Falls, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the 24th, 25th, and 26th August, previous to the sale, when every information will be given by

A. L. LIGHT,

G. HAYWARD.

Fredericton, July 30, 1854.