

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Nov. 18th 1863.
Asia from Liverpool, Oct. 31st. Queenstown, 1st Nov. arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock this morning. Experienced heavy head winds.

Persia arrived at Queenstown, 10 A. M. 31st.

Furious gales prevailed around coast of England. No shipping disasters yet reported.

Iron-clad frigate Prince Consort from Plymouth for Liverpool in connexion with Mersey rams, was seriously disabled and put into Kingston where she remained leaking and half full water.

Considerable damage was done in London. A Railway Engine Depot was blown down and three or four lives lost.

Among new Companies announced is the National Steam Navigation Co., composed of London and Liverpool Directors, capital two millions sterling. Object is to accelerate substitution of powerful Screw Steamers for sailing vessels in American and other trades.

First step will be to establish from Liverpool and London to New York Steamers of large size and capacity for freight and passengers. Three new Steamers provisionally purchased and contracts made for others of 3,500 tons each.

Steamer Braganza from Liverpool at Lisbon, was boarded in the Bay of Biscay by privateer Georgia, and asked for newspapers and shipping intelligence.

The Mersey rams remained in possession of armed marines and work was suspended. Two gunboats kept watch over Laird's yard.

Times editorially criticizes iron clad navies of England, France and America, and draws conclusion that England is not in arrears of age and if she had anything to learn it is only in matters of detail.

W. S. Lindsay and Geo. N. Sanders again figure in Times as combatants of the Times correspondent "Historicus."

Lindsay vigorously attempts to prove that England favors the North at the expense of the South, and maintains that if the same measure of justice is not meted to both, professions of impartial neutrality are mere empty words.

Historicus responds to Lindsay and in answer to one of his enquiries, viz.—how he should vote when Alabama against England for depredations by claims were brought before Parliament, Historicus promises that by time that question is put from speaker's chair, Lindsay will certainly be father of this House. The authorities quoted for this view are chiefly American.

Others of Lindsay's questions were also answered, and Historicus points out that no Act of Parliament forbids English Merchants from manufacturing cannon for belligerents; as to equipping vessels of war there is an act expressly forbidding it.

The bankruptcy of Z. C. Pearson was under investigation and was furnished new developments in blockade running.

Pearson claims over eighty-seven thousand pounds sterling from Federal Government for illegal captures, and ninety-three thousand sterling from Confederates for refusal to fulfil contract.

Board of Trade returns for September shows increase in Exports of 28 per cent. over same month last year and figures thus far for whole year indicate that it will be year of greatest commercial prosperity England has yet attained.

Voluntariness official correspondent relating to Japanese difficulty is published, Morning Herald attacks Ministers for violence toward Japanese.

FRANCE.
Empress returned from her trip to Spain. Mexican Consul in Paris, Bordeaux and Havre having been compelled to cease functions. Their duties had been temporarily transferred to Consuls for Guatemala.

Long projected plan of making Paris seaport by ship canal is revived.

Bourse continued flat.

DANISH QUESTION.
Reply of Danish government to resolution of German Diet to send army of execution to Holstein, had been read to Diet. It is conciliatory in form but on essential points maintains views of Danish government.

Representative of Denmark said his government was open to negotiations.

A third note from Earl Russell on Holstein question had been communicated to Federal Diet. It endeavors to form basis for mediation.

WARSAW.
Warsaw advises announce increase in arbitrary rule of Russians.

Hundreds of young men arrested searched and stripped to skin.

A letter to prince Napoleon expresses wish France will not allow Poland to be annihilated.

PROSSIA.
Out of 336 members already chosen to Prussian Chambers 200 are Liberals.

AUSTRIA.
Finance Committee of Reichsrath passed resolution granting twenty millions florins for relief distress of Hungary.

MONEY.
Bank of Frankfurt advanced discount from 3 1/2 to 4 and bank Holland 3 to 3 1/2. Rumored Bank of France will probably further advance, owing continued drain of bullion.

London money and Stock markets continued unsettled but Consols were without material fluctuation. Discount in rather more demand on 30th, but rates unchanged.

LIVERPOOL.
Liverpool, Evening Oct. 31st.—Persia's news had little effect.

Much surprise at removal of Rosecrans. Among passengers by Asia is Henry Ward Beecher and Col. Lamar, one of Secessionist emissaries to Europe. Day before his departure Beecher was entertained at farewell breakfast by Liverpool Emancipation Society. Complimentary Addresses were presented to Beecher who made speech of warm friendship for England.

LIVERPOOL.
QUEENSTOWN, 1st Nov. Consols after official hours yesterday closed at 92 1/2 a 93.

Markets flat all round—especially foreign stocks.

Confederate steamer Georgia, arrived at Cherbourg on 30th to revictual and coal. Cotton irregular—advanced 1-1/2.

Breadstuffs quiet—steady.

Corn firmer. Provisions dull.

EXECUTION OF POLISH PATRIOTS.—The The Invalids House of Sept. 24, gives a detailed account of the execution of two Poles named Kwiatkowski and Brazolis, which took place at Swazie, in Lithuania. The first was twenty years of age, and the son of a landed proprietor; the second was a peasant of the commune of Gusewsko.

At nine in the morning the priest arrived at the prison, the sentence of death was read to the condemned, and they received the holy sacraments. The reading of the sentence touched Brazolis; but Kwiatkowski, on the contrary, on leaving the prison, wished to address some words to his companions in captivity, without paying heed to the fact that his father an old man of sixty-four years of age, condemned to transportation into the government of Wolgoga, had swooned on learning what fate was awaiting his son.

"I die for my country and the Polish nation, and the only prayer that I make for you is, that you may be able to fight for the same cause to the last drop of your blood."

PROVINCIAL.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Mr. Henry G. Stubbs, aged 27 years, son of Peter Stubbs, Esq., Barrister of this city, has been missing for several days and great fears are entertained concerning him. He went to Fredericton last Thursday to the boat race, and returned on Friday night's boat. The last reliable account of him is up to half-past 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he was in his berth on board the Forest Queen, but he was not on board at four o'clock, when she came through the Falls.

Since then he has not been heard of, and every effort to obtain a clue to his whereabouts has failed to the great sorrow of his friends and relatives.—Globe.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Messrs. D. H. Starr and G. A. S. Critchton have shipped per steamer Olympia for Liverpool, three packages of choice Apples for Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Newcastle. The fruit is the production of the orchard of Richard Starr, Esq., Cornhill, and presented by that gentleman to the above named parties as a sample of the produce of our Province as a fruit-growing country, second to none in North America.

The Apples consist of the celebrated Gravensteins, Pomme Grise, Bellefleur, King of Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim Pippin, Golden Pippin, and Baldwins.—(Halifax Sun.)

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Wheeler Lawrence and Joseph H. Maxwell, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte.

The Rev. James Quinn to be Indian Commissioner for the City and County of Saint John.

FAREWELL MEETING.—A meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Halifax, for the purpose of giving the well-wishers of the Pacific ocean mission an opportunity of bidding farewell to the three clergymen who are about to sail in the little mission vessel, the "Day Spring," for the far off islands in the South Pacific. The names of the clergymen are Rev. Daniel Morrison, Rev. Wm. Gordon, and Rev. Wm. McCulloch. The meeting was very large, and interesting speeches, full of hope, were delivered by the clergymen.—Globe.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.—Le Canada of Wednesday evening gives currency to some rumors which have been circulating here for some days past, to the effect that the President of the Council (Mr. Thibodeau) and the Commissioner of Public Works (M. Lafontaine) are about to resign their seats as members of the Government.

The following is said to be an excellent remedy for diphtheria.—A small quantity of mutton suet, say a spoonful, chopped fine and boiled in a gill of milk, to be drunk on retiring to bed; the throat to be wiped with flannel.

A NEW YORK MISER.—The man who pays the largest personal tax in the city of New York, lives in the same house in which he kept a store for some fifty years; he washes himself in a tin pan in the back yard whenever he does wash at all; takes a basket and goes out to buy a little food which a woman in the house prepares for him. And so he lives, a bachelor and a miser, two forlorn beings rolled into one. I called on him the other day out of mere curiosity, to see what such a man was like, and found him in his empty store; he sells no goods, but adds to his vast wealth daily by lending money on good security, being just as shrewd, keen and close as ever he was, though he is much beyond seventy years of age.—(N. Y. Observer.)

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, NOV. 13.

Information of plot among Confederate refugees in Canada to release Confederate prisoners at Johnston's Island, near Buffalo, &c. came from Governor General of Canada to Lord Lyons, and by him transmitted to Federal Government.

The comity and good faith of British authorities highly appreciated.

Plotters intended to seize several Steamboats for their purposes.

Contraband reports the whole Confederate army encamped near Gordonsville; says a large Cavalry force was sent against Burnside before Lee's movement North in October.

Lee again reported at Chattanooga. Bragg sent to Mobile, and Longstreet left in command in Virginia.

Richmond Examiner admits a defeat on the Rappahannock; Hoke's and Hayes' brigades captured.

Federals occupy old battle field of Cedar Mountain.

Railroad will be running to Rapidan on Monday.

Confederates strongly posted on the Rapidan.

Reported destitution in Lee's army unsubstantiated. Lee is with his army.

Confederates again occupy Clark and Thorngate Mountains, and observe all Meade's movements.

Earthworks at Buford's, Rappahannock and Germanna, Ford's thrown up. October being enlarged; hardly possible Meade will attack them in front.

Chattanooga despatches Longstreet with 15,000 men gone to East Tennessee. Bragg has 60,000.

Times despatch says semi-officially announced that War Department intends retaliatory treatment to Federal prisoners in Richmond on Confederate officers prisoners.

Superfine Flour \$5 55 a \$5.70. Extra \$6 10 to \$6.20.

BANGOR, NOV. 14.

Despatches from Gen. Thomas, at Chattanooga, and Burnside, set at rest any present anxiety respecting his position.

Enemy reported to have attacked General Washington's advance near Vermillionville, losing 200 killed and 200 prisoners. Federal loss 10 killed.

Severe railroad accident occurred near Opelousas, killing 12 and wounding 70 of Illinois Regiment.

Blockade runner Cornubia, owned by Confederate Secretary of War, laden with munitions of war, was captured off New Inlet on the 5th. Next day the Robert E. Lee, leaving Bermuda five hours after Cornubia was also captured with a large quantity of shoes, blankets, &c.

Confederate burnt steamer Allen Collier near mouth of White River.

Superfine Flour \$5.60 to \$5.75. Extra \$6 15 to \$6.25. Gold 117 1/2.

Burnside's resignation is accepted and Gen. Foster succeeds him.

Confederates now show strong front on the Rapidan and recommenced picket shooting.

An expose of the alleged plot on Lake Erie shows a formidable plan of intended operations.

Lord Lyons communicated his information with the greatest alacrity.

Herald's despatch says important despatches from Confederate Agents in Europe to Confederate Government, recently captured, despair of foreign aid.

Wilmington, N. C., about closed to blockaders.

Four large steamers have been captured within a few days, among them richest prizes of war.

Richmond papers acknowledge activity of Federal forces, but predict that Meade will speedily go into winter quarters.

The principal hotels in New York have raised their prices to \$3.50 per day, in consequence of the high prices of all kinds of provisions.

It is found by investigation that the number of men who have been actually killed in the American war does not fall short of half a million.

The Victory of Egypt, who sowed about 4,000 acres in cotton last year, is said to have planted 10,000 this year, and to have offered the people a gratuitous supply of seed. He hopes next year to have from 75,000 to 100,000 acres under cultivation.

A letter to the London Morning Star describes a safety balloon consisting of several balloons inside each other, and in the centre a sheet iron or copper chamber filled with gas, connected with a crank which would move it about and steer the whole structure.

Among other additions which have been recently made to the collections of relics in Burns' monument, Edinburgh, are three excise returns, contributed by Mr. Murray, late deputy-comptroller-general of excise for Scotland. They are all signed by Burns, and one of them is entirely in his handwriting.

The women are again agitating dress reform, and had a convention at Rochester the other day to consider the matter. They are trying on the "Neuter Costume," consisting of short skirts falling just below the knees, straight pantaloons looking exactly like those worn by gentlemen, and loose Garibaldi waists, with the present style of hats and fasteners.

The London Globe says, a project is entertained of coining a British Silver Dollar for Colonial use, the value to be probably 4s. 6d., also that it would be useful for English circulation.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 18, 1863.

Railroad Extension.

Many of our contemporaries are agitating Railroad Extension westward to connect the St. John and Shediac Lane with the Railways of the States, and tap the St. Andrews Line; also to extend a branch to Fredericton, in order to bring St. Andrews and Fredericton within a few hours ride of the city and secure for us (St. John) not only the whole of the Province trade, but of a large portion of that of the neighboring State. It is also suggested that the branch from our Railway be built to St. Stephen, a large portion of the trade of the upper St. John, now properly belonging to the City will pass into the hands of the merchants of the St. Croix. To build the proposed Railway at present would involve the Province to an extent the people will hardly submit to; and as to the trade of any particular locality it will follow the shortest, cheapest, and best route. A branch to St. Stephen is required, and will no doubt be built very soon, as there are manifest men in St. Stephen who feel the want of it, and it is probable the Company will also lend their assistance. The distance is about twelve miles, and it is believed \$100,000 will be sufficient to build the branch.

Culture of Fruit.

We promised last week to resume the subject of fruit culture in the present issue. Much more might be urged with reference to the selection of ground for an orchard; many persons are limited to a small spot of ground; even in a town lot, if there should be any difference in the soil, there is a choice. Moist ground, moderately rich, is best adapted for the apples; the pear and cherry require a deep loose soil. Should the ground be tolerably fertile, much more depends on a proper preparation by digging and filling the holes than any selection. The kinds of apple which thrive best in this county are the Baldwin, Porter, Astrachan and Richmond Pippin; the last requiring more care and attention than the others. Of pears, the Duchesse d'Angoulême and Swan's Orange are both adapted to this climate; are excellent producers, and of delicious flavor, juicy and tender. All varieties of plums succeed well, as do also cherries. The finer description of pears, such as the St. Michael and Jargonel are better suited to southern latitudes. A western aspect is the proper one for a fruit garden; as it is less subject to sudden transitions of temperature; and cloudy days should be chosen for setting out fruit trees. By a judicious selection of varieties, a successful season in ripening may be obtained.

Great care is required in transplanting. Persons purchasing trees should examine the roots for if they are mutilated, it is ten chances to one if they will grow. The holes must be fully six feet in diameter, turned soil or manure should be placed in the bottom and finely pulverized rich mould shaken in among the roots to pack them well on all sides, and a quart of water thrown in before the hole is closed. Transplanting in the fall is said to be the best, as it gives time for the roots to become properly set before the spring. All that is required in the future management is to keep the ground well cultivated. Most trees will bear in five or six years, if properly set out; small hedges cramp the roots and prevent the trees from bearing for several years.

It is much to be regretted that gentlemen of the Press allow themselves to be led into personal bickerings—may even into positive belligerence. Surely they can agree to differ without descending to personal scurrility upon matters in which they are not benefited one farthing. The public care nothing about their quarrels, and would prefer to have the space occupied by subjects of more general interest. We know it is easier to preach than to practice; but we trust the good sense of our contemporaries will prevail, and that the hard hits and "backbiting" will give place to a better understanding in future. The "spicy" and "raze" are very well in their way, when used in a kindly manner, but no man of proper feeling can look back upon an unkind expression without a feeling of regret. We cannot agree with Young—that "to recriminate is just."

Agricultural Society.

The Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society was held at their Hall, Bay Side, on the 10th inst. Owing to an illness of some week's duration we were unable to attend, but the Secretary informed us that the Treasurer's account for the past year was read and adopted. The Annual Report was also read and adopted and ordered to be published. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year, viz:—

ROBERT STEVENSON, President.
JAS. RUSSELL, Jr., H. HITCHINGS, Vice Pres'ts.
F. W. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.
COMMITTEE.—J. B. HILL, J. Curry, H. Falcoun, G. B. ROBERT, R. FARMAN, A. W. SMITH, J. C. BARTLETT, J. H. MEARS, JAS. McFARLAN.

We are pleased to state that the Society is prosperous, and the farmers at Bay Side are determined to uphold the oldest Society in the Province.

As a specimen of how debased a renegade will become, we copy the following brief extracts from an article on the Reciprocity Treaty in the "St. Croix Herald," published at Calais, Me., the editor of which sheet "left his country for his country's good." He is the best specimen of a white-washed Yankee we know of. Speaking of Americans he calls them "our" people, and of what

"we" shall do. Is there a New Brunswicker who never to himself hath said, "This is my own, my native land?"

Yes, one only—the "Herald" editor—hear him: "Before the war commenced we supposed ourselves on capital terms with these people. Business and social intercourse was large and increasing and everywhere the distinction between our people and the Provincials, was fast being blotted out. We were apparently becoming interested in each other's affairs and our mutual consideration and good feeling daily increasing."

"It took the violence of war to develop these deeply buried feelings. The suavity of the Provincial was proof against the disorders of peace but amid the clash of arms and particularly in the agony of a defeat of the National forces, the concealed malice and hatred burst out in taunts and jeers that were harder to bear than the defeat and loss that occasioned them. We shall remember this when the day of national reckoning comes. As a first installment of our series of future payments we here in due time to chronicle the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty."

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

We were to learn that on Friday night last, the Steamer Sunbury, while on her passage from Indian town to Fredericton, when about 25 miles from St. John, burst her boiler at 9 P. M., knocking a hole through the bottom of the steamer, the water poured in and the boat sank. Some of the passengers, who were in their berths, and a portion of the crew below decks, went down with the steamer. Nine passengers and six of the crew are missing.

SHEEP KILLING.—A number of sheep have lately been killed by dogs during the night on the farm of John Duncan, Esq., near the Railway Station. It would be no loss if half the dogs in Town were killed and their depredations put a stop to.—Watgates and Times.

We have heard Farmers in this parish make similar complaints of their lands and sheep being worried and killed by dogs, and the responsibility of owners shifted, when a remedy was sought in vain. In such cases, no jury would give a verdict against them, were they to take the law in their own hands, and shoot the dogs.

A London professor lectured recently on the adulterations of food. He handled round coffee, which was pronounced excellent, then told the audience that they had been regaled with a mixture of ballock's blood, chicory, sheep's liver dried, and old coffee grounds. He gave them capital porter, too, made of spirits of wine, gum arabic, and brown sugar.

Sixteen years ago there were scarcely any railways in Ireland; now there are about 1500 miles of railways in that country, constructed during that time at a cost of £26,000,000 sterling. In addition to 10 or 11,000,000 of passengers and about 2,000,000 tons of merchandise and minerals, there are now carried yearly on the railways of Ireland about 100,000 head of cattle, nearly 500,000 sheep, and upwards of seven hundred thousand pigs.

A Boston paper contains an advertisement of Sunday evening concerts in a theatre of that city.

The Archduke Maximilian

Is a lineal descendant of the ancient and illustrious house of Hapsburg which has given to the world a large number of the most eminent and powerful sovereigns on historical record, and which in the male line became extinct by the death of Charles the Sixth, on the 26th of October, 1740.

By the Pragmatic sanction, the succession to the throne was transferred to the female branch of the family, for want of male heirs, and Maria Theresa, the eldest daughter of Charles the Sixth, who had espoused Francis Duke of Lothringen, on the 12th of February, 1736, became Empress of Austria, and the descendants of the two houses of Hapsburg and Lothringen have since occupied the throne of the Austrian Empire.

The Archduke Maximilian was born on the 6th of July, 1832, and is therefore now in his thirty-second year.

The Archduke is Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian navy, and has been Governor of Lombardy and Venice.

The Archduke is the brother of the present Emperor of Austria, and second son of Archduke Francis Charles, the brother of the Emperor Ferdinand, who now resides in Prague, in Bohemia, and who abdicated the throne in 1848 in favor of his nephew, the present Emperor, and of the Archduchess Sophia, the daughter of Maximilian, the late King of Bavaria.

The Archduke Maximilian was married on the 27th of July, 1857, at Brussels, to Princess Charlotte, daughter of Leopold, the present King of the Belgians. There is no issue to this marriage up to the present time. At the demise of the present Emperor of Austria the Archduke would be the regent of the empire during the minority of the crown prince. The Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Archduke Maximilian, is considered one of the most enlightened and talented ladies in Europe, who exercised a very powerful influence on the development of the minds of her children, and instilled in them principles adapted to the present progressive age. The greatest care and attention was bestowed on the education of the prince, her sons, and there is no branch of science, literature and art of which they do not possess a thorough knowledge.

The facility of acquiring and speaking language is hereditary in the members of

the Hapsburg dynasty, and the numerous tongues in use of which the prince are not spoken by them with equal dexterity.

The Archduke Maximilian sided as the founder of the which at this moment takes a ble position among the navies All the modern improvements introduced in the Austrian navy important works of the empire purposes have been constructed fostering care.

There is no department in the of which the Archduke less consummate professional His administrative talents are and his popularity throughout among all classes of people equal.

During his governorship of Venice, he surmounted the nices in his way at that very with a great deal of tact, at himself the esteem and adm people under his government duke is regarded one of the minded princes in Europe, imbued with the spirit of th

This brief sketch of the Archduke's life is intended to form an idea of his character and talents, pacity to fill any station with wisdom and prudence to see Magazine.

ITEM

—The gamblers of Richmond badly treated people. They pulled to close their rooms nine lashes on the bare back.

—Arthur A. Gage, of San has raised from one native p season, 394 pounds of ma and sold them for eight centing \$31 52 1/2.

—Shoemakers are exempt the southern navy.

—A Widow lady in Cincinnati, was bitten by a pet dog, and died soon after it.

—At a coin sale in New silver dollar of 1795 brought of \$285.

—The dentists of Bangor the use of laughing gas in extracting teeth without pain.

—A country newspaper of a young lady, remarked a smiling temper, and was a of ice-cream and other "d many young ladies are sun brief sentence!

—A farmer in White year from three trees, about the thickness of a man bushels of apples, the app diameter.

—"Pin not your faith sleeve," is a good maxim, every says she can't help it round her neck with her l

—Dr. Cumming, of Lond ened by his former shorte ed, predicts that the end a finger nail will take place in 181

—Experiments have sh finger nails grow their e four months and a half.

—Twenty five years, renews l died and eighty six times nail to be half an inch lon seven feet and nine inches each finger, and on fing aggregate of seventy-seve

—Colt's army in Ha a minute for ten hours a whole month of October.

—A Paris correspond change for the worse has been during the past y though not fully develop of the spine, and it is the will be a sudden one.

—Trustworthy letters: from the Antimony M County Well, state that depth of 20 feet in the sl five antimony, weighing thrown out in one blast, over 80 per cent. This printers, type metal ben antimony to four of lead.

—After much time, an a machine for rearing b produced. One thousa be made per day on this

—A Berlin professor contains 272,000,000, € 720,000,000, Africa 8: 200,000,000, and Pol total 1,283,000,000. € about 32,000,000 die i is \$7,761 a day, or 61-p

—A professor calculate 273, 675,855 people ha since the creation

—The following is a apical edibles used at th in New York, which th dy admit.

—Twelve thousand oys and 2000 pickled.

—Twelve monster caln Twelve hundred gam Two hundred and ff Four hundred chick One thousand ponde One thousand large Three thousand f wine.

—Russia is fast put ed question of Poland ing that unfortunate