

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the BALTIC.

ONE WEEK LATER.

MORE PEACE RUMORS.

New York, Dec. 13. The Baltic has just arrived. The news consists altogether of rumors of peace. One rumor states that Russia has requested Prussia to propose conciliatory terms to the Western Powers.

Another and a more definite statement, is that propositions have been made to Louis Napoleon on behalf of Russia, which can be honorably accepted,—namely, that Russia will conclude peace without the intervention of either Prussia or Austria, Russia agreeing to guarantee the independence of the Danubian Principalities, and the freedom of the Black Sea. Both parties to continue preparations for war, but no active hostilities to be entered on until agreed.

Nothing from the Crimea. Breadstuffs quiet. Flour one shilling lower; Corn do.; Wheat 2d lower; Provisions unchanged. Consols 50.

THE MANCHESTER TURNOUT.

The Manchester strike continues, but has not extended, though some few additional working people have been thrown out of employment through the strike. The people on strike walked through the streets of the town on Monday and yesterday, to the number of 600 or 800 men and women, and with men at their head, carrying boxes and books for contributions. These persons entered shops and houses on either side the route of the procession, and requested subscriptions, and appeared to be rather successful in their object, though the amounts given were generally small.

THE BALTIC.

A great many coasting vessels, with valuable cargoes, are waiting in Mecklenburg and other Russian ports, ready to start to Russian ports the moment the last English ship is driven away by fear of ice.

The Hamburg 'News' states that the Russians are reorganizing their Baltic fleet, with the intention of putting to sea in the Spring. Several of the old commanders are replaced by younger men, and the command of the fleet and military government of Cronstadt is to be given to Admiral Novosilsky.

The weather in the Gulf of Finland on Nov. 26 had been mild for the season, but in the Gulf of Bothnia it had been sharp. Another division of the British fleet had left Kiel for England.

Admiral Dundas has received orders to return.

THE CRIMEA.

A despatch from Marseilles states, that on the 15th the Russian batteries on the north of Sebastopol commenced firing red-hot shot, to which the allies replied.

ASIA.

An English letter from Erzeroum, under date Nov. 7, states that all was well to Oct. 31. The city was closely blockaded by Russian cavalry, but reports do not confirm that the garrison was short of provisions. There was a rumor that Mouravieff with his force had raised the siege and retreated into Georgia; but this is doubtful.

The most reliable advices come via Yarkand, stating that Omar Pacha has been unable to follow up his recent victory, because the Russians have forwarded their reserves from Tiflis to Kuitai. He is said, therefore, to be fortifying his position on the River Ingour.

SWEDEN.

Denmark and Sweden continue to permit the exportation of breadstuffs.

The American ship Robert Paton, Capt. Kelly, which had excited suspicion by remaining at anchor at Sandhamn, arrived at Stockholm Nov. 15, when her cargo, instead of revolvers, was found to consist only of cotton and dyewoods.

NAPLES.

A most serious misfortune occurred before the town of Messina, on the 14th ult., by an inundation, occasioned, it is supposed, by a waterspout. The whole country about Messina was laid under water. Trees were uprooted, houses, gardens, furniture and cattle were destroyed, and many persons drowned. Much damage has also been done to the city itself. The total loss is supposed to exceed one and a quarter millions sterling.

In Palermo, the cholera is very violent; seventy to one hundred deaths are reported per day. In Naples, from 30 to 40 deaths per day are occasioned by the fatal malady.

Kansas is in a flame with an intestine war—the people of the territory on one side, and Geo. Shannon with his Missouri auxiliaries on the other. Blood has flowed, and dwellings have been fired; man flies from man, as from the savage beast of that wild region, or seeks the life of his brother as he would that of the wolf or the bear. Nor is this a subject in which the rest of the country is neutral; it is civil war, to which we all are more or less parties. The battle ground is Kansas, but the allies of the combatants fill the entire circuit of the United States. This is the first time that civil dissensions, arising from a cause of quarrel common to the whole country, have proceeded to open and armed violence.

No doubt is now entertained that the master and mate of the schooner Eudora Imogene, were murdered by the colored cook, as she lay at anchor in Long Island Sound, near Ham's Island, and that he afterwards scuttled the vessel by boring four holes in the fore-castle, occupying as he was about to sink. The vessel had been raised, and the

appearance of the cabin, and state rooms, the discovery of bloody clothes, &c., leave no room to doubt that the men were murdered. But the bodies can not be found, and as unless they are the negro cannot be tried for murder, the excitement amongst the people is great lest he should escape. There are many proposals for lynching him.

We understand that the Provincial Secretary has intimated (in reply to the question sent to him by some gentlemen of this city) that nothing was heard from England by the last mail regarding the Liquor Bill. This announces therefore, that this most obnoxious law has not yet received the Queen's assent. Every other Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, has been returned to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, approved by her Majesty, and the very delay in deciding on the one in question convinces us that its extraordinary, unique, and unconstitutional provisions (provisions affecting other countries besides our own Province) render it a subject of great consideration at the Colonial Office. Had the lamented Sir William Molesworth lived we should probably have heard long since of the fate of the Bill; his successor, having only been sworn into office at the Privy Council on 21st Nov., has, doubtless, caused the delay, a delay which we, as always consistent opponents of the proposed law, deeply regret.—[Freeman.]

A NEW MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The Portland Advertiser states that Judge Wells, the Democratic and Liberal candidate for Governor of Maine, has nearly completed the draft of a new liquor law to be submitted to the approaching Legislature. It is understood to contain all the principles of the old license-law—the sale by licensed persons of not less than a certain quantity—the liquor not to be drunk on the premises—distillation for medicinal and mechanical purposes to be allowed, &c.

RATHER TOO HONEST.—At a meeting of a County temperance association, members were asked to relate their experience of the effects of the new law. One aged, and somewhat unsophisticated gentleman, on being importuned to give his opinion on the subject of the local sale and use of liquor said:—"Well, I guess about all I can say is, that I used to buy rum for ten shillings a gallon, and now they tax me six, and it ain't more than half as good as it was worth to be either." He was permitted to sit down.—[N. H. Patriot.]

EDITORIAL HONORS.—The Boston Press is well represented in the Legislature just chosen. The following editors have been elected:—all for the first time, we believe:—Charles O. Rogers, of the Journal, Charles Hale, of the Daily Advertiser, Isaac W. Frye, of the Courier, and Justin Jones, of the Yankee Pioneer.

A TELEGRAPH COMPANY MURDERED.—New York, Nov. 23.—John C. Dolson, of Richmond, Va., has recovered \$73,000 damages against the Magnetic Telegraph Company, for an error made by them in a despatch which he sent over their wires to New Orleans. The despatch was an order for 500 bales cotton, but was made to read "25,000" bales.

A SUCCESSFUL VENTURE.—The New Bedford Standard reports that the Atlantic, after a cruise of six months and nine days, during which time she took 240 barrels of sperm-oil and six barrels of black fish oil, worth at present prices between \$13,000 and \$14,000. The Abanaha sailed for \$320,000. This is a very handsome return for the money invested.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says the accounts of famine in Utah have been enormously exaggerated. On good authority it is stated that there is corn enough in that State to last for two years to come.

The Halifax Royal Gazette, of the 5th inst., contains a flattering exhibit of the operations on that portion of the Nova Scotia Railway now open—about 8 miles in length. For the quarter ending Sept. 8, the number of passengers carried from station to station was 17,602, and the revenue for the same period was £1,018 4s. 3d. Deducting from this amount the sum of £437 15s. 4d., for working expenses of every description, and we have the snug balance of £580 8s. 10d., as the net profit for the period mentioned. It is not at the present time, however, and with but eight miles of the line in operation, that the real benefits of the railway can develop themselves. But when the coal measures of Colchester and Pictou shall have been visited by the "iron horse"—when the mineral wealth of those fine districts finds, through the harbor of Halifax, unobstructed and convenient access to market—the venture to predict that the success of the railway will exceed the calculations of even its most sanguine advocates. At least, we know not why we should desire to think otherwise; nor can we imagine how any one, with his heart in the right place, can delight in systematically depreciating the resources and capabilities of his country. The Reading Railroad, in Pennsylvania, was built for the purpose of affording an outlet for the coal region of that State to one of the harbors on its seaboard. It was, by all odds, the most expensive road in America. It did not, at first, earn more than would defray working expenses. Now, it does all that—and yields, besides, nineteen per cent interest. The rapid expansion of the coal traffic has outstripped the expectations of the projectors of the road; and such we pre-

dict, will prove to be the case in Nova Scotia.—[Yarmouth Tribune.]

NEW MAGISTRATES.

We are informed on undoubted authority, that the following persons have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace in this County:—

John Carlyle, Melbourn Meale, Francis Hubbard, Henry E. Seelye, Charles Messier, Jeremiah Scott, Peter Morrison, George Hiltz, Patrick Curran, William H. Chaffey, Daniel Sullivan, Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald.—[Provincialist.]

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1855.

The Character of our Province and its Government.

Whether it be the land of his nativity or the country of his adoption, no reflective mind can be indifferent on such a subject as that with which we have headed this article, nor can we conceive any topic more worthy the consideration of every man, than one which so nearly affects his own self-esteem, and either arouses or shames those noble feelings of patriotism and love of country which nature has implanted in every breast. Love for the place of his birth, is inherent in every human heart whether it beats beneath the bosom of the down-trodden and uneducated groaning under the sway of despotism, or in that of the more fortunate inhabitant of happier realms, but 'tis by the latter, alone that pride of country can be indulged, where free and equal laws protect or curb all alike, and where high and enlightened policy sustains and directs the actions of Government in the discharge of its functions and duties as a member of the great family of Nations.

It is the just and proud boast of England that she stands in the van of civilization; and through her Colonies it was and is, that the doctrine of her laws was disseminated and spread throughout this great continent, and with, under the blessing of Providence, in the end pervade the whole habitable globe. It will not do to live for ourselves alone, as if isolated from the rest of mankind. There is a duty for nations and governments as well as for individuals, and there can be no doubt that those that "sit in high places" must equally with the humblest, hereafter give an account of their stewardship; and heavy indeed will then be their responsibility, who regard the progress and development of their country, or are regardless of its honor or the reputation which it bears.

Such however, we deeply regret to say do not appear to be the sentiments entertained by those who now hold the reins of authority in this Province—tenacious of office for self interested motives, and the love of the salaries attached to it, they descend to the meanest artifices of bribery and sounding their own praises, by themselves sending letter after letter under anonymous signatures to their own organs of the press; in order to gain support;—indifferent to the character of the Province, so long as they can maintain their position, and careless of the chief object, which should occupy their minds—namely—the encouragement of emigration and cultivation of the soil;—they stamp us as a nation of drunkards and repudiators of our clear and open pledges, thereby repelling even that small portion of the stream of emigration which has hitherto flowed towards these shores, and frustrating those schemes for the settlement of large tracts of land which have been matured at home and would be carried into effect, if the promises given by the Legislature were fulfilled.

If it is asked, how do we stamp us as a nation of drunkards?—we answer unhesitatingly that a prohibitory liquor law does so. If an enactment were passed consigning us all to mad-houses, should we not all be condemned as lunatics by other people?—and justly so! It would be as sensible to pass a law that all men should be committed to prison, because some are thieves or burglars, or that no man should have a razor to shave with, because some commit murder therewith, as to say that no man shall drink because some few get drunk.

Is it asked, how are we repudiators of our clear and open pledges? we point to the breach of faith which has been committed in withholding the lands promised by the Legislature on the investment of certain amounts in the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad, and which, had they been granted, would already have been peopled by a hardy and superior class of emigrants ready to be sent out by an association formed for that purpose.

Does any man in his senses believe that any English artisan, laborer or small farmer with his little capital, who has been accustomed all his life to consider his own house his castle, and himself the best judge of his

own habits, and to look with respect on those set in authority to interpret and carry out the laws with equity and truth; will select a country as his future home where such examples as these and others we could quote are allowed to exist? No,—it would be futile to hope so, the matter rests however with the Representatives of the country,—if they are content to bear it, we, as well as the rest, must submit, though it be with sorrow; but we have better faith in the honesty and intelligence of our House of Assembly, and believe that their first act on reassembling will be to dismiss our unworthy and inefficient Ministry, and purge the Province from the evils they have inflicted on it.

We beg to remind our Subscribers who are in arrears, that we will be happy to give them receipts upon payment of their subscriptions; many of them as they will know are "deeply indebted" to us. To those who have paid us we tender our thanks.

The Steamer Admiral will make her last trip to Boston on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

The weather for the past week was more mild than ever known at this season of the year. Monday last was more like a day early in September, than the middle of December, being very warm and clear.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—We are happy to announce that the odious impost of one penny each on Newspapers, forwarded from this Province to Great Britain, via Halifax, has been removed. We believe that this is the act of the present Government, for which (although small,) we give them the credit they are entitled to; at the same time we may add, that the complaints of "their masters"—the people—were so deep and loud, that the Government were compelled, however unwilling, to remove the tax. They are aware that many in the Mother Country, would never know that there is such a Province as New Brunswick were it not for the Provincial Newspapers which are sent home.

MASONIC BALL.—We understand ample arrangements are being made for the Masonic Subscription Ball (in aid of the Poor,) on the 1st January. Persons desirous of attending the Ball can obtain tickets from the Stewards.

Suicide in Philadelphia.—Miss Elizabeth Barr, a beautiful girl of 17 years, who had been deceived by a villain, committed suicide by drowning on Monday last.

Defeat of the Known-Nothing.—The Civic Elections in Boston, Dec. 10, resulted in the Election of the Anti-Known-Nothing candidate for Mayor, and a large majority of the Aldermen and Council. This was the case also in Lowell, Worcester, and Newburyport.

Divorces in Canada.—A Buffalo paper says it involves great expense to obtain a divorce in Canada. The applicant is compelled to deposit with the Clerk of the House in the Provincial Parliament some \$75 for printing expenses, before a bill of complaint can be read. After that it is referred to a standing committee of three; before they act further upon it another sum has to be deposited, to pay for sending for witnesses and witnesses' fees, and per diem allowances. For a divorce act, where there is but little trouble of proof, from \$400 to \$800 are soon used up in this way. If strongly contested, the snug sum of \$2000 is an easy get off. This puts it out of the power of people of indigent circumstances to obtain a divorce, and in consequence many parties resort to courts in the United States to rid themselves of their marriage vows.

Drowned in Courtney Bay, St. John, N. B., on the 10th December, Mr. Richard Robinson, engineer, aged 25 years, a native of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England.

Holloway's Pills, undoubtedly the best Medicine on sale in Canada.—The extraordinary power possessed by these Pills have rendered them justly an universal favorite with the Canadians, owing it is presumed to their efficacy in all diseases of the liver, and stomach. For the cure of sick headaches, bile and indigestion they are also unequalled; and for all female complaints, whether of the daughter centering into womanhood, or the mother at the turn of life, their effect is infallible, as they speedily remove all such complaints from the system.

Deaths.—On the 15th inst., after a brief illness, in the 55th year of his age, Mr. Bernard Sharkey, an old inhabitant of this Town, leaving a widow and large family, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and kind parent.—Mr. Sharkey was a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated to this place in 1823.

On the 18th inst., after an illness of a few days, arising from a fall, Mr. David WATSON, aged 36 years, third son of the late Mr. Alexander Watson,—deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Dec. 12th.—Schr. Utica, Clark, Boston, S. Meloney, flour.

The Brig Grace Douglas, Griffin, from this port, for Cork, was wrecked at Little River a few days since. The crew returned on Sunday evening.

GREAT BARGAINS.

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.

The Subscriber has now completed his FALL & WINTER STOCK

which embraces a more general assortment (than he ever had before) and will commence on the 25th instant, to sell the entire Stock at Cost; presenting a rare opportunity to those in want of Goods of the best quality, to purchase at cost. He adopts this method, as he intends to close up his business in St. Andrews, as soon as possible. The long experience and unimpeachable judgment of the person who selected his Goods this season, which were purchased for cash, from the Manufacturers, and in the best Houses in Great Britain, warrants him in stating that they will give satisfaction.

From LONDON, LEEDS, GLASGOW, MANCHESTER and BRADFORD, Per Ships Middleton, Liberia, British steamers via Boston, and Egyptian:—

A PART AS FOLLOWS.

LONG and square filled centre SHAWLS, Plaids and Tweeds; do, in great variety; Polkas, Gals, Plaids, Sheet, Caps, Capes, and fancy Head Dresses, 500 pieces in every variety of plain, fancy, night DRESS GOODS. Blankets and Flannels, (a most excellent assortment) at every price; grey & white COTTONS, at any price and width, from 14d. to 1s. 6d.—5s. 3-4, 4-4, 8-4, 9-4.

Fancy Regattas; Shirting; Shirting Stripes as low as 4d. each piece.

FROM BELFAST:

Damask Table Cloths and Table Linen; also, 300 blk. Linen Thread; worsted & Cotton Damask Table Covers; Irish Linen; Linen Lawns; Tosselling of every description in buckabuck eye and squares; Bookbinding, Sacking and Osnaburg; Bedticks; Linen Sheetings and Horse Cloths; a great variety of Print Cottons, latest styles; Puns in Stone Marton, Grey, Spitzel, Brown, Sable and Mock Sable; Silk Vests, in blk. and col'd. Plushes; Sateen and Silks; Ribbons; Laces; Fringes; and Fancy Trimmings in More Antiques; Footery, Gloves, Mufflers, Scarfs; Gents, Hkfs & Neck Ties; Bonnets, Lawns, Necks, Ribbons, Bases; Muflins of every description; Fillets; Beavers, Doe-kims, Cassimeres, Broad Cloths; a great variety of fancy Plaids and Checks; Ladies' fine and superfine Cloths for Mantillas, and Mantillas latest styles; a splendid assortment of Gents, and Yachts' Ready-made Clothes, of a most excellent quality and superior styles from London.

TOGETHER WITH—A most excellent assortment of OTHER GOODS, not enumerated, but will be shown in our Handbills.

ON HAND, at the lowest possible prices—FLOUR, TEA, SOAP, CANDLES.

Also, An excellent assortment of Hall, Parlour and Cooking STOVES, which will be sold at first cost for cash.

Also.—The Property known as

"HAPPY CORNER,"

which will be laid out in Building Lots, If not disposed of at private sale, it will be offered at Public Auction early in the Spring.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the patronage he has received for many years past, and will feel most happy by his customers calling and helping him out in this extraordinary cheap sale.

Dec. 19, 1855.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Agricultural Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held at the TOWN HALL, on Tuesday the 8th of January next, at 11 A. M., for the election of Officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of business generally.

The following resolution will be submitted to the members for adoption at the Annual Meeting viz—

Resolved.—That hereafter, no persons but members, who have paid up their subscriptions before the April Quarterly Meeting in each year, will be allowed to compete at any exhibition held by the Society.

A full attendance of Members and persons wishing to become Members is requested.

By order of the Committee, ALEX. T. FAULKNER, Secy.

St. Andrews, Dec. 19th, 1855.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Friday the 1st inst., and Tuesday 25th inst., at 6 A. M., via New York. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d. single rate, and via New York 1s. 5d. pre-payment optional.

By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, Post Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 12, 1855.

A Dinner Sett, for sale.

A HANDSOME DINNER-SETT of the newest fashion—recently imported from England.

J. W. STREET

December 4th, 1855.