

## European Intelligence.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Steamship Asia arrived at New York on Thursday evening last, with dates to the 4th inst.

The news is interesting. No movement of magnitude had occurred along the Danube, but continual skirmishes were being made between small parties of troops, sometimes with a pretty severe loss. In Asia the Turkish success continues brilliant, they having captured the first class fortresses of Suchong Kale and Usurghenie.

Hostilities have commenced on a small scale on the Black Sea. Turkish steamers have captured the Russian frigate Vladimir, and a Russian ship has taken an Egyptian steamer of 10 guns, after a desperate resistance.

The Anglo French fleet remains idle at its anchorage.

Rumors were current that the Emperor Napoleon was hurt or assassinated, but they were untrue.

A revolution was reported to have broken out in Portugal, in favor of Don Miguel.

Ship Tyrone arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst., in 14 days from Bathurst.

The whole of the Polish army had marched to the Principality.

A London weekly paper, "the Press," contains the following: "We have authority to state that the Court of St. Petersburg has addressed a brief and conclusive note to the Governments of England and France, announcing that no further negotiations, with respect to the affairs of the East, will be entered into; that the part of Russia is definitely taken, and that part is la guerre!"

### FROM AUSTRALIA.

By late advices from Australia we learn that a large delegation of miners had waited on the Governor with a statement of their grievances. The Governor positively declined to make any concessions, and said he was prepared for anything. The result of this interview created the greatest excitement throughout the diggings.

At Bendigo, a meeting, numbering from 800 to 12,000 men, was held, at which a resolution was adopted, that the miners would no longer pay more than ten shillings for a license, and that the government might take the alternative of arresting the diggers. Subsequently the government adopted some conciliatory measures. This did not satisfy the diggers, and another meeting was held at Bendigo on the 23d of August, at which a delegation was appointed to wait upon the Commissioners declined this, and the delegation left.

The Legislative Council met at Victoria on the 25th of August, and appointed a select committee to report on the state of the gold fields who reported that it was advisable to give way to the demand of the diggers. There the matter rests. The Governor, however, had been greatly alarmed by reports of collisions at the diggings, and troops and cannon had been sent to Bendigo.

The Bushrangers still continue to commit depredations.

Accounts from the diggings are encouraging, and some are of an extraordinary nature. The quantity of gold shipped from Victoria up to Sept. 17th, was about sixty-six tons, or nearly six million pounds sterling. Several new fields of surprising richness had been discovered. Gold at Sydney was quoted at 77.75. The Melbourne market was still overstocked with goods. Credit, however, was unshaken.

PRACY AND MURDER.—The British brigantine Reindeer, of Great Yarmouth, sailed several months since from Monte Video, in South America, for London, and within a short time of her departure, was discovered abandoned and ashore, off Cape San Antonio, a headland of the River Plate. She was taken possession of by five fishermen, who towed her back to Monte Video. The British Consul subsequently learned that Captain Wilson, the master of the vessel, with his officers, passengers and several of the crew had been murdered by some men, who, after slandering the brigantine of all that was valuable, escaped into the interior of the country. They afterwards fell into the hands of some troops belonging to Gen. Urquiza's army, and suspicious being excited by the gold and papers found upon them they were accused of being the perpetrators of the murders on board the Reindeer, and upon interrogation one of them acknowledged the crime. It is said that a Spanish priest, who was one of the passengers escaped by some means, and retired to his convent at San Jose de Flores. The criminals were in custody at last accounts, and the Reindeer was on the 3rd of October awaiting her despatches to sail for England, the British Consul having provided her with a new master and crew. (Boston Atlas.)

We notice by the United Service Gazette that His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor of this Province, has been offered the Government of British Guiana, at the reduced salary of £4000 sterling per annum; but as the expenses of living are very high in that country, and the climate not the most healthy in the world, we think it very doubtful whether His Excellency will accept this offer. (Courier.)

Destruction of the Harpers' Printing and Publishing Establishment in New York by Fire!—The extensive establishment of the Messrs Harpers, on Pearl and Cliff streets, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The establishment comprised several buildings, five stories high, and gave employment to about six hundred persons, who had just returned from dinner, and are reported

to have escaped injury, with the exception of two girls, who were bruised in jumping out of windows.—Having suffered from a fire some ten years since, the Harpers had taken extraordinary precautions to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity. It appears that the room in which the printing was done was lined with zinc, but requiring some repairs, the plumber who was making them, threw a match into one of the canisters, supposing it to be water! It blazed up instantly, and fire to the paper, rags, &c., with which it was surrounded—burst through the partitions, and almost instantly swept with tremendous fury through the entire range of buildings. This occurred at a quarter past one o'clock; and in less than two hours the entire establishment was in ruins.

There were in all sixteen buildings burned, and several others much injured. The old Walton House, a blank book factory, and G. T. Condit & Brother's premises, W. W. Thayer's establishment, and the Franklin Square Hotel, are among the properties destroyed.

Messrs Harpers' property was estimated at \$1,555,000. Of this amount \$450,000 was insured, and the insurance is about \$250,000, so that their loss will not be much short of one million of dollars! Notwithstanding the enormous loss they have sustained, and the destruction of the sheets, stereotype plates and copy of their magazine for January, these truly enterprising publishers have given notice that it will be issued within a few days of the usual time. May renewed success attend them!

### ENIGMA.

We are composed of thirty one letters.

Our 2, 26, 18, 10, 12, 3, 4, 5, 30, 17, 29, 1, 25, is a sea.

Our 19, 17, 12, 14, 31, 7, 12, 10, 7, is an ocean.

Our 7, 8, 13, 10, 15, 12, 4, 6, is a science.

Our 23, 28, 21, 13, 10, 18, 16, are noted monarchs in Egypt.

Our 11, 20, 26, 29, 22, is a quadruped.

Our 24, 1, 7, 20, 12, is a small ship.

Our 11, 16, 10, 25, 13, 21, 17, 18, 9, 3, 27, 15, is a town in New Brunswick, our whole is a very common wish.

T. D. H.

December 20, 1853.

## THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1853.

As our next paper will not be published until after Christmas, we embrace this opportunity of wishing our readers "a merry Christmas, with right good cheer."

### WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA.

As these Provinces are the scene of the war at present existing between Turkey and Russia, we think that a short description of them would not be uninteresting to our readers, we therefore give a brief history of these provinces of Turkey, now occupied by Russian troops. The war is now carried on in Wallachia. Both provinces were occupied by the Russians in 1806 and in 1828. When the peace of 1812 was concluded between Turkey and Russia, the Sultan ceded to the Czar that portion of Moldavia lying to the east of the Pruth. No resistance was made to the Russian occupation of the provinces in 1828.

Wallachia of which Bucharest is the capital, lies on the Northern bank of the Danube. The population is said to be about a million. They call themselves Romans, but are a mixture of different breeds, Romans, Dacians, Goths, Scythians, and a smart sprinkling of gypsies. Their religion is Greek, and that language is spoken by the upper classes and a corrupt Latin by most of the inhabitants! It is a fruitful country, but its rich soil and considerable mineral treasure are not possessed by a people capable of appreciating their advantages. The southern portion of Wallachia, which is the seat of hostilities at the present, is a region of plains and valleys; the northern portion mountainous.

Moldavia lies north of Wallachia, and has on its eastern border the river Pruth, by which it is separated from Russia. Its present population is estimated at about half a million, and its superficial extent, 12,000 square miles. The inhabitants are attached to the Greek church, they speak the same corrupt Latin with the Wallachians, and like them claim to be Romans. Both people are of the same origin. Under the Romans, they formed the province of Dacia Transalpina. They have been often at war with each other, and have formed two independent States. Both provinces have suffered more from the Turks than they have from the Russians. Moldavia became tributary to Turkey about the close of the fifteenth century, and Wallachia in 1641, but both were allowed to retain their own princes, laws and religion. They were often, however, plundered by the Turks, and in 1716 the Porte assumed the power of appointing the Princes or Hospodars, selling the dignity to mercenary Greeks, who made the best use of their opportunities to pillage the people. A revolt which occurred in Moldavia in 1821, was suppressed by the Turkish armies, who com-

mitted unparalleled atrocities. Turkey evacuated the province upon the demand of Russia. By the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, it was stipulated that the Hospodars should be chosen by the noblemen of the provinces from their own number, subject to the confirmation of the Porte; that the inhabitants should enjoy the free exercise of their religion, freedom of trade, and a separate administration, and that the yearly tribute to the Porte should be fixed at a certain sum, beyond which there were to be no farther requisitions.

ALARMS OF FIRE.—During the week there were two alarms of fire—the first at the Steam Mill, which caught on the roof from a spark, but was instantly extinguished; the other on Thursday night last, after 9 o'clock in Mr. Snodgrass' shop, which was in a blaze. By the timely aid of some friends, and a few buckets of water, the flames were put out, not however until considerable damage had been done to some new harness, and other articles. Had the fire taken place a few hours later, it would be difficult to estimate the extent of property that might have been destroyed on Water street.

ALMANAC.—We have received by mail a copy of the "Merchants and Farmers Almanac for 1854," published by W. L. Avery, and also a copy of the "New Brunswick Almanac" for same year, published by H. Chubb & Co. These almanacs are highly creditable to the St. John press; they are neatly bound, and have blank leaves between each page of the calendar, and contain in addition to other interesting matter, much useful statistical and agricultural information.

MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.—An American paper observes, that the rapid and wide spread of Freemasonry in the United States, from Maine to California, is truly remarkable. There is not a spot—not a city, town, village, or hamlet, over the vast area of the Union, where it has not ramified.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We learn from the Fredericton Reporter, that the meeting of the Legislature will be called early in February; but it is generally understood that previous to sitting the Report of the Law Commission will be put in circulation. Indeed we know that the gentlemen concerned in this labour are proceeding with only a short adjournment in each twenty four hours.—We trust that their united and diligent labors will prove a source of much benefit to the country.

HOLIDAYS.—From an official notice in the Royal Gazette, we notice, that the 26th of December and 24th of January, have been ordered by the Government to be kept as public Holidays.]

THE ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE for December has been received, and fully sustains the high character it has won itself, of best Magazine published in the Colonies, and fast excelling its older contemporaries—the U. S. Magazines. The present number of the Anglo American, contains a plate of the Paris Fashions for December, and a lithographic view of St. John, with a well written description containing useful statistical information. The contents generally are interesting; the original articles are beautifully written. The "Editor's Shanty," is a very pleasant place to sit in. We trust this Magazine will be extensively patronized in the Provinces. Terms \$3 per ann. Subscribers names received at this office, and forwarded to the Publisher, T. Maclear, Esq., 45 Yonge Street, Toronto.

A Short Voyage around the Globe.—The iron screw steamer Argo, recently arrived at Southampton, has been around the globe in 128 days. She was 64 days on her passage from Southampton to Melbourne, via the Cape of Good Hope; and occupied the same length of time in returning, via Cape Horn. She is completely ship rigged, and has an auxiliary steam power of 300 horse, to be used in adverse winds and calms. She has used 2,105 tons of coal, about 17 tons a day, and has averaged 230 miles a day, or about 94 miles an hour during the entire voyage. In fair winds under canvas, the Argo made 13 and 14 knots an hour for successive days; and 11 and 12 knots, close hauled with the screw feathered. Our Yankee clipper must look to their honors, if John Bull has got to building such vessels as the Argo. —Boston Traveller.

SOMETHING NEW.—The Courier de l'Eure communicates to the world an account of spontaneous kindling though no combustion, in the person of a mantua-maker. This young lady was sewing one night by the light of a candle, when she felt an undue heat all over her body. She noticed at the same time that her forefinger was on fire. The flame was bluish, and emitted a sulphurous smell. She plunged her hand into cold water, and wrapped it in moistened cloths, but the burning still continued, and spread over

her hand. Her apron caught fire, and she was obliged to take it off. The flame was only visible in the dark. The girl spent the night in efforts to extinguish the flame, and only succeeded at daybreak. This story may be true; but those who disbelieve it will be excused, for their incredulity.—American paper.

Boston, with the surrounding cities and towns, only contains an aggregate population of 250,000, which, in point of numbers seems small when compared with New York and suburbs, with 850,000, and Philadelphia with 500,000.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. John McCready, lately residing in the Parish of Gagetown, came to his death, a few days ago, under the following circumstances. He left his house in the evening to feed his cattle at the barn, which was about 80 rods distant; but not returning in due time, his wife and one child, with some neighbors, proceeded to seek him, and on their return found the unfortunate man lying against a stump, just dead, with a wound in the lower part of his body. It is supposed that in the barn he had fallen on the hay fork which he had been using, and attempted to make his way home, but was overcome with weakness, and died before he could reach his family. A wife and six helpless children have by this unfortunate occurrence been deprived of an affectionate husband and parent. Mr. McCready was much respected where he was known.—[Chronicle.]

THE HARBORS OF EMIGRATION.—The New York Tribune contains some reasonable remarks on the great amount of mortality which has occurred on board of passenger ships arriving at American ports, and calls for a more stringent law to protect the emigrant. The crowd of human beings of all sexes and all ages promiscuously like animals destined for market, between the decks of emigrant ships, without ventilation, without sufficient water, without proper food, or beds, or the necessary care, amid filth and stenches, accumulating from the beginning to the end of the voyage, and with the weakness caused by scanty diet and sea-sickness to predispose and prepare for fever the whole wretched mass,—all this is a disgrace to our progressive civilization and to the nineteenth century.

The law, observes the Tribune, has limited the number a ship may carry, and has prescribed the quantity of water and other necessities which must be on board for every passenger. These benevolent provisions were adopted because experience has anew repeated the mournful demonstration. The long list of the dead marked in the register of passengers on board of every ship that arrives, and above all the hundred deaths of the Constellation cannot leave a doubt in any reasonable mind. A more stringent law is required. The emigrant must enjoy at least the decencies of life; he must be better lodged, better fed than now, and have more of the means of cleanliness and of keeping in health on the passage. Very possibly this may cost more than it does to bring the present cargoes of death, disease and suffering. So, too, it costs more to bring a thousand people from Liverpool in the steerage of the Constellation than those who were brought who arrived yesterday, than it would to bring fifteen hundred in the same ship, packed in the same steerage and with the same accommodations. Very likely fifteen hundred desperate creatures might be found to come even under such circumstances, but the law says they shall not. It has already interfered with the sacred principle of supply and demand. It must interfere again and raise still higher the standard of what is requisite for emigrant passengers. Better that the number of emigrants should diminish than that the present scenes of death and misery should render every ship that brings them a vast dead-house and hospital.

CALIFORNIA.—By the steamer George Law at New York there is news from San Francisco to the 1st Dec. The G. L. brings \$850,000 on freight and 447 passengers. Hostilities between the Indians and Americans continue on Rogue River, there was a skirmish in which 10 of the former and 2 of the latter were killed. Reports state that a company is forming to establish steam communication with Gila. The steamer Peytons is to run to and from the San-Juan Islands. The mining news is favorable although many are leaving the beds of the rivers on account of approach of the rainy season.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—Last evening the men and women of Harbor Creek, near Erie, turned out and tore up the track which had been relaid during the night previous.—They also burned the ties and the bridge, and ploughed up the track to the natural level. Matters are approaching a crisis; but what shape they will take is yet unknown.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. George, by the Rev. J. M. Givern, Rector, Mr. Joseph Green, to Miss Mary Ann Spinney, both of Saint George.

On the 11th inst., by the same, Mr. Edmund Billings, of St. George, to Miss Elizabeth Sutherland, of the same place.

On the 29th of Nov. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. F. Miles, George H. Newcomb, Esq. Eastport, Maine, to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Capt. Nicholas Meating, St. George, Charlotte County.

### DEATHS.

On Sunday last, deeply and deservedly regretted, Capt. Geo. P. McMaster, formerly Captain of the Revenue Cutter and for many years, a master mariner out of this Port,

leaving a wife and family with a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss. On the 20th inst., at Chamcook Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. William Wren, aged 18 years.

At St. John, on the 16th inst., in the 45th year of her age, Hannah, wife of Mr. Edward Sears, and daughter of the late David Hatfield, Esq.

On Thursday, in the 66th year of her age, Mary, relict of the late Francis Leavitt Esq.

At Kingston, Canada, of consumption, on the 19th Nov., Mr. Albert Desbrisay Johnson, Printer, in the 20th year of his age, third son of Mr. Angus Johnson, of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

On board the ship American Congress, on her passage from Portsmouth to New York, Mr. Alois Nowlin, of St. John, N. B.

### FOR SALE.

100 Boxes Smoked HERRINGS,  
100 Quintals Pollock,  
30 do Cod-Fish, for sale low by  
JOHN ALEXANDER,  
Fry's Wharf.

### MAIL CONTRACT.

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for the conveyance of the MAILS between

SAINT JOHN AND SAINT ANDREWS, Six times per week each way commencing as soon as possible, are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, stating the sum per annum for which they will agree to perform the service. The MAILS are to be conveyed on such days and at such hours as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General, and at a rate of speed of not less than six miles an hour.

Tenders must be made on the printed Forms supplied by the Department, which can be obtained from any Postmaster. Tenders will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at noon.

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

J. HOWE, P. M. G.

General Post Office,  
St. John, Dec. 16, 1853.

### Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Frederick Augustus Babcock, Merchant, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment to

WILLIAM BABCOCK,  
Administrator.

St. Andrews, Dec. 20, 1853. 3m.



### ST. JOHN'S D.Y.

The Brethren of HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 318, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, intend celebrating the Anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist, at their Lodge Room, on Tuesday the 27th inst., at 4 P. M. Dinner on the table at 5. Tickets for the latter to be obtained of the Stewards. Transient and Visiting Brethren are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.  
J. N. LAMBERT, Secy.

Dec. 13, 1853.

### STOVE PIPES, TIN WARE, &c., &c.

A LARGE Lot of Stove Pipe, on hand with elbows to suit. Parties can be supplied at once, with all kinds of Tin Ware made to order at Watson's Foundry. At EX. & JOHN WATSON.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 13, 1853.

### OXEN FOR SALE.

A YOKE OF OXEN, 8 years old, of good size. A liberal credit will be given on good paper.  
Apply to  
JOHN BARRINGTON,  
December 7, 1853.

### MOSES KETHRO,

### Hair Cutter & Wig Maker

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above line, and would be thankful for their patronage. Shop between the stores of Odell & Turner and Dimock & Wilson.  
\*No business done on Sundays.  
St. Andrews, December 7, 1853.

### FLOUR, SUGAR, & TEA.

Now landing ex "Utica" from Boston: 100 Bbls. Canada Fancy Superfine Flour 12 Do. rye flour.  
6 Hhds. Bright Muscovado Sugar.  
25 Chests Tea.

J. W. STREET.

December 7th, 1853.

CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, 8 Baskets first quality CHAMPAGNE, "Sallemande" brand.  
J. W. STREET.

NO  
ANY person or persons taking away any timber off the land below on the west side of the passing in any manner prosecuted as the law.  
600 acres of the above, and 200 acres in sold on reasonable terms Nov 30, 1853.

### EMIG.

St. John and New Brunswick friends of emigration and of the land below on the west side of the passing in any manner prosecuted as the law.  
600 acres of the above, and 200 acres in sold on reasonable terms Nov 30, 1853.

### STONY

The Subscriber has

70 Stoves

COOKING STOVE

FRANKLIN

AIR TIGHT

Also, 10 chests

A good assortment

Solar Oil, Burn

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