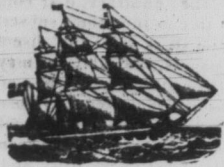


European Intelligence.



ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. VICTORIES OF THE TURKS!

LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND MEN BY THE RUSSIANS

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York, on the 29th ult., with dates to the 16th instant.

The Atlantic encountered very bad weather. She brought out 100 passengers.

Passengers by the Atlantic state, that there was a current rumor as the steamer sailed, that Lord Aberdeen was about to resign and give place to a more warlike ministry; but the rumor was not generally credited.

The Bank of England had given notice, that it will discount the amount of petty stocks due in January, at the rate of three per cent instead of four as previously notified.

Shanghai was captured by the Chinese Insurgents, on the 7th September.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Nothing really later has occurred to notice in Turkish matters; but we have rumors of a decisive battle being fought near Bucharest though it is not known who had the victory.

We have, however, the details of the recent affair at Oltenitz, which was a brilliant Turkish victory, and in which 1200 Russians were killed or wounded.

More or less fighting goes on daily.

The Turks have now nearly 100,000 men across the Danube.

The Russian Commander, Gortschakoff, has received orders to act on the offensive.

It is said that the Turks captured 9 guns at Oltenitz, on the 4th.

The Anglo-French fleet is in the sea of Marmora.

Russia lays an embargo on Turkish shipping from the 22d inst. Neutral flags will be respected.

Count Nesselrode's diplomatic circular is published. It has excited strong remarks from the French and British press.

Turkey will have nothing to do with the Vienna note.

Klapa has received a command on the Danube, in the Turkish service.

The Circassians continue their successes in Asia.

In addition to this, several fortresses in Georgia and Caucasus have fallen into the possession of the Turkish allies. One of these forts is Cartoon, which was taken by the Kurds; Fuller by the troops from Damascus and Surinme Istar; and Cuchat by the Bachi Bozouks.

The Emperor Napoleon expresses himself strongly in favour of active operations to aid the Turks.

The British Government evidently vacillates.

Russia notifies the world that it reserves to itself liberty of action in Eastern affairs.

The Czar's declaration of war read in all the churches of St. Petersburg on 4th. There was a review on the same day, but the declaration was not read to the troops.

Austria professes neutrality.

Disaffection has broken out among the Poles in the Russian ranks. Four had been summarily shot at Balaclava.

The communication between Galatz and Odessa was closed.

By telegraph from Constantinople the Turks are reported to have captured the Russian fortress on the Shekattul, Asia.

The national defence of Serbia goes on with great activity. District inspectors go from village to village to see that every man is armed.

Later advices say that Rifat Pacla, commanding the Turkish army of reserve, had arrived at Sophia, which he will make his headquarters.

The reserve numbers 120,000 men, and is ready either to operate with Omar Pacla or sustain him in case of defeat.

A corps d'Armee was under orders to embark for Georgia, to reinforce Prince Wornoff, who urgently asks for succor. The embarkation of the corps is, however, countermanded, lest they should fall in with the Turkish fleet, and the corps will be sent to reinforce Gortschakoff, who has issued a proclamation, ordering all subjects of Turkey to quit the Principalities.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

Referring to this engagement a Vienna letter of the 10th says: It is not likely that the following startling news will find its way into the papers, but you may rely implicitly on its truth.

The victory of the Turks which was owing to treachery, was more complete than is generally supposed. The outposts nearest the River were Poles, and they not only permitted the Turks to cross without giving notice of their approach, but actually assisted them in their work of death. The cannonade lasted, with slight intermission, 29 hours. The date was a mistake. The affair began in the night between the 21st and 22d, and lasted to the 3rd.

INDIA.

The alarming intelligence relative to an alliance between the Czar and Dost Mahomed rests upon letter from Kabul, which state that a large Russian army was marching on the

capital of the Kheva, and with the avowed purpose of conquering the country.

Rumours of the alliance had reached England by way of Poland and the Khyber Pass; added to which serious apprehensions of a movement among the Afghans had led to a large reinforcement of the British army at Peshawar.

The report that Persia was collecting an army to operate against the Turks was unfounded.

The British are in a bad position in Burmah. The troops are everywhere in a state of siege, and nearly the whole of the new provinces are in the hands of the enemy. Famine was raging in Burmah.

The markets at Calcutta and Bombay were unchanged.

CHINA.

The insurgents had surprised the imperial garrison at Shanghai, on the 7th of Sept., and gained possession of the city without scarcely any resistance. The chief officer of the Government escaped, and placed himself under the protection of the United States authorities.

There was a report that Peking had also fallen, but the rumor was not generally credited.

Canton remained quiet.

The imperialists were making strong efforts to retake Amoy. The Emperor is said to have accepted the proffered aid of the Tartar chiefs north of the Wall as a last resort.

Latest by Submarine Telegraph.

Vienna, (May) — On the 6th the Russian commandant moved forward to Oltenitz, to chastise the Turks, with 24,000 men, mostly infantry. On the 11th they met. A pitched battle ensued. The Russians were compelled to retreat the second time, in disorder on Bucharest, having lost in four attacks on Oltenitz 3000 men. This is reliable.

On the 9th, the Turks were driven from the island opposite the Gurgero. Reinforcements afterwards came up, when they retook the island and held it.

The Czar has summarily discharged all English operatives from the Navy-yards.

Markets. — Wheat and Flour at the full previous currency; middling descriptions of Wheat might be quoted 13, dearer, and choice qualities of Flour 65, per bbl, dearer.

Manchester. — Business limited; all prices tending downward.

FRAUDULENT CASE OF MURDER.—MURDER AND SUICIDE ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The details were received at Lloyd's of a most dreadful tragedy which took place on board the barque Countess of Winton, of Liverpool, while on her voyage from Shanghai. On the 17th of May, when the ship was near the Indian coast, the late captain, James Cran- gine, ordered all hands on deck. The chief mate, Wm. McEllen, did not seem inclined to perform his duty, and the master sent two men to look after him. He was found in the storeroom under the cabin, and the captain despatched the second mate to bring him up for disobeying orders. McEllen was met approaching the cabin, and the unfortunate master ordered the seamen away, in order that he might have some conversation with him privately. A cutlass was lying on the cabin table at the time. Angry words were heard passing between them. Shortly afterwards the second mate heard a noise and some heavy groans, he looked through the skylight, but did not observe anything. However, he entertained a suspicion that something evil had happened. He called the crew, and among himself with a log of wood went down to the cabin, where to his horror he saw the lifeless body of the captain, stretched upon the floor, and McEllen thrusting at him with the cutlass. The carpenter, by a dexterous movement, drove the armed quarterer on one side. He made an effort to escape by running up the rigging, the second mate, however, pursued him, and managed to hold him until he was secured and chained down in his cabin. McEllen subsequently leaped overboard and was drowned. The deceased master is said to have been often in liquor, and while in that condition treated McEllen in a most severe manner. The second mate took command of the ship and brought her safely home; she was freighted with a valuable cargo.

GALE ON THE LAKES.—The Chicago Journal of Friday reports a severe gale in that vicinity on Wednesday (23d), which did great damage to the shipping on the lake.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.—The Montreal Commercial Advertiser says: "We rather think that Lord Laris will make his appearance amongst us perhaps immediately after the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, if not sooner. Lord Elgin will be either sent to India, or be appointed Colonial Minister. This coming winter will be a most exciting one, not only in the East, but amongst ourselves; therefore, say we, let every man make preparation. Forewarned, forearmed."

FATHER GAVAZZI.—Rumors are current that this distinguished individual and noble-hearted patriot, will leave the United States in a few days for England. It is also stated that previous to his departure he will lecture in Baltimore, a city which, upon first application refused a license for such a purpose.

The Rochester Union also reports a severe gale on Lake Ontario, on Wednesday night & Thursday morning. It was accompanied by thick snow squalls, and occasioned very considerable damage among the shipping in the neighborhood. Half a dozen vessels are reported as ashore, and likely to be total or partial losses.

The soldier under trial by a General Court Martial in Montreal for insubordination in having fired without orders on the occasion of the Zion Church riot, has been discharged from his military arrest by Mr. Justice Aylwin, and compelled to enter into recognizance to appear at the March term of the Court of Queen's Bench to answer a charge of felony.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1853.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—In our columns we have given copious selections of the news received by the Atlantic. The Turkish troops have in every instance been victorious, routing the Russians, killing large numbers of them, and capturing some of their forts. But it may be, that the Russians are only enjoying the Turks on, and that in a short time, they will bear down upon them, with their myriads of self-soldiers, overpower them, and subjugate their country. France, however, will not look quietly on; the Emperor has given unmistakable hints that he is desirous to assist the Turks, and is only restrained by the vacillating policy of the British Ministry. It was reported, previous to the Atlantic's sailing, that Lord Aberdeen was about to resign, which would please the belligerent party in England, who are anxious that British troops should at once assist Turkey. The Emperor of Russia it is reported, has formed an alliance with Dost Mahomed, in India, and that a large Russian army was marching on the capital of Kheva.

THE FISHERIES.—We learn from U.S. papers that the Americans have not abandoned the idea of fishing in British Colonial waters nor of participating in our coasting trade, far from it, the sad experience of last season the failure of their fisheries, and high price of fish, have tended to sharpen their ideas; and yet, it appears, that they want a participation in those branches of Colonial trade, without giving an equivalent. Of this, they may rest assured, that the British Government will not conclude any treaty upon the subject, without obtaining the assent of the Colonies which are interested. It was supposed that the Fishery question had received its quietus; but the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer, says:—"The report of an entire failure of the negotiations upon the fishery subject is in correct, inasmuch as a treaty was concluded between Mr. Crampin and Secretary Marcy, and sent to London, towards the close of the last month, but it is said that the provisions of the treaty are much in opposition to the views of the British Colonies, particularly in regard to the registry of their vessels and the participation in the coasting trade of the United States. It is also stated by the same writer, that the President's Message will recommend a material reduction of the present tariff."

WE learn from an article published in the Morning News, of the 5th inst., "that a proposition, emanating from some of the leading capitalists of London, has, within the last week, been submitted to the Government for the extension of the line beyond Woodstock to the Canada frontier.

LAUNCHED ON Friday last, from the Building Yard, at Chamecock, of Messrs. John and Robert Townshend, a superior ship of 855 tons N. M. and 890 tons O. M., called the *Rienzi*. We are informed that she is beautifully modelled and substantially fastened, and fully sustains the high character of her builders and owners, Messrs J. and R. Townshend.

At a late meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a vote was passed increasing the salary of the President. The President declined to receive the advance, on the ground that the road needed the money more than he did. Honorable man.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY!

Information having been yesterday morning communicated to the Police that Mr. Alexander MacLean, an old citizen, had attempted to rob the wholesale establishment of Mr. Laurie near the Exchange, he was taken into custody, and a search was at once made at his residence in St. Lewis St., near the City Hall, where the most extensive collection of goods and chattels of every description, was found, which were brought to the Police Office to be claimed by the proper owners.

Portions of these goods have been claimed by Messrs. Musson & Co., H. S. Scott, Mor- kill & Blight, R. J. Shaw, A. Laurie, R. Finn, T. Poston, and Mr. Boisvert, and the investigation is being proceeded with.—Charles MacLean son of the former has also been arrested as being implicated.—*Quebec Mercury.*

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—On Wednesday last the packet ship *Middleton* arrived from Liverpool, after an unusually long and stormy voyage, bringing 291 passengers, of whom 180 are adult males. The latter are we believe, principally labourers, engaged for railroad operations; and it so, it was surely the duty of their employers to have had some person here authorised and prepared to receive them on landing; to provide temporary accommodation for them, and to keep them together in comfort and safety till they can be forwarded to their ulterior destination. Nothing of the kind however was done; these unfortunate strangers were landed amidst the pelting rain of Wednesday, wholly unprovided with a refuge, and without a friendly hand to direct them to suitable accommodations. The consequence naturally was, that numbers of them sought refuge in the low groggeries near the wharves; and giving way to indulgence, rendered more tempting by the privations of a long and tedious voyage, they soon became victims to the grossest intemperance. Such a scene as we witnessed in Water Street and on the neighboring wharves, on Wednesday, we hope never to behold again. Numbers of these unfortunate creatures were reeling about wildly drunk, drenched with rain, tumbling and rolling in the mud, and altogether presenting the most deplorable spectacle, and had it not been for the strenuous exertions of Captain Scullar and his policemen, who conveyed dozens of the poor victims to the Watchhouse for protection, many of them must inevitably have lost their lives by accident or exposure in that dangerous place Water Street. So violent were many of them, that Captain Scullar and his force were frequently nearly overpowered in their humane efforts to assist them. We know not where the blame rests; but gross neglect there must have been somewhere, in allowing these poor strangers to land thus unprovided and undirected; and in subjecting our city to the exhibition of such disgraceful scenes.—*St. John Chronicle.*

We are happy to state that none of the passengers, by the *Middleton*, for the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad, complain of any want of attention, on the part of Mr. Vernon, Messrs. James Sykes & Co's agent at St. John. They inform us they had comfortable lodgings, and we may add arrived here on Saturday last. Of this we feel confident that the Chronicle's remarks will not apply to our Railroad contractors. Perhaps Jackson & Co's agents may feel their force.

THE NIAGARA BRIDGE.—We learn from the N. Y. Evening Post that this great work, which is to unite the United States and Canada by a railroad, is rapidly progressing, under the auspices of engineer John A. Roebling, and will probably be completed as early as June next. The bridge will be 800 feet in length, and hung by wire ropes, five feet apart, to huge wire cables, stretching from towers 60 feet in height, two of which are erected on each shore. It will consist of two parts—a covered one for common travel, and above that, on its roof, an open track for the railroad, each part being supported by two of the cables. Behind each tower there are sunk two shafts in the solid rock, to a depth of 25 feet. At the bottom of each one of these, which is enlarged for the purpose, is placed a heavy iron plate six feet square, to which an immense chain is fastened. These chains pass up the shaft, being a round of solid masonry and cement, to the surface, and then passing over the tower, connect with the wire cables which support the bridge. In this way a vertical pressure is secured upon the towers, which being 15 feet square at the bottom and 8 feet at the top, and constructed of solid stone, are abundantly capable of supporting such a weight. The cables are to be nine and a quarter inches diameter, each formed of 3597 strands of wire. These strands will first be repeatedly dipped in boiling oil and dried, and when a sufficient coating for the protection of the metal from moisture is thus formed, will be ready for use. After they are fairly stretched across the river, the wires of each cable will be tightly wound round with smaller wire. The suspension bridge at Lewiston is 1040 feet in length, and is the largest in the world. This one, though 240 feet shorter, will be a far more wonderful work. Its cost will probably exceed \$250,000.—*(Boston Traveller.)*

THE LUCKY SAILOR OF THE LEANDER.—The sailor who has become the sudden possessor of property amounting to \$260,000 is a Scotchman named Thomas Black, and has lately been doing duty as a petty officer on board her Majesty's ship *Leander* now lying in Plymouth South. It appears that he is connected with a highly respectable family in Perthshire, was well educated and intended by his parents for one of the learned professions. Seventeen years ago, however, he ran from home and entered the naval service doing duty as a common sailor, and having some reputation as a mariner, he was advanced to the rank of a petty officer. This was his position, when, about nine months ago, an advertisement appeared in *The Times* informing Thomas Black, if he were still alive, that by communicating with certain parties therein named he would hear of something very considerably to his advantage. Thomas Black, however for months remained in ignorance of the "something" which his next of kin were beginning to be afraid they would be obliged to appropriate to their own use and benefit. Luckily for Black, however, he one day entered into conversation with a footman at the Cove of Cork, and who had heard from another servant some particulars touching the lost heir to the Perthshire estates. The result was, that Black made his existence known in the proper quarter, and

after the lapse of a few months his claims were recognized, and he succeeded in obtaining his discharge from naval service, on the arrival of the *Leander* at the port of Plymouth from New York and Halifax, which took place a few days ago. The lucky sailor and his friend, Lieut. Bernard R. N., are now in Scotland, adjusting the preliminaries. *Acadian Recorder.*

BROOCH LOST

This morning between Cap. Green's residence and the Standard Office, a LADY'S BROOCH. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the Standard Office. Dec. 7, 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 "Ulrica" 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.

NOTICE.

ANY person or persons found cutting or carrying away any timber, or logs, of any description of the land belonging to Joseph Walton lying on the west side of the Digdegash River, or trespassing in any manner on the said land, shall be prosecuted as the law directs. JOSEPH WALTON. 600 acres of the above land, fronting on the river, and 200 acres in rear of the same, will be sold on reasonable terms. Nov 30, 1853.

EMIGRATION.

St. John and Liverpool Packets. PERSONS desirous of having their friends brought out from England, Ireland or Scotland, can arrange for, and receive Passage Tickets for the Packet Ships leaving Liverpool on the 1st and 15th of every month, by applying to J. & R. REED. St. John, 25th Nov, 1853.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.

NOTICE. IN consequence of the completion of the heavier portion of the Works, up to the point of crossing the new Fredericton Road, about half a mile below Wilson's Tavern, Messrs. James Sykes & Co. beg to state, that all accounts are required to be furnished, and will be paid, at their office there. GEO. W. KING. November 22, 1853.

STOVES, TEA,

The Subscriber has received by late arrivals from New York and Boston: 70 Stoves, consisting of COOKING STOVES, of several varieties. FRANKLIN PARLOR AIRTIGHT CYLINDER, & C. Also, 10 chests "ouchong" & Oolong TEA. A good assortment of GROCERIES. Solar Oil, Burning Fluid, Turpentine and Varnish, Fluid and Oil Lamps & Lanterns, Fluid safety Lamps, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Moulds, Tubs, Pails, Mats, Chairs, &c. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and Rubbers. ROBERT KER.

WATCHES & C.

THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, Silver, Plated, and Britannia Metal Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Counter Scales, Lanterns, Whips, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of other Goods too numerous to particularize. J. F. STICKNEY. St. Andrews Oct 24, 1853.—1m.

PATENT STEAM BREWERY.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & CO. having completed the erection of their Patent Steam Brewery, beg respectfully to announce, that after the 1st October, they will be ready to supply Families and the Public in general, with BEER, in various sizes. N. B. Malt, Hops, Grains, and Yeast, now on sale. St. Andrews, 12th Sept. 1853.

CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, 8 Baskets first quality CHAMPAGNE, "Sallemaards" brand. J. W. STREET. Sept. 8, 1853.