

European Intelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

HALIFAX, March 15. The Arctia arrived at Halifax, at 21 o'clock, P.M. Her paddle floats are much destroyed by ice.

LATEST BY MAIL AT LIVERPOOL. There is no late news from the Danube or Asia.

The Times' Vienna Correspondent says, under date of 2nd.—An Austrian manifesto is about to announce that the Austrians will occupy Bosnia and Servia. There was a war panic, in consequence, on the Vienna Bourse.

The St. Petersburg Journal, of the 21st, publishes the following as the Czar's reply to Napoleon:—"If his Imperial Majesty will extend his hand to me, as I extend mine to him: I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be. Then, but then only, can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter; and may I perhaps, arrive at no understanding. Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transiting reinforcements to the theatre of war, and let the Turks send a Plenipotentiary to negotiate, whom I will receive as befits his character. The conditions already made known to the Conference at Vienna, are the sole base on which I will consent to treat."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. Paris, Friday.—Bourse heavy, funds declined, three closed at 66 7/8; 4 1/2 at 96 1/2.

Vienna, Feb. 27th.—Movements of troops towards the frontier continue. The Government has decided, in conjunction with the Western Powers to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and if necessary to employ force to compel it to do so.

The Independence Belge publishes a Hamburg letter of Feb. 28th, which states that the Russian fleet are preparing to leave Cronstadt, probably to gain the sea before arrival of the combined fleets.

The negotiations between the Russian and Swedish Governments have not yet terminated; but it is feared, at Stockholm, that Russia, in order to give more weight to its demands, will make a demonstration and send its fleet to that capital.

The Russian Envoy had a private audience with the King of Sweden, on the 21st Feb. and was well received.

Actual operations exhibit no new features. Every Power in Europe continues to arm—France, England and Russia on an immense scale. Sir Charles Napier is appointed to command the Baltic allied fleet, and Admiral Seymour second in command. Over 20 ships are already assembled at Spithead.

The ice in the Baltic is breaking up. The port of Revel is open, and part of the Russian fleet liberated. The Russian fleet at Cronstadt is ready to sail.

A Report from private sources—yet unconfirmed—says that the Czar has laid an embargo on British shipping in Russian ports. On the Danube the deep snow has prevented the movements of either army. The weather is becoming milder, and they are making ostentatious preparations to cross the Danube.

Omar evidently aware of their plans is making dispositions to check them. Some military men think that notwithstanding the demonstrations the Russians do not intend to attack Kalafat, but wish to entrap the Turks to come out. Omar has sent supplies to Varas. The Turks no longer occupy any place but Kalafat, north of the Danube.

There has been considerable fighting of small parties wherever they would come in contact, but no decisive action.

From Asia there are no further advices. Another convoy of 16,000 men preparing to leave Constantinople for Batoum.

The Greek insurrection is likely to be suppressed. The insurgents were defeated at Arta.

The Pacha has issued a proclamation calling on the Catholic Greeks to remain faithful.

Several British ships of war ordered from Malta to the Pireus.

The Turkish in concert with the British, French and Russian Governments has addressed remonstrances to the Greek Court. The Greek Government apologised, and dismissed the Minister of Police, but is powerless. The insurrection does not extend beyond Albania.

Montenegro is quiet.

The current statement is that couriers are on their way to St. Petersburg with a joint note, demanding a categorical reply, within one week, to the question whether the Czar will or will not evacuate the Principalities, before April 30. A refusal or no answer to be considered as a declaration of war against the allies. By the 15th or 20th of March the reply will be before Europe.

The Carlsburg, through Austria, some other modification of the terms.

Austria's adherence to the Allied Powers is officially announced by Napoleon to the French Legislature. It will not be called upon at present to take offensive measures against Russia, but merely to keep peace on the frontier.

BRITAIN. The war is quite popular, although not without a shade of anxiety. The additional estimates for the army and navy are considered moderate.

FRANCE. Napoleon opened the Legislative Session of 54 on Thursday the 2nd.

The harvest was deficient, yet famine is averted; but war is beginning. France has gone as far as honour permitted, but must now draw the sword. She has no views of aggrandisement. The days of conquest are past, never to return. The consequence of this selfish policy is that England, her former ally, is now her ally, and their union daily being more intimate. Germany, for-

merly distrustful and deferential to the policy of St. Petersburg, has recovered independence of action. Austria will enter into an alliance and thus give her testimony to the justice of the war. Here stands the case.—Europe, reassured by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander, in 1815, and of Nicholas to the present; now debates the danger which menaces it from the colossal power, which, by successive encroachments, embraces the North and centre of Europe, and which claims the exclusive navigation of two inland seas, whence it is easy to launch forth its armies, and desecrate civilisation, its unbounded demands on the East have awakened Europe, and the invasion of the Provinces is enough to put arms in the hands of all with hate justice. France has an equal interest with England, to prevent Russia's supremacy from extending itself indefinitely. For, to be supreme in Constantinople is to be supreme in the Mediterranean.

With the protection of God I hope soon to arrive at a peace which shall no longer depend on the power of any one to disturb with impunity.

The English press is unanimous in praising the speech.

Report assign the command of the army of the East to Marshall S. Arnaud.

Abbe Lamenais is dead.

Russia demands that Prussia must close her ports nearest to Prussia against French and English ships.

The Prussians are not willing to accede to this.

Prussia has granted her officers in the Turkish service permission to remain.

SWEDEN. Russia demands of Sweden also that her ports shall be closed against English and French ships.

Reply not known.

DENMARK. England and France request Denmark to allow the allied fleet to lie at Kiel.

Reply not known.

SPAIN. An insurrection of a formidable character broke out at Saragossa. The insurgents for a considerable time held the castle and other strong positions. Brigadier Hore's regiment revolted. The Captain General attacked him with three columns of Infantry and some cannon. Hore was killed, but the insurgents remained the Castle that night.

Next day, losing courage, they retreated; the royal troops took possession of the city—Cavalry pursued the fugitives.

The city was placed under martial law. Madrid and the whole of the Province is placed in a state of siege.

The insurrection exploded prematurely. Concha is deeply implicated. Details are very obscure.

Latest accounts say that the fugitives were joined by the garrison of Huesca and again made a stand.

Report says that Narvaez and Espartero are united and are the real masters of the crisis. A general insurrection is said to be probable.

Catalonia was quiet.

MARKETS. Liverpool.—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs—Markets dull and declining throughout the week. Sellers willing to reduce 3d to 4d. on wheat; 1s. 6d. to 2s. on flour; 1s. to 2s. on Indian Corn.

Provisions—Pork, brisk demand at full price. Tallow—Little doing at 64s. to 65s. Tea—Congou, taken to some extent, at 1s. to 1s. 3d.

Money—Baring reports money easy.—Consols move off at 91 1/8 to 91 3/4. Bell quotes a rise of one per cent in United States six per cent. bonds.

Freights firm during the week, particularly to New York.

LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS! By the arrival of the California Steamer at New York, we have dates from San Francisco to the 16th of February.

Twenty-four persons were lost by the upsetting of a boat in Virgin Bay. They were all from California, on their return home, many of them having large sums of money about them.

The commercial news is not more favourable than that received by the previous arrival. The reports from the mines were more favourable.

The Theatre and several other buildings at Placerville were burnt on the 30th January. Total loss about \$15,000.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

HAVING received a Petition signed by upwards of fifty resident Freeholders and Householders, paying rates upon Property, of this County, a copy of which is subjoined, together with the names of the signers thereof, praying that a Public Meeting may be called, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating the County of Charlotte, in conformity with the Act for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province:—

I do hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held in the County Court House at St. Andrews, on FRIDAY the 30th day of JUNE next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking the prayer of the said Petition into consideration; and I do hereby also give Notice to all concerned, to govern themselves accordingly.

Copy of Petition, and Signers' Names thereto.

To THOMAS JONES, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte.

Sir, Whereas "An Act to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province," passed by the Legislature on the 30th April 1851, and was specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 7th day of August following:

Now therefore, we the undersigned, resident Freeholders and Householders, of the County, paying rates upon Property, pray that on as early a day as practicable, a Public Meeting be called, at the County Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating the County of Charlotte in conformity with the said Act.

James Boyd, John Balson, M. S. Hannah, Robert Eastman, John Little, Charles E. Snell, Walter Snell, Thomas Wren, Thomas Coats, A. W. Smith, Herbert Harris, David Polley, Alex. T. Paul, Wm. Book, Horace P. Ames, The Turner Odell, George Morrison, John Wilson J. C. P. J. Danforth, Henry Frye, J. W. Chandler, Robt. Alexander, Geo. S. Grimmer, John Bradford, W. H. Mowat, Joseph Wilson, David Mowat, John A. Young, Thomas B. Wilson, Thomas Alger, Alexander Watson, F. H. Todd, A. U. Hill, A. H. Thompson, Z. Chipman, Joseph Andrews, David Upton, Wm. W. Grimmer, John McAdam, Lawrence Ryder Jr, Henry Webber, Francis Beck, A. H. Thompson, Thomas Symonds, William Thompson, John G. Limer, Thomas Veazey, George S. Hill, James Murchie, Richard Turner Sen, John Ludgate, Elias Foster, Angus McCallum, Abram Hanson, Achd. McCallum J. P., Hiram Turner, David Cockburn, David Hanson, William Pomeroy, Elph at Hanson, Richard Dyer, Josiah Anderson, John Cockburn, Ous Turner, William Boyd, Peter Dow, John Boyd, Richd Turner Junr, Peter McCallum, William Boyd Junr, Gordon McKay, David Crichton, James E. Turner, Robert M. Todd, Patrick Curran, M. A. Daly, Hugh Temple, Charles F. Stewart, James Bowes, William Annett, George H. Izzy, Daniel T. Scott, Joshua Hill, Henry McMan, Patrick McMan, James Cannady, John Austin, Jacob Riley, Brook Mulberry, Duncan McFarlan, Nathaniel Muncy, Stephen Harmon, Geo. F. Todd, William Robinson, Allen McDonald, E. S. Smith, T. Wilder, Robert Buntin, Samuel Perkins, Thomas Gilmore, Stephen Hill, John Fernbach, Matthew Archibald, Stephen Perkins, James Albee Jun, Samuel Baileir.

Given under my Hand, at my Office, in St. Andrews, this 20th day of March, 1854.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Valuable Property for SALE.

Will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday the 25th day of April next, at noon, on the Premises, or at previously disposed of by private sale.

THE Houses and Lots on Water Street in the Town of St. Andrews, now occupied by Charles O'Neil and Miles S. Hannah, with the Property in the rear extending to the Harbour, on which is the Foundry, the occupation of Alexander Watson.

Also—A Half Lot with House thereon near the Railway, now occupied by Jacob Forter.

For terms and further particulars, apply at the Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews, 14th March, 1854.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1854.

By reference to our columns, it will be seen, that the Sheriff has appointed Friday the 30th of June next, for the purpose of holding a public meeting, to take into consideration the propriety of incorporating this County.

THE REVENUE BILL.—From the published Debates in the House of Assembly, we learn that there was some sharp shooting, upon a motion of the Hon. Mr. Partelow, to strike out the one per cent loan duty off Breadstuffs.

He stated that the funded debt of the Province, had been paid, and that this impost realized £11,000 annually, which together with the other reductions, he proposed, would amount to about £16,000—leaving them something about £170,000 per annum Revenue, a sum amply sufficient for the Public Service.

We are happy to state that the Charlotte Members supported his motion. Capt. Robinson, declaring himself an out and out Free Trader. Several members opposed the measure, and upon a division there appeared yeas 19—nays 20; one member absent at the division, who it is well known would have voted for the motion. The matter is not decided yet, as a separate Bill is to be introduced embracing these and some other reductions in the Tariff.

MR. NEEDHAM has introduced in the House of Assembly a Bill to endow the Parish Schools with £10,000 annually in perpetuity, and one million acres of land, to be appropriated to each county in proportion to its relative number of schools.

WE have much pleasure in noticing that Capt. Robinson, one of the Representatives from this County, has manfully advocated the amendments proposed by the Law Commissioners, to the Municipal Act, and also that Flour—the food of the people, and other necessities, now taxed, should be free from import duties. We have been carefully watching how the Members from Charlotte voted on all the popular questions, and in every case, we find the names of Robinson and Boyd, voting for popular rights. The electors will remember this, at the polls. Go on gentlemen, stick to your text, and the people will stick to you at the hustings.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the March number of this excellent Colonial Magazine. It contains a plate of Fashions for March, and a lithographic view of Fredericton, and at page 242 a letter press description of that city, with sketches of some of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The history of the War of 1812, and the Review of Abbott's Napoleon, are also continued, with a selection of entertaining and well written tales. The Editor's "Shanty," is as rich and amusing as usual.—Published by MacLear & Co., Toronto. \$3 per annum.

WE are indebted to Capt. Robinson, M.P., for copies of several published Reports. The Report of the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, for the past year, to which is appended that of Dr. Waddle, the Medical Superintendent. We are satisfied after reading the Doctor's report, that the Institution over which he presides, is well governed.

A FIRE took place in Fredericton, on Sunday last, which destroyed Thurgar's brick building (formerly Drake's). Also a barn, sheds, &c. owned by Mr. Treaswell Smith.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 14th.

House in Committee on Mr. Earle's bill to prevent any person from voting at an election for members of the Assembly on Church property, Cemeteries, or property set apart for educational purposes. There was no objection to the bill, but some little discussion about the details. Bill passed.

The House then went in Committee on Ways and Means of raising a Revenue. Mr. Partelow opened the discussion by moving a resolution to appoint a select Committee to frame a R-revenue Bill; he proposed to abolish the duties on flour, meal, molasses, and coals; and also repeal the Loan tax of one per cent. To this Mr. Bosford moved an amendment to re-necent the old Revenue Law for one year. A long and interesting discussion took place, which was not terminated at a late hour, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

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