

## Arrival of the "Asia."

### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

## Mamelon and White Tower in possession of the Allies.

The steamer "Asia" from Liverpool arrived at Halifax on the 20th inst., at half past one o'clock a. m.

### THE WAR.

General Bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 6th of June. Results not yet known.

### NEGOTIATIONS.

Conferences at Vienna have been formally closed. The closing emanated from Western Powers, and the negotiations for Peace are not likely to be renewed, unless Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices.

Prussian correspondence says that Austria considers herself released from all engagements to Western Powers, the latter having refused to conclude peace on reasonable terms. Austria still however professes herself the ally of France and England, but subject of Article one of Treaty of December 24, which says, "The high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right of proposing according to circumstances such conditions as they may consider necessary for the general interests of Europe." Of this right Austria takes advantage.

The Vienna official paper adds, that although the Conferences are closed, Russian plenipotentiaries have the Austrian proposition under consideration, and Austria is still desirous to effect mediation. Meantime the military commissioner of France and Britain have left Vienna. Appointment of Baron Manderston as special envoy to Vienna is announced, and considered as important, the supposed object being to avail himself of present neutrality amongst central powers of Europe.

War news by this arrival consists mostly of details of previous government telegraphs. Details are to hand of the affair before Sebastopol on night of May 22d, but main facts were previously known: the details show gallantry on part of French, but also show that the victory was not a further success, but merely a successful attempt to destroy dangerous works which Russians had erected in front of their defence, and which would have outflanked the French attack.

Russian plan was to unite all their ambulances by a line of gabions connected by a continuous covered way with their present defences, and to transform it into a French position, which was accomplished, at an immense loss, which says Pelissier, gave to the reinforcements the proportions of the battle. Pelissier's despatch is quite interesting.

Details received of allied advance on the Tchernaya. Allied force numbered 20,000—French, Sardinians, and Turks. Russians made no opposition, but retired with their guns. Condition of ground shows Russians never intended to maintain the position.

New reconnoissances had been made, and a further advance was expected. Telegraphic accounts indicate that the allies are yet on their own side of the river. Details received likewise of the capture of Kerch—invading force numbered nearly 20,000, viz: 10,000 French, 5,000 Turks, and 3,500 English, in numerous steamers. Expedition entered Straits of Kerch on Thursday 24th, and commenced firing upon the forts of Amekabaki, the garrisons of which speedily abandoned the place, having previously blown up magazines. Allied gun-boats silenced the Paulovskaya battery, and burned some Russian gunboats and small craft. The garrisons of Kerch and Yenikab variously estimated from 2,000 to 10,000, were seen to leave and fall back into the interior by the southern road. Meantime, allies landed without opposition. Next morning moved in towards Kerch—gun boats all the time occupied in scouring the Tamsanski gulf and in reducing the forts on Sandbank; all the inhabitants had fled—many houses were burning, and by Friday three o'clock, the empty cities of Kerch and Yenikab were in the hands of the allies, and steam flotilla entered sea of Azoff last winter's tempest having washed away the forty ships sunk by the Russians across the strait. Allies found found 17,000 tons of coal at Kerch, and 50 dismounted guns, but no powder and stores; total number of vessels burned by Allies, 240. Allies propose to fortify Yenikab, and garrison it by Turks, but not hold Kerch.

The steamers of light draft are cruising as near as possible to Taganrog, and gun boats yet lighter are preparing. Considerable discrepancy exists in accounts of allied proceedings at Genitschek. Sidney Herbert in Parliament on the 5th, expressly said the press draws inferences from these successes that are not justified by facts—for editorialists speak of Arabat and Genitschek were already taken, but although allies have bombarded the one and destroyed the stores at the other place, we are not yet in possession of them, and must not therefore think that we are masters of the Potrid Sea.

Gortschakoff telegraphs, June 3d, St. Petersburg, that Allies had left Genitschek, and part of the burned stores would be saved. Allied steamers afterwards visited Arabat, and burned some merchant ships. General Wrangel remains at Argaitcheh, Allies have made no movement towards the interior of peninsula of Kerch. Cracow letter reports that insurrection in Ukraine is not yet suppressed; discontent of people is chiefly directed against the priests as agents of government.

BALTIC.—British and French fleets were,

June 5th, close to Cronstadt. Admiral Dunas had made reconnoissance. New fortifications had been erected since last year. Several timber-laden vessels had been captured by Allies. Americans have recently made money by running cargoes of salt to Russian Baltic ports, but the speculation is now dangerous.

Asia.—Pelissier telegraphs, June 3d that the Russians had evacuated Boudjak, Kalch, and themselves destroyed sixty guns and six mortars. Their entire force is concentrated at Anapa. Changes have occurred in the Turkish Cabinet. Riza Pacha has been dismissed. Mehmed Ruchdi succeeds him as Seraskier. Darbar Pacha, General of Imperial Guard, also dismissed, and Selim Pascha appointed. Captain Pacha is threatened. No answer yet received to the remonstrance sent home by Lord Stratford against M. Benedetti, (French Charge's) intrigues. It was Benedetti who effected the fall of Redschid Pacha, because Redschid was under influence. Napoleon has approved of Benedetti's proceedings, and appointed him nominal Minister at Persia, a step of promotion, but does not remove him from Constantinople. Some say in this the commencement of larger differences between France and England. Meantime Stratford is laboring for Redschid's restoration to power.

New political combinations are springing up. London Times at present echoes the government, is all for war, but argues that any prospect of a new invasion of the principalities by Russia is extremely remote. It will be long before the Russians will recover strength for great operations of offensive war, and to cross the Pruth would be to give a casus belli to Austria, and probably to rest of Germany. Hence the Times advises to unite Moldavia and Wallachia into one independent State, and in five years it would have become strong enough to resist invasion, and act as a barrier between Russia and Turkey.

BRITAIN.—In Parliament, adjourned debate on the war was resumed, and ended, Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass, viz:—"That this House having seen with regret that the conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of war, until she shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for the country a safe and honorable peace."

Roebuck's Committee had held a meeting to compare their reports. Roebuck, Drummond, and Peckington, and Lord Seymour each submitted drafts. Seymour's was taken as the basis for the report to be prepared for Parliament.

Sir Joseph Paxton proposes to Parliament a magnificent boulevard around London eleven miles long, costing £32,000,000 sterling. Imperatrice, steamer of Liverpool, Brazilian line, used as a transport ship, is wrecked in the Downs, after collision. West India mail ship Tyne arrived at Southampton—news unimportant. Gavazzi is coming back to America.

FRANCE.—King of Sardinia will probably meet Queen Victoria in Paris in August, perhaps also the Sultan will come.—Lord Mayor of London is visiting Prefect of Seine.

IMPORTANT.—Latest Raglan telegraphs, evening 5th.—Mamelon and White Towers are taken by the French; loss not known.—Utmost gallantry displayed by all concerned.

MONEY.—Although Exchanges have declined and report of gold again begins, Money continues very easy at 3 1/4 per cent. Consols, closed at Friday at 91 3/4. Bullion increased £700,000 sterling.

Freight from Liverpool to United States quite unchanged. Passengers dull.

On Friday there was again a decidedly better feeling, and the market closed steady at the quotations of last week.

MANCHESTER.—Business quiet during the week.

LIVERPOOL BREAK STUFFS.—Some Circular reports less doing in Wheat and Flour, and last week's prices barely maintained.—Indian Corn continued in fair demand at one shilling advance. White Wheat, 12s 12s 6d—red 10s 9d 11 9d. Western Canal Flour, old, 4s 6d 4s 4d; new 4s 4s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 4s 4s 6d. Ohio, 4s 4s 6d. Canada, 4s 4s 6d. 4s; sour, 4s 4s 6d. White Corn, 5s 6d; yellow, 5s 6d 5s 5d; mixed, 5s 6d.

OUR PROSPECTS.—It has afforded us more than an ordinary share of pleasure, to be able to state that there is reasonable hope for a good time coming. Flour which has been enormously high, is now offered in New York to be supplied at \$9. Potatoes which have ranged from 8 to 10 shillings per bushel, are now advertised for 4s 3d. Butter which was selling at the outrageous price of 18 and 20d. per lb., is now at 1s. Fire Wood recently \$8 is now at \$4, add to which deals in the English market have improved 20s per standard and Colonial ships 30s. per ton, and to crown the whole, the largest breadth of land both in the Provinces and the United States that was ever planned, has been brot to requisition this season, with a most cheering prospect of a bountiful harvest both in Europe and on this side of the water.

With all these prospects in perspective, we have much cause for gratification, and thankfulness to the giver of all good gifts. Ad continuation of which a Boston paper says: "We continue to receive the most flattering accounts of the state of the crops throughout almost every part of the Union. We are told that the wheat crop in Illinois will probably be 25 per cent. greater than of years before grown there—while the fruit crop is 'tremendous.'" The accounts continue to be encouraging from all parts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and the other hand, says, "perhaps the developments will be so great that he is afraid to disclose them," and "that it is openly stated by some, that Mr. Jackson thinks he has good grounds for backing out of his con-

tract." It appears to us, that the Province had better unite upon pushing on one Railway,—for instance, the one in construction from St. Andrews to Woodstock, and thence to Quebec. For some time 25 miles, have been open and the Engine has run that distance. After completing the line to Woodstock, and ascertaining that it pays well, of which there can be no question—then commence other lines, but it will not answer to have "too many irons in the fire at once."

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1856.

### THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The weather which had been very wet for the last few days cleared off and was delightful on Tuesday morning; in fact it was a splendid day, warm enough to be comfortable, and the air clear and bracing. On Monday afternoon about 5 o'clock, the steamer Creole arrived with a Band and large number of our Brethren of the "mystic tie" accompanied by their friends; many more would have started but were prevented by the heavy rain. On Tuesday about 9 o'clock A. M. the Steamer Nequasset, Bro. Carey, arrived from Eastport with a large number of Brethren and visitors, and a short time after, the Steamer Queen with a large party from St. Stephen, Milltown and Calais. At 10 o'clock, a Lodge was opened in the Town Hall, by W. M. Rev. Dr. Alley, and shortly after the Provincial Grand Master, Hon. A. Keith was escorted to the Lodge by the P. M. of St. Mark's, and two of the oldest Masters preceded by Comp. Jas. Boyd as Grand Standard Bearer, and supported by the Banners of St. Marks. On entering the Lodge, Right Worshipful was received with the honors; and having taken his place a Grand Lodge was opened; Br. Gowan, Gd. Purveyor, Br. Thomas of St. John's Lodge, G. J. W., Br. Reading of Albion Lodge, G. J. W., after the Lodge was closed the Procession was formed in the Market Square, under the direction of Comp. S. T. Gove, G. Marshal.

The following is a sketch of the Procession; each Lodge having its Marshal, Tyler, and Banners.

Band.  
Union Lodge, Milltown.  
Albion Lodge, St. John.  
Sussex Lodge, St. Stephens.  
Hibernian Lodge, St. Andrews.  
Band.  
St. Croix Lodge, Calais.  
Lubec Lodge, Lubec.  
Eastern Lodge, Eastport.  
St. Mark's Lodge, St. Andrews.  
Provincial Grand Master, Hon. A. Keith.

The Procession passed up Water street, through Adolphus St., thence down Queen to Edward street, and up Edward to Carleton-st., thence along to William-st., passing through the beautiful grounds of Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq. to King-st., thence down that street to All Saints Church, to attend Divine service; after the services the Procession reformed and marched to the Town Hall, when the Lodge was closed. The Brethren then went in Procession down Water street to the Dinner Hall, which was really tastefully and elegantly fitted up for the occasion; and the tables groined under the weight of the good things provided by Mr. BRADFORD.—Several Masonic and Patriotic toasts were given and responded to. About 4 P. M., the party broke up much pleased with the entertainment and the day's proceedings. Upwards of 300 of the Brethren joined in the Procession, and we learn that 340 partook of dinner. There could not have been less than 1000 strangers in town yesterday, and all went away highly pleased. The foregoing is but a hasty sketch of this magnificent celebration. We may, perhaps, give a more detailed account in our next;—and conclude for the present by saying, that it was the largest Masonic Procession ever seen in the Province; indeed it was universally admitted, that all the Lodges looked remarkably well; no celebration ever passed off better. We are happy to learn that the large concourse of visitors, were both pleased and satisfied. To use the words of a distinguished visitor—it was truly a "Grand-Masonic Demonstration."

SHEDIAK RAILWAY.—The St. John papers announce the arrival of the hon. Mr. Ritchie from England by the last Steamer. The views taken by the St. John Press, as to the result of his mission respecting the Shediak Railway differ so widely, that it is difficult to say who is correct. The Courier, rather good authority on Government matters says, "the result will probably not be known until it is officially announced to the Board of Directors and the Government." The New Brunswick, on the other hand, says, "perhaps the developments will be so great that he is afraid to disclose them," and "that it is openly stated by some, that Mr. Jackson thinks he has good grounds for backing out of his con-

tract." It appears to us, that the Province had better unite upon pushing on one Railway,—for instance, the one in construction from St. Andrews to Woodstock, and thence to Quebec. For some time 25 miles, have been open and the Engine has run that distance. After completing the line to Woodstock, and ascertaining that it pays well, of which there can be no question—then commence other lines, but it will not answer to have "too many irons in the fire at once."

BODY FOUND.—On the evening of the 22d inst., the body of a grey headed man aged about 60, was picked up at L'Etoile, by Edward Green. The deceased had on grey satinet pants, socks, striped vest, homespun scarf, and a white cotton shirt. Dr. Gove proceeded to the place on Saturday evening last to hold an Inquest. Verdict of the Jury, "Found Drowned."

The late rains have been a great benefit to the crops generally; on some low lands however, we learn that the seed potatoes rotted, and the farmers were obliged to plant them over again; wheat, oats and barley, are looking well, and the grass crop promises to be abundant.

### Distressing Occurrences.

On Monday evening, 18th inst., a fine little boy, three years old, was drowned in the river, a short distance from F. H. Todd, Esq.'s residence—the father, Mr. McWilliams, is in California, which adds under the circumstance, to the deep affliction of the Mother.—*Patrol.*

On Tuesday 19th inst., a man by the name of Clark, while being engaged in working on Mr. Waddell's new house, fell from a third staging and died almost immediately; his son a young man, working on the same stage with his father saw him in the act of falling, and running to save him, caught a slight hold of one of his feet, but it was too late, and the unfortunate man falling, struck on his head, breaking his neck—he never spoke, his death being instantaneous. The deceased lived in Charlotte, State of Maine, about twelve miles from Calais, whither the remains were conveyed to the sorrowing survivors, he has left a large family. "Truly, in the midst of life we are in death."—*Id.*

At the Paris Exhibition, Canada will occupy a creditable position, her products occupying about a thirty-fifth of the entire space.—The United States will cut a very poor figure. Six hundred square yards were applied for her, of it only 170 will be required by her exhibitors.

St. John Ships still taking the lead!—We have been shown a letter from Melbourne, announcing the arrival at that port of the clipper ship Matias Cusino, in the shortest run ever made from Valparaiso to that port. We expect soon to have the satisfaction also of hearing of a sister ship, the Bibio, now one of the Black Ball Line of Australian packets from Liverpool, making a passage to Sidney, that will, if possible, add to the already world-wide celebrity of these splendid vessels.—Messrs. James Smith & Son, of this City, who also built the famous Marco Polo.—[Courier.]

At the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British N. America, held on the 6th inst., it was stated that the net profits of 1854 were £29,691 17s. 2d. A dividend as usual at the rate of 6 per cent. was declared, and likewise a bonus of 30s. per share—making nine per cent. for the year. It was agreed that the sum of £2000 should be presented to the widow of Mr. Atwood, the late Secretary.—[London pap. June 6.]

THE CROPS.—We continue to receive the most flattering accounts of the state of the crops throughout almost every part of the Union. We are told that the wheat crop in Illinois will probably be 25 per cent. greater than ever before grown there—while the fruit crop is "tremendous." The accounts continue to be encouraging from all parts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, &c. According to the latest advices from New Brunswick, all the crops are in a very prosperous condition. The Augusta Banner says "Maine never had so much seed in the earth before, at one time, and the prospect is most promising for bountiful crops.—Boston paper.

The allies have again bombarded Sebastopol, and have made an assault, the French capturing the Mamelon and White Towers. The Mamelon is a battery of thirteen guns in front of the Malakhoff Tower. This battery is without the main line of defence, and was erected by the Russians after the siege commenced: for the possession of it there have already been several severe contests.—It commands the Russian works in the vicinity. Of the location of the White Tower we are not informed, though it is possible that the Round Tower may be the one which has been captured. This is an important battery in front of the French left attack, and is one of the main defences of the place. The possession of these positions is an important success for the allies, but does not ensure the ultimate fall of Sebastopol. In regard to the movements in the Sea of Azoff, there appears to be some discrepancies in the statements. Sydney Herbert says the allies are not masters of the Potrid Sea, although it appears they hold Kerch and Yenikab, and have injured, if not destroyed, Arabat and Genitschek. In the British Parliament, the

debate on the conduct of the war had terminated in the passage of a motion to sustain Her Majesty in the prosecution of the war until a safe and honorable peace is concluded.—Boston Journal.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A certain Cure for Scald Heads.—Henry, Maria, and John Ames, of Bras D'Or, Nova Scotia, were all three affected with this disagreeable malady; Maria in particular was in a wretched plight with it, and although there were many remedies tried, yet the malady did not seem to decrease, indeed the disease spread itself all over the surface of the head, to the great annoyance of the parents and discomfort of the child; the blood of the others was equally impure. At last the parents put the three under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which cured them all in the space of nineteen days. Their health has since considerably improved. These remedies are also wonderfully efficacious in all diseases of the skin.

## Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday last July, 9, A. M., via Halifax; and via New York on FRIDAY the 6th, 6 A. M.; and on TUESDAY the 10th, 6 A. M. via New York. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d the single rate, and via New York 1s. 5d, prepayment optional.

By Order,  
G. F. CAMPBELL,  
P. M.  
Post Office, St. Andrews,  
June 22, 1856.

## Steamboat and Railroad TO AND FROM Portland, Boston & St. John TWICE A WEEK.

THE favourite Steamer ADMIRAL, Captain Wood Hertsch, leaves Portland, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evening at 5 o'clock, or on the arrival of the 12 o'clock Train from Boston, for EASTPORT and ST. JOHN. Returning leaves ST. JOHN on MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Eastport and PORTLAND, connecting with the half-past 5 A. M. Train for BOSTON, and landing her Passengers in Boston by 10 A. M.

The steamer NEQUASSET, Capt. T. Carey, will in future, connect regularly with the Admiral, making the line complete to St. Andrews and Calais. Fares as low as by any other line. Tickets to St. John, Portland, Boston or Montreal, can be had of ROBERT STORR, Agent, St. Andrews, June 20.

ATHENÆUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON. Capital £200,000 Sterling. Rt. Hon. the Earl of GLENALLOCH, Chairman.

THIS Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; Household Furniture, Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c.; Ships on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; River Craft and their Cargoes; and Farming Stock of all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, and also in Foreign Countries. HENRY SALTER, Manager, 30 Saville Street, London. WM. WHITLOCK, Agent for Saint Andrews.

Wanted Immediately. A respectable man to act as Agent for the sale of the Publications issued by the London Printing & Publishing Company, in St. Andrews and vicinity. References required. Apply or address to ROGER HUNTER, Market Square, St. John, N. B.

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS. Just received per Packet Ship John Barbour, via St. John, and Steamer Asia via Halifax, the Largest, Cheapest, and BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, ever brought to this market. Particulars in next weeks paper. D. BRADLEY, St. Andrews, May 16, 1856.

NOTICE. MR. NEIL LOCHARY, of Saint Andrews, having been appointed my Attorney, I hereby request all persons having any legal demands against me, to present their claims to him for adjustment; and all persons indebted to me either by Note or Book account, are hereby required to pay to him their respective debts without delay. His receipt will be sufficient discharge for the same. SAMUEL GETTY, St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

BRANDY. VERY superior PALE BRANDY.—Just received. Also, PORT WINE and SHERRY—On consignment to THOMPSON & CO. December 12, 1854. nm