

Arrival of the BALTIC. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Sept. 20.
The Baltic has arrived. The week which her arrival covers is more barren of news than any similar period since the commencement of the war.
Absolutely no political news.
Splendid harvest weather in England, and crops generally bountiful.
No change of quotations for breadstuffs.
Consols closed 90 7/8.

SECOND DESPATCH.

No new movement in the war has taken place, and the time for the assault of Sebastopol is as remote as ever.
Gen. Todleben had almost recovered from the effects of his wound, but will be prevented from resuming active service.
By Her Majesty's command his Excellency Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has invested the undersigned officers of the Army and Navy with the insignia of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, viz., Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, Rear Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Lieut. General Sir H. Benliff, and several others.

The Queen and the Royal family left Buckingham Palace on the 6th inst. for Scotland.

The Bank of England has increased the rate of discount from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent.
TARIFA, Sept. 5.—We have intelligence from Constantinople to the 27th ult. Despatches from the East state that it is expected the Turks will be compelled to act on the offensive.

Several English agents have left for Circassia, to incite the Mountaineers to make a diversion in the Russian rear.
One quarter of the allied troops in the camp at Maslak have been sent to the Crimea.

HAMBURG, Sept. 5.—Gortschikoff writes from Sebastopol, that the fortifications have greatly suffered, and the Garrison experienced considerable losses.

With the exception of the announcement that the Russians on the Tchernaya are again menacing the allied lines, and a surmise that England, instigated by France, is about to pick a quarrel with Naples, the papers contain little else than odds and ends of correspondence respecting the battle of Traker and the bombardment of Swaborg.

Fergus O'Connor, the noted charist, has just died, aged 59. For some time past he was under the care of his sister, having been removed from a lunatic asylum. He did not recover his intellect, but died a complete wreck.

Some of the London papers contain severe editorials on the uselessness of the fleets. The maintenance and cost of the Baltic fleet alone is called £30,000 sterling a day.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—Splendid harvest weather had prevailed throughout the week, and the bulk of the British corn crop is likely to be housed in excellent condition. Wheat is thought to be rather a light yield, but spring corn and roots, including potatoes, are abundant, yet prices of breadstuffs are maintained under the impression that in any event large imports will be required.

NEGOTIATIONS.

The Vienna Cabinet has already replied to the last Circular of Count Nesselrode, the existence of which is now out of doubt. The communications which have taken place between Austria and Prussia give reason to believe that the German Powers will end by agreeing upon a political programme which they will be able to oppose to the belligerent parties, who may be tempted to extend the war, beyond the object for which it was ostensibly undertaken.

The Prussian paper *Le Nord* of Brussels, says, if we may interpret in a pacific sense the returning activity of diplomats, all hopes of arrangements of peace are not lost. A. De Baulenay and Prince Gortschikoff spent the whole morning of the 13th in conference with Count Buel at Vienna.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE WAR.

The New York Times recently published the following letter purporting to relate opinions expressed by the Emperor relative to the present war, and from what has since transpired, we have no doubt the writer was well informed. In one conversation with an English officer, in the writer's presence, he says the Emperor spoke substantially as follows:

"There never has been a siege of Sebastopol, for the first step to constitute a siege is investment. The Russian army has been invested in extended line between Simpheropol, and Sebastopol, its centre being moveable, at any time concentrated on Inkermann and another on Bakhchisarai. The right wing of the forces rest on Sebastopol, as the right wing of English troops at Waterloo rested on Montigny.

The Anglo-French army has not been large enough to extend its lines so as to give Sebastopol the Russians, so we have occupied a sunken position opposite the right wing at Sebastopol; and while we have been attacking, not besieging this post, we have been constantly outflanked by the Russian army. If there has been a siege at all, it is the Anglo-French army that has been besieged.

I acknowledge the tactics of a Crimean campaign to be my own projection, and I consider myself satisfied mainly in the results. The people of France and England want a few arms, and perhaps the people of America would applaud another Smolensk and Balaclava. No! France in 1813 crossed

the arid steppes and deadly snows of Russia. I will now make Russia traverse her own wilderness to meet us on her frontier. There is not a man who enters the Crimea that has not undergone all we suffered in the retreat from Moscow. There is not a regiment that arrives at Perekop that is not decimated. Whole battalions have been engulfed. The Russian loss, according to their own estimate rendered to the Emperor Nicholas last December, amounted to two hundred and seventy thousand. The allied troops at that time had not lost one tenth of that figure. I am content to protract the struggle in the Crimea on these terms."

On another occasion he observed:—
"A Russian army is not recruited with facility. Men can be had but not soldiers. The Russian peasantry require from two to three years exercise at drill before they are fit for the ranks. We have nearly extirpated the *dite* of their forces, those which the Czar has taken many years to create; England and France, on the contrary, grow stronger as the struggle proceeds; our peasantry in a few weeks become staunch troops, and the fire of war which burns slowly at first among our population, increases with reverse."

Again the Emperor observed:—
"It would be a folly to inflict merely a wound upon Russia, from which she would soon recover. Let us rather establish a system in her side, from which her strength will run out. Sebastopol, is draining her system. The future will judge my tactics, but the people are too small to see far around them."

CHINA.

The "Peking Gazette" reports that the insurgents are losing ground in the north of China. The "Overland Friend of China" says:—

"The amount of bloodshed at Canton, during the last month has been sickening. When Shao-king, the second city of the province, was vacated without fighting, a short time ago, a number of inhabitants thought mercy would be shown to them if they would give themselves up. With equal reason might forbearance have been expected from the hungry wolf—they were taken to Canton in droves of five hundred, as many as ten thousand it is said, being confined in the city at one time. Kept without food for several days, when the hour of examination, so called, arrived, eyes witnesses tell of the utmost callousness being exhibited, the condemned getting into the basket with apparent satisfaction. At the rate of seven and eight hundred a day for some time, the whole of the ten thousand, and thousands more, were soon disposed of. Several were skinned alive, and one higher criminal than the rest, was cut in 24 pieces, lingering dying."

From the careless way in which the bodies are interred in jumps at eastward of the city, and the disgusting stench in the vicinity of the execution ground, it will not surprise us to hear of the plague carrying off its victims by thousands.
"But with all those executions and their probable terrible consequences, there is no abatement of the rebellion; there is no instance of any of the leaders giving up because of promised rewards; in no case have the insurgents retired before, through want of food and ammunition. All reasonable prospect of successful opposition had apparently gone. From Shao-king they marched north-west, with Hoe Aluk's band in company, 40,000 strong."

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—We learn from Milwaukee that during a storm this morning, the steamer *Sebastopol* at 8 A.M. went ashore, two miles south of the mouth of the Milwaukee river. The latest account says she was on the bar, with the waves breaking over her. Men, women, and children were seen on board.
She would probably go to pieces unless the storm abated. Two men attempted to swim to the shore from the vessel, but one failed and was drowned. The other reports that there is a large number of passengers on board.

The latest account from Milwaukee states that there is no chance of saving the steamer *Sebastopol*, and that she had already commenced going to pieces.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We have received a telegraphic despatch from Miramichi to the following effect:—On Monday last a man named Craik, caused the death of his wife, by inflicting a violent blow on her forehead, in an affray resulting from the continued use of ardent spirits, to which it appears both parties had for some time been addicted. The unfortunate woman only survived the blow a few hours. An inquest was held when a Verdict of manslaughter was returned, and Craik was committed for trial. Five young children have thus been left in a state of comparative destitution, victims of the abominable iniquitous practices of their unhappy parents. [Westmorland Times.]

The editor of the Morning News describing his impressions of the great speakers of the House of Commons, says:—

"We have even speakers to match the speakers of England. There is not one to compare with L. A. Wilmot. According to our notions of oratory, Wilmot as an orator would talk through Gladstone, addressing a popular assembly he would throw him into the shades."
Quite true!—Freeman.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The clipper ship *Whirlwind* left New York on the 29th of March, and arrived at Port Phillip, Australia, on the

11th June, thus making the passage in seventy-four days, which is the shortest ever made from this country.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, SEP. 26, 1855.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—In another column we have inserted a synopsis of the news by the Steamship *Baltic*. From the intelligence it will be seen that the Russians are menacing the Allied troops; however, our troops are on the alert, and invariably give the enemy a warm reception, which ends in a defeat, notwithstanding the overwhelming force of the Russians. The Allies were making progress daily; sheds were being erected, as rapidly as possible, and other preparations for the winter—so that they intend camping out again. Gortschakoff writes from Sebastopol, that the fortifications have greatly suffered, and that the Garrison has experienced considerable losses. Of course this is but a faint semblance of the truth, as deserters from the Russians have given a faithful account of the great destruction to the forts, the large loss in killed and wounded, and the unparalleled suffering of the troops, and the great want of money.

THE ST. JOHN ELECTION.—Defeat of the Government Candidate.—The returns from the various polling districts in St. John, show conclusively, what the feelings of the people (or a majority of them) are towards the Government. Messrs. GORDON and ARMSTRONG have been elected by triumphant majorities. The following is the unofficial account, but it is believed to be correct:—
Gordon, 876, Armstrong, 739,
Cudlip, 595, McLennan, 539.
Majority for Gordon 281, Majority for Armstrong, 200.

This is it fair to admit is a great defeat of our mock-liberal government, and it is not the only one they will sustain, for there are other Counties quite as ready to "cleanse the Augean stable," when the opportunity offers. It is but a lame reason to give for the defeat, to say, "that it was owing to the defection of the Catholic party;" they surely have a right either to vote or not, as they think proper; they placed the Government in power, saw the grand error of having done so, and came out independently and withheld their votes. It is unfair and illiberal for the Government press to insinuate that the Catholics are led like a flock of sheep by men setting themselves up as their political guides; they act and think for themselves, and "the great body of them" have been found "on the right side."

The letter of J. S. M. came too late for insertion this week; from the tone of this epistle, we take it to be "the conclusion of the whole matter;" and it only shows, that had a few words of explanation been given in reply to the first letter, this "vexed question," as it is termed by a contemporary, would not have assumed that importance which it has done in the opinions of our correspondents, whose time and talents might have been occupied with subjects vastly more edifying and interesting to our readers.

LARGE CUCUMBER.—Mr. Brookfield kindly presented us with some cucumbers raised in his garden this season, which for length can beat any ever grown here. The longest measures nineteen inches and three quarters, and weighs one pound nine ounces. The seed came from England and is called Hoppis's long prickly Cucumber.

"The issue of this contest can in no way affect the existence of the present Government. All who are conversant with the state of parties in the House, know that more than two thirds of the members will support the present Government."—[Morning Courier.]

Now we happen to know something of the state of parties in the House, and we believe that the issue will seriously affect the existence of the Government, although it will not have the effect to destroy it, if the Government return to the straight and open course—leaving the intricate and narrow paths in which they so foolishly strayed.—[Freeman.]

The Free Church Presbyterians of Richmond, have erected a very neat and commodious House of Worship at the South Corner, which was opened on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Charles G. Glass. We did hope that some of our friends in that section would have furnished us with a sketch of the proceedings; but as it is, we can only give such information as we have been able to collect. The house has been completed, with the exception of pew, which we understand will be erected at an early day.

The edifice is certainly very creditable to the enterprise of the people who worship there; and much credit is due, we think, to the energy and perseverance of Messrs. Savage

and Forrest who were mainly instrumental in the erection and completion of a building very much wanted in that part of the country. The site is a very desirable one, and is, we understand, together with a suitable piece of land for a burying ground, a donation from Charles Connell, Esq. A meeting of the proprietors was held on the 10th, when arrangements were made to complete the interior of the building, and a resolution passed to give a CALL to the Rev. Thomas George Johnston. We are happy to find that such a commendable choice has been made, as we are satisfied that Mr. Johnston is a young man of more than ordinary talent, and is much esteemed for his correct and pious demeanor.—[Carlisle Sentinel.]

DEFEAT OF THE MAINE LAW PARTY.

The Boston Journal has the following remarks on this subject:—

"It is easy to trace the causes which have led to the defeat of the Maine Law in the State in which it originated, and from which is derived the name under which prohibition legislation is known from one end of the Union to the other and even across the wide Atlantic.—The first law—the original Maine law—was undoubtedly the offspring of genuine philanthropy, and of a desire to ameliorate the evils of intemperance. It was a novel law in legislation, and was looked upon by many as worthy of trial, and as promising a relief from evils which are generally acknowledged. But as the arbitrary features of this legislation became developed, and the very stringency of some of its provisions defeated the operation of the law, its friends, instead of modifying these provisions to remove the objections which had been urged against them, sought to retain the law. They failed to see that every added harsh feature multiplied the number of its opponents, and instead of strengthening only weakened the law. They were blind to the fact that their legislation was far ahead of public opinion, which might have tolerated a stringent, but not 'intemperate' law. They committed the common mistake of over zealous reformers, of going too far, and thus bringing on themselves what is sure to follow extreme measures, a reaction. Political demagogues helped to bring the law into disfavor, and the injudicious and arbitrary proceedings of the authorities of Portland in the recent riot, lent an impulse to this reaction. The result is to be found in the returns of the recent election. The lesson ought not to be lost upon other States. Legislation to restrain and regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors is an acknowledged necessity, but such legislation ought to conform to public opinion. The moment a law is enacted which seems to infringe upon the reserved rights of the people, and which, from its very stringency and intensity, cannot be enforced, that moment a reaction must, in the natural course of things, take place, and it is too often the case that a reaction turns the march of reform backward towards the opposite extreme."

AN INDIAN REVOLUTION.—The Cayuga Indians, in Western New York, have revolted, deposed their chiefs, and set up new rulers. The revolutionists have issued their manifesto, from which it appears they have been victimized by the chiefs. Initiating their more civilized neighbors, the Cayuga office-holders have kept up a watchful eye upon the spoils, and instead of administering the affairs of the tribe honestly, it is alleged, have availed themselves of their official position to unscrupulously plunder the people of the annuity received from the State by virtue of certain treaty stipulations.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Barron, Mr. James Gallagher, to Miss Joanna Chas. both of St. Andrews.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Mr. Martin Emerson, of Oromocto, County Sunbury, to Miss Carrie E. Gilley, daughter of Mr. George Gilley, St. Andrews.

At St. John's Church, Gagetown, on Wednesday morning the 12th inst., by the Rev. W. Q. Keichum, M. A., Thomas M. Johnston, Esq., second son of the late Honorable Hugh Johnston, to Charlotte E., second daughter of Charles P. Wetmore, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly.

At St. John's Church, Gagetown, 10th inst., by the Rev. the Rector, Alexander L. Light, Esquire, Civil Engineer, to Isabel, second daughter of the late Honorable Hugh Johnston.

On the 17th inst., Donna Maria, daughter of Mr. Jacob Porter, aged 4 years and 6 months.

On Monday evening, after a short illness, in the 86th year of his age, Mr. Charles Judge, Senr., a native of Donegal, Ireland, and one of the early settlers of this town, leaving a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their bereavement.

At Saint John, on the 29d inst., after a short but severe illness, Maria Louisa, wife of Mr. Thomas G. Barr, and second daughter of Isaac Haviland, Esq. of Greenwich, K. C.

At Saint John, on the 20th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Wm. Patton, Merchant, formerly of the County of Donegal, Ireland, aged 41 years, leaving a wife and large family to mourn their melancholy bereavement.

At Eastport, Maine, on the 4th inst., Rev. Kenneth A. Kenedy, of the Order of the Jesuits. In him learning has lost an accomplished scholar, humanity a zealous philanthropist, and the church, a preacher eloquent and effective in an eminent degree. He was universally loved for his kindness of heart, his true Christian charity, and his many and engaging social amenities.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until Saturday the 6th October next, for KEEPING the Alderney BULL, belonging to the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, for one year.—Conditions made known upon application to the Secretary.
By Order of the Committee,
ALEX. T. PAUL,
Secy.

St. Andrews, 25th Sept. 1855.
(Provincialist, 1 ins.)

Auction.

ON SATURDAY the 29th inst., at the Sales Room of the Subscriber, to close several Consignments, the following articles will be sold without reserve: 20 pieces Satinets, Tweeds, and Cassimeres.

20 do. Cotton Flannel Linings,
10 do. Cassinets
1 Gross Playing Cards,
6 Doz. No. 25 blue Thread,
1 Gross boxes Wafers,
1 Do. Spring Balances,
20 Reams Wrapping Paper,
A lot of Toys,
1 Cask 40 gallons Brandy,
6 Boxes Spanish Segars,
1 Mangle, new
1 Washing Machine and Mangle.
A. I. S. O.

An assortment of Cooking, Fracking, and Air-tight Stoves, new and second hand.
10 Doz. Knives and Forks,
Furniture, new and second hand; and
A great variety of other articles.
The Sale will be positive. The terms Cash on delivery, for all sums under £15.
JAMES ROYD,
Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, 24th Sept. 1855.

VALUABLE LAND BY AUCTION.

The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, in St. Andrews, on Monday the 1st of October, at 2 o'clock, Lots numbered 16, 17, 18, and 19, in the 5th tier of the Clearance Hill survey, originally granted to Jas. Campbell, of St. Andrews, and situate on the north side of the Gallowing Grant.—The Lots contain 100 acres each, and will be sold together or separate, at the option of intending purchasers.
The Land is well timbered and cannot be surpassed for Agricultural purposes.—The title is undoubted.

Terms:—Ten per cent. on the day of sale; 40 per cent. on the delivery of the deed; the remainder in 6, 12, and 18 months, by approved endorsed notes, with interest, and to be secured by mortgage on the land.

JAMES ROYD,
Auctioneer.
St. Andrews, Sept. 26, 1855.

Public Auction.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Friday the 12th of October, on the premises of Mr. DUNCAN McFARLAN, Diddgash—

A QUANTITY OF WHEAT, POTATOES, TURNIPS, Mangewortel, Hay, Oats, Buckwheat, one Horse, 6 years old, one Riding Wagon, one Single Harness, one set Double Team Harness, one Cow, one Calf, Farming Utensils and Household Furniture.
Terms of sale:—Summ under £25 cash, above £25 approved endorsed notes at three months, with interest.
For further particulars apply to Mr. McFarlan, on the premises, or to

JOHN L. CAMERON,
Nagagondavie.
Sept. 22, 1855.

Cottage & Land for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, a convenient Cottage residence, owned and occupied by the Subscriber, with about seven acres of Land, adjoining the Town Plot of Saint Andrews. The House contains: Dining room, Parlour, entrance Hall, five good Bedrooms, Kitchen &c. There are also a new Barn, and other outbuildings on the premises.—The house is pleasantly situated, commanding good views of the bay and river.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Odell & Turner, St. Andrews, or to the subscriber, Sept. 18.

Soap and Candle Factory AGAIN.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for the extensive patronage received for the last twelve years, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that since the late disastrous fire in Water-street, he has erected a new Factory in Princes-street, a very short distance above the Post Office, and next adjoining Dana's Steam Mill, where he will be happy to receive and execute all orders from his old customers and the trade generally; and by manufacturing a good article, at a fair price and high profit, to give satisfaction.

St. John, Sept. 15, 1855. (Patent 3m.)

Cherry Brandy, Whiskey, &c.

One cask Cherry Brandy,
One Puncheon best Cambleton Whiskey,
Two do. Malt Aque,
Fifty cases "Hennessy" and "Martell" Brandy vintage 1850 and 1851. Just received.
J. W. STREET.
Sept. 19, 1855.

GENEVA.

Direct from Rotterdam, via New York—
34 Pipes best Pale Geneva,
"Anchor" Brand.
For Sale low.
J. W. STREET.