

Arrival of the 'Baltic' at NEW YORK.

LATEST.

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on Wednesday afternoon at one o'clock, in eleven days from Liverpool, with dates to the 10th instant. She brought 92 passengers.

A new British Ministry has been formed, with Lord Palmerston as Premier. The following are the other Members of the Cabinet:—Minister of War, Lord Panmure (formerly Fox Maule); Foreign Affairs, Lord Clarendon; Home Office, Sidney Herbert; Colonial Secretary, Sir George Grey; Chancellor of the Exchequer, W. Gladstone; Chief of Admiralty, Sir James Graham; Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; President of Council, Earl Granville; Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Duke of Argyll; Chief of Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth; President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood; Post Master General, Lord Canning. The Marquis of Lansdowne is in the Ministry without office.

President of the Board of Trade, Hon. Edward Cardwell; Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Willoughby D'Ersby; Lord Stewart, Earl Spencer; Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk; Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane; Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington; Commander-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge; Master of the Mint, Sir J. F. W. Herschell; Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly; Attorney General, A. J. E. Cockburn; Solicitor General, Sir R. Bethel; Judge Advocate, Hon. C. P. Villiers.

FOR IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl St. Germain; Lord Chancellor, Hon. Mr. Brady; Master of the Rolls, Hon. T. B. Smith; Attorney General, Rt. Hon. Abraham Brewster; Solicitor General, Wm. Keogh.

Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord John Russell go out. Lord Panmure's coming in, makes the balance of interests about the same as in the Old Ministry.

The Earl of Derby, Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and Earl Clarendon were all successively sent for by the Queen, but they all failed to form a Cabinet, and Lord Palmerston was sent for and succeeded.

In the House of Commons a discussion arose on the night of the 9th, in regard to Sir Charles Napier's transactions in the Baltic Sea, but no new light was thrown upon the subject.

Sir Charles Napier made a savage speech in Parliament against the Government. Consols 91; Flour 6d. to 1s. lower. Markets generally dull.

In Manchester, business has been dull. Contractors are running off, and spinners find it difficult to make sales at former prices.

There is nothing from the seat of war. The blockade of the Russian ports of the Black Sea has been formally notified by the French and English.

The Earl of Lucan has been recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea.

The screw steamer Great Britain would leave Liverpool in a few days for the Crimea with 1650 troops.

There was a severe gale on the English coast on the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th. Snow had fallen.

The screw steamer Glasgow from New York, arrived in the Clyde on the 10th.

The Bishop of Sierra Leone died at sea two days before reaching that colony.

The English Missionaries to the Jews in Palmyra are ordered to leave the Russian territory. Their printing materials and book-binders, library, &c., have been taken possession of by the Russian authorities, and are offered for sale.

Accounts respecting the movements of the Russians are contradictory. On the one hand, it is said, that they continue to ravish the Debrudschs, under the very eyes of the Austrians; on the other, that Gen. Coroni has received orders to prevent the incursion of the Russians.

The Paris Monitor copies from a Constantinople paper, a letter giving an account of an action fought on the Danube. It gives no date, but states that a Russian corps having attempted to cross the river into Debrudschs, was repelled with great loss, after a conflict of several hours, by the rear guard of Yaza Pasha, and that the latter had already crossed the Danube to Tultscha and Ismail.

It is said that Menschikoff has received orders to attack Eupatoria and Balaklava, if the slightest prospect of success offers.

It is stated that as soon as the fortifications of Eupatoria are completed, Omar Pasha will march on Sebastopol, and then doubtless a great battle will be fought.

The Russians have fallen back on the side of Simpheropol.

By way of Vienna, to the 8th, it is stated that on the 1st the Grand Duke [name not given, but Michael, probably] was lying ill of ague at Cherson.

The Grand Duke Nicholas was in Sebastopol.

The railroad from Balaklava to the camp had been commenced.

The Russians, in their sorties from Sebastopol, use the lasso to capture prisoners.

The barracks at Smyrni have been converted into hospitals, and have been provided with 2000 beds.

A despatch from Admiral Brest says, the French batteries have received orders to be ready to open their fire, and that for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties. It is said that the fortifications for the assault are completed.

The Russian army is in want of supplies. A sortie was made on the 23d by the garrison of Sebastopol, and a great loss was sustained by the French.

The Zouaves had mutinied, and 400 had been sent to Constantinople. They demanded the retreat from the Crimea. The rumor of the meeting is doubtless correct.

An apology was made to Omar Pasha and he withdrew his resignation.

The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria have been ordered to retreat into the interior.

The Peace Conference has not yet commenced at Vienna.

The feeling at Constantinople is said to be strongly in favour of peace.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was experienced at Constantinople on the 23d ult.—No damage.

France has signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Prussia, providing it contains the same obligations as that of Dec. 21.

M. W. Magneis, appointed French Minister of Finance, and M. Rouber of Agriculture.

It is said that the Emperor of France will take command of the army of operations on the Rhine.

The German Diet has decided to place the principal contingent on war footing.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has sanctioned the Treaty of Alliance.

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western Alliance.

Eight Austrian merchant ships were fired into by the Russians at Galatz. Austria has demanded an explanation.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan.

Exchange at Constantinople has risen to 141 piastres, causing considerable distress. Abd el Kader has asked for the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

During a debate on a Bill to incorporate "the British and North American Emigration and Land Company"—the following conversation took place, which we transfer to our columns from the Fredericton Reporter of the 23d inst:—

Hon. Mr. Hazen was fully persuaded of the good effects which must result from the introduction of immigrants and the expenditure of capital; but if the letter which he held in his hand was correct, some of the persons lately bringing capital into the Province, had been unjustly treated. (Here the Hon. Member read several extracts from a letter addressed to him by the contractor for the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, complaining that the Board of Directors had not paid him for the work performed on the line, involving very heavy expenditures.)

Hon. Col. Hatch replied that the statement in the letter was incorrect, and complained that those extracts had been read without giving him an opportunity of reading the whole letter. He said the Contractors had received £11,000 in the first place, and £4,000 afterwards—through the Government, and that when a difference of opinion had arisen, the Board considered that they owed them nothing, had offered them an arbitration, which he understood them to agree to, although they had since written this very improper letter. The Board had always in prosecuting this Railway, the agencies of the old government put forth against them, although acting as they did under the consciousness that they were in directing its course to Canada promoting the very best interests of the Province.

Hon. Mr. Hazen explained—What he said was not on his own authority, but on that of Mr. King, who had written the letter, and who if he had made untrue statements, was alone responsible. The letter complained of non-payment, but as its truth was denied by the hon. gentleman, he (Hon. Mr. H.) could of course push it no further. Messrs. King and Brookfield complained that they had done work and could not get their pay, and if what they stated were true, they have soon enough for complaint.

Hon. Mr. Hill stated the whole letter was only a string of negatives—that the contractors had lost nothing by the railroad, for they had nothing to lose—that the Board let them have £11,000 before it was earned—that after getting the money they left the work in the hands of subordinates who neglected it, and wasted the time—and that under these circumstances the Board felt compelled to enter into a new contract with the parties who were prosecuting with the line with 80 or 100 men every day. The complaining parties had while in charge of the work been paying up their own contracts,—they were idlers—and besides too poor to have ever contracted. There was not a word of truth in their whole statement.

Hon. Col. Hatch again complained of the manner of introducing the letter without affording the party accused the common justice afforded even to a criminal, that of making a defence.

Hon. Mr. Hazen had done nothing more than read the extracts, which as their truth was now flatly denied, by two hon. members, must have been wrong. He had not the slightest wish to hurt any hon. gentleman's feelings.

Hon. Col. Hatch again referred to £400 paid the contractors by Mr. Wolhauser on behalf of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Todd said the introduction of a private letter thus produced against a respectable Board, was in his opinion

wrong. The Board had from the first to contend with extraordinary difficulties, and in this instance he thought it both unjust and cruel to bring those heavy charges against them without due notice. He was glad however to find that two hon. gentlemen were prepared even at that moment, to rebut the charges thus brought against the Board. They had contended all along with obstacles at home, in the Province, and in the town of St. Andrews, where the public press had taken up the subject in an unfriendly manner. How much work the contractors had done, he would not say, but an estimate lately furnished to the Board showed that they had been overpaid £9,000. At the commencement of the work, he (Hon. Mr. Todd) had been opposed to it from the consideration that it would not be remunerative—but he had since, on conviction changed his opinion, and was now convinced of the vast advantages which must arise from having a Railroad made into the interior of the Province, and where a large quantity of fire wood and ton timber was already prepared for conveyance.

Hon. Mr. Chandler thought that the Board would have no occasion to be annoyed at the introduction of the present discussion. For himself he had convinced himself of one thing which he had always suspected—namely, that the contractors had not capital to carry on their labour. The old Government had showed every degree of kindness in their power to the Board; but no one would deny that it was necessary for all Governments to act with extreme caution when dealing with strangers—who might, as in this case, turn out to be men of straw. With the consent of the Board the Government had paid £4,000 to the contractors; and they found it absolutely necessary to do so, as the workmen and their families were starving along the line. The report would show that the Government had treated the Board with the utmost consideration and kindness.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1855

THE SPECIAL MEETING.

As the 8th of March is now so close at hand, and this is consequently the last opportunity that we shall have of alluding to the subject of "our Railroad," before the meeting of Stockholders, which is advertised for that day—we would again urge upon all those Stockholders who can possibly make arrangements to be in St. Andrews, on that occasion, to do so. It surely cannot be necessary for us again to go over the arguments which we have so frequently employed, to prove the necessity that existed for the general meeting of Stockholders—and though we are aware that the Board of Directors are averse to it, and the object for which it meets—yet, the very absence of any attempt on their part, to reply to the many statements which have from time to time appeared against them as a Board, sufficiently prove that they are unable to defend the opposition which they declare to be the wishes of Shareholders.

However, we do not wish to say one word, which may appear as though we deprecate a full and fair hearing to the Directors, if it is within their power to explain or offer any excuse to their "constituents," for the policy they have pursued since they have been in office; on the contrary—if there have been any mistakes or misconceptions, let them now be fully set forth, and atonement be made—and such arrangements be come to for the future, that no interference be allowed to mar the good feeling which we fully anticipate will result from the gathering together of all parties interested. In conclusion, we have only to say, that we sincerely hope, no false sense of offended pride or personal importance will be allowed to frustrate the object of the meeting, and the transfer of every thing to Class A, for upon that, and upon that alone, depends our prosperity, and the salvation of the Town.

The Auditor General's statement of the Income and Expenditures of the Province for 1854, has been published, and furnishes some idea of the way the money is spent. We have so little space at our disposal that only a few items can be given.

Col. Hayward looking about Roads and Bridges £390 10s. Legislative services £100 making a total of £490! shameful—there is little fear of his "cooling it" over the present Government, they will take care that men of ability will be employed.

For Telegraphic communications "Prov. Secy, Atty. Gen., and others" the nice little sum of £151 15 10d. is charged—and again for telegraph despatches for Secretary, Sur. Genl., and Atty. Genl. £106 3 9d., making a total of £257 19s. 7d.

The Govt. Railway Directors both for the St. Andrews & Quebec—and European & North American receiving, from £75 to £100. We could go on enumerating sums "given away" in the manner of the public chest, but these sums must suffice for the present.

We have been furnished with a copy of the "Report of the Commission appointed under the Act of Assembly relating to King's College, Fredericton," have read it carefully, and were much pleased with it. The system recommended in the Report, if adopted will give just such a University as the Province requires, which, with a Model and Training School will cost about £350 more than the present expenditure. Extracts from the Report will be given in our next.

Our acknowledgements are due to the Hon. James Brown, and A. H. Gillmor, Esq., M. P. P., for printed Parliamentary documents.

SYNOPSIS OF A BILL RELATING TO JURORS.

Submitted by Hon. Mr. Fisher.

1. Male inhabitants between 21 and 60 years, British subjects, and possessed of real or personal estate of value of £100, are qualified to serve as Grand or Petit Jurors, except members of the Legislature, &c.

2. Sheriff annually shall prepare alphabetical List of qualified persons, to be paid for out of County funds.

3. To draw the Jurors by Ballot, so that at least one Grand and Petit Juror be drawn from each Parish.

4. No person to be twice drawn in 3 years unless the list be exhausted.

5. Petit Jury for trial of civil and criminal causes shall consist of 7 persons, except in capital cases when it shall be 12.

6. In civil cases if Jury cannot agree in two hours any five may return a verdict; but in no case to be detained longer than six hours. In criminal cases the Jury to be unanimous.

7. Judge may, if deemed necessary, upon Jury disagreeing proceed to a second trial at the same assizes, or liberate party charged on bail; abolishing the keeping of Jury without meat or drink &c.

(Every Petit Juror shall receive 5s. per day, to be paid by County Treasurer after they are discharged, out of the county funds and form part of the county expenses thereof.)

8. All Jury fees and fines to be paid into County Treasury. Every party recovering a verdict shall pay Clerk a fee of 5s. towards Jury fund.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a petition from David W. Jack, Esquire, Deputy Treasurer at Saint Andrews, praying for an increase of salary, as also that provision be made for a Clerk in his office; which he read.

Ordered, That the said petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

We are not generally in favor of grants of this nature, but in the present instance, the insufficiency of Mr. Jack's salary—his responsibility and duties, prompts us to hope, that his petition will receive that consideration which it merits. A more obliging, at tentative, and correct officer, cannot be found in the Province, and we firmly believe his claim a just one.

TABLE OF PROPOSED TARIFFS. In the proposed Tariff the duties on some articles will be considerably altered, on some increased, and on others decreased. Among the articles mentioned under the head of "Specific Duty," we find that little change is intended to be made, except on Tobacco, which is to pay 2s. per lb. instead of 1s. 4d.; Brandy 4s. instead of 3s. 4d.; Gin and Whiskey 2s. 6d. per gallon instead of 1s. 6d.

The following are to come under the head of "Ad-valorem."

On the following articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, viz:—

Anchors, Barilla, Canvas, Cordage, Chain Cables, and other chains, cotton warp, copper and patent metal in sheets, bars and bolts, felt, foreign hides, green, dried, and salted, (except the produce of the United States); iron in bolts, bars, plates, sheets, and pig iron, oakum, sails and rigging for new ships, sheathing paper, silk plush for hatbands, purposes, block tin, tin plate, lead, zinc, bar and sheet steel; brimstone, crude and refined; sulphuric acid; muriatic acid, chloride of lime, soda ash, copperas, alum, prussiate of pot ash, phosphorous, carbonyl.—£1.

On the following articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, viz:—

Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures; chairs, and prepared parts of or for chairs; clocks, wheels, machinery, and materials for clocks; household furniture, (except baggage, apparel; household effects, working tools, and implements, used and in use of persons or families arriving in this Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or person, or for sale); looking glasses, oranges and lemons, brushes, hats and hat bodies, piano fortes, snuff and cigars, carriages, waggons, sleighs, and other vehicles, and parts thereof, veneer and other mouldings, frames for pictures and looking glasses, wooden wares of all kinds, matches, corn brooms, and all agricultural implements, (except spades, shovels, scythes, and reaping hooks), trunks, valises; portmanteaus.—£15.

Iron Castings are to pay a duty of 15 per cent., and Dry Goods 10 per cent. instead of 7 1/2 per cent.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS. Baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools, and implements used and in use of families arriving in this Province, if used

abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or person, or for sale; books, printed; carriages of travellers, not intended for sale; coin and bullion; corn broom brush; grain, flour, meal, and bread stuffs of all kinds; rice ground or unground; eggs and poultry; manures of all kinds; fish of all kinds, products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; palm oil, plants, shrubs and trees, firewood, printing paper, types, printing presses, and printers' ink; rags; old rope and junk a salt of all kinds; sails and rigging saved from vessels wrecked; soap grease and tallow; butter, cheese, lard; timber and lumber of all kinds; round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; lines and twines; shoe thread and boot webbing; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; undried—fruits, dried apples, furs, skins, or tails, undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unworked state; slate, ores of metals of all kinds; coal, pitch, tar turpentine, ashes, pelts, wood, bark, gypsum ground or unground; hewn, wrought or unwrought barr or grindstone, dye stuffs, flax, hemp, manilla and tow unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rosin.

PUBLIC MEETING.—We beg leave to direct attention to a notice of a Public Meeting to be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday next, for the purpose of forming Committees, to take up subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A letter of the 18th inst. from J. W. Hart, Esq., of the Seminary at Wolfville, addressed to Mr. John Harding of this City, brings intelligence of the sudden death of his brother, Mr. Thomas Harding, of Pakenouchie, Gloucester, under the following afflictive circumstances:—Mr. Harding, who had been stopping at Halifax on business for some time was travelling by coach on his way home. When within 4 or 5 miles from Wolfville the coach was overturned, fell upon Mr. H., and injured him so seriously that he very soon expired. Mr. Harding has left a widow and four children to mourn over this dire, distressing visitation. May God sustain them in this trying hour.—[Visitor.]

SAD SKATING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, while a party were skating on the Schuylkill river, above Fairmount, the ice gave way, and Mr. Earle S. Shinn, a druggist of Philadelphia, and his wife's sister, Miss Russell, fell through and were drowned. Mr. Shinn was skating and pushing Miss Russell on a sled. The bodies were recovered.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON'S RIVER.—A few days since an accident happened on the Hudson river, to six men who were crossing on the ice a little below Kingston, and they were drowned. It appears from the evidence received at the Coroner's inquest that they started from the opposite side of the river. It had been thawing for the last two days, and it was thought by some that the ice would not bear them, but the others determined to go. They had not got a quarter of the way across before the ice broke, and they being together were all drowned.—The bodies have all been since recovered, but they were not recognized.

Too true to be questioned!—Magic and Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These extraordinary medicines have just effected another astonishing cure on a lad, of the name of Archibald Jones, aged twelve years, (son of William Jones, the well known Vocalist, residing in Queen Square, Dublin,) for eight years the poor little fellow was covered with scorbatic sores; it became distressing to his parents to see him suffer. They despaired of his ever being benefited and it did look like it, until they tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which in three weeks, completely cured him.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mark's Church, St. George, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. John McGivern, Mr. Douglas Wetmore, Esq., to Miss Julia Russell, both of St. George.

DEATHS.

At St. John, on Saturday last, Mary Jane, second daughter of Capt. Joseph Stephenson, aged 17 years.

At St. John, on the 18th inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Elizabeth Cranston, wife of James White, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—Sch'r Catherine, Snellgrove; N. York, four. Crown, Lord, Califf's Island; wood. John Conley, Meloney, Saint John flour, meal, &c.

CLEARED.—Feb. 22d.—Sch'r Boreas, Snell, Boston, wood, &c.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of

"E. TAYLOR & CO." is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts due the said firm are payable to B. R. Fitzgerald, who only is authorised to receive and give legal discharges for the same.

E. TAYLOR, B. R. FITZGERALD. Campbello, 3d Feb., 1855.