

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Arabia.

The Steamship Arabia, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, Jan. 19th, arrived at Halifax on Thursday night last, at half-past 9 o'clock. She brought 107 passengers.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 17th. She experienced a terrific gale from the North East four hours after leaving New York, and heavy Easterly weather all the passage, and lost a boat.

THE WAR.

The grand news of the week is, that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed by the Allies. The first announcement was made by Vienna Telegraph to the London "Times," in these words:—"Russia accepts the Allied propositions unconditionally; this is authentic"—caused immense sensation. The funds rose three per cent. Cotton 4d., and a panic reigned in the other markets. Next day the Government published a despatch from Minister Seymour, of Vienna, as follows:—"Russia agrees to accept the allied proposal on the basis of negotiations." This qualified announcement caused the excitement, and alarmed the Allies to fear that Russia merely seeks to gain time by deceptive negotiations. Meantime the funds remain steady.

Previous to the above announcement, the Vienna papers represented the state of affairs as most serious, unexpected and alarming, and that all personnel of the Austrian Embassy had received orders to quit St. Petersburg. The Russian Embassy was ordered to leave Vienna. The actual circumstance was, that when Count Esterhazy handed to Count Nesselrode at St. Petersburg the Austrian allied note of December the 20, he said that he was not authorized to enter into discussion, but if the note was not accepted unconditionally before January 8th, he and all the Austrian Embassy must leave St. Petersburg. To prevent this, Nesselrode communicated with Vienna direct, and on January 11th, Prince Gortschakoff, at Vienna, had a talk with Count Buol, in which Gortschakoff produced a memorandum expressing a general inclination on the part of Russia to negotiate, but proposed certain alterations in the programme. Count Buol formally received the document next day, Friday 12th, but in as much as it did not contain any acceptance, pure and simple, of the propositions, Austria could make no reply without the concurrence of those powers accordingly sent to Paris and London, and received for reply, that the Western Powers had no motive to give up a decision which had already been carefully considered; further, that if by Jan. 18th, Russia did not accept the ultimatum, Esterhazy and the Austrian Legation would immediately seek to obtain the armed co-operation of the Germanic Diet against Russia. During the week that elapsed between Russia's first and second reply intense apprehension existed in Vienna, although without sufficient cause, for the Austrian Cabinet had taken the precaution to notify the Western Powers that, notwithstanding a rupture of diplomatic relations, Austria would not be in a position to commence hostilities this year. On the 16th apprehensions were set at rest by the announcement above stated, that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed.

There is very little other news. From the Crimea we have nothing important. Numerous ambuscades of Cossacks are distributed around the Allied Camp, but vigilance prevents many stragglers being captured.

Several additional explosions were made in Sebastopol docks; the docks are now almost destroyed. France and England each reserve one gun as a trophy.

The "Gazette Russe" publishes a despatch from Gortschakoff saying that a party of French, wearing white cloaks, to prevent being seen in the snow, advanced by night, and surprised Baidar, bayoneted the out posts and retreated when Russian reserves came up.

Gen. Codrington's latest despatch, dated Jan. 1st, reports merely that the health of the army is good.

Baron Seebach left Berlin on the 12th, on his return to Paris.

Sweden continues warlike preparations. The Copenhagen official journal denies the existence of any circulars repudiating the Swedish on the part of Denmark.

Marshal Paskievitch has requested as his dying injunction to the Emperor, to make peace; he would never have given this advice to Nicholas, whose battles he had fought, but to the young Emperor, who had no hand in raising the war, he urged the policy of peace.

The French Council of War continues its sittings at Paris; two commissions, one of the army, and one of the navy, are appointed to prepare a report. Admiral Lyons and Gen. Canrobert are members for the army, and Admiral Dundas and Gen. Neill for the navy. There had been a discussion, relating to the withdrawal of the allied forces from the Crimea, retaining only Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Balaklava, and making a campaign up the rivers of the Southern Provinces of Russia. The Admirals oppose the plan, inasmuch as it would take 6 months to remove the material of the past campaign from the Crimea.

BALTIC.

A Danzig letter of the 11th says that the American ship Washington, that lay all summer at Copenhagen, had landed her cargo on the ice and conveyed it in sleighs into Riga.

The American ship Telegraph is reported in Cayegat, and another American at Revel, ASIA.

Intelligence was received at Constantinople of the report that Mouravieff is advancing in Asia, his advanced posts are within three hours march of Erzeroum.

The campaign of the Turkish army in Armenia is definitely abandoned in order to cover Erzeroum. Omar Pasha's troops have begun to arrive at Trebizonde.

The Egyptian contingent has already embarked from Constantinople for Trebizonde. Omar Pasha has tendered his resignation, but it is refused. He is in disgrace at Constantinople. Not long since the official Commissioner for Widows and Orphans applied to Omar's property in Constantinople for behind his children by his first wife. In compliance to Omar the attachment was not permitted, but since the fall of Kars the Commissioner has taken the property. The Turkish Government has published an account of the fall of Kars, tending to throw the responsibility on Omar; he has sent Col. Simmons to defend him at Constantinople, but Col. Simmons finding himself surrounded there has gone to England. Omar blames the Turkish Ministry, and especially Rags Pacha, for withdrawing the supplies. There is some talk that Omar will be sent as Turkish Minister to England.

Aud-el-Kader has arrived in Damascus, to occupy the palace presented to him by the Sultan.

A Paris commercial letter says, that the French whaler "Esperance" was chased two days near the Kurulles Islands, in the Pacific, by a Russian cutter, but escaped in a snow storm.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Palmerston Ministry is gaining adherents in Parliament. Hopes of peace throw all other news in the shade.

The President's Message is of course variously commented upon, but the general opinion is favourable. It is considered moderate in tone, expressing American views with dignity and precision. No one here anticipates a rupture between the two countries.

The London Gazette publishes a treaty with Japan, opening to British commerce the ports of Nagasaki and Nacodani, the same as to the Americans.

The Hon. Mr. Goulburne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is dead. By his death the Chancellor's pension of £2,000 is saved.

The Countess Dowager of Ertoll and daughter of William the IV. and the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, is dead. She was aged 65.

A further consignment of machinery for the Government Small Arms Factory, was landed at Woolwich on the 15th, from the Robins and Lawrence Company, Windsor, Vermont.

An exhibition of the strength and capabilities of Bull's metal Life Buoy was made at Liverpool, and found satisfactory.

FRANCE.

There was a grand review in Paris, on the 15th, of the troops from the Crimea, when the Duke of Cambridge, in the name of Queen Victoria, presented the British Cross Medal to 14,000 French troops.

The "Moniteur" publishes a report of the Minister of Finance. The report guarantees the financial condition of the country, and says the only danger is the temptation to extravagance. But hopes the Emperor will postpone the expenditure on all enterprises except those of urgency.

Three new Senators are shortly to be appointed, Rumor says the Duke Valmy, Duke Maillé, and the Marquis Belin.

PORTUGAL.

A Lisbon letter states that heavy rains and freshets in the Douro had caused damage.

The Cortes would meet on the 19th.

Exchange on London, three months, 54.

SPAIN.

Maria Christina is about to marry her second daughter to Prince Diego, the rich nobleman.

GERMANY.

Several Princes of the Germanic Federation are about to assemble at Berlin to discuss existing political relations.

SWEDEN.

The export and import of iron is permitted on payment of one rix dollar per skipper; Bar may be imported duty free.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has signed the Decree relating to Protestants. It is a liberal, except that it prohibits the marriage of Catholic Priests converted to Protestantism.

The Government has been obliged already to resign the Italian Bishops in their administration of the Concordat.

PERSIA.

The Persian official journal announces that the Persian Government is determined to maintain neutrality.

MARKETS.

TIMBER.—Yellow Pine, 13d. to 17d.; Red, 14d. to 17d.; Spruce, 13d. to 14d.; Birch, 18d. to 21d.; Pine and Spruce deals, 27 5s. to 28 5s.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat declined 6p. per bush.; Flour, 2s. per bush.; Corn, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per quarter. Prices irregular, quotations considered uncertain.

FREIGHTS.—Iron to Boston, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; to New York 12s. 6d. to 15s. Consols, 90 to 90 1/2.

DECLINE IN THE INTEREST IN THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A writer from Washington observes, that it is a source of deep regret to many of our citizens that such is the decline in the Order of the Sons of Temperance, that the Grand Division cannot longer sustain itself. It is seriously contemplated to return the charter to Maryland, leaving one division here and one in Georgetown, to operate under authority of the body in Baltimore.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1856.

ENGLISH NEWS.—The news by the steamship is of a pacific character. From the telegraph report in our columns, it will be seen that "Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed" by the Allied Powers. There are differences of opinion on this concession—some believing it only an attempt on the part of Russia to gain time—others again are of opinion that it will lead to a permanent peace. From the Crimea there is nothing important. Flour has declined 2s. per bush. Corn 2s. 6d. Wheat 6d.

A CONSTITUTIONAL MATTER.—We have of late heard it intimated by some of our friends who are advocates of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, that parties who feel themselves aggrieved by its operation, should call public meetings and discuss its merits, and if they deem proper, petition for its repeal. This has been done—but how have its opponents been treated by their total abstinence friends? The answer is plain—the parties signing the requisitions, are handled in the most intemperate and unmerciful manner by correspondents and editors, who espouse the cause of the Sons of Temperance. Now, freedom of speech and right to petition are guaranteed to every British subject by the Constitution, and are consequently his birth right; and when the opponents of the Liquor Law, adopt an open and proper course to obtain its repeal, they should be respected,—instead of being misrepresented and slandered, and above all things their private characters should be held sacred. It is a fact which cannot be gainsaid, that the learned, the wise, and the good, differ in opinion upon this, as well as other subjects, and men of every rank, creed, and political complexion, are found on each side of this question, and have expressed themselves accordingly; and here we remark that we firmly believe, the majority of these very men in this Province, are opposed to the Liquor Law.

We do not know of a more "constitutional manner" for the opposition to adopt, than the one they have taken, viz:—calling Public Meetings discussing the matter, and petitioning for the repeal of the present law. While the act remains on the Statute book, it is the duty of every loyal subject to be governed by it; but the people have an undoubted right to petition for its repeal if they see fit. The disgraceful scenes which have arisen out of the attempts of parties to convict their fellows of a breach of the Law—the mean subterfuges resorted to for that purpose—and the immense quantity of noxious and deleterious stuff called American "white eye" which has been and is daily smuggled into the Province, and peddled through the country—is sufficient argument, if there were no other, to call for its repeal. We can hear with courtesy and respect the opinions of Prohibitionists—but at the same time we cannot agree with them. This surely shows a fair front, and on which "side of the fence" we are.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—A correspondent at St. Stephens informs us that "a most disgraceful as well as illegal proceeding took place last week in St. Stephens under the guise, of what is mis-called legal authority. The house of Mrs. Quinn was entered and searched from cellar to garret for liquors, and articles of household furniture of every description examined, trunks forced open, beds tossed over, and the sanctity of the family circle, invaded, without finding a drop of liquor. This however, did not satisfy the harpies who had the poor woman brought before the Magistrate on a warrant, and some young men were subpoenaed as witnesses to "prove" that she sold liquor contrary to law. Again the informer and spies were defeated, as no witnesses appeared against her, and the case was dismissed. It is said Mrs. Quinn intends to prosecute these wretches for trespass, and it is hoped she will bring the parties to condign punishment."

The Hon. Attorney General, one of the Railway Delegates, arrived in the last steamer from England. The result of his mission is not known. Our contemporaries at St. John and Fredericton are sanguine of his success, but at the same time very cautious in penning their notices of what he has accomplished. As the Legislature meets next week, the people will soon know whether he has been successful or not—we sincerely hope he has.

A LICENSE BILL IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. Wilkins of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, has submitted an Act to regulate tavern licenses and restrain the use of spirituous liquors. It consists of 28 sections, and, among other things, provides that no person hereafter, unless he be a citizen of the United States and a good moral and sober character, shall keep a public house. Also that there shall be two classes of taverns—the one class chargeable with a high rate of assessment, and authorized to retail wines, brandy, spirits, malt and brewed liquors—and the other class chargeable with a low rate of assessment, and authorized to retail cider, beer, ale, porter and malt liquor. (The Judges of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions shall hear applications, and the rates are divided into three classes, the highest of which is \$1,000 upon a house the rental or yearly valuation of which is \$10,000 or more; the second is \$800, and they gradually fall to \$25, which is the lowest price for a license.

Married in Dubuque, Iowa, Miss Kate Quigley, to Dr. Lynch, Esq., of same city. (American Celt.)

We wish too, the above couple to have an abundance of joy; but if we should say a word or two in addition to this, as connected with their marriage, it is not intended to disturb the tranquility and bliss of either the bride or bridegroom; but to express a dislike to the manner in which our distant contemporary handles the subject of Matrimony, or in other words, gives publicity to marriages. What we would say then is simply this:—that in the marriage record given by the "Celt," the fair one, "Kate," is placed above her beloved spouse "Daniel." Now when woman, in the beginning of time was not of fashioned, it was not before but after the man. Hence, to place her where the "Celt" has done cannot be good, as it represents her not only as head of him, (the spouse) but actually pursuing, overhauling, and finally tying him in welluck. However hallooed and charming hymeneal bands may be, such a proceeding is out of order in our eye, as there is no sign of modesty to be seen in it, and where that is lacking, then there is much wanting; for of all the things under the sun perhaps, there is none more attractive, or more lovely, than female modesty. Fully and freely we admit that decline to be true, held by one of old, an inspired writer: "A virtuous woman is a Crown to her husband." But that does not mean she is to be placed upon his head, or that she is to rule over him. No such thing. Yet, according to the "Celt," we are wrong, if we are to take his relation of the above marriage as staff and guide to form an opinion of what is his mind. We wish however, all of them well, and a happy time.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—We are sorry to have to announce some very serious railway accidents which have occurred recently. On Monday last two horses, working upon Messrs. Creelman & Tupper's line on the line, were precipitated over the lofty embankment adjoining the viaduct at Sackville, and both killed. Their driver had a very narrow escape, but fortunately, as we understand, did escape unhurt. A much more serious accident occurred upon Mr. Cameron's section, near Windsor. Two men were instantaneously killed by the falling in of a bank where they were excavating, on the 19th inst.; a third who was of the party died almost immediately after being dug out, and a fourth was so dreadfully mangled that his sufferings were intense and his recovery was considered very doubtful. Two of the deceased were named Kiefe and the third Collins; and the name of the man who survived was Sexton. —Halifax Recorder.

Anniversary of Scurry cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Miss Mary Martin, of Kentville, Nova Scotia, was afflicted for fourteen years (commencing when only 8 years old) with scurvy; the face, hands, arms, and body, were alike constantly visited with this disagreeable and painful eruption, many remedies were tried, in the anticipation of benefiting the sufferer but in vain. About eighteen months ago, the parents determined to see what effect Holloway's Ointment and Pills would have upon her; those two remedies quickly performed their part, cleansed the blood, reinstated the fluids, and generally strengthened the constitution, the Ointment healed the cutaneous eruptions, and happily continued thoroughly restored her to health after fourteen years almost incessant suffering.

BIRTH.

At St. Andrews, on the 21st January, the wife of Mr. G. W. King, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Carleton, by the Rev. Dr. Cline, on the 31st inst. Mr. Samuel S. May, to Jane K. second daughter of Mr. Robert V. Henson, both of Carleton.

DIED.

On the 23rd ult. Mr. Matthew Megatch, a native of Galloway, North Britain.

On the 27th ult. John Dixon, son of Mr. William Townshend, aged 4 years and 3 days.

At Carleton, on the 26th ult. in the 41st year of his age, Mr. Wm. R. Snow, son of Capt. W. R. M. Law, of St. Andrews, and late publisher of the "Frontier Journal." Suddenly, at St. John, on the 24th inst. Adam Jack, Esq. in the 67th year of his age, leaving a wife and five children to lament their loss.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—Feb. 1st.—Sch. Utica, Clark, Boston, spars. Cleared at St. John, Jan. 25th, sch. Alma, Snellgrove, (of this port) for New York, and sailed on the 26th.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday 10th inst., at 9 A. M. via Halifax. Tuesday 12th, Friday 15th, and Saturday 16th, instants, at 6 A. M., via New York.

The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, via New York by United States Steamer 1s. 5d., and by the Canadian line 10d. cv., pre-payment optional.

By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews, Feb. 5, 1856.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his Farm situated 5 miles from St. Andrews, fronting on the River St. Croix, and bounded in the rear by Chamcook Lake, containing 120 A c a s, more or less, of excellent land, divided equally for Tillage, Pasturage, and Wood Land.

There are on the premises a substantial STONE HOUSE, 40 ft. by 28 ft., (well adapted for a large family,) with a never failing Spring of Water in the Cellar, also a good BARN, 40 ft. by 20 ft., with a cellar. The land yields about 30 tons of hay, with other crops.

There is a cow in front, where any quantity of Sea Manure may be obtained at all seasons of the year, likewise a SHIP YARD, and a Fish Weir, in which were caught during the past season, 30 barrels of Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, and other fish.

The above farm is pleasantly situated in a remarkably healthy and good neighborhood. It is applied for early, will be sold for less than first cost.

Please address, CAPT. JOHN MOWAT, Bay side, St. Andrews.

Feb. 6, 1856.

CLEARING OUT SALE AT AUCTION.

I WILL sell on SATURDAY the 9th Instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store of Mr. Charles D. A. N. H., his entire Stock in Trade, consisting of:—Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Kerseymeres, Tweeds, Battines, Hosiery in every variety, Linens, bleached and unbleached Cottons, Muslins, Laces, Silks, Manchures, or small wares, S. p. Candles, Tea Coffee, Sugar, and a large assortment of other goods.

Also—10 barrels Superfine Flour. Terms—cash on delivery.

JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, 4th Feb. 1856.

1st January, 1856.

W. WHITLOCK,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has recently added to his Stock of

PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, &c.

—amongst which are—150 lbs extra S. F. family FLOUR, 100 Bags Corn Meal, 95 Qts pollock Fish, 100 Bags Buckwheat, 100 Barley, Ground Coffee, Hyson, Oolong and Souchong Tea, Molasses, Crushed and brown Sugar, P. Y. Soap, Candles, Cocoa, Cheese.

White wine and elder Vinegar, Hake and refined Whale Oil, Burning Fluid, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, painted Pails and Tubs, Back Lead, Playing Cards, Biscuits, Crackers, Soda bicarbonate, Starch, London Mustard, White Hens, Macaroni, Parry Davis' Pain Killer, Scrubbing, shoe, and black lead Brushes, Back Lead, Playing Cards, Biscuits, Crackers, Baking and Washing Soda, Potash, Creamtartar, Saleratus, Spices of every description, Indigo, Ground and Raw Ginger.

A good assortment of Rocking and Common, Chairs, bedsteads, Manila Rope, &c.

Also, A good assortment of Refined, Fat and round IRON.

Men's, Women's, boys, and Childrens Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, in great variety.

Nails of all kinds. Powder and Shot, Cooking, Franklin, Parlor Grates, and Bougy Stoves, the best assortment in the market, with a variety of other useful articles, will be sold low for prompt payment.

ALMANACK for 1856. (M)

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following was adopted as a Standing Rule in the Session of October 1854:—

That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.