

## Arrival of the America. One Week later from Europe!

HALIFAX, Jan. 17.  
The "America" arrived at 7 o'clock last evening. Atlantic sailed from Liverpool last Saturday 28th. A slight injury happened to cylinder, and put into Cork to fix; was delayed there by fog, sailed Wednesday, 9 a. m. Holiday in Liverpool market, so no later news to telegraph to Cork.

There is nothing new of an official character, with respect to the peace negotiations, but in quarters usually well informed there is a growing impression that negotiations will not terminate in a satisfactory manner.

Count Nesselrode has addressed circular Note to representatives of Russia at chief foreign courts, dated Petersburg, Dec. 22—In this Note is stated Russia accepts the third point relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, in following sense: "That Turkey's right to close the Straits be maintained. That no ships of war be admitted in Black Sea, except those of Russia and Turkey—That the number of ships to be so maintained be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey, and ratified by direct special Treaty between the two powers, without the interference of other nations." This interpretation the Allies consider to be inadmissible.

Le Nord publishes an analysis of Nesselrode's Circular.

Circular owns that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French at a public assembly in favour of a prompt and durable peace, was at the same time and still is the dearest wish of Emperor Alexander.

Referring to Vienna conferences, circular casts upon Allies the blame of having rendered them abortive.

So long as enemies resolved to substitute force for the spirit of justice and conciliation, the Czar was obliged to remain silent; but as soon as he heard that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations on the basis of the four points, he did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those pacific dispositions, and to seek frankly a possible solution for the third point.

The Russian propositions are already known.

Circular concludes by saying that Russia calmly and confidently awaits the decision of enemies.

When Austria and Western powers agreed on conditions to be sent to St. Petersburg she agreed not to communicate to other powers what those terms were until they should have reached destination.

Secrecy was kept. Count Esterhazy reached St. Petersburg 26th, and next day laid propositions before Russian cabinet.

On the 28th Count Buel communicated to Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna the terms on which Western powers would assent to peace, and stated that those terms were approved by Austria.

The terms are those already published. Russia has made known in Nesselrode's circular, her willingness to treat for neutralization of Black Sea, but it is expected that she will absolutely refuse to assent to requirements of "cession" of territory, and keep open the Danube.

By the phrase "cession" of so much territory as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube, is meant cession of that part of Bessarabia which lies between the fortress of Choty on the north, Salt Lake Sasyk on the south, and river Pruth on west.

Three weeks from the day of delivery is the time allowed for consideration.

Notwithstanding all appearances, it is strongly suspected that Austria will not take the field against Russia in the Spring, unless previously assured of the active support of the Germanic band.

The Wiener Gazette states that an additional article touching the third point has been added to the treaty of December 2nd, between Austria, France, and England. It does not, however, impose on Austria the obligation of taking part in the war upon the event of refusal of Russia to accept the third point as interpreted by Austria and the Allies.

**PRUSSIA.**  
Prussian court is not pleased with Baron Serbach's mission to St. Petersburg, and Col Montefel is sent to Dresden to demand positively to what extent Bavaria and Saxony have engaged themselves with the Western Allies. He would leave Berlin, December 30th, proceeding also to Vienna to deliver a reply to the letter in which Austria notified Prussia of the new measures taken at St. Petersburg.

The German Frankfurt Journal learns that Baron Serbach's mission to St. Petersburg is the result of an arrangement between the Courts of Munich and Saxony.

From Sweden the accounts are very warlike. Commanders have received instructions marked private, to refuse leave of absence, and to have all regiments in the highest state of efficiency ere spring.

The military and naval manufactures, work incessantly, and indications are, that in accordance with secret articles of treaty, Sweden will openly take the field with Allies in spring.

Sweden has on hand some millions of thalers surplus revenue, which is to be devoted to equip the army and navy.

The Danish Government is reported to have consented to the establishment of depots of stores for the English fleet at Keil, and the fleet to rendezvous there in April.

**CRIMEA.**  
Gortschakoff reports, Dec. 16th.—Two series of Cossacks defeated a strong squadron of Gen. Vivian's Anglo-Turkish cavalry,

near Kerch. English commander and forty-seven men taken prisoners.

Nothing else new from the Crimea. A letter from Kalisch of the 25th ult., in the Austrian Gazette says:—According to the latest accounts from the Crimea, the Russian troops have been reinforced by a regiment of Hussars of the Guards, and by the Radezky regiment of Hussars, formerly stationed at Odessa.

It is therefore evident that no want of provisions is experienced by Prince Gortschakoff.

A letter from Odessa, of the 21st ult., in the Austrian Gazette says:—Large bodies of troops are marching from the Crimea into Bessarabia. There is not, however, any intention of evacuating the former, as their places will be filled up by other troops from the reserve, and by the militia. Gen. Gortschakoff will, it is said, be replaced in the Crimea by Count Osten Sacken, the former will resume the command of the troops on the Danube.

The Allied gun-boats which remained at Kiburn have been frozen in, and all the efforts made to release them have been hitherto fruitless.

It is rumoured, not confirmed, that Palisier is appointed commander of the Allied army, and Admiral Lyons, commander of the Allied fleets in the East.

Muscovite party are striving to supersede Gortschakoff by Mouravieff in the Crimea. Menschikoff is appointed military Governor of Constantinople.

Daily News City article, Friday evening.—The English Stock Market to-day exhibited renewed heaviness at one per cent. A fresh decline of 1 qtr. per cent. was established, but at the close, the reduction from yesterday's final quotations did not exceed one-eighth per cent., and tendency towards improvement is checked by the continued sales, some of which are attributed to the requirements of Government.

The prospects of the Money Market are also regarded with less confidence. Pending the talked of definite reply, some disposition is still shown to support the market. The general demand for money to day was again extraordinarily active, this being the 4th of the month. In the Stock Exchange, however, money was rather easier, at about 5 per cent. on Govt. securities. At Paris to-day the 3 per cent. rentes rallied about 1/2 per cent. for money. The final quotations for the account was slightly lower than yesterday.

There was still some enquiry today for Gold for exportation, the improvement today in the Exchange on par, is attributed to large amount of Australia and other gold lately remitted from this side. The heavy arrivals of silver by the Tyne may have had some influence.

The Corn Market today was firmer. A large portion of the numerous grain cargoes lately arrived have been disposed of.

The Railway shares market today was dull and inactive, but was generally steady in prices; and little affected by flatness of Consols.

**MARKETS.**  
Cotton—lower; Corn declined 1/2; Wheat 2d higher; Flour slightly declined.

Pine Timber 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per foot—Spruce Deals 8-15; Yellow Pine 8 to 12, two six. Birch, 15 inch average 20d; 14 inch 17d.

Consols 87 1/2 to 1.

**LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE FROM LONDON TO HALIFAX.**

**GENERAL COUNCIL OF WAR IN PARIS.**  
The proposals, that in the course of a few days the General Council of War is to be held at Paris, at which England is to be represented by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Airey, and Sir Harry Jones, together with Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and Dundas. The object of this Council is to collect, to interchange, and consider all possible information with respect to the war; but it will not be in the province of the Council to plan Campaigns, or to decide, in the beginning of January, what is to be done in April.

The Council having deliberated fully on the important objects which will suggest themselves, will communicate the result of their labours to their respective Governments, who will discuss the questions which will be raised, and, having decided, they will give the necessary orders to secure the objects which they may have in contemplation.

**LATEST FROM ABROAD.—SATURDAY, JAN. 5.**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN RUSSIA.**  
Hamburg, Jan. 4th.—The Grand Duke Constantine, as the head of the naval service of Russia, has issued a circular to his several Departments, requiring that all reports shall contain the naked truth, Defects and misstatements are no longer to be glossed over. Officials disobeying this injunction, are to be dismissed from the service.

The Journal des Debats states, that Count Nesselrode's reply [see the diplomatic news in preceding portion of despatch] will be in conformity with the declarations contained in his circular note of the 22d December.

Our Correspondent at Berlin do not expect that Count Esterhazy's mission will have successful issue. They think it likely, however, that the Ambassador may refer to his Government and demand new instructions, before taking any decisive and immediate steps. Nothing, says the Debats, gives reason to believe that he has hitherto persisted in taking her stand. We are assured that she would rather incur the risk of a third campaign.

The papers announce the death of the Marquis of Aylesbury.

**RUSSIA.**  
The Czar has ordered the Commandant

in the Finland and Baltic Provinces to report the means of defence at their command to the Grand Council of War now in session in St. Petersburg.

Contracts are advertised for immense quantities of artillery and stores, and new rifle regiments are being enrolled.

Emancipation from bondage is offered as a bribe to the serfs, while some restrictions, imposed by the Czar Nicholas on the nobles, have been repealed.

The publication of the Austrian Concordat is prohibited in Russia, lest it should cause religious discontent.

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1856.

**THE ENGLISH NEWS.**—We have devoted a large space in our paper to-day to the news by Steamship "America." The intelligence generally is interesting notwithstanding there is a strong impression among the "best informed," that the peace negotiations will not terminate satisfactorily. The Allies are gaining accessions to their power. It is no longer doubtful with respect to Sweden; this country has joined the Allies, and all her regiments are to be in readiness to take the field in the spring; the surplus revenue of some millions of thalers are to be devoted to equip her army and navy. The Danish government have also consented to the establishment of depots for stores for the English fleet at Keil. Gen. Vivian's Anglo-Turkish cavalry were defeated by the Cossacks, near Kerch, and the brave commander and 47 men taken prisoners.

Flour and provisions were declining in price.

**PUBLIC MEETING AT FREDERICTON.**—A requisition numerously and respectfully signed was presented to the Mayor of Fredericton praying him to call a Public Meeting "to enable the inhabitants of the city, to give an expression of opinion in reference to the Prohibitory Liquor Law." The meeting was held on Friday last, at which 1500 persons were present. The Mayor in the chair. Several speeches on both sides were made; among the speakers were, hon. Mr. Tilley, Wm. End, Esq., M. P. P., John Allen, Esq. A resolution declaring the Prohibitory Law to be incongruous to the spirit and feelings, and insulting to the people of this Province, was carried by a large majority. Other resolutions condemnatory of the Liquor Law, were passed, 5 to 1. The proceedings of the meeting were harmonious, and good feeling prevailed the large assembly. At the close three cheers were given for the Queen.

The Royal Gazette contains his Excellency's Proclamation, proroguing the Assembly to the 24th January, Thursday. It is very generally believed that the Legislature will meet on or about the 24th February next. There will be lots of business to do when the House meets; the principal effort with the government members, will be to hold on to their seats.

The New Brunswick states that "the new Suspension Bridge at Beatty's Ferry, Hammond River, which was nearly completed, came down and was totally destroyed on Tuesday last. A man, who was driving a yoke of oxen over it at the time, was severely injured; one of the oxen was killed."

We have for some time been endeavoring to obtain certain information, respecting the building of the Hammond River bridge, but without success. If the reports which were in circulation a few weeks ago, be correct, it is not surprising that the bridge "came down." From what we heard, no blame can be attached to the Engineer, it lies in another and higher quarter, and we hope will be investigated by the Legislature.

The sleighing is now pretty good on the main roads; but the bye-roads, are almost impassable; owing the heavy drifts, and so little travel.

**THE OBSERVER & LITERARY GAZETTE.**  
Our old and respected friend, the "St. John Observer," reached us this week with a new heading and in quarto form. It presents a neat appearance; the editorials and original tales are well written, and the selections are good. It is one of the best family papers in the Province, and deserves to be largely patronized. The terms are 10s. per ann. in advance or 12s. 6d. at the end of the year. A specimen can be seen at this Office.

**Superfine Flour** is advertised in St. John Papers at \$9 per bbl. cash—Scratched flour at \$8 per bbl.

**A WARLIKE RUMOR.**—The rumor of the threatened presence of a French and English fleet near San Juan, and the inference drawn

from it of a connection with the Central American question, have not been fortified by any official information received at Washington.

**GOV. WELLS, OF MAINE, ON PROHIBITION.**

In reference to the liquor question the Governor remarked:—

"The regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors will claim the early attention of the Legislature. The laws upon that subject have undergone frequent changes, and with the light of experience a new one may be framed, which will suit the wants of the community. The liability to abuse and excess in the consumption of such liquors, calls upon society to restrain the sale as far as is consistent with the liberty of the citizen. Intemperance is a great evil, the parent of many sorrows, vices and crimes, and every legitimate and proper means should be used to prevent it. But the true education of temperance must be laid in education. Fines and imprisonment terrify a d restraint to some extent, but they rarely reform. Every man capable of managing his affairs, has the right to determine for himself what shall be eaten or drunk in his own house, and any attempt by law to control him in the exercise of it, cannot be justified. But when one attempts to act upon society, by selling liquor, the law can probably prescribe rules for his government, he then makes himself amenable to the will of others. Society, in the employment of a proper discretion, may protect itself. The use of stimulants containing the intoxicating principle, has prevailed among all nations from the earliest times, and it is not probable that it will ever be entirely abandoned. Whether a person will or will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is a question for his own determination. One may persuade another as to what he shall do in relation to himself in morals or religion, but coercing in respect to such action is persecution. It is founded in the sentiment, that one knows what is best for his neighbor, better than the neighbor knows for himself, and a unity of will must be made by compulsion. An attempt of this kind is at war with the very elements of civil liberty. The wants of the community will be satisfied with a very restricted sale, by granting licenses in each city, town and plantation, to no more sellers than will conveniently accommodate the purchasers. It is a desirable object to place the traffic in the hands of respectable citizens. Inholders furnishing liquors to their guests and travellers alone, would stand in the same situation as the heads of families. Importers under the laws of the U. States should be allowed to sell in the original packages. And there are some classes of persons to whom sales should be prohibited, those whose habits show them unfit to be trusted with what they are sure to use improperly.

The public good requires that no intoxicating liquor should be allowed to be drunk in the shops where they are sold. Such practices lead to breaches of the peace and other conduct injurious to society. It does not accord with wise and consistent laws to forbid the manufacture of an article which is permitted to be sold. No doubt the Legislature will enact a law, with suitable penalties, that will receive the approbation of the people, and will accomplish all that legislation can be expected to do in promoting the cause of temperance.

Although many well meaning persons have approved of the existing law on this subject, believing it to be the best instrumentality to advance a good cause, it seems to me that they have done so without a thorough examination and understanding of it, and that no rational and unprejudiced man, who has studied it attentively, can sanction its details, and recommend it as a rule of government to a free people."

**THE STORM.**—The storm of Saturday and Sunday was much severer than yesterday represented. Our southern and western exchanges came filled with accounts of its extent and violence. Very few trains succeeded in getting far out of Boston; the railroads being all blocked up with snow. In some cases the drifts were as high as the tops of the smoke pipes of the engines.

It is feared a great number of disasters occurred along the coast, in consequence of the storm. Several wrecks have already been reported.—[State of Maine.]

A most astonishing cure of a Bad Breast by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Holt, of Quebec, was for a long time afflicted with a bad breast, every thing medical and could do to cure her was unavailing, indeed, it became much worse, and the family surgeon on finally suggested that the only hope of saving her life consisted in having the breast cut off. She determined to wait a short time to consider, and a sister of the sufferer, who called in, brought a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which she insisted on using sub rosa at first; this was continued for a few days, which improved her so much that she was induced to continue them; and at the expiration of six weeks, her breast was completely cured, and she remained well ever since.

**DEATH.**  
On the 16th inst., Eliza Waycott, aged 9 months, child of Mr. William Waycott.

On Thursday, 17th inst. after a protracted illness, Mr. PETER DONAN, aged 66 years, leaving a wife and many acquaintances to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind friend. Mr. Donan was a native of the County Down, Ireland, and for nearly forty years a resident of this town.

## Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 24 day of August next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

THE following Properties situated in the Parish of St. Patrick, viz.

1. The right, title, interest, claim and demand of JELIUS L. INCHES, of St. Stephens, Merchant, to that tract or parcel of LAND, containing 100 acres more or less, beginning at a Spruce stump on the Western shore of the Bocabier river, thence running North till it comes to a lake or pond &c.

2. That tract or parcel of Land, being part of lot No. 8, containing 40 acres more or less, being on the South side of the Highway, adjoining the lot now, or lately owned by Charles Carlick.

3. That tract or parcel of Land, containing 100 acres, bounded Northerly by a lot granted to one William Smith.

4. That lot of Land commencing 19 chains and 20 links, North 79 degrees West of the Western side line of Robert Hanson's grant, containing 400 acres more or less, being the Western part of the tract of land granted to Lieut. J. Clarke.

And also, that Lot No. 15, being the middle division of Isaac Young's parcels of lot No. 12, as per grant to James Turner and others, containing 100 acres more or less.

Together with all the improvements, erections and buildings thereon.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of George Greenwood Talley, endorsed to levy £133, 5s. 3d, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews. 19th Jan. 1856.

## Notice to the Public.

THE MAIL FOR ENGLAND will close at the Office on Sunday 27th inst., at 9 A. M. via Halifax. Tuesday 29th inst., and Tuesday 31st Feb., at 6 A. M., via New York.

The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7s. single rate, and via New York 1s. 5d. pre-payment optional.

By Order, S. F. CAMPBELL, F. M. Post Office, St. Andrews, Jan. 23, 1856.

## Mess Pork.

5 BARRELS best Mess PORK, for sale by Jan. 9, 1856. J. W. STREET.

## NEW-BRUNSWICK.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

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

26th.—Whereas a 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 each County where Newspapers are published:

CHAS. F. WETMORE, Clerk.

## 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—180 Bbls extra S. F. family FLOUR, 100 Bags Corn Meal, 85 Qls pollock Fish, Eggs, Butter, Bacon, Beans, Barley, Ground Coffee, Hams, Oatmeal and Suet, Peas, Molasses, Crushed and brown Sugar, P. V. Soap, Caudles, Cocoa, Cheese, White wine and cider Vinegar.

Malic and refined Whale Oil, Burning Fluid, Spirits Turpentine, Broths, printed Pails and Tubs, Willow, Market and Clothes baskets, Axes and Axe Handles, Wire and hair Seives, Mixed Pickles, Florence & Castor Oil, Tobacco, coarse and fine Salt, Pilot bread, Crackers, Soda biscuits, Tripe, Starch, Zander Mustard, White Beans, Macaroni, Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

Scrubbing, shoe, and black lead Brushes, Black Lead, Playing Cards, Raisins, Currants, Baking and Washing Soda, Potash, Greenstar, Saleratus, Spice of every description, Indigo, Ground and Raw Ginger.

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

ALSO, A good assortment of Refined, flat and round IRON, Mess, Women, boys, and Childrens Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, in great variety.

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

ALMABACK for 1856. (mt)

### FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE, Lands and Premises, recently occupied by George W. King, at the Rolling Dam, St. Patrick, Apply to St. Andrews, Dec. 1. E. M. ANDREWS.