

## European Intelligence.

From late English papers.  
PEACE. Rumours of a disposition on the part of the Russian Government to make first advances to negotiate for peace continue to prevail, but excepting the reliable information that the mercantile classes in Russia are weary of war, there is no apparent ground for the rumour. It is however confirmed by the fact that M. DeMunster, the Prussian envoy at St. Petersburg, visited the Czar at Nicolai, with a view of inducing him to recognize certain conditions of peace, such as would be laid down by the French and English Cabinets; and the Czar listened favorably to M. DeMunster's propositions.

The Prussian Cabinet is now in possession of the views of the Emperor Alexander, and is empowered to make them known to the other Powers, who, on their part, have refused to listen to them, though at the same time they have declared them to be sufficient. The great fact is, that the negotiations between Russia and Prussia on a subject are still proceeding. The Court at Berlin is making the greatest efforts to induce the Czar to consent to such terms as will really lead to a pacific result, as the Russian cabinet is sufficiently well acquainted with the firm resolution of the Allied Powers. The continuance of the negotiations affords some grounds for hoping that there is at least a chance for peace.

**TURKEY.**  
Constantinople correspondence describes a bad state of affairs; murders and robberies in the open streets, with great and increasing fanaticism against the Christians, especially against the French.

The Allied Commanders have called on the Turkish Government to prevent the outrages, under a threat of the Allies immediately taking the police of the city into their own hands.

Several of the Tunisian Mulveers have been condemned to death; the rest of the Christians will be sent to Batoum and Soudan Kule. The loss of the French killed in the recent riots was more considerable than at first reported.

The London Times has elaborate editorial calculations showing that the total available strength of Russia is 83 per thousand, and that she has already used 58; which allows only ten months more at the past rate of exhaustion. Her last man, her last cash, her last grain, her last stock, her last credit, are all nearly expended. A general armament of the Russian empire is spoken of. The maritime administration at Nicolai is placed under the orders of General Liders, whom in this respect Gortschakoff is to be subordinate, with the object of securing greater unity of operation. It is believed that the Congress of Russian Diplomats, which was to take place at Warsaw, will be held at St. Petersburg soon.

A despatch from Berlin of the 10th says, that the Russian loan with German capital has been concluded.

The Czar arrived at St. Petersburg on the 11th in good health.

The Czar has extended the inducements to nobles to enter the army.

**CRACOW.**—King Otto opened Parliament on the 12th. He promised the maintenance of virility, preserving at the same time the friendship of foreign powers. A slight difficulty with the United States has been settled to the satisfaction of all interested.

**LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.**  
LONDON, 9 A. M., Saturday 24th.—**Political Rumour.**—It was stated with confidence in Downing Street yesterday that Lord Palmerston has determined upon an immediate resolution of Parliament—that the announcement will be made public in a few days, and that Parliament will be called together in February.

**DENMARK.**—Copenhagen, Friday.—General Robert arrives to-morrow forenoon, and stays at Hotel D'Angleterre. On Monday he will have an audience with the King at the Palace of Christenborg. He is expected to remain here a week.

The Post says we can state on authority that there is at present no prospect of a Swedish alliance, and that the statement which has been published respecting a military convention and its terms are purely imaginary. A treaty will meet about the usual time, namely end of January or beginning of February.

Advices received from St. Petersburg, dated the 16th instant, state that a proposed general armament of the country had become a debated question. The project was announced as under discussion at that moment, and should the levy in case of need be determined upon, it was to be effected under the name of *Troisième Ban*.

A Russian Prince was recently assassinated in open daylight by some recruits from the villages, who afterwards attempted to fire on him. When at nightfall, his family arrived at his prolonged absence, sent in a report of him, his body was found seated in a carriage, with his head on the seat beside him.

**BRITISH GERMAN LIGION.**—The Post-Gazette contains a letter from Harcourt of the 6th, which states that the authorities of that place had instituted new proceedings against parties enlisting for the foreign legion. Several parties have been arrested, among others the captain of the steamer *Poland*, who has taken many persons to the fishing depot. He has been placed in confinement.

**PARIS.**—The King of Sardinia was favourably received in Paris. The Pope's legate left the city that he might not be in contact with the excommunicated Sardinians in their huts, both adapting the

**AUSTRIA.**  
Subscriptions for shares of the Credit Mobilier open Dec. 18th.  
**ITALY.**  
The Sardinian financial estimates propose a loan of 60,000,000 francs.  
**RUSSIA.**  
St. Petersburg letters state, that in consequence of facilities of transport from frost, it is believed considerable quantities of linen will be exported overland, and that the general exports after December would be sufficient to produce a rally in the rate of exchange.

According to reports from the Prussian port of Memel, great quantities of sulphur, saltpetre, and other contraband articles of war, continue to be sent over to the Prussians, parties in the trade existing at small premiums for delivery on Russian territory.

**Death of Lady Emily Stuart Wortley.**  
The death of this lady is announced. She died at Brighton on the night of the 29th Oct. The Globe says, that at the expiration of his well earned leave, Sir Colin Campbell will return to the Crimea to resume the command of the Highland division.

**THE WAR IN ASIA.**  
The Monitor publishes the following dated Constantinople, Nov. 12th:—According to the last accounts, Omar Pasha was expecting a battle. Gen. Mouravieff had detached a division from his army, which was advancing by forced marches on Kutais by the Alaska road. About eight thousand, under Musha Pachi, had left Batoum to try and cut off this detachment. Early in the month they had reached Osmurghin. The commander-in-chief had then met him at Kutais, which will be the theatre of some important engagements, unless the Russians intend entrenching themselves in the defiles.

**BERLIN, Friday.**—The political circles here, especially the *Kreuz Zeitung* party, are triumphant, while the Western people dread German treason. They are loudly declaring peace, or an adhesion with Russia, as the alternative.

The Times City article says:—The English funds opened with firmness this morning at the final quotations of yesterday, and for a short time exhibited a tendency to further improvement, but ultimately a gradual decline took place, the market closing with a general appearance of dullness. The occurrence of sales in the absence of any announcement, tend to confirm the reports circulated during the past day or two of new and important political arrangements, was the principal cause of the reaction, coupled with a less favourable appearance of the continental exchanges.

The Mercantile advices from Paris continue to describe great steadiness. St. Petersburg letters are to the 13th, and quote the exchange at 35 since the departure of the advanced portion of the Allied fleets. A number of small vessels had been in communication with the coast of Finland, and the fleet destined to convey reinforcements, &c., to Sweden was understood to be waiting its opportunity.

**MARKETS.**  
Finnish—Western Canal 44 to 45; Baltic 45 to 46.  
Cassia 88 1/2 to 88 1/2.  
Cotton declined 1/2 during the week.

**POWERS OF THE ALLIED AND RUSSIAN FORCES.**—On the greater part of our extended line the most profound peace prevails. The two belligerent parties scarcely see each other, separated as they are by a kind of neutral ground which intervenes between them. A few black spots about the batteries on the Mackenzie ridge, which may be made out with a good glass as long-coated Russians, a Cossack vidette of a few men on a hillside above Osmurghin, some columns of smoke in the Belbek villages, and a few squadrons of cavalry in a field behind Yurtala, are all that can be seen by day of the Russians, while a small number of campfires and the unceasing activity of their numerous telegraphs are the only visible signs of their close neighborhood at night.

It seems to be the plan of the Russians to show as little of their forces as they can possibly help, and even the advance of the French to the Belbek could not draw them out to make any display of their strength. They are in this respect more fortunate than we are, for all the range of heights which they occupy being considerably higher than that which the Allied armies occupy, they have a panoramic view of our position, and may watch every movement, and estimate every body of men which they see moving about. It is probably for this reason as much as in order to keep their troops in continual activity that the French are making so many *provenances militaires*. The road over Also connecting the French position on the Baidar heights with the rest of the line is now all but complete, and is already used for traffic. All this part of the Crimea presents more features approaching to English scenery than perhaps any other in the East. There is such freshness in the vegetation, so many familiar plants, that you can nearly fancy yourself transported to some Scotch glen in passing along the gorge of the Tchernaya. On this part of our line as well as on the others you can already see the beginning of preparations for winter, more especially at the place where the reserves are encamped. Although, according to the accounts of the Tatars, there is not much snow on these heights during the winter, yet from their exposed position, good shelter for the troops will be essential, if they intend to keep them. Fortunately all materials are at hand, brush and other wood abounding all over the neighbourhood. From what we can see, the French intend to follow the example of the Sardinians in their huts, both adapting the

experience of the natives to their own purposes—a square space dug out about six feet deep, and a roof of osierwork, plastered with mud, and then covered with earth. There seems to be indeed the objection to this that the heavy showers may soak through the plaster, but as the natives, who ought to know, use generally the same material, there can be no fear of that.—[London Times.]

**THE NORTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL TO BE REPAIRED.**—The Globe's Paris correspondent writes, that it is stated in quarters where information has often proved correct, that although winter will stop field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to bombard the northern side with mortars, so as to enable the fleet to enter the harbor.

**THE SEA OF AZOFF.**  
The following despatch from Sir E. Lyons, dated Nov. 18th, has been received at the Admiralty:—

"Varna, 7 15 p. m.—Capt. Sherrard Osborne reports that, on the 5th and 6th inst., a flotilla under his orders in the Sea of Azoff, destroyed enormous quantities of grain and forage of this year's harvest, which was compactly stacked in six tiers, extending two miles along the coast, near Gusekliman, ready to be conveyed, partly to the Crimean army, after the formation of the ice in the Sea of Azoff, and partly to the army in the Caucasus, and which the enemy thought secure from any naval attack. By the skillfulness of the arrangements, and the manner in which they were executed by Capt. Osborne, in which he was ably seconded by Commander John P. Kennedy, the enterprise was effected in the most brilliant manner, by landing on three points, under cover of the gunboats of the allies, in the face of not less than 4,000 cavalry and infantry. Our loss amounted to only six wounded."

A letter from Erzeroum states that General Mouravieff became insane in consequence of his defeat on the 29th of September, and that his staff had sent to Teflis for General Butchoff, who refused to command.

**WAR OFFICE, Nov. 9.**  
16th Foot.—Ensign S. G. C. Hogge, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Parker, deceased; George Street, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hogge.

**The Standard.**  
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1855.

**Railway from St. John to Fredericton.**  
The *Fredericton Reporter* appears delighted that the Morning News has opened its eyes to the importance of the line of Railway from St. John to Fredericton. There can be no doubt that an iron alliance between any two places must be of incalculable advantage to both of them, but in the case of the commercial metropolis of this Province and the cathedral city, the necessity of a Railroad does not exist so strongly as in many other parts of the Province. That great national highway between those places—the noble river St. John—is open at least seven months in the year, when the great trade of the upper country can be carried on, by means of the present facilities—while whole districts offering far greater inducements for the investment of capital as well as more abundant opportunities for the settlement of emigrants, are at present entirely shut out from the benefits which artificial, in the absence of natural means of communication, would speedily develop.

Let us not be misunderstood, however, we are not opposed to Railroads in any shape—what we desire to see is their adoption and early completion, where they are most required. A railroad from St. John to the Canada line, would be of vast benefit, not only to the City itself, but to the Counties through which it would pass—as it must be the means of developing the resources of a large tract of valuable land which abounds with the great staple of the Province, timber, and likewise minerals; and also encourage settlers, who would in a few years, supply the Province with breadstuffs and other necessities of life—and thereby prevent the great drain of money which takes place annually for those articles—but if the Road is to be confined to a mere local line between St. John and Fredericton, it is of too little importance to be worthy of much discussion, and much as the Reporter may chuckle at having, as he thinks, gained an ally, we do not believe that the *Morning News* is so narrow-viewed as to advocate so petty a scheme.

**FLAX.**—Since the War commenced, we notice that the growth of Flax is engaging the attention of agriculturists in England, and from notices we have seen, we think that the subject is well deserving the attention of our farmers in this Province. We believe it is scarcely possible to name a more remunerative crop or one that requires less trouble or attention during its growth; this climate is peculiarly adapted to the plant which does not even require a particularly good soil for its production. The only difficulty in the matter is the trouble attendant on preparing it for market; but surely during the long

winter months, when so many hours are at the disposal of our farmers thifty housewives, they might advantageously employ them in preparing the stalks for the merchant. By a late English paper we see that as much as £20 sterling has been paid for the produce per acre, without any preparations whatever.

**THANK-GIVING DAY.**—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Proclamation directs, to-morrow, (Thursday,) the 13th inst. to be kept as a day of Thanksgiving. The various places of Public Worship will be opened for Divine service at 11 o'clock A. M., and we sincerely hope that not a single member of any denomination will fail to evince his gratitude for the many blessings showered down upon us by Providence, and mark his sense of loyalty and gratification for the successes which have attended Her Majesty's arms in the great and just war she is carrying on for the general liberties of Europe, and the advancement of civilization throughout the world—by abstaining from all business, and joining in the religious services of their respective churches.

**STEAMER EUGENIE.**—The Liverpool N. S. Transcript, announces the arrival of the new Steamer "Eugenie" at that Port. The "Eugenie" was built at Calais Me., by the enterprising firm of Jas. Porter & Co., and her engines were made at the Calais foundry.

**THE REGISTRATION OF KING'S COLLEGE.**  
The "Head Quarters" of Wednesday, under the head of "highly important rumour," announces that before leaving Fredericton for England, the Hon. Attorney-General resigned the office of Registrar of King's College. We, however, incline to the opinion that our usually well-informed contemporary must have been hoaxed in this instance, as we do not believe that the hon. gentleman would voluntarily resign an office, the arduous duties of which he has satisfactorily performed, no matter how incompatible it may be for the leader of the Government to retain it. Such dissipated conduct is certainly worthy of notice. To be told that the Attorney-General has actually resigned an office at the time when the members of his Government are overtaxing their fertile imaginations in creating new and unnecessary ones, is something which borders so much on the marvellous that we can scarcely credit it. Our contemporary must now give the Attorney-General credit for something.—[New Brunswick.]

**THE "IRISH INVASION."**—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states the following to be the plan of the projected Irish Invasion:—"A plan, I am told, has been submitted to reach the heart of the British lion through his Canadian lungs. 50,000 able-bodied laborers are represented to be all ready for enrollment to march for Canada, in order to co-operate with some Russian demonstration said to be organizing on the North West Coast. Money sufficient to defray the expenses, it is further said, has been raised, and the only thing remaining to be done, is to find a man in whom all have confidence as a leader. Secrecy being the one great thing needed now, pains are taken to keep out of the newspapers anything like a real record of what is in the wind. An agent of Russia is said to be the financial agent, and the chief engineer of the whole concern. It is thought to be something of an object to get up an invasion of Canada, in order to distract the allies at home, and possibly to compel England to transport a portion of her army in the Crimea to the North American Colonies."

**NEW RAILWAY CONTRACT IN NOVA SCOTIA.**—On Tuesday last the Railway Commissioners opened a heap of tenders that were offered, pursuant to conditions previously advertised, for constructing a section of the Railway, about seven miles in length, on the Eastern road, leading to Truro. There were nineteen separate tenders submitted. Messrs. Spencer, Sutherland & Son, of Canada, secured the contract, as their estimate of the cost of performing the work was below the valuation that any other competitor named. Exclusive of iron material—that the Commissioners provide—the contractors have engaged to finish this section at the rate of £4,500 a mile.—[Halifax Recorder.]

**RUSSIAN ROBBERY.**—In glancing at the fleet, we cannot pass over a fault in the Russian body politic, which casts a shadow over the whole empire, longer than that thrown by the Elbrus over Caucasus; but as we shall unfortunately never be able to leave it out of sight, we have no occasion to dwell upon it for any length of time now. Thousands of hungry ravens are ever hovering round the amply-filled storehouses of a fleet. Many perish, but many fly forged. Partisans of stolen goods repeatedly suffer for it on the gallies; while the sellers manage to purge themselves of crime. Not long ago it was discovered that the brother of the rich merchant M., had purchased Government corn: cordage in Cronstadt—but why multiply instances, when the late Emperor Alexander himself said, "They would steal my ships of the line, if they knew where they could dispose of them."—[Recollections of Russia.]

**Holloway's Ointment and Pills,** a certain Remedy for Ulcerous Sores.—Jereff, Henderson of St. Andrews, suffered for seven

years and five months with six ulcerous sores on his leg, and three on his arms, which defied every kind of treatment, although he used some of the most noted remedies for the cure of the same, both internal and external, it was without avail. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which quickly caused the wounds to have an improved appearance, and by continuing with these remedies for ten weeks, he was completely cured; and has ever since enjoyed the best of health.

## Notice to the Public.

**THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND** will close at this Office on Sunday 16th instant, at 9 A. M., via Halifax, and on Friday the 22nd inst. at 6 A. M., via New York.

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

By Order,  
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.  
Post Office, St. Andrews,  
Dec. 12, 1855.



## Dibernian Lodge.

Under Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

**THE BROTHERS OF DIBERNIAN LODGE NO. 218,** intend celebrating St. John's Day (27th inst.) at their Lodge Room, at 6 o'clock P. M. Transient Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

THO. TURNER ODELL, Secretary.

## A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION BALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

Will be held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on Thursday, 1st Jan. 1856, under the Banners of ST. MARK'S LODGE NO. 750.

Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.

**STEWARDS.**  
Br. S. T. Gove, Br. R. D. James,  
W. J. CROSBY, C. A. THOMPSON,  
A. LIGHT, S. BILSON,  
J. McMASTER,  
Gentlemen's Tickets, 7s 6d; Ladies do 5s. To be procured from the Stewards.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 11, 1855.

## Notice to Trespassers.

**THE** Subscriber having received positive information, that certain parties are trespassing on his Lands on the Piskhegan by cutting and carrying away Logs, and other Lumber; this is to give Notice, that I will prosecute all persons found trespassing, to the utmost rigour of the law.

JAMES BOYD.  
St. Andrews, 8th Dec. 1855.

DR R. B. PATTERSON, SURGEON DENTIST.

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that he has removed his Office to the new building, nearly opposite the Bank and Telegraph Office, Eastport; where he will be happy to wait on all who may require Dental operations. Artificial teeth, from one to an entire set, inserted on pivots or plates: all operations performed on the most approved principles, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Dr. P. will occasionally visit St. Andrews, timely notice of which will be given.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

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

## FINAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SEASON

CHANGE OF DAYS.

For the accommodation of the Public.

**Steamer "Admiral,"**

CAPTAIN M. SMALL.

Will leave St. John every Tuesday Morning at 9 o'clock, for EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON.

Returning, will leave Lincoln's Wharf, BOSTON, every FRIDAY Morning, at 10 o'clock, and PORTLAND the same evening, on arrival of the 2 1/2 o'clock Train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John.

Passengers ticketed either by Boat or Railroad from Portland to Boston. The "Admiral" being the only sea-going Steamer on the route, Importers will have an opportunity of getting their Goods in good order, and at a reasonable rate of insurance.

Plans of the Boat can be seen, and Staterooms secured at the office of

GEO. THOMAS, Agent,  
Dec. 4, 1855. 22 Water Street.

**GREAT WEST.**

Through Tickets to all the principal places in the Western Country can be obtained at the "Admiral's" Office.

## A Dinner Sett, for sale.

A HANDSOME DINNER-SETT of the newest fashion—recently imported from England.

J. W. STREET  
December 4th, 1855.