

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

April 17th.
The Steam Regulation Bill passed to-day, and will come into operation on the 1st of July. The clause for red and blue lights is struck out.

The salary of the Inspector is to be £200. Mr. Smith moved that the salary be paid by the steamboat proprietors, which was lost, 19 to 7.

Mr. Scouller's address to the Government to stay suits on timber bonds was carried, 11 to 10.

The House then went in Supply, and several small grants passed. A grant of £200 to the Female School at Sackville was discussed and withdrawn. It was objected to chiefly on the ground that the school was not in operation. A grant of £50 passed to James Hogg for reporting the debates in the Council the present session. Grants to Wm. Wais and J. G. Lorimer, for reporting last year, were rejected.

THE NEW LIQUOR BILL.

THURSDAY, April 20.
Yesterday the House was chiefly occupied on the Live to License the sale of spirituous liquors. Mr. Needham moved the postponement of the Bill for three months, avowing his intention—should the resolution be carried—of moving certain amendments to the existing law. After a brief discussion the motion was put, and the Committee divided as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Needham, Connell, Ryan, Cullen, Pickard, Purdy, English, Scouller, Lewis, Godard and Gilbert.

Nays—Messrs. Partelow, Street, Montgomery, Gray, Read, Jordan, Barbare, Landry, Williston, Gordon, Rice, Stiles, Boisford, Smith, Taylor, MacPherson, Halsey, Robinson, McPhelim, Thomson, Boyd and Porter.

The question was then taken on the first section of the bill, which repeals the present law, which was sustained by a division of 21 to 11, the only difference between this and the former division being occasioned by the absence of Mr. Jordan, who had in the meantime left the House.

The bill was then proceeded with, and section after section passed after considerable discussion. The clause allowing wholesale dealers to sell five gallons, or upwards, without license, was struck out, and all comes under the denominations of "Tavern Keepers" and "Retailers." "On" one pint coming up as the minimum quantity a retailer should be permitted to sell, Mr. Boisford moved that the blank be filled up with "five gallons," to which Mr. Boyd moved an amendment that it be filled up with "one gallon," which was carried. At this time the House was thus but after some time several members having entered the House, hon. Mr. Montgomery moved a reconsideration of the motion, which was carried; it was then moved to fill up the blank with "one pint," to which Mr. Scouller moved an amendment that it be filled up with "half a pint." The amendment was put and negatived by a division of 25 to 4—11 n. Mr. Montgomery's motion to fill up the blank with "one pint" was then put, and carried 20 to 9.

The bill was then passed with certain amendments. By its provisions the charge for license is not to exceed £25, nor to be less than £5—2s. 6d. fee for Clerk.

Rates to be made by Sessions (by Mayor and Council in St. John and Fredericton), who are authorized to impose penalties not exceeding £5 nor less than £1.

Bonds to be given by Tavern Keepers to the amount of £40.

Witnesses refusing to give evidence, penalty £5.

Retailers selling a smaller quantity than one pint, penalty \$10.

Tavern Keepers receiving pawns to be fined £5 and the pawned articles to be restored.

Selling liquor to apprentices and minors, penalty not exceeding £5.

Selling on Sunday, penalty not exceeding £5, nor less than £2.

Tavern Keepers or Retailers selling smuggled liquor, penalty £5, and license forfeited.

Selling liquor in brothels, &c., penalty £5.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New York, 20th April.

The steamer *Asia* arrived at one o'clock. Breadstuffs declined; Wheat 9d. to 3d., Flour 18d. to 2s., and Corn, 6d. lower.

Consols closed at 87½ to 87½; other markets generally unchanged.

No naval or land engagement had taken place.

The fleets were between Batschik and Varna, on the 27th March.

An order in Council protects Russian vessels sailing from Her Majesty's ports prior to the 29th March from seizure.

April the 25th is appointed a National Fast throughout Great Britain.

France and England peremptorily refuse the King's propositions made in his letter to the King of Prussia.

Immense bodies of Turks and Russians were concentrating, and a great battle was momentarily expected.

Distressing Circumstances.—On Wednesday evening last a daughter of Aaron Eaton, Esq., of the firm of Eaton & Ry, of this City, left her father's residence in Carmarthen street, about nine o'clock, and has not since been heard of. Mr. Eaton was from home at the time, being in Nova Scotia, on business, and the young lady, who is about sixteen years of age, left the other members of the family in the sitting room and retired, as it was thought, to her bedroom, for the evening. On some enquiry being made how-

ever, it was found she was not there, and a search was immediately made for her in every direction, but we deeply regret to state up to the present time, without success.—[Courier.

TUNNELING THE ALPS.—The Council of the Canton of Ticino has decided, by a majority of 93 to 11, to give out the making of a tunnel through the Alps, from Lake Maggiore to Lake Constance, to unite the Piedmontese line with that of Central Germany. This tunnel will be 16 miles (25,900 metres) in length, and is to be lighted and ventilated by 50 shafts of enormous depth.

Bad News if True.—It is reported that the Russians have obtained the secret of manufacturing a sort of infernal projectile, termed the "Boule Asphyxiante," when Mr. Fortier offered in 1830 to the Minister of French Marine, who refused to accept it. In 1842 another proposal was made of the same invention, registered in the Archives of the Marine as Fortier's Patent Asphyxiante, no longer made by the inventor but by a M. Chompon, a man who, as a speculator on the Bourse, had won and lost many fortunes. The offer was again refused, and the late visit of a certain French engineer to Sinope, who, upon examining some of the wrecked ships, gave as his opinion, that the missiles used in the destruction of the Turkish vessels were of novel invention, and unlike anything hitherto used in warfare. Some of the ships from the dismantled ships were dispatched by him to the French commandant, to be duly examined by persons of experience in matters of this nature. Among those present was the captain of one of the frigates, who had, under Louis Philippe, formed part of the Council of the Marine.

The programme of Fortier's invention describes it as a liquid fire burning under water and destroying life by suffocation, in all that happens to be within a certain distance of its explosion. The observation made at the end of the report which has been sent home is this:—If the Emperor of Russia is really in possession of this deadly element of warfare, possession of this deadly element of warfare, the combined armies of the whole world would be powerless against him. The report of this affair has given rise to great searches among Frenchmen of science; and the dossier containing the Fortier affair has been ransacked during the last few days in order that experiments may be made to ascertain if, from the few hints thrown out in the inventor's official description, a result would be arrived at whereby to some kind of judgment might be formed of the deadly importance of the weapon.—[Edinburgh Advertiser.

CHOLERA.—The Ship *Blanche* arrived at quarantine from Liverpool on Wednesday night, after a passage of 23 days. We regret to learn that during the voyage 35 cases of Cholera presented themselves, which terminated fatally.

The *Blanche* will be retained at quarantine for the present: her passengers were landed at Partridge Island yesterday, and several cases of cholera are now under treatment of quarantine physicians. Dr. George J. Harding, who officially reports to the Board of Health to-day, that the patients are doing well and are likely to recover. The disease, we understand, has been mainly confined to the Norwegian emigrants on board of the *Blanche*, who, for their diet and uncleanly habits have a tendency to subject such people to this and other infections.—[Chronicle.

Comparative Cost of Iron and Wooden built Ships.—In a recently issued circular by Mr. James Hodgson consulting engineer, of Liverpool, we find the following comparative annual cost of the working of a wooden and iron ship of 1,000 tons each:—"Suppose a wooden ship of 1,000 tons to cost £16,500 or £16 10s. per ton; then suppose an iron ship to cost £13,500 or £13 10s. per ton, both fitted for the East, we have the following result:—Wood—£16,500 at 3 per cent. for insurance, £495; ditto at 5 per cent. for depreciation, £825; £2,145 deducted £13,350—785. Iron—£13,500 at 3 per cent. for insurance, £405; ditto at 5 per cent. for depreciation, £675—£1,080; difference in favour of iron £795. A wooden ship 1,000 tons, trading to the East, will carry more than 1,500 tons, which, at £5 per ton, for the voyage out and home, will give £7,500, while an iron ship of 1,000 tons, built from the same external lines, will carry 1,800 tons, which at £5 per ton, will give £9,000; deduct £7,500 and the difference will be £1,500 making a total in favour of an iron ship of 1,400 tons of £2,295. In the above statement it will be seen that I have taken the lowest estimated cost for a wooden ship, and also the lowest depreciation of the same, and as regards the iron ship, I have now under my superintendence three large ships for 1 gentleman, of nearly 1,500 tons each (exclusive of others) one of which is 2,700 tons O.M. which will be less than £13 per ton so that the above case is under rather than over rated in favour of iron ships." The above estimates are

especially important at this juncture, when the interest attached to iron ship is on the increase. Mr. Hodgson is the builder of the iron bark "Richard Colleen," which has made 10 rapid voyages to the East Indies, as well as of the "Sarah Sands," the first iron screw steamer that ever ran between New York and Liverpool, and of the "Antelope," the first iron screw steamer that ran between the Brazils and Liverpool.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the "Standard"]

AMATEUR THEATRE.

I have in vain looked over the columns of your paper for a notice of the Amateur Performances, that have given so much pleasure to the inhabitants, as well as to the strangers who have visited us. This I know has not proceeded from any want of just appreciation on the part of the public, of the able manner in which the various characters have been sustained by the Amateurs;—when all have done so well, it would be invidious to mention any one individual. The characters in every instance have been well sustained, and in the female department has given unbounded satisfaction. The Theatre itself, with the handsome scenery, presents one of the most pleasing objects; and would reflect credit on artists in any part of these Provinces. In expressing the wish, that the gentlemen forming the Company of Amateurs, may long continue their amusing and delightful performances, I believe I am only expressing the feeling of the whole community.

Yours, X.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1854.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Steamship *Arabia* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning 25th inst.

The British frigate *Amphion*, 24 guns, is ashore near Digby, in the Gulf, attempts made to get her off proved fruitless.

Admiral Napier having received a report that 13 Russian ships of War at Heligoland, desirous to gain Revel, he was making ready to attack them.

The Austrians had entered Servia on the 13th, in consequence of the Russians violating Servian territory. Austria was acting more with Western powers and all the minor German States.

Admiral Napier left Kioj Bay for Gotland on 12th April—some of the Russian Ports were open.

Three American ships were in the Baltic with stores for Russia, an English steamer was in search of them.

Black Sea.—Admiral Dundas ordered his cruisers to take him and destroy everything on the 29th March an important sailing was made from Kalafat, and sanguinary encounter of four hours, the Russians were routed and pursued for a considerable distance. From 29th March to 2d April there were engagements of greater or less severity. An important battle was fought near Rosova from 24th to 26th April, result unknown.

Turkey purposely left free passage for Russians to Hirkova, then attacked them in rear—Hard fight—one half the Russians was cut to pieces, the remainder retreated across the Danube.

Gold was discovered at Ceylon.

MARKETS.—Flour advanced 1s. per brl. Wheat 3d. to 6d.—Money easy.—Consols advanced.

STILL THEY COME.—As the last days of the present Legislature draw to a close, Candidates to represent this County, come forward, or more properly speaking in some cases are brought forward. We can state upon the "best authority," that Jas. G. Stevens, Esq. of St. Stephens, and Justus Wetmore, Esq. of St. George, will appear at the hustings—and we believe from what we can learn, will receive a large support. Charlotte County will have a number of Candidates to select from, and the people must blame themselves if they do not elect men of the right stamp. Several other candidates will be in the field, but until we can give their names upon reliable authority, no notice will be taken of common report, which is often the reverse of the truth.

We learn that Capt. Robinson, the present worthy member, will again come forward as a Candidate, and it is reported with a certainty of being re-elected.

THE CHOLERA.—We learn from St. John papers that the Packet ship *Blanche* of the Black Ball Line, arrived at that Port on Wednesday last from Liverpool, with 300 passengers, and that during the passage 35 deaths occurred from diarrhoea and cholera. The passengers were landed at Partridge Island, and 11 cases are now under the care of Dr. Harding. The Board of Health at their meeting on Saturday last passed an order giving to all parties to purify their Premises by the use of Lime and Whitewash, and to remove therefrom all filth, or offensive matter forthwith. A similar movement on the part of our Magistrates would not be amiss, as there are several places in the Town, which require to be looked after.

The following receipt sent us by a friend, was found by the faculty 9 cases out of 10, as a preventative during the late epidemic in the North of England; directly the least looseness is perceived, even if unaccompanied by pain. A Wine glass full of hot Brand and water, with a quarter of a tea-spoonful of cayenne pepper every three hours until it stops.

This a very simple remedy and within every body's reach.

The Court of Next Prize was opened here yesterday, Tuesday. His Honour Mr. Justice Street presiding. There were twelve causes entered for trial.

Ms. China, agent for the "Anglo-American Magazine," is now at Town, at Bradford's Hotel, and will be happy to receive orders for the Magazine, and other standard works published by MacLear & Co., Toronto. Persons desirous to subscribe will do well to give an early call as his stay is limited.

The true motives which have regulated the conduct of the Czar towards Turkey, were exposed in a luminous manner by the Earl of Shaftesbury commenting on the Imperial manifesto, in which the Czar asserted that "England and France had sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia, combating for the orthodox faith." The Emperor of Russia has all along set up a claim to be regarded as the defender of Christianity. Heaven save the mark! His whole policy in religious matters, since the very commencement of his reign, has been to stifle every attempt to disseminate and promote enlightened instruction in Christian faith and principles in every corner of his dominions, even where his subjects are overwhelmed in the darkest mental ignorance and still wallowing in gross paganism and idolatry. His liberal and amiable predecessor Alexander (as the noble Earl explained in his interesting speech) had patronised and aided the efforts of the Bible Society; he had encouraged the free diffusion of the scriptures throughout his dominions, and had most cheerfully permitted various Missionary Societies to extend their labours among his benighted subjects. Alexander died in 1826; and in the very first year of his reign Nicholas by an Imperial Ukase suppressed the Bible Society, and has continued to extinguish or negative the efficacy of the Missionary Societies ever after another. One instance given of his bigotry is most remarkable; though he has within his dominions a population of two millions of the Hebrew scriptures among them.

The case has latterly been widely different in Turkey, where free scope has been allowed for the promotion of any moderately conducted religious movement; and there has been no hindrance except on the part of the Greeks and Armenians. Printing presses are allowed throughout Turkey, and the scriptures are printed in various languages in all the principal cities. Through the unwearied exertions of that great and good man, Sir Stratford Canning, the Christian subjects of the Porte have been placed on an equality with the Moslems in essential respects; and the numerous converts to Protestantism have been protected from the oppressive and vindictive bigotry of the hierarchy of the Greek Church and the jealous agents of Russia. The spread of Protestantism has latterly been going on rapidly though silently, and in the wake have closely followed the dissemination of enlightened principles and a marked improvement in the condition of the people. So very conspicuous has this result lately become in several parts of the Turkish dominions, that the jealous alarms of the Russian Emperor were violently excited for the integrity of the Greek Church might speedily fade from his grasp, and the long cherished hope of his family one day sitting on the throne of the Czar might thus be for ever extinguished.

The Czar has fully avowed the truth of this in his declaration. He acknowledges that since the year 1829 he has attentively observed the march of events in Turkey.—"He could not shut his eyes (he says) to the consequences of the changes, which were one after another introduced into that state. Ancient Turkey disappeared when it was sought to establish institutions opposed to the spirit, character and usages of Islamism, in institutions mostly borrowed from modern liberalism."—Beyond a doubt the Czar perceived that Turkey, from the increased considerations shown to the privileges of all classes would become more attached to her sovereign and less obnoxious to the ambitious despotism of Russia; would either reform herself and take a fresh lease of life and power, or else a growth of free Christian states would rise in her stead, and form a more efficient bulwark against Russia.

Lord Shaftesbury truly observes that the alliance of England and France has at this moment been formed in the defence of a great principle, and for the maintenance of law, justice, order and peace. The Emperor of Russia has at all times and in every possible way impeded the advance of religious freedom; while the present Sultan has shown an unprecedented willingness to accede to every possible measure recommended for the amelioration of the religious and political condition of his Christian subjects.—[Quebec Chronicle.

The Hon. George Moffatt has been elected President, and the Hon. John Young Vice President of the Montreal Board of Trade.

SPRING IMPORTATION OF BOOTS & SHOES.

AT THE LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE, NEXT THE POST OFFICE, WAVER STREET, SAINT ANDREWS.

The Subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has just received from New York, a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', and Children's

Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

from the best manufacturers in the United States.

Domestic Work.

The Subscriber calls attention to his Gentlemen's Dress Boots, made under his own supervision, also to his Men's and Youth's Boots suitable for Town or Country. Women and Girls' House Slippers; Children's Boot and Shoes of various styles.

The whole are offered for sale wholesale or retail, at reasonable prices for cash.

April 26, 1854. J. LITTLE

ST. CROIX STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

fast and favourite Steamer "NEQUASSET."

Capt. T. Carey, is again on the Route and will run every day (Sunday excepted) between St. Andrews, St. John, and Charlottetown, according to a weekly arrangement to be seen at the Agents.

ROBERT KER, Agent.

St. Andrews, 26th April 1854.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE ST. ANDREWS POST OFFICE

15th April 1854.

Cavanagh W.	Munroe David
Cutts William	Perrin John
Corbet James	Travis Thomas
Foster Albert	Tracy Wm.
Fish C. C. Professor	Vaughan Henry
Glover James	Vaughan M.
Henderson Mary Jane	Vaughan Thomas
Lofis Martin	Wilson Richard

Persons calling for any of the above will find say advertised.

G. F. CAMPBELL, P.M.

BARLEY

Will be wanted at the Patent Flour Brewery in the ensuing Autumn.

A small quantity of choice Seed Barley expected daily by "Urania" from New Castle, on Trow, make early application to

THOMPSON & CO., St. Andrews, April 24, 1854.

MAURICE DALEY, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken the shop in Mr. M. Falls building opposite the Post Office, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. He trusts by punctuality, strict attention to business, and neatness of style to receive a share of public patronage. Garments made and cut to suit, at short notice.

Terms—liberal.

The latest style of Fashions ready for inspection.

St. Andrews, April 26, 1854.

TENDERS

Will be received by either of the subscribers on or before Wednesday the 3rd of May next for keeping the Stud Horse belonging to the Charlotte County Agricultural Society for three months from the tenth day of May next. Particulars will be given by either of the undersigned.

DAVID MOWAT, R. J. C. ANDREWS, ROBT. STEVENSON, Committee.

St. Andrews, 26th April, 1854.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 11th of May, the House and Lot now occupied by W. Hatch, Esq., corner of King and Queen Streets, the purchaser to have rent from the day of sale until 1st Nov. at the rate of fifty pounds per annum. Terms very liberal.

W. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer.

April 26, 1854.

Charlotte County Bank, 15th April, 1854.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL Stock, for the half year ending 3d April, 1854, will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 15th day of May next.

By order of the Board, C. W. WARDLAW, Cashier.

[Courier.]

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 26th inst., at 11 A.M. on the premises:—

The House and Lot, now occupied by Mrs. Dougherty, adjoining the premises of Jas. McCarty.

Also immediately after—

1 Superior hair cloth (cov'd) Sofa (nearly new), 1 Mahogany Pembroke Table, 2 Bedsteads,

6 Mahogany stuffed chairs, and rocking chair to match,

6 Can bottomed chairs, and rocking chair, 2 Stoves, CARPETS,

and a quantity of other Household Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Mrs. Dougherty on the premises or

ROBERT KER, Auctioneer.

Saint Andrews, April 15, 1854.