

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19th.
The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, with Liverpool advices to the 8th inst., arrived at this port this evening.

The steamship Arago arrived out from New York on the 6th inst.

The Atlantic telegraph cable, was landed at Valencia on the 5th inst., and the expedition had sailed.

The Italian conspirators against the life of the Emperor of France, had been tried and found guilty.

The Paris correspondent of the Times gives a summary of the suspension of negotiations in the Spanish-Mexican question, without venturing for its accuracy.

Military preparations continued in Spain.

The misunderstanding between France and Turkey continued, although there was a confident report that the Turkish Cabinet had declared the Moldavian elections void.

The steamship Kherone, which was to leave Liverpool for New Zealand simultaneously with the Arabia, has been withdrawn, having been chartered by the government to convey troops to India. Her place in the line will be filled in a few days by the steamship Crimean.

The steamers Sarah Sands and Lebanon had also been taken off for India.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, Lord Campbell presented a petition from the Queen and Princess of Oude, residing in England, expressing great regret at the revolt in India, and the suspicion attached to their relative, the ex-King. The petitioners stated that they had received assurances from the King that he was entirely innocent of any complicity in the outbreak, and they prayed that the charges against him might be made known, so that he might establish his innocence. Objections were raised, on merely technical grounds, and it was withdrawn.

The bill authorizing the enrollment of the militia, was read a second time, after a brief debate, in the course of which Lord Farnham and the Duke of Cambridge stated that efforts should be made to induce the requisite number of militia men to volunteer for the regular army.

The three cables of the Atlantic Telegraph were successfully landed at Valencia Bay on the eve of the 6th. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland received it formally from the officers and men of the Niagara and Susquehanna, amidst great enthusiasm.

The expedition is said to have put to sea shortly after the landing of the cable, but as the telegraph line to Valencia was not completed, we are without information as to its progress.

The weather in England had been rough and stormy, but was rather more settled.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, accompanied by Count Walewski and a suite, arrived at Osborne, on a visit to Queen Victoria, on the morning of the 6th, and were received with a royal salute, from the fleet at Spithead. The visit was strictly private one, and would not, it was believed, extend beyond the Isle of Wight, and probably Portsmouth Navy Yard.

The most vigilant surveillance was kept up in the neighborhood of Osborne, and all over the island, by a strong force of police from London and Paris, and boats were stationed off the beach at Osborne to prevent the approach of any shore or strange boats. It was thought the Imperial party would return to France on the 10th.

Bishop Bloomfield, of London, died on the 5th inst., from an epileptic attack.

A petition, calling upon Parliament to send out a much larger military force to India than was contemplated, was receiving numerous signatures in Liverpool.

The house of Carr Brothers & Co., at Newcastle, extensive colliery owners, had temporarily suspended payments. Their liabilities were very large, but the assets were said to be ample.

The London correspondent of the Paris Press says, that Ludovico Rolin has brought an action against the London Times, for an article alluding to him in connection with the recently discovered conspiracy.

France.
The trial of the Italians, accused of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor, had resulted in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances in favor of Barolotte and Gubili. The Court sentenced Barolotte to transportation for life, and Barolotte and Gubili to 15 years imprisonment. The trial excited very little interest.

The Minister of War has decided that Kabyle, recently conquered, shall form a new military sub-division.

Spain.
The Paris Correspondent of the Times, in a letter upon the Spanish-Mexican question, says: From 40 to 50,000 Americans were ready to march into the Mexican territory as auxiliaries against the Spaniards.

The Mexican government seem to have no objection to a war with Spain.

The same letter says that the Spanish government goes on with its military preparations as if no mediation had been accepted.

Italy.
The search of an English steamer, on which it was supposed Mazzini was a passenger, by the officials at Naples, without any previous applications for consent, in presence of any British authority, was much talked of at Naples, and the correspondent of the Times believes that a remonstrance had been sent to the Neapolitan government, but without eliciting any answer.

The crops in Italy had all been secured, and the wheat harvest had been set down at an average of a crop and a half. A considerable increase was also anticipated in the crop of wine.

Turkey.
A despatch from Vienna states that the French Ambassador at Constantinople took down his flag on the 5th, but informed the Turkish government that he should not leave his post for some days.

It is said that the notes of the four Powers, directed against Prince Vagondes were identical, though presented separately. The Prince had proceeded to replace the Metropolitan of Moldavia, because he refused to preside over the Divan.

Two hundred houses had been destroyed by fire at Galatz.

The tribes of the Moldavia had pillaged the Christians in the town of Sout, and the French Consul at Beyroot had gone to the spot to demand a public repression of the outrages.

Denmark.
A concession had been granted to an English Company for the establishment of a submarine telegraph between England and the western coast of Schleswig.

Russia.
The Emperor of Russia returned to St. Petersburg on the 1st inst., after his visit to Germany.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, says that Schamyl, with the main body of his troops had been beaten at Iedavaya, leaving 430 on the field, while the Russian loss was only 55 killed and wounded.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that Russia has made an application to the Porte, with view to such modification of the treaty of Paris, as would enable her to employ a large number of vessels of war, to carry on her present operations on the coast of Circassia.

Persia.
It is stated that Mr. Murray, the English Minister, arrived at Teheran on the 7th inst., and was received with the honors agreed upon.

India.
There is nothing further from India, but the papers continue to publish details of the atrocities committed by the insurgents, furnished from private correspondence.

Markets.
The Liverpool Cotton Market was dull, and prices unsettled. Sales of the week 33,000 bales.

The Flour market was quiet, at a decline on the week of 1s. Wheat dull; Corn inactive and low.

Beef and Pork firm. Iron firm at £7 5s to £7 10s for both rails and bars.

Sugar heavy, and declined 6d to 2s. Rice firm.

Formal opening of the Railway from Moncton to Shediac.
Moncton, Aug. 19th.

This morning at twenty minutes past eleven, a train consisting of two engines and twelve carriages, left Moncton with many of the members of the Government, several members of the Houses of Legislature, the newly appointed Railway Commissioners, and the Engineers. They went at a moderate speed, carefully inspecting the track and bridges, and returned from Shediac at forty minutes past one, with upwards of a thousand passengers.

In the afternoon, two trains consisting of the engines and the same number of carriages, went twice to Shediac and back, each time fully loaded. The estimated number of persons who availed themselves of the opportunity to take a ride on the rail was six thousand.

Most of the road is in excellent order; the arrangements were good, and there was no casualty, if I except the slaughter of an unfortunate cow, which would not or could not get out of the way.

The weather was magnificent, everything propitious to the occasion, and the people here and at Shediac are in high spirits, expecting an increase of prosperity from the opening of this line.

In future the trains will run twice a day, morning and evening.—St. John Leader.

THE BANK ROBBERY IN TORONTO.—A most painful train of circumstances has come to light in regard to the robbery committed last week upon the government agency of the Bank of Upper Canada. The condition of the office the morning after the robbery was committed, and the absence of violence upon the bank safe, led to suspicions that the deed was done from within and not from without; and these suspicions were confirmed by the discovery that the glass in the window, cut by the burglars so as to remove the inside fastenings and enable them to pass into the room, was cut with a diamond from the inside and not from without. The agent, Mr. Cummings, was thereupon subjected to a close examination, and all his books and papers minutely overhauled. We regret to say that this investigation disclosed the fact that Mr. Cummings had for some time been secretly lending the funds of the bank (entrusted to him for government purposes) to various individuals—and that at the moment of the robbery he was largely in default to the bank.

A change was just about to be made in the mode of conducting the government agency, which must have led to the detection of the whole affair—and the suspicion naturally followed that a mock robbery was got up to avert discovery. Criminal informations on this belief, were immediately laid by the officers of the Bank against Mr. Cummings, and certain parties to whom he avers he lent the missing money. We have not

ascertained names of all the parties implicated, though rumor points to more than one individual occupying a prominent position. There is no doubt, however, of the melancholy fact, that warrants have been issued for the arrest of J. T. Kerby, formerly a contractor, and now director of the Northern Railway. Mr. McGaffey was apprehended yesterday afternoon, but at a late hour last night, neither Mr. Cummings nor Mr. Kerby had been arrested.—[Globe.]

The Montreal says that it is alleged that Mr. Cummings received \$7,000 and Kerby \$4,000, and that they won the money at cards from Cummings. It is further added that Cummings has confessed the whole matter.

Something for New Brunswick to patronize.

The Bath Sentinel writes that the business men of that City could see the advantages which would result not only to themselves personally, but the community at large, were they to invest a portion of their capital in the establishment of manufactories of different kinds. The Sentinel adds that "while we see other places encouraging and engaging in various industrial pursuits, thus adding to their own pecuniary advantage, and at the same time aiding in the prosperity of the State, our people appear to be perfectly indifferent to any business that is not directly connected with ship-building. In this particular they certainly are not wise, and this they may learn, when too late."

Visiting, Invitations, and other Cards.
strict of all sorts and kinds

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 26, 1857.

In another column we have given from the "Leader," a brief account of the opening of the Railroad from the Bend or Moncton to Shediac. The opening of the road for traffic, was hailed by the people of that section of the Province with every demonstration of joy; and as advocates for Railways, we rejoice with them. The enterprise is new, and untried, and it is to be hoped may prove remunerative; but as to its forming at any future time a part of the great highway to connect the upper and lower Provinces; it is worse than useless on the part of our contemporary of the "Westmorland Times," who, but a few months ago, when alluding to the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, was kind enough to say that it might be admitted as a branch into his line, to attempt to gull either the intelligent people of this Province, or capitalists that such can ever be the case.

Now we contend, as we have done for years, that our Road (the New Brunswick & Canada), will, without dispute, be the Great Trunk Line. The direction in which it runs, the country through which it passes, and the opening up (as it will) of tracts of land for settlement, and developing the natural resources of the Province, (to say nothing of its being the cheapest and most direct route to Canada), all tend to the conclusion, that the Line from St. Andrews through the centre of the Province must be the great iron connection which will unite Canada with New Brunswick.

The work on the Line is progressing rapidly; the Locomotives are daily passing up and down, and as an instance of the speed attained, we may here mention, that his Honor Chief Justice Carter accompanied by several friends, in a temporary passenger car, connected with which were several freight cars, loaded with iron, passed up the Line a distance of twenty-five miles, in sixty-one minutes, including two stops. The trip was performed with great ease, and due regard to safety; but had it been necessary, the new Locomotive could have run up in half the time. It is a first class finished engine, the cylinder of 12 inches diameter, 18 inches stroke, with two pair of 4½ feet driving wheels with a truck, and is calculated to run at a speed of 40 miles per hour with passenger trains.

The clearing of the line from the end of the 60th mile to the terminus at Woodstock, a distance of 30 miles, more or less, is advertised, and tenders will be decided on after the 1st of September, as may be seen by reference to another column.

In a few days we shall have to announce the opening of our line to the Fortieth mile for traffic; and when that event takes place, we think that "a flourish of trumpets" might be given with a good grace. We trust that the occasion will be taken advantage of by the authorities of the Road, and as many of our friends from a distance be invited to attend, and judge of the Line for themselves, as the means at present at the disposal of the Company will accommodate.

We cannot better conclude our remarks at present than by adding, that we are authorized to state, that the Imperial Act to confirm the transfer of the late St. Andrews &

Quebec Railroad Company, to the New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company, had passed through both houses of Parliament before the departure of the last mail from England, and ere this time, has received the Royal assent, and become the law of the land in the old country as well as in this.

Just as our paper went to press, we received the news by the Anglo-Saxon, which arrived at Quebec on the 23d inst. from Liverpool.

The conference at Osborne had decided to annul the Moldavian elections. It was believed Austria would concur in the decision, and that the Sultan would adopt their views.

Emperor and Empress of the French had returned to Paris.

John Bright was returned to Parliament. Spoilen had been acquitted of murder of Mr. Little at Dublin.

The French journals support the attitude assumed by the French ambassador at Constantinople.

Breadstuffs dull—Wheat lower.

A despatch from Vienna states that the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia have announced, in similar notes, their cessation of diplomatic relations with the Porte, and approaching departure from Constantinople.

The Russian ambassador struck his flag on the 6th.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the pending difficulties will be submitted to a conference composed of representatives from the various powers.

The recent appointments by the Government, do not appear to have given satisfaction in any of the Counties—the principal complaint being as to fitness for office.

Complaints, long, loud and deep, are uttered, not by the Opposition, but by their own party. They assert, (and we believe with no small degree of truth), that the best men of the party have not been chosen—that principle has been sunk, and that electing dodges have taken its place. If this be correct, the Executive are not so much to be censured as their advisers. After all, it is of very little moment what is placed in office now, as, according to Responsible Government, the changes will be rung upon all office holders as often as there is a change of Government, which in all probability will be more frequent than the Country desires.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We have received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co., of New York, the July number of this Review, which is as usual interesting. The contents are:—

1. Ancient Political Economy.
2. English Courts of Law.
3. Suicide, or Life and Literature.
4. French Politics, Past and Present.
5. The Sonnets of Shakespeare.
6. "Manifest Destiny" of the American Union.
7. The Testimony of the Rocks.
8. Naples and Diplomatic Intervention.
9. The Life of George Stephenson.
10. Contemporary Literature.

The steamer Queen made an excursion from Calais to St. George on Wednesday last, with a large party from the former place and St. Stephen, and some few from this town. After remaining some hours at the Lower Falls, she returned again about 9 o'clock, some of the excursionists thinking the trip rather too short a one, it must then have been agreeable.

MILITARY ON DUTY.—Lieut. Col. Loyd has assumed the command of the 76th Regt., vice Lieut. Col. Clarke who retires on half pay, with the expectation of being shortly promoted to the rank of Major General. Colonel Gardner takes the command of the forces in St. John, with an advance of pay, and we believe a speedy promise of promotion to all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. It is also pleasing to learn, that Lieut. Col. Clarke's present arrangements lead him to remain in Fredericton.—Reporter.

THE SCHOOL BILL.—From the many recent appointments of School Inspectors, we may reasonably conclude that the Government have determined to retain the expensive system of Inspection, so generally denounced as useless. If the Inspectors were ever to be of any real use, the appointment of Inspectors above all other appointments should have no reference to politics; at least competent men should, not be dismissed because of their politics. If the Inspectors are to be changed with every change of Government, the whole system, what ever it is at present, must become useless and absurd.—[Freeman.]

By Proclamation published in Nova Scotia, a reward of Five Hundred Pounds is offered to the person who will make known the criminal supposed to have set fire to the Magazine in Halifax. It appears that not the slightest suspicion attaches anywhere for the diabolical act; and no responsible person

can point to its origin otherwise. Full particulars of the disaster will be found in our columns.—Chronicle.

Gas from Wood.—According to experiments made in Germany and elsewhere, wood gas is found to be equally as good as coal gas, and it is thought, judging from the success which has attended the experiments, that this kind of gas is destined to be extensively introduced in many of the German cities where wood is cheaper than bituminous coal. The gas obtained from wood is entirely free from sulphur, and, though not odorless, the odor is more pleasant than that from coal.

The following is from a French paper: "Sir, sir! you have dropped your paper!" cried a young man the other morning to a person passing.

"Sir, I'm very much obliged to you," said the other, turning round and picking up a bundle. "Excuse me," continued he, "but have I the honor of addressing Mr. P.?"

"That is my name," said the young man with some surprise.

"Ay, I thought so! I was very lucky in meeting you. I am an officer of the Tribunal of Commerce, and am ordered to arrest you on a bill of exchange for one thousand five hundred francs. The paper which you were so kind as to tell me I dropped was the summons against you."

Perry Davis' Pain Killer every day affords new proofs of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful!

Schur-Paerdy, Coombs, master, owned in Haverhill, Mass., from Castine, bound to Picton in ballast, was wrecked on Seal Island 4th inst. Crew saved. Materials taken to Barrington.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 24, 1857.

TENDERS for Carriage and Light, or any section thereof, from the end of the 60th Mile to the terminus at WOODSTOCK, a distance of 30 miles more or less, will be entertained and decided on as soon as received after the 1st proximo.

The CHOPPING will be 100 FEET WIDE throughout, and the work is to commence on the 1st proximo.

Full particulars as to details of application and provisions of Contract will be given, on application either personally or by letter, at the Company's office, where forms of tender may also be obtained.

Sheriff's Sales.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th day of February 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever, of DENNIS LEAVEY, of and to and in that certain LOT OF GROUND situated in Saint Andrews, being part of the Old Gas Line, so called, having a front of 54 feet 4 inches on King's street, and extending back 62 feet parallel with Water street, with the BUILDINGS and ERECTIONS thereon, now occupied by David Pollock.

To satisfy an execution in favor of James Reed and Robert Reed, and to pay £261 18s 5d besides Sheriff's fees and charges to expenses.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews.
24th Aug. 1857.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 27th day of February 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever, of THOMAS GOSS, to that Lot, Piece or Parcel of LAND, situated in the Parish of St. George, being half an acre, more or less, conveyed by ALFRED DAVIS to the said THOMAS GOSS, with the BUILDINGS and ERECTIONS thereon.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Edmund P. Knight, endorsed to levy £23 8s 5d, with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews.
25th Aug. 1857.

H. H. PARRY BROWN & CO.
Commission Merchants and Ship Brokers,
CARDIFF.

BEG to inform their friends that they have opened a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at 17, Queen's Square, Bristol. They will give personal attention to the sale of DEALS (to their addresses), at all ports in the Bristol Channel.

Cardiff, July 17, 1857.

The subscriber is authorized to make liberal advances on DEALS consigned to H. H. PARRY BROWN & Co.

JAS. PORTER,
St. Stephen, August 18, 1857. 6w

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