

European Intelligence.

From papers by the America.

The intelligence from Persia does not add much, if any, further news respecting the British expedition against that country. Preparations are going on at Bombay for further reinforcements to act in the white troops on the North-West frontier of India are moving towards Cabul to assist the Afghans. Thus we have, virtually, two expeditions, the second being an overland one. There is a statement in the Bombay papers, that Herat has fallen, but in what way it has fallen, is not explained. Of what is going on in Herat we really do not know anything. As the British forces are expected to operate at Bushire, we fear that Persia has adopted the precautionary measures of sending troops in that direction; and it is understood that by the time our expeditionary forces get to Bushire, a Persian army of 40,000 or 50,000 might be there to meet them.

With regard to the dispute between Prussia and Switzerland, a letter from Berlin informs us that immense activity prevails in the various offices of the Ministry of War, and of the administration of the regiments. A despatch from Berlin, dated on the 30th ult. says: "A number of generals of divisions are now here. Sir Colin Campbell has arrived; he is charged to deliver to the Prince of Prussia the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath." The same telegraphic despatch announces, that "Byron von Manteuffel, who is the Prime Minister of Prussia has left Berlin for Vienna. It seems doubtful, however, whether Colonel von Manteuffel be not the person intended."

A letter from Constance, of Dec. 28th, says, that "the six Swiss steamers that ply on the Lake of Constance have received orders to be armed with light ordnance for their protection. Swiss artillery is expected at Kreuzlingen and Baden. Artillery is being sent to Constance. The soldiers belonging to the 4th regiment in garrison here, that were on furlough, have been recalled. At Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine, the directors of the Steam-tug Company have been asked by Prussia how many steamers they could furnish for the transport of troops and ammunition. They have eighteen disposable. All the Swiss that were residing in Baden have returned to their own country."

Mr. Manin has addressed a letter to the journals on the employment of Swiss troops in the Neapolitan service, and comments on the anomaly of the sons of Switzerland defending liberty at home while they are the instruments of oppression abroad.

Orders have been given to the newspapers of the Austrian dominions to speak favourably of England "on all occasions."—It is to be hoped that the English press will respond, as the Governments of Vienna wishes particularly to destroy that sympathy for Piedmont which her (it is said) admirable and honest Government has created throughout Europe.

Württemberg has refused to allow the passage of Prussian troops through their territory.

SPAIN.—There are from 10,000 to 15,000 workmen in Barcelona, prowling about the streets without any occupation, and what is worse, without any hope, however remote, of obtaining work. Vast numbers of these idlers, who are scowling in at the shop windows, are workmen who have been dismissed from the factories in consequence of the inability of the mill-owners to procure the raw material, or even to procure a market for it when manufactured. But, in spite of this horrible misery, the streets of Barcelona are encumbered with thousands of workmen who are out on strike, and who have been secretly goaded on to hold out for an enormous advance in the rate of wages—a demand so preposterous a nature, that the mill-owners would not be justified in heeding it, even in the palmiest days of prosperity. But, in the existing state of things, it is utterly inadmissible—indeed the masters would not be justified in entertaining it.

ITALY.—A letter from Rome states, that while the financial position of the Papal States is somewhat improved, the situation of the provinces is deplorable. Not only are the roads unsafe for travellers, but the lives of the inhabitants of the towns are constantly exposed to danger. It is impossible for the Austrians to quit Bologna; the garrison of Ferrara is not diminished, and it is even proposed to establish movable columns of troops on the roads to check the banditti.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says:—"A private letter from Milan of the 22d ult. informs us that the Emperor Francis Joseph is expected to arrive in that city on the 9th inst. Preparations for his reception are being made with great activity. Orders have been given to the performers at the theatre of the Scala to prepare to play Verdi's opera of 'Etrani,' and to substitute for the words 'A Carlo-magno si gloria e onor,' the words 'A Francisco Giuseppe sia gloria e onor.' The verse will be destroyed by the change; but the Austrian authorities are no strict observers of the rules of Italian poetry. It is all the same to them whether there be a syllable too much or one too little in a line, provided homage is done to their sovereign, even by the violation of harmony. An immense majority of the persons who usually rent boxes at the Scala for the theatrical season, have not done so this year. It appears that the general government of Verona is to be suppressed next Spring. Mar-

shal Radetzky will retire. The Archduke Charles Louis, the youngest brother of the Emperor of Austria, is to be appointed Viceroy of the Lombardo-Venetic Provinces; and General Count Gyulai is to be named commander-in-chief of the Austrian troops in Italy."

The Scotsman (Edinburgh paper) says:—"A Christmas gift was presented to this journal on Thursday, in the shape of duly stamped receipts for the 'damages' and whole expenses, amounting to nearly twelve hundred pounds, to which we were made liable by the prosecution at the instance of Mr. Duncan M'Leish." The prosecution was for libel.

A public meeting is about being held in Cork, for the purpose of taking steps to erect a memorial to the late Father Mathew. Similar intentions to perpetuate the memory of the "Apostle of Temperance" are evinced in Lancashire and other towns.

The agitation against the income tax in its present form is rapidly spreading. The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry entertained more than 500 of their tenants last week, at a ball and supper, in the Assembly Room, Newtownards.

The Rev. Dr. Furlong, one of the Professors of Maynooth College, has been appointed by the Pope, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, in succession to the late Dr. Murphy.

Mr. William Johnson, proprietor of the *Dumfriesshire Post*, and an ultra-Tory in politics, is in the field for the representation of Downpatrick, in opposition to Mr. Kerr.

The report of the Mining Company of Ireland, to be submitted to the next half-yearly meeting, shows a net profit of £12,222 or about 8½ per cent, for the half year.

The Earl of Carlisle has conferred the demerit and living of Cashel, vacated by the death of Dean Adams, upon the Rev. George Ogle Moore, rector of Bessington, County of Wick.

TRAGIC DEATH OF THE LATE HUGH MILLER.—It is now an undoubted fact that Mr. Hugh Miller died in the most melancholy way of all, by his own hand, as a farewell letter has been found, addressed to his wife. On his head being opened, the doctors discovered, from the state of the brain, that he must soon have been in an asylum for life. Since then a frightful calamity has succeeded to this melancholy event. The revolver with which Hugh Miller destroyed himself, was taken by Professor Miller to the well-known gun-maker, Mr. Thompson, who was requested to examine the implement, and say whether the loadings were all discharged. Prof. Miller warned him to be careful, when Mr. Thompson replied, "I shall soon see." He and the Professor had both hold of the revolver, when it suddenly went off, and shot Mr. Thompson dead.—*Liverpool (G. B.) Herald.*

ARREST OF AN ENGLISHMAN AT BERLIN.—Mr. Morris Moore, well known in England by his controversial writings on pictures, was arrested by the Berlin police in his lodgings, on the 22d, and confined all night in a common jail. According to his account the police sneered at him when he said he should apply to the British Ambassador. The Berlin correspondent of the Times states that the reason of Mr. Moore's arrest was that he had brought to Berlin letters from some political refugees in London to persons in Berlin suspected of disaffection. His arrest was made known to Lord Bloomfield by some artistic acquaintances, who had accompanied him; and the English Minister instantly brought the matter under the notice of Baron Manteuffel. When liberated, Mr. Moore was told he might go or stay as he pleased. Mr. Moore has made public a long letter to Lord Bloomfield—very angry in its tone. He states that he warned Lord Bloomfield on the afternoon of the 21st, that the police had entered his house, and had projected his arrest. He severely censures Lord Bloomfield for not rushing off instantly to protect a British subject, and for not answering his note. This passionate effusion was written on Sunday the 23rd. On the same day Mr. Moore received a note from the Minister, intimating that he had on the 22d, seen Baron Manteuffel, who afterwards heard with satisfaction that Mr. Moore was at liberty. Mr. Moore himself seems inclined to trace the proceeding to Dr. Waagen, and "some high and extraordinary influence."

—

GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION FROM COCHIN CHINA AGAINST THE CHINESE EMPIRE.—A letter from the Indian Seas, published in the *Messenger de la Flotte*, announces that M. de Montigny, the French Envoy, had arrived at Hae on the 10th of September last:—"Hue, de Hae, is the capital of Cochin China and the residence of the Emperor. The town is one of the best fortified in Asia, and most advantageously situated. The Annamite government is preparing there a maritime expedition, which, to judge from appearances, will be one of the most formidable ever seen in that part of the world. The expedition is, it is said, to act against China, and a descent is to be made on the coast of Pe-Tche-Lei. The Cochin Chinese fleet is completely organized, and comprises 1,200 war vessels, of all sizes, divided into three classes. The ships of war of the first class, which are the size of our frigates, and carry from 50 to 60 guns; the galleys, which are propelled either by sail or by the

oar, and the ordinary transport ships. Each division of the fleet is commanded by an admiral, under the direction of Prince Khang, a relative of the Emperor who fills the post of Grand Admiral. His flag ship is called the *Mengk Kuong Shi* (the Commander of the Seas) and carries 62 guns. Her masts are gilt and her sails are bound with white satin and gold fringe. There are 100,000 operatives employed in fitting out the expedition and preparing materials for its operations. Cochin China is justly regarded as the first maritime power in the extreme east. It possesses a very respectable cannon foundry and a museum of artillery in which are collected models of all the cannon used in Europe. There is likewise a naval museum, in which is to be seen a mariner's compass given to the Emperor Tay Song in the year 1761 by M. Poivre, the celebrated traveller; also a very fine map of the world given by Louis XVI. in 1817. Several paintings executed by native artists represent the Emperor Gya Long and his naval engagements. This Prince who regenerated the navy, was the most distinguished sovereign the country ever produced. He lived at the commencement of the present century. He attached several French officers to his service, and promoted three of them to the rank of mandarin. The Cochin China expedition will be ready to sail in April next."

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—Last week tenders were received for the grading and masonry of that portion of the Railway from the three mile stake to the Nine Mile House, and were taken in sections of about two miles each, by parties well known as practical men, and fully competent to perform the work in the most efficient manner. The first section was taken by Mr. D. Meyers, the second by Messrs. Walker, Rankin & Walker, and the third by Mr. John Brookfield. All the parties have had considerable experience in Railway works in this Province. Mr. Meyers, having been engaged on a different portion of the St. Andrews line, while the other gentlemen completed a considerable portion of the Shediac line.

The work is to be completed from this City to the Nine Mile House by the first of October next. In the meantime other sections will be proceeded with, and before the close of the present year a new era in Railway progress will have dawned upon us.—*Nfld.*

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. J. ROBINSON, R. N., Commissioner.
JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq., Manager.
W. M. BUCK, Esq., Engineer.
GEO. D. STREET, Esq., Solicitor.

Charlotte County Bank.
Geo. D. Street, Esq., President.
C. W. WARDMAN, Esq., Cashier.
W. J. BUCK, Esq., Solicitor.
Bills and Notes for discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they will be over until next week.

Poor House Commissioners.
T. T. O'Leary, R. Stevenson, C. E. O. Hatheway.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 28, 1857.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Our respected correspondent at Grand Manan, under date Jan. 22, furnishes the following heart-rending intelligence:—

On Sunday the 18th instant, ship Lord Ashburton, Crear, said to be from France bound to St. John, N. B., in ballast, was cast away on the Northern head of Grand Manan. Twenty-one of the crew were drowned, including the master and all the officers. Sixteen bodies are now lying here in a house for internment. Five are still missing. The remainder of the crew, badly frozen and sick, are under the care of the inhabitants of Whale Cove on this island. The ship, entirely broken up, was sold under the order of the Wreck-Commissioner, Mr. J. Kent, for £100. Some of the men, if not all, who were frost-bitten, will require medical aid, and should be taken to the Marine Hospital as soon as they can be removed, as we have no doctor on the island.

The St. Stephens "Patriot" of the 23d inst., has devoted nearly two columns to the so called "exposure" of abuses and speculation in St. Andrews. The Reader is a literary curiosity in its way, and is headed "Railway humbug." The second article is a misnomer—"facts and figures"—"the Marine Hospital at St. Andrews." We should not have noticed these tirades of abuse, were it not, that from their tenor they are calculated to mislead and misrepresent. True, "it is the duty of the Press to make public everything in which the public welfare is concerned," in doing so, however, care should be taken to give the truth, and not distort either facts or figures. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not apologists for any man or set of men, but cannot permit wholesale slanders, come from what quarter they may, to pass, without exposing them.

With reference to the "Railway humbug," it is a tissue of nonsense, at variance with the truth, and unworthy of contradiction. The so called "flagrant impositions" and "peculation" in the management of the Marine Hospital, is a subject that demands some slight notice, as it is calculated to impeach the conduct of the parties connected with the Institution. Upon enquiry we find that the charge of "flagrant imposition and corruption," is made without any foundation. Even the figures are not correct.—Every one knows, that Marine Hospitals must be kept in repair, as provided with fuel, and that their officers are paid. The accounts are laid before the Grand Jury and Justices at the April Sessions. This was done last April and the accounts of the St. Andrews Marine Hospital audited and approved, by a resident of St. Stephens. It is also known that the Deputy Treasurers make quarterly returns of the amounts received, to the Auditor General and Provincial Treasurer, no money can be drawn without an order from the latter officer. The "Patriot" must be aware that the amounts collected at Stephens, cannot as a whole be denominated *St. Stephens money*, as there are but few vessels owned there; more than two-thirds of the amounts collected are derived from *foreign* and other shipping arriving at that Port. If the duty levied of two pence per ton, is found to be more than is necessary, by all means petition for its reduction.

Before concluding, as one of the "St. Andrews papers," we unequivocally disclaim having been "cognizant of the facts," as erroneously asserted by the "Patriot."—We have heretofore proved our readiness to expose maladministration whenever it came to our knowledge; but we will not lend ourselves to any faction to misrepresent public men, because they may not be 'on good terms with us, nor to gratify the jealousy or prejudice of any man.

THE WEATHER, during the past week, was very severe, the thermometer ranging as low as 16 degrees below zero, at 7 a. m. Large quantities of snow fell, accompanied by strong gales from the North-West, blocking up the roads, rendering travelling almost impossible. We observe that throughout the Northern States, accounts are given of heavy snow storms and intense cold. Some of the principal harbors were obstructed by ice.

The merchant who does not advertise liberally in the newspaper, has been very appropriately compared to a man who has a lantern, but who is too stingy to buy a candle; he stumbles about in the dark long after his more sensible neighbors have lighted themselves home. Business men should ponder the truth contained in this short paragraph.

PRESBYTERIAN SEMINARY AT WOODSTOCK.—On the authority of Mr. Glass we are glad to inform our readers, that the erection of the Presbyterian Seminary at Woodstock, so long talked about, will be proceeded with early in the summer. A beautiful site for the building, free of any charge, has been granted by the Honorable Charles Connell, and a plan of it has been put into our hands. When completed it will be one of the finest in the Province, and will prove no inconsiderable ornament to our town. We understand the Reverend Chas. Glass, Moderator of the Synod of New Brunswick for the present year, is to be here and in the surrounding settlements for some time, soliciting subscriptions from all denominations in aid of the above object, and we trust he will meet with that degree of success which it merits. Nothing we believe would tend more to raise the character of Woodstock, and advance its prosperity, or to diffuse more the blessings of a sound religious education among all classes of the community in the neighborhood, and elsewhere throughout the Province, than the erection of such a Seminary as that contemplated by the Presbyterian body, and we wish it all success.—[*Carleton Sentinel.*]

SACKVILLE, Jan. 23.

A large number of fish called "Bill" fish by the inhabitants, were driven on shore at Bay Verte during an easterly gale in November last, some of which have been shown us. We are not sufficiently learned in Ichthyology to classify them, nor do we know what their real name is. They resemble the mackerel in colour and appearance, but attached to the snout is a bill of about an inch and a half in length, giving them a peculiar appearance, and from which the name of Bill fish has been given them. The extreme length of the largest of these fish is about eighteen inches; they are an excellent pan fish, and equal to the mackerel. We believe they are strangers to our shores, having made their appearance but once before about four years ago.—[*Borderer.*]

Captain Hartstein and the officers and crew of the *Resolute*, sailed from Southampton on Thursday, on board the City of Washington, for New York.

CANADIAN POLITICS.—The Toronto correspondent of the New York Commercial says the recent politico-religious discussions and agitations in Canada have resulted in the formation of a new and powerful party called the "Reform Alliance," whose political planks are exceedingly popular in Upper Canada. The following is their creed:—"The abolition of a separating line between Upper and Lower Canada; and adoption of population without regard to locality as the basis of Parliamentary representation."

The entire separation of church and state, and the abolition of all appropriations of public money for sectarian purposes.

National education; common school, grammar school, and collegiate.

Economy in the public expenditure, and a thorough reform in the departmental system.

Uniform legislation for both sections of the province.

Curtailling of the power and patronage of the Executive.

A free trade national policy, so far and so rapidly as the maintenance of the public credit will permit.

Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay territory as a part of Canada.

A registration of qualified voters for Parliamentary elections.

MR. SUMNER EXPECTS TO BE SHOT.—At the Disunion convention held in Worcester, Thursday, Rev. T. W. Higginson stated that he had a talk with Hon. Chas. Sumner, in this city, last week, and when he asked him if, when he got back to Washington, he would reiterate his words against slavery, Mr. Sumner replied, "reiterate, reiterate." If, when I get back to Washington, I make the speech I expect to make, it will be like fourth proof brandy to molasses and water. When asked what result he expected from it, he replied: "I expect to be shot; there is nothing else left for them to do."

The Wesleyans in Prince maintain 136 pulpits and 78 preachers of various grades, 29 Sabbath Schools, churches numbering 1130 members, and congregations amounting to 15,000 hearers.

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. It should be kept by every family.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—

Jan. 25.—Schr. Henry Goldsmith, Tatter, St. John, coals.—C. A. Thompson.

26.—Schr. Sisters, Gatscomb, Grand Manan, passengers.

Sailed this morning, ship Nell Gwynn, Waycott, Liverpool.

Ship Zeehoof, Morrison, arrived at Melbourn, from Liverpool, in 85 days.

DR. PATTERSON,

Dental Surgeon,

Will visit St. Andrews professionally on THURSDAY, the 22d inst. Rooms at Bradford's Hotel. Dr. P. has arrived, and is ready to attend to any requiring his services.

NOTICE.

A Bill to divide the Parish of PENNINGTON will be brought into the House of Assembly at the coming Session, to set off the Eastern from the Western portion, by a Division Line from the West bank or shore of the River Pennington where it falls into the Bay of Fundy, to the North or rear head of said Parish; thence Easterly to the County line dividing St. John and Charlotte; thence due South along said line to Point Le Prou in the Bay of Fundy; thence Easterly, including Pennington, New River, and Salt Lake, in front—into a separate town or Parish. January 12, 1857.

BRICK, BRICK.

FOR Sale, a quantity of large STOCK BRICK, hard and frost proof, delivered in St. Andrews, early in the spring. These brick are of the best manufacture and quality. Orders may be left at the "Standard Office," where price &c. will be made known. January 21, 1857. file

Corn Meal, Pork, and Rice.

Ex Schr. "TEXAS" from New York.

50 BLS. CORN MEAL,
10 BLS. heavy MESS FORT,
1 Tierce RICE. For sale by
Jan. 21, 1857. (ei) W. WHITLOCK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The following was adopted as a standing rule in the Session of October, 1854:—

26th.—That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.