

European Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER!

The steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, which sailed from Liverpool at 3.30 P. M. on the 15th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday at 10.30 A. M. She experienced boisterous weather, with a succession of westerly gales during the entire passage. On the 15th, off the Skerries, exchanged signals with the steamer Asia 17th, passed steamer Arago, which sailed about the same time for New York. The Plymouth arrived at Glasgow on the 12th, and the Kangaroo at Liverpool on the 14th.

The steam Propeller, of the Galway line, had run ashore in Galway harbor, and the tide flowed into her. It was feared she could not be got off. She had on board part of the cargo intended for the Circassian.

The steamer Circassian left Galway for St. John's, N. F., on the morning of the 14th. She was detained owing to her running aground when leaving Queenstown for Galway.

The Arago left Southampton for New York on the 12th. The Arabia arrived at Liverpool at 8 A. M. on the 15th.

The Arago took out the news that the dispatching rumors continued to prevail on the continent, causing increased depression in the funds in all the principal cities. Matters were aggravated by the speech of the King of Sardinia at the opening of the Chambers, which was constructed into a warlike sense. The King, says the political horizon is not clear, but the future must be waited with firmness.

The French Legislature was convoked for Feb. 7th. It was rumored that the British Government intended to augment the Channel squadron by twelve sail of the line.

The news by the Arabia is as follows: GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament is prorogued till February 3rd, then to meet for the despatch of business.

The Gazette announces the appointment of the Hon. Frederick Bruce, Minister to China, and Horace Rumbold Secretary of Legation.—Numerous Consuls are likewise appointed at new ports. Mr. Rutherford Alcock is transferred from the Consulate at Canton to the Consulate Generalship of Japan. The Gazette further states that the dignity of Knight had been conferred upon Chief Justice James Buchanan Macaulay, of Canada.

The London Times in an editorial upon the Monroe doctrine, points out the extraordinary liberties taken by Americans with that document, and says:—"It is rather too much to say that we, with half of North America in our lawful possession, must abstain from meddling in North American affairs, and it is still a stranger measure to found such a doctrine on the simple principles of political fraternity propounded by Monroe."

It is reported that Sir C. Young has been recalled from the Commission of the Ionian Islands and that Mr. Gladstone succeeds him.

The Daily News says that Young's term has expired, and that Gladstone will merely conduct affairs till the new Commissioner arrives from England.

The Crown prosecution at Dublin against John Francis Nugent, for publishing a seditious and scandalous almanac, resulted in Nugent being bound in £500, with two securities of £50 each to keep the peace.—That is to suspend the public almanac for seven years. The Dublin correspondent of the London Times says:—"The Crown case against some members of the Phoenix Club is more complete than the public have been led to believe, and satisfy the most hostile jury. The farming classes have stood aloof. The members of the club are chiefly shopmen, and mechanics clubs were rapidly increasing; it therefore was necessary some steps should be taken to put an end to the movement."

A man named Delaney, the alleged murderer of Mr. Ely, was arrested on board the steamer Circassian at Galway, just as she was about to sail for America.

The failure is announced of Power and Wetherly, London stock brokers, largely engaged in speculative operations in Lombard-Venetian railway shares, &c.

The depression in the Stock Exchange continued until the 13th, but on that day the excitement subsided under the influence of more satisfactory accounts from the Continent. More confidence was shown in all departments of the Stock-Exchange, and Consols left off steadily at an advance of 1/8 upon the closing rate of the preceding day during which the fluctuations had been as much as one per cent. The lower price reached for Consols was 98 1/2 on the 12th, being a decline of two per cent. since the 1st of January.

The Times remarks that the depreciation in French funds caused by the policy of the Emperor Napoleon has been 5 per cent. in France, 3 per cent. in Russia, 5 per cent. in Sardinia or 6 per cent. in Austria, and

about 2 per cent. in Turkey. Altogether it may be estimated that the nominal value of property invested in public stocks and shares quoted in European markets had been diminished about sixty millions sterling.

LATEST.

London, Jan 15.—The Daily News City article under date of Friday evening says:—"The Stock Exchange presented a firmer and altogether more satisfactory appearance than of late. The tendency to improvement shown on the Paris Bourse naturally operates as a stimulant to confidence. The result is that Consols have closed only one-half per cent. lower than on this day week, despite an extreme fall of 2 1/2 per cent. in the French funds. In the Share market likewise the movement of prices was favorable. On Change this p. m. a further considerable rise took place in exchange on Austria, consequent upon the growth of public distrust. Applications at the discount department of the Bank to-day were only moderate in amount. The terms for the best bills are 3 1/2 the 90 per cent. In aggregate of between £200,000 and £700,000 fell due yesterday upon the Chilean loan and East India Railway capital, but occasioned no pressure whatever."

PARIS, 15.—The public on the Paris Bourse reached its culminating point on 12th, when forced sales of 3 per cents. were made as low as 67.40. A slight rally then occurred, and the market closed rather better. On the 13th there was another partial relapse, but the closing quotations were established in the advance during the day of one-eighth.

Rumors had been current that Walewski had retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and had been succeeded by Peristyry, but they lacked confirmation. Among the rumors which contributed to the panic on the Bourse on the 12th, were the departure of the Austrian Ambassador, and the foundation of an army of observation on the Alps. Neither of these were, however, confirmed.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that the Marshals charged with commands in the great military divisions, and Generals commanding military divisions, who were on leave of absence, have received orders to return to their posts. He also says that Walewski protested energetically against the ominous impression that appears to rule supreme, and it is said was determined on retiring from a scene where moderation is no longer listened to. Amongst other unauthenticated rumors from Paris are the following:—"That orders have been given to prepare over 100 transports,—that General McMahon is to command the army of Italy,—and that 20,000 of the African Contingent are to cross over to Italy from the African coast."

PARIS, Evening of the 14th.—The Constitutional contains an article on the state of affairs. It admits that serious difficulties have arisen between France and Austria concerning the Danube and Servia, and says:—"The marriage of Prince Napoleon with the Princess of Sardinia will cement the alliance between the two nations. Italy is agitated,—but war is only possible in the event of a violation of treaties taking place or being threatened."

The above article had a good effect upon the Bourse. The three per cents rose to 67.20, but afterwards declined, and closed finally at 68.50 for account and 68.75 for money.

ITALY.—Rumors of disaffection in Lombardy continue unabated. Many persons were leaving Milan every morning. The police had to effect from the walls of houses such inscriptions as "Death to the Germans!" The troops quartered at Milan are exceedingly excited, and very strict discipline is necessary to prevent excesses.

The Times Turin and Vienna correspondents believe the accounts of recent events in Italy to have been in several instances much exaggerated, and state that it is not true that some of the troops joined the people in seditious cries.

The official Piedmontese Gazette publishes the following note:—"The official Gazette of Vienna having announced a despatch of reinforcements to Italy, the Piedmontese Government has thought it its duty to bring distant Garrisons near to the frontier of Lombardy, without however calling out the Contingent. Three steamers with troops had arrived at Venice. The advanced guard of Austrian reinforcements, under General Ranig, entered Milan on the 10th."

NEWS OF THE ALLIANCE of Prince Napoleon with the Sardinian Princess produced great excitement amongst the Italians, who regarded it as a pledge of the united action of France and Sardinia in affairs of Italy.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon's presence at Genoa and Turin would lead to demonstrations of an unmistakable character.

AUSTRIA.—The correspondent of the Times Vienna says, that the spirit of the people in Austria has been aroused by the hearing of Sardinia, and the denouncing of rancor, and that they are well pleased with the spirit displayed by the Emperor.—No fewer than 10,000 troops were sent by railway from Vienna on Saturday the 8th, and by Wednesday 17,000 more, including cavalry, were on their way to Italy. Eight batteries, with a hundred horses to each battery, were sent off on Monday. The cavalry and case with which the troops moved from one extremity of the Empire to the other had excited general astonishment. At one of the Theatres a patriotic demonstration had taken place, caused by some allusions in the piece.

It is stated that the Rear Admiral Com-

manding the Austrian squadron in the Atlantic, who was about to proceed to the Levant, has been ordered to return to Trieste.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER at WASHINGTON.—Lord Lyons, born in 1817, is two years older than Lord Napier. He is unmarried. Lord Napier is removed from a salary of £4,500 in the United States to one of £3,000 in Holland—a very doubtful promotion, the causes of which have yet to be ascertained and sifted. Lord Lyons leaves Tuscany where he was only a third-class diplomatist.—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—to assume the position, at Washington, of a second-class man, and rises from a salary of £2,000 at Florence, to one of £4,500 a year at Washington.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 2, 1859.

It is much to be regretted that so much valuable time, ink and paper are wasted upon the discussion of political men, which could be more usefully employed upon their measures. In fact, the abuse of men in power has become a growing evil, and in many instances has taken the place of wholesome discussion upon the requirements of the Province and the development of its vast resources. The warfare has assumed a personal and virulent type, and is of much the same description as that employed by United States journals on the eve of a general election, when the sanctity of the family circle, the private character of aspirants to office, no matter how virtuous and respectable are made the subjects of public discussion, with a strong dose of vituperation and abuse.

This growing republican tendency will, it is to be hoped, be discontinued, and a more healthy and honourable course adopted, and subjects of interest to the people and country discussed.

An abuse of power can be exposed, and the wrong doings of a Government annulled upon, without descending to personalities and abusive epithets. A check is always provided against maladministration, in the shape of a strong Opposition, which is as necessary to the well-being of a Government, as laws are to its subjects.

The people of all shades of politics are beginning to see that political and religious discussions are frequently fomented for the base purpose of excitement and the sale of paper, as well as to gratify the morbid taste of those who sacrifice principle at the shrine of mammon, in other words—those who wish to obtain office and emolument for themselves and friends, at the public expense.—Discussions—whether political or otherwise—are often generated by dissatisfied people, who, to use the language of Blackwood, have not learned "how to boil peas!"

A correspondence has been published in some of the St. John papers between H. M. Emigration Officer and the Provincial Secretary, relative to a young emigrant girl, who had been seduced by a person of respectability, (2) with whom she had been engaged as a servant. In our view the matter never should have been published. Mr. Perley ought to have prosecuted the heartless being who committed the act.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The first Lecture of the Course to be given during the present winter for the benefit of the St. Andrews Mechanics' Institute, was delivered by the Rev. John Ross, A. M., on Wednesday last; the subject of the Lecture being "Natural History."

The President G. D. Street, Esq., before introducing the Lecturer, alluded to the Report of the Directors read at the annual meeting of the members of the Institute on the evening previous, a part of which will be found in another column. He also spoke in commendatory terms of the Secretary (Mr. Stevenson) to whom they were not only indebted for the clear and concise Report of the proceedings of the Institute, but likewise for his unwearied exertions in promoting its objects, and the deep interest which he had taken in its welfare.

The Revd. Lecturer alluded to the several divisions into which the subject had been divided, and briefly but very explicitly explained some of the most interesting and important phenomena in Nature, rendering his lecture very instructive by a selection of facts, an acquaintance with which is of great importance to every one, and which was listened to with marked attention by the audience,—which, however, was not as large as such a lecture deserved.

The lecture afforded many hints on Natural Philosophy, which if taken up separately would each form the subject for a lecture; and we should be glad to find such to be one

of its results, particularly as the study of Natural History is one which it is the object of all Mechanics' Institutes to promote.

In conclusion the Revd. Lecturer alluded to the harmony of nature as manifesting the Wisdom of the Deity, and as a subject worthy our highest admiration and praise.

After the Lecture, the President briefly alluded to the objects of the Institute, and in expressing his regret that the audience was not as large as he could have wished, called upon those present to exert their influence to induce persons to attend, and urged upon them the importance of encouraging so valuable a means of social improvement. He also expressed his desire that those whose opportunities enabled them to do so, should assist the committee by volunteering to give Lectures.

BLACKWOOD FOR JANUARY.—Leonard Scott & Co., of New York.

"Maga" opens the new year with a most attractive number. Bulwer's master-piece, "What will he do with it?" is brought to a most satisfactory conclusion.—We trust Sir Edward, who, of late years, gives all his literary labors to the public through the pages of "Blackwood" has something new in store for us as good as the admirable work he has just completed. "A Cruise in Japanese Waters" is continued with unflagging interest, giving us a still further insight into the manners, morals, customs, etc., of the people of Japan, with some humorous remarks on their apparel, no real, indecency in exposing their persons at the public baths, in that delicious climate. "How to Boil Peas" is one of the most witty, pointed articles of the folly of making ourselves miserable, that was ever penned. "An Angling Saunter," claims to be of interest to the general reader as well as to anglers, and is certainly a very readable article. "Popular Literature and the Periodical Press" is ably handled. It aims to show that the talent of the realm is leaving other professions and concentrating in the press, and especially the periodical press of Great Britain; to which fact more than to any other cause, may be attributed the decline of the drama, and the loosening interest felt for oral discourse, whether from the lecture-room or the pulpit. The article is worthy a careful perusal. "The Royal Proclamation to India" closes the list of articles in this interesting number, and gives us a Tory view of the present condition and prospects of that vast country, as compared with what they were under the rule of the famous "East-India Company."

We are pleased to notice that Blackwood, this month is printed on much better paper than we have ever before seen it, and the publishers assure us that this improvement will continue.

Price \$3 a year. Office, 54 Gold street, New-York.

SAINT ANDREWS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Annual meeting of the members of this Institution, was held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening the 25th ult.

Geo. D. Street, Esquire, in introducing the business required to be transacted, explained why the meeting had not been called on the day required by the constitution, and then called upon the Secretary to read the report of the Directors,—the following extracts from which show the success of the Directors in promoting the objects of the Institute:—

"The Directors of the St. Andrews Mechanics' Institute in submitting their third annual report upon the success which has so far attended their efforts in carrying out the objects for which this Society was organized.

If it cannot boast of as many members as it ought, it affords those who belong to it and who manifested an interest in its welfare, the satisfaction to know that their endeavors to establish such a Society have received the decided approval of so large a portion of the community; and believing as the Directors do, that this Institute commenced under as favorable circumstances as any similar Society, they hope that it may continue to receive that support which the importance of the objects it is intended to promote demands, and that after it has been some time in operation it may be in as flourishing a condition as any similar Institution in the Province.

The Directors believe that this Society is established on a good basis; and that by a steady adherence to its present constitution and by the continued efforts and perseverance of its members, (and especially of those who are entrusted with its management) in furthering the objects for which it is founded, it cannot fail in exercising a beneficial influence on the community at large."

After stating the circumstances under which the Society was instituted, the report proceeds:—

Under the management of the Lecturer Committee, a course of lectures was given for the benefit of the Institute which was necessarily short, as the season for lectures was far advanced before the course commenced.

The Directors were however gratified to

find their endeavours to promote this beneficial and interesting means of intellectual and social improvement so well received by the community, and they cannot be too strong in their recommendations of this branch of the Institute to the favorable consideration of the public at large, and would call upon them to lend their most liberal encouragement to every endeavour that may be made to promote it.

The first Lecture of the course was delivered by the President on the 11th March; the subject of the Lecture being "The origin, objects and benefits of Mechanics' Institutes and similar societies."

The second lecture was delivered on the 17th of March by the Revd. John Ross, M. A., on "Man's ability and facilities for improvement." He also expressed his desire that those whose opportunities enabled them to do so, should assist the committee by volunteering to give Lectures.

The third lecture was delivered on the 24th of March by Revd. R. Smith, Esq., on "Education."

The fourth lecture was delivered on the 1st of April, by Walter M. Buck, Esq., on "The History of Railways from the cradle to maturity."

This short course of lectures was well attended, and the Directors assure they express the wish of every member in tendering their best acknowledgments to the several gentlemen who delivered these lectures, for their kindness in contributing to their pleasure and instruction as well as furnishing a means for carrying out the objects of the Institute.

Under the management of the Library Committee, a Library composed of over 250 volumes has been placed within the reach of the members of the Institute, which was opened for distribution on the 1st May.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that this branch of the Institute has been quite successful, and that the number of books at all times in circulation is quite as large as they had anticipated. They are also gratified to find that the books are in a large proportion distributed among the younger members, and that the children of many of the members manifest more apparent interest in the Library than even the parents themselves.

The Directors have the greater pleasure in laying this statement before the members as it was with a view to benefit this portion of the community that this branch of the Institute was established, and to find that such is the result of their efforts given them, encouragement to persevere in their endeavors to please, within the reach of all, those advantages which a well conducted and properly selected Library can confer.

The Directors would therefore bring this branch of the Institution under the special notice of the members, as they are of opinion it forms the most important and useful part of it, while at the same time they believe it can be made the most popular one. The usefulness of a well selected Library would be very great in such a community as ours, where the facilities for obtaining books are so limited, a good Library would be silently doing a work the extent and value of which would be felt in after years.

The Directors would also avail themselves of this their first public opportunity of tendering their best acknowledgments to the members of the Geological and Mineralogical Society, for their handsome donation, consisting of an Air Pump and a quantity of Philosophical apparatus, as also a collection of many of the minerals of this Province and some specimens of the precious stones and precious metals.

The Directors consider this donation the more valuable as they believe that the Air Pump and apparatus connected with it can be made available in many ways for the benefit of the Institute; among the most important of which would be the practical illustration of many of the Principles of Natural Philosophy, and by this means render a course of lectures very interesting and instructive.

The Directors in view of the necessity there is of erecting a building suitable for the purpose of the Institute, and also for many public purposes, made an application to the General Sessions in April last for a piece of land near the Court House as a site for such a building, and succeeded in obtaining an order at the Sessions that a lease be granted to the Institute, of a piece of land 80x160 feet fronting on Montague Street for 21 years, at the yearly rent of twenty shillings, and containing a covenant to renew or pay for improvements and with a proviso that unless the building were erected within three years the Lease to be void.

The erection of a good public hall is a subject to which the Directors would call the attention not only of the members, but of the community at large. Every one who has any desire that the place should not in this respect be behind the other parts of the Province, has an interest in such an undertaking, more particularly at the present time, when the prospects of the place are improving, and St. Andrews bids fair to assume a more important position in every respect than she has hitherto occupied.

The Directors would therefore urge upon the members and the community at large, the propriety of devising some means to raise funds for the purpose of erecting a suitable Public Hall.—Other towns in the Province have provided themselves with these, in modern days, almost indispensable institutions, and so far as the Directors can learn, these have been profitable investments, and the Directors see no good reason why one in St. Andrews should not in this respect prove equally successful.

The Treasurers Report was also read, showing an expenditure of £58, 11s. 3d.

The following persons were then elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:— George D. Street, President; Walter M.

Buck, and Robert Stevenson, Secy.; Benj. R. Stever, Thomas T. Odell, Treasurer; NATHAN TREADWELL, JOHN WATSON, DONALD CLARK, CHARLES STEVENSON.

THE CRAFTSMAN'S Of finished Masonic work bear been received; it is compiled by BR. ROBERT STEUBS, Grand Secretary for New B and contains the Monitoria Three Degrees in Freemasonry Installation, Funeral Serv for several occasions. The extensive circulation among Brethren as being at once and correct Monitorial basis of Masonry. For S Co., St. John.

WE have devoted this week, to proceedings of the Mechanics' Institute; the Institute is destined at no hope, to be one of the best of the place, and one entitled the public.

SALT-RHE There is no disease of this kind and obstinate as the called Salt Rheum. Personal position, have been a surprisingly short time by SYRUP—like all other Salt Rheum must yield to the absorbents and to active qualities.

Ship D PORT OF ST. A

ARRIVED Jan. 19.—Schrs. Alma, York, four and molasses 28th.—Sch. Utica, Clark cargo.

Marri At St. George on the 3 the Rev. S. March, Mr. S. Miss Amy Dowdall.

Died At St. George on the Davidson in the 67th year

January 2 FLOUR, MOLASSE

EX "ALMA" from 600 Bbls Superfine and Ext 15 " Heavy Best Pork 4 " White Beans, 14 Hogsheds " Muscov. 12 Boxes Salsaparilla, 22 Barrels " 15 Boxes Cheese, 6w6

Molasses, Tobacco, JANUARY 2

EX Schrs. "Alma" from New from Boston, Ju 14 Bbls bright Muscovado 12 Boxes Salsaparilla, 160 Bbls Superfine Flour, 6 Boxes Manufactured To

PUBLIC N WE the undersigned Bra for the information of ers, and Merchants of the C that since December last, the tar owned by W. G. Cline, Esq. Joseph Boyd, Wm. Conley, Jas. Boat, John Cunley, over Meloney, and J. Soles, (plots in the coasting trade, in view of the Civil Regulations, call to a fine of \$5 by the 18th I ations, and renounce all claim of Pilots or Apprentices null

Saint Andrews, 31st Jan 1859

BLACKSMITH THE Subscriber respectfully friends and the public commenced business in the shop, at the head of E. & where he will attend to all as Ship Mill, and Agricultural with Horse-shoeing and gun by attention to receive a sal

Additional Re Parcels by Post in FROM the 1st February n ing over two pounds, shall between any of the Post week. They must be prepaid at by postage stamps only. For any weight not exceed 1 lb. an over 1 lb. an 2 lbs. CH General Post Office, Free