

## European Intelligence.

### Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.  
The Atlantic arrived at 2 p. m.  
The Africa arrived out on the 22d ult.  
The Indian Government (the East India Company) had been formally notified of the intention of the Ministry to terminate the double Government of India.

From India there is nothing later.

An earthquake at Naples had caused much damage to life and property.

There was a better feeling in the London Money Market. Consols were 93 1-3.

Cotton had advanced, but the market was dull.

There was no quotable change in Breadstuffs.

President Buchanan's Annual Message had been favorably commented on by the English press.

### GREAT BRITAIN

President Buchanan's Message attracted great attention in England. It was telegraphed entire from Liverpool to some of the London Journals, being the longest despatch ever sent by telegraph in England. The London Times, in its review of the Message, confines itself to two topics, the financial crisis, and the Central American question. It construed Mr. Buchanan's remark on the former subject into a tribute to the monetary system of England, and recommends them to the attention of its readers, that they may see how the system of currency, which has been so pertinaciously attacked at home, is viewed by the most enlightened men of another country.

On the Central American question, the Times says: "We have much pleasure in receiving the assurance of Mr. Buchanan that the interests of the two countries are identical, being confined to securing a safe transit on all the routes across the Isthmus. Let the American government give proof of this, and we are sure that matters will be speedily settled. Common sense must tell the Americans that, on these questions, we are strictly on the defensive, and the most inveterate declaimer against England cannot deny the conciliatory spirit in which she has treated them; but we can hardly be asked to give up the treaty of 1850 without a guarantee that all its important provisions shall be re-enacted, and the whole series of irritating disputes brought forever to an end."

The London Post lauds the Message generally, and says: "This great State paper, both from the friendly spirit which breathes to foreign nations, from the determination which it expresses to put down the arch heresy of Mormonism, and to repress the iniquities of filibustering, is highly creditable to the moderation, judgment, and public spirit of Mr. Buchanan."

The Daily News praises the frankness of the foreign policy of the President, and says that in tone and feeling as regards England, nothing can be more unobjectionable than the language of Mr. Buchanan's Message. It also endorses his views of the commercial crisis, but says that the shuffling tone of the Message on the affairs of Kansas is in painful contrast with the frank and manly tone of that portion which treats of foreign policy.

A deputation from the Government of Sweden and Norway had arrived in London, with a view of obtaining financial aid to the extent, it was supposed, of £500,000, with which to prevent the permanent break up of some of the extensive establishments which have lately failed in those countries.

LATEST.—By telegraph from London to Liverpool: 22d, but finally closed at an advance, the sales being made at 93 1-8 a. 93 1-4. The money market was still easier. Good bills were sought after at 8 per cent., and in some few instances were down at 7 1/2.

The Times City Article, dated Tuesday evening, says little doubt is entertained that when the Bank determines to reduce the rates of discount, it will be to 8 per cent., and the probability seems to be that even that step will speedily have to be followed by one of a similar kind, although the state of the market would apparently justify delay. Some uncertainty is expressed as to the movement being made on Thursday next, owing to the desirableness of accumulating a large reserve before the payment of the dividends. There is no question, however, in any quarter, but it will be announced before the close of the year. At a meeting of the Joint Stock Banks Committee it was resolved to recommend a reduction to 6 per cent. of the interest allowed on deposits.

Further attempts to launch the Leviathan were postponed until the spring tides at the commencement of January. The hydraulic power was to be more than doubled. The steamer remained even and fair on the ways, and at high tide had nearly six feet of water under her.

The report of an intended alliance between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice of England, is said to be totally destitute of foundation.

Rumors of ministerial changes were again in circulation. The London Advertiser understands that Mr. Vernon Smith will leave the Board of Control, and be succeeded by Sir Charles Wood; and that should Mr. Smith retire, his patron, the Marquis of Lansdowne, will probably retire from ministerial life.

The London Times continues its agitation in favor of importing free laborers in the West India Islands.

The marriage treaty of the Princess Royal of England with the Prince of Prussia, has

signed by the Prussian minister and Lord Clarendon, and also by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A long pending dispute between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England as to the right to some crown jewels, valued at over a million sterling, it is said to have been recently settled in favor of the claims of Hanover.

### FRANCE

It was stated, but contradicted by the Patrie, that the Emperor, in consequence of representations made by England, had consented to submit the question of the exportation of Negroes from Africa to the French Colonies, to a conference to be held in London.

It was expected that the bank of France would lower their rate of discount to five per cent. before the end of the year. The French ships of war intended for China were appointed to leave Toulon between the 20th and 25th of December, and would proceed direct to Hong Kong with 500 troops on board. The projected expedition to Cochinchina was understood to be abandoned.

### SPAIN

The España de Madrid denounces with some vehemence the proposed projects of the United States against Cuba, and accuses President Buchanan of personally encouraging them. With regard to the proposition for purchasing the island, which it says a new Minister of the United States who is about to arrive, is expected to make, the España declares that Spain cannot entertain it without dishonor. That the United States will seize the first opportunity, either by piratical expeditions or existing insurrections, or any other mode whatever, of possessing themselves of the island the España does not doubt; and it complains that under such circumstances, the government displays a great want of caution and inexplicable security.

### GERMANY

The intelligence from Germany still represents the financial embarrassments as very great although it was thought that the crisis was decidedly approaching its termination. The reduction of the Austrian army was proceeding with great rapidity, in view of the fact that it was unlikely that the King of Prussia would be able to resume his governing functions at the expiration of the three months, during which the Prince of Prussia was appointed to the conduct of affairs, the question of how the government should be carried on was claiming attention. Official communications from Berlin represent that it had not been decided to create a Regency, and it was supposed that "extraordinary power" would be conferred on the Prince.

### NAPLES

The Neapolitan government has declared the steamer Cagliari to be a fair prize of war. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had published a statement supporting this view. The English prisoners are included in the indemnity, and are to be tried immediately. As the earthquake took place on the night of the 17th, amongst the Kingdom of Naples, but its effects were most severe in the towns of Salerno, Paternò and Nola. At Salerno the walls of the houses were rent from top to bottom. Numerous villages were half destroyed. In the province of Basilicata, and on the main and the dead, says the dispatch, are reckoned at several thousand. This is considered an exaggeration. The authorities had erected huts for the homeless families. The city of Naples experienced three violent shocks and the population had encamped in the open country. The northern ports were exempt.

The past has been a not unsuccessful year for our own Province. We have had two sessions of the Legislature; a dissolution; a general election; a Ministry overturned, and another set up in its place. The men triumphantly elected to power in 1856 have been driven from power in 1857. Unstable as water, the constituencies have run madly from one extreme to the other. A Government which gave fair promise of usefulness to the country has been unceremoniously expelled, and replaced by men whose conduct has shown them to have at heart scarcely one other object than their own personal welfare. For the first time in New Brunswick it has been preached in the streets, and proclaimed from the house tops, that public offices were created and their salaries established for the benefit of office hunters; that the greatest political good is not the safety and the welfare of the people, but the safety and dominance of a party; and that a party means, not a union of men of similar views for the purpose of forwarding a certain line of policy for the good of the State, but the combination of a number of men of all shades of opinion, or of no opinion at all, to grasp the reins of power and install themselves in the fat places of the government. To this party we owe the introduction of the principle that every branch of the government must be made subservient to the great end of keeping the members of the administration in office; and that subordinates owe their fealty, not to the public, but to the men who may for the time occupy the position of constitutional advisers of the Governor.

### Revolution in Mexico.

On Thursday, the 17th ult., the president, Comonfort, succeeded by a coup d'état in getting rid of his congress and declaring himself Dictator for three months, when a special congress will be called, and a new constitution will be drawn up and presented to the people. Comonfort executed a grand and

completely successful coup d'état on the 17th, overturning the constitution recently adopted, dispersing the National Congress, and proclaiming himself Dictator. The affair appears to have been as skillfully managed as that of Louis Napoleon in Paris. Several arrests were made, among them the chief of the Supreme Court and the President of Congress. Puebla and Vera Cruz the partisans of Comonfort successfully carried out the designs of their leaders, and it was supposed that at other points the revolution had been complete. The new order of things, it is said, has pleased the populace greatly, and the public approval was manifested by the usual demonstrations.

### Washington Affairs.

The correspondent of the New York Times says:

General Walker's present intention is to proceed to New Orleans and challenge a trial. The indications are that no efforts will be made from here to secure his prosecution, and that it will not be attempted even.

The Herald's correspondent writes: General Walker is still here, and I understand, will remain some days. He is "the observed of all observers," and has been called on by a large number of Senators and members of Congress, principally from the South. The filibustering spirit is rampant, and it will manifest itself in the halls of Congress, as soon as they meet. Comonfort's Pleading will come in for a share of Southern indignation. There are equally times ahead.

The Aroostook Pioneer says, the Tobique Indians are killing large quantities of moose on the head waters of the Aroostook.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards sent off at short notice.

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 13, 1858.

The subject of a Railroad to connect Fredericton with St. John, is again revived by some of our contemporaries in those cities, with a view no doubt, to urge the matter upon the attention of the legislature. As advocates for the building of railways, we heartily rejoice to observe, that some attention is bestowed to that important subject; but we have heard well informed persons, residents of St. John and Fredericton—men who have a large stake in the Province, declare that they have yet to be convinced of the necessity of constructing a railroad to Fredericton at present, and that the Province has already as large a sum as it can annually as its revenue will bear for the lines now building, and that before other railways are commenced, it would be better policy and more advantage to the country to increase its population.

In answer to these objections, our contemporaries say, that the trade between the two cities will warrant the undertaking being commenced; the "Reporter" states, that owing to the economical expenditure of the funds obtained by the government for the purpose of construction of railways, a large surplus will be saved from the amount first estimated for the construction of the railroad from St. John to Shediac, and advocates that the sum thus saved should be employed in "the extension of the branches formerly contemplated." We have no means of ascertaining how far their statements are correct—but this we have heard from those who should know, that the expenditure on the Shediac railroad is much larger than was anticipated, in fact than is necessary. This assertion conflicts with our contemporary's information, but we give it as it was repeated to us. Of this we are sure, that the St. John railway costs double the sum the New Brunswick & Canadian Railway does, and our railway is, without doubt, the better of the two—so say disinterested railway men. We disclaim being actuated by sectional jealousy or local feelings in our remarks, and coincide with our contemporaries, that what is best for the whole Province, must be best for all its parts, and vice versa.

The Halifax and Windsor railway was opened on Thursday last. The road was to be opened for traffic next week, when there will be at Windsor, a "jubilee." The weather for the last few days was very unsettled. On Monday evening it commenced raining, and continued during the night, accompanied by strong gales from the westward—leaving bare ground. Waggon and carts are now as freely used as they were in October.

LECTURES.—In almost every town in the Province, the inhabitants are deriving the benefits arising from listening to Lectures delivered at the Institutes and other public places. What has become of the lecturers, who, a few years since, interested and we may add, instructed large audiences in the Grammar School and Town Hall? Some of

them are still here, and we hope may be induced to give a course of lectures during the remainder of the winter.

MASONIC.—Secretaries of Lodges in this County, sending us a list of their Officers, postage free, will have them published in our next.

We copy the following interesting document from the *Naval and Military Gazette*. It shows how a meritorious, brave, and distinguished Officer is overlooked, when he emigrates to the Colonies. The late Vice-Admiral Owen's services, should have entitled any application he made to the Admiralty, to prompt consideration and response; whether he was in England or in one of her Colonies.

The late Vice-Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen. Amongst the papers of this much neglected veteran the original was found of the annexed Instructions, showing how highly Nelson, Britain's Naval Hero, estimated the "character" of the deceased. Had such a document been in the possession of many we could name, it would have been published far and wide. But this proud testimonial from Nelson was allowed to remain in the desk of the veteran Owen, who, for all his services, never received any honorable distinction. At the age of 89 he got the Good Service Pension, but every application he made to the Admiralty to get his grandsons into the Navy or for the employment of his relatives met with a cold official refusal. Where is the impartiality that in these days is so much talked about?

By Horatio, Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B., Duke of Bronté in Sicily, Knight of the Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit of the Imperial Order of the Cross of St. Michael of the Blue, and Commander-in-Chief of a Squadron of His Majesty's ships and vessels employed upon a Particular Service, &c., &c.

"Whereas I think it necessary for His Majesty's Service that an attempt should be made to burn the enemy's flotilla in Bolognese harbour, and reposing entire confidence in your bravery and zeal,

"You are therefore hereby required and directed to take under your command His Majesty's hired cutter, the King George, whose Commander has my directions to follow your orders. And whereas the greatest secrecy is necessary towards the success of this service, it is my positive directions that you hold no communication with the shore or any ship or vessel.

"Whenever the wind comes between the N. N. W. and North, and blowing so fresh as to force all the enemy's vessels from the road of Bolognese into the harbour, you are to sail from the anchorage, and directing the cutter to keep upon your approach within four leagues of the French Coast and at a distance of six or seven miles from you, to carry all the sail the Nancy can bear, and run into the harbour of Bolognese, and set her on fire, taking care that you enter the harbour half an hour or three quarters of an hour before high water, in order that the Nancy may drift up the harbour with the flood.

"And on your approaching the French coast, finding that the wind blows into the harbour, you are to hoist the Admiral's ascending flag, red with cross, at your main-top-gallant-mast-head; and you are not to approach the coast unless you are pretty certain that the wind does blow into the harbour.

"And as this most honorable and very important service is entrusted from your known character and courage, I trust that I shall not be disappointed in the execution of it.

Given on board the Amazon, under Dungeness, 2nd October, 1801.

(Signed) "NELSON and BRONTE."

"To Lieutenant William Fitzwilliam Owen, Commanding the vessel Nancy.

"By command of the Vice-Admiral. (Signed) "THOS. WALLIS."

INDORISATION.—Lord Nelson has authorized W. F. O. to say he is ready at any minute to bear testimony to the readiness and propriety with which Mr. Owen came forward to carry these orders into effect.

"Amazon, Downs, 2nd October, 1801. "MEMORANDUM.—It is my direction, that no officer whatever senior to Lieut. Owen, Commanding the Nancy, do call upon him for his orders, they being of a secret nature. (Signed) "NELSON and BRONTE."

"To the Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's ships and vessels."

Mr. Lee Porter has resigned his office of Clerk of the Admiralty. During the time Mr. Porter has occupied the office he has performed its duties to the complete satisfaction of his employers and the public. He possesses excellent business capacity, and unimpeachable integrity. We wish him success in his future undertakings.—[Eastport Sentinel.

A CHILLY BIRTH-PLACE.—It makes one cold, this freezing weather, to think of the primeval birth-place of Daniel Webster. He says:—"It did happen to me to be born in a log-cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada."

The public debt of New York State is now thirty-five millions five hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars.

### CHURCH SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the St. Andrews Local Committee of the Church Society of this Diocese—

The Rev. Dr. ALLEY in the Chair, the following Resolutions were adopted:—"Resolved,—That this Committee continues to entertain the same sentiments which it has frequently before expressed, in favour of the Church Society of this Diocese, and still repeats its conviction of the great benefit which the Church has already derived from the exertions of that Society."

"Resolved,—That this Committee ardently hope, that ample means may be afforded to enable the Society to extend the sphere of its labours."

"Resolved,—That the Society is justly entitled to the cordial thanks of every member of the Church in this Diocese."

"Resolved,—That this Committee ardently hope and request the subscribers to increase their annual subscriptions, to enable the Society more efficiently to promote the great and interesting objects of its labours."

"Resolved,—That the Ladies of the Congregation be requested to lend their valuable aid in obtaining subscriptions."

St. Andrews, Jan. 4, 1858.



### LATEST FROM EUROPE!

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

#### Lucknow Relieved!

#### SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH ARMS.

#### Improvement in Money Matters.

We stop the Press to announce the arrival of the steamship Africa at N. York on Sunday.

Advices from India are to Dec. 4th.—Lucknow was relieved on Nov. 19th, after severe fighting. Sir Colin Campbell was slightly wounded.

Reinforcements were pouring into India and complete success was attending the British arms.

Twenty-four members of the Royal family of Delhi, and one influential Chief, had been executed.

#### MONETARY.

There was a steady financial improvement in England. Bullion was largely increasing in the Bank.

Consols 93 1-8 to 93 1-4. The rate of discount had been reduced to 8 per cent.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

The call for Perry Davis's Pain Killer is increasing so very rapidly that I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My agent in writing now begs that on receipt of this you will kindly dispatch another shipment as ordered in my letter of June last.

J. L. CARRAU, Calcutta.

#### DEATHS.

At Eastport, Dec. 31, George Hobbs, Esq., aged 67 years.

New Orleans—Dec. 16, Miss Eliza A., wife of L. F. Delesdernier, Esq., and daughter of the late Joseph Stetson, of Eastport, aged 42 years.

#### Hair Dressing and Shaving.

THE Subscriber has the honor to announce to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken the shop owned by Capt. McMaster opposite the store of Mr. D. Bradley, where he will give his attention to HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING, and hopes by attention and a desire to please, to receive their patronage. Any gentleman wishing to have a sup. brush, and soap for his own special use, can have them by payment of 1s. 3d.

T. G. BOUNDS.

Jan. 13, 1858.

DR. R. B. PATTERSON, Surgeon, Dentist, respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken rooms at Anderson's Hotel, where he will remain a few days, and will be happy to attend upon those requiring his professional services. As his stay is limited, an early call would be advisable.

27 Teeth extracted, or filled, and new sets manufactured in the most modern style.

January 6, 1858.

#### JANUARY 4, 1858.

#### Flour, Meal, Pork, &c.

Es "Gipsy" from New York:—

400 Bbls superfine and Extra Flour.

40 Half barrels do do

75 Bbls heavy Mess Pork.

25 Bbls do Beef.

100 Bags Yellow Corn Meal.

50 Bags Corn.

To arrive per "Mary Fletcher" from Philadelphia

100 Bbls Extra Flour.

50 Bbls Bolled Corn Meal.

Together with a good assortment of

GROCERIES, Boots and Shoes, Cooking and Parlor

Stoves, &c., &c. Will be sold reasonably for

prompt payment.

W. WHITLOCK.

#### Flour, Beef, Pork.

Now landing of Ulva from Boston:—

28 Bbls heavy Mess and Clear Pork.

20 Bbls Mess Beef.

100 Bbls Canada Fancy Flour, a nice article.

Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, Coffee, &c.

JAMES W. STREET.

Dec. 29, 1857.