European Intelligence.

From papers by the Persia.

THE RE-CONQUEST OF INDIA.—The London Times, in an elaborate article on Indian affairs says:—

It is clear, even to demonstration, from the accounts now received, both that the ascendancy of our arms has been absolutely established, and that there is no serious obstacle to the pacification of Hindostan, in the dispositions of either chiefs or people. Nothing can be more unmistakeable than our military predominance. The superiority of race is as signally visible at Lucknow as it was at Plassey or Laswarree. Under no conceivable circumstances could it have been contested by natives with greater advantages than in the present campaign. The Sepoy battalions, starting with equipment, organization and discipline modelled exactly upon our own, found themselves in possession of a strong city in the heart of their own peculiar country, and supported by the sympathies of the great landholders around.—They wanted neither for means nor munitions.

The quantity of guns, gunpowder, cartridges, caps, and other stores which have been found scattered about, refute altogether the stories which were circulated of their exhaustion and penury. Their numbers represented some two-thirds of the old Bengal Native Infantry, and the cohesion and individuality of the regiments were preserved up to the use of their very bands and colors. Owing to the interval which inevitably elapsed before the final advance of our columns, they enjoyed ample time for fortifying their position, and improved it to the utmost.

In addition to strong isolated masses of stonework, like the convents of Saragossa—edifices each fit to stand a siege of its own the city was surrounded in its entire circuit by defences exhibiting wonderful skill and labour. Our correspondent speaks of sixty miles of loop-holes; while of a single specimen of the buildings he remarks that if it had been held by such troops as those who attacked it, it must have been impregnable. In one brief sentence, however he specifies the circumstances which rendered these fortifications useless—"the skill with which they were turned, the gallantry with which they were attacked, and the cowardice with which they were abandoned." On every one of these points the conclusions is manifest.

TRADE AT LIVERPOOL.—There are some slight symptoms of improvement in the home trade, but they are very slight as yet, and require further confirmation before they can be looked upon as permanent. If the month of May should pass over without any disaster in the East India trade, it will have a good effect. The foreign trade appears to be very indifferent; the great fair at Leipzig has turned out the worst of any for many years past, and the political position of France is looked upon with increasing apprehension. Our public funds are forced up by the abundance of unemployed money. The importation of cotton has again been large this week. The shipments known to be on the way from the United States amount to about, 167,000 bales. We have had a fair demand, although not equal to that of last week, during the last few days; there has been an increasing demand from consumers and from speculators. Uplands are most sought after. Prices have been maintained, although importers have been willing sellers.

A correspondent of the London Shipping Gazette calls for enquiry in the House of Commons relative to an agent of the British government being in Baltimore, purchasing 3,000,000 feet of timber for the British dockyards. He says:

"The Admiralty must be ignorant of the value of British-American timber and of the goodness of British-American ships, or they would not send to the States for that which they could get in our provinces.—For keel-pieces, lower futtocks, floors, and bottom planking, no wood can be better than our Canadian elm and black birch, some of elm being 60 ft to 80 feet long. For top timbers and planking the tamarack of Canada and hackmatack of New Brunswick are as good as Scotch larch. For decks, beams, &c., red, white, and yellow pine, with oak from Rideaux, which is not inferior to that from Baltimore. Why, then, send to the States for what our Colonies can produce as good, besides at much lower rates?—When lately in Quebec, I visited the ship yards where vessels were in frame equal to any in Baltimore. 3,000,000 ft of timber, at 3s 6d cost and freight, would amount to £525,000, which ought to be expended among our provinces instead of in Virginia and Maryland.

FRANCE.

A relaxation in the present system of administration is probable.

Prince Napoleon is to be Governor of Algiers, under the title of Lieutenant of the Emperor.

The Peace Conference met at Paris on the 28th.

A meeting had been held at the Foreign Office to examine a proposal made in behalf of Prof. Morse, for remuneration for the use made of his telegraphic system in Europe.

PRUSSIA

The laws imposing a duty on beet root sugar had passed both Chambers.

The marriage of the Princess Stephaine Hohenzollern to the King of Portugal is celebrated at Berlin on the 29th, by proxy.

RUSSIA.

Russia had decided to construct three lines of Railway between the Black and Caspian Seas.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail of the 24th March had reached England, and the papers publish graphic accounts or the capture of Lucknow.

The instructions from the secret committee of the East India Company to the Governor General of India in Council relative to the policy to be pursued towards the natives of Provinces lately in hostility, are published, and their tenor favours a generous but just course of procedure. The disarming of a district recommended, in advance of any amnesty being extended to it.

It is said that Nena Sahib was at Shahjehanpore, and the principal rebels were with him.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 15th March, says that Mr. Ried, the American Commissioner, was at Manilla at last advices and would proceed thence to Shanghae.

The new Viceroy of Canton, Hwang, is believed to be friendly to British intercourse and commerce.

It is stated that Lord Elgin, who had visited Swatow, the mart of the Coolie trade, and verified the reported evils of the traffic, would take instant steps to put an end to it.

The U. S. steamers San Jacinto, and Antelope, were at Hong Kong on the 15th of March, and the Mississippi was at Shanghae on the 9th.

An expedition into the country about Canton had been determined on, in order to look after the "Braves," who were said to be in the neighborhood.

The markets at Hong Kong were without change, Tonnage was abundant.

At Foo-chow-foo a further advance in Teas had taken place, the advance since February being equal to 4 a 5 taels on common and medium kinds, and 6 taels on the best sorts.

At Shanghae the settlements in tea had been trifling, but prices were firm. Freights to England £2 10s. a £3 for tea, and £4 10s. for silk.

Some disturbances had occurred at Goojerat on the Island Beyt, and an attempt to dislodge the rebels was repulsed. The Island was afterwards evacuated by the rebels.

In the Southern Mahratta country the insurgent Dessayes, after committing many outrages, were driven into Goa territory.

A reward of 10,000 rupees was offered for the capture of each of the Chief Dessayes.

Calpee was filled with rebel fugitives, and a great panic prevailed.

BOARDING OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY A BRITISH WAR-STEAMER.—NEW YORK, May 11.—Capt. Howes of the schooner Mobile, reports 29th ult., when 25 miles south of Key West, saw a steamship to windward bearing down for us. Hove too to speak to her, and when within rifle shot distance, she commenced firing rifles at us, the balls from which passed between the men on the deck and lodged in the bulwarks. We then hauled down the jibs when they fired two more shots. They then sent a boat on board the Mobile and overhauled the vessel's papers, and declared their intention to seize the vessel, she not having a foreign register on board, but afterwards left without doing so. They gave no reason for acting as they did, nor did they deny seeing the American ensign set on our vessel. The steamer was the British war steamer Styx.

By the new Liquor Law passed in the Nova Scotia Legislature, it is provided that a fine of £5 shall be imposed on a man who sells drink to a habitual drunkard—after he (the seller) has been informed of the buyer's character.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH FOLLOWING.—The United States papers inform us that the House of Representatives at Washington have passed a bill donating land to the several States for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The bill was introduced by Mr. Morrill, and passed by a vote of 105 nays 101. It grants 6,340,000 acres of land, to be apportioned to each State in a proportionate degree with its number of Senators and Representatives—which is equal to twenty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress—to which the States are now respectively entitled. The proceeds of the sales of these lands are required to be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, and the money so invested to constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolate appropriated by each State to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific or classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

LOST HER BONNET.—On Friday last, a lady, fashionably attired, was observed promenading Broad street, in Richmond, Va., without a bonnet. Some supposed that she had only made a slight improvement upon the prevailing style, by reducing to a nonentity that which was "the next thing to it" before; while others believed that she was *non compos mentis*. Be this as it may, the lady after walking some distance concluded that some other cause than the elegance of her personal appearance, rendered the exposure of all eyes, and, on raising her hand to her head, to ascertain if her bonnet had become disarranged, was mortified to discover that it was not there at all! After regaining the composure which a discovery like this was calculated to disturb, she retraced her steps in quest of the bonnet, but did not succeed, we believe, in recovering it.

Among the cases that will be tried at the next sitting of the Circuit Court in King's County will be an action for defamation of character brought by Dr. S. Z. Earle, ex-M. P. P. against C. Burnett. The latter gentleman, some time prior to the last general Election had made a statement in public to effect that the ex-Honorable had unlawfully become possessed of a certain quantity of stationary conveyed to his home at the close of the summer session, 1856. It is stated that the Doctor had obtained the stationary at a Book Store in Fredricton and ordered it to be charged to the Contingent Committee of the House. The case is certainly a very novel one and perhaps could be advantageously settled before coming to trial. There may however be some interesting developements take place on the trial, that may have the effect of materially reducing the contingent expenses of the House in future.—[St. Croix Herald.

It is currently reported and generally believed that James A. Harding, Esq., has been appointed Sheriff of this City and County, in place of the late Sheriff Johnston.—There is no doubt that the Government has agreed upon this appointment. It is said that Mr. Tilley promised the office to Mr. H. last June, when the "spoils" were divided, but which circumstances appeared to have escaped his memory, and was only brought to his remembrance by an extract from one of his letters written at that time. However this may be, we have no doubt that Mr. Harding will make a good public officer, and perform the duties of his office with zeal and ability.

We understand that when Mr. Crookshank was informed that pledges had been made to the Speaker, he withdrew his application for the office, not wishing to stand in the way of a man whose political services to the party in power could not be denied. Whether the other gentlemen whose names were mentioned in connection with the office will accept the appointment as graciously, remains to be seen.

This appointment will cause a vacancy in the representation of this City, and no doubt a man opposed to Smasher rule will be elected.—[New Bkr.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 19, 1858.

The Fredericton and St. Andrews papers write very unadvisedly about railway matters. The former sneer at everything that does not promise to centre in the little village called the capital of the Province, and the latter think the beginning and the end of the Provincial Railway enterprise is at St. Andrews.

Thus discourseth one of our St. John contemporaries; we leave the Fredericton papers to take care of themselves; and as "no boundless continent contracts our powers," we kindly inform our St. John friend that the "beginning" of Provincial Railway enterprise is at St. Andrews—but we should feel heartily annoyed to think that its "end" was here. O no, we tried in vain for years, to rouse the St. John people to a sense of the importance of Railways, hailed with satisfaction, the gleam of hope arising out of a meeting called a few years ago in that City, (thro' the instrumentality of the first President of our Railway Company,) for the purpose of taking into consideration the construction of a Railroad from that City to connect with the St. Andrews and Quebec Line, as it was then called; and we also referred with pleasure to a series of articles written in one of the St. John papers advocating a railway connection with the United States; these articles were the very first published advocating the European Line so called, and the writer was none other than our late respected father.—Both these gentlemen are now no more; but nevertheless their efforts to secure the commercial Emporium of the Province, Railways—were then hailed by us with satisfaction. We detest sectionalism and local jealousy, and have never decried or sneered at the Shediac Railway—but we have been amused more than once at its advocates calling it the "Trunk Line!" or placing that Line in competition with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway; we can afford to let such blasts "pass us by as the idle wind." As to what is the true policy of our Railway Company, it is useless for our St. John contemporary to suggest to them what *they* should do—as they are better acquainted with their own business than he can possibly be. We believe the Company will make branch lines, wherever there is a prospect of increasing the earnings of their Railway. We cannot withhold our surprise at the bare idea of any Railway in the Province "taking away the trade of St. John;" this cannot occur while the river which empties itself into the harbour of St. John runs in its present course. A portion of the up river trade will no doubt come this way, but St. John will scarcely feel its loss. The future trade with Canada, which is yet to be developed, belongs as much to St. Andrews as to St. John, and if enterprise, energy, and indomitable perseverance in projecting, constructing, and opening a Railway to connect Canada with New Brunswick deserve a reward—St. Andrews is entitled to the benefits resulting from so noble an enterprise.

PLANTING TREES.—We have time and again, urged upon the inhabitants, the planting of trees in front of their residences. Few very few, have done so,—how much more pleasant the town would appear, if the owners of property would take an interest in the matter. Any one passing up Henry Street to the Barrack Hill, a few weeks hence, will at once perceive the beauty of having trees on the side walks. Now is the time to plant them.

The Portland *State of Maine*, concludes an article on the progress of Railway building in the Provinces, with the following observations:—"The New Brunswick people, with only half our population, are ahead of us in intelligence and enterprise. They have pushed a line along our eastern frontier, and will have a railroad in operation, from tide water at St. Andrews to Woodstock, during the present year, taking from Calais and Bangor an important portion of their present trade.

In Canada, the most active operations are going on in the way of work on the line from Quebec to the River DuLoup. This line will be finished by July, 1859. So that a link only will be wanting from this point to Woodstock, to complete a chain of communication between the Upper and Lower British Provinces, entirely through the British Territory.

LESLIE'S MAGAZINE.—We have received through Mr. Beck, St. John, the numbers of Leslie's Magazine up to May. This work is so widely known as to be designated as "the Monarch of the Monthlies!" Mr. Beck furnishes all the leading American Magazines and other works at publishers' prices, together with a large and select assortment of standard English works. In connection with his establishment he has a Bookbindery, where Books, Magazines, and Newspapers, are bound in the most substantial, elegant and improved styles, at 14 King Street, St. John.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT UTICA.—A dreadful railroad occurred on Tuesday morning, the 11th, on the Central Railroad, by the falling of a bridge over the Saquoit Creek 3½ miles west of Utica, N. Y., by which eight persons were killed outright, five or six others dangerously injured, and some forty, others more or less hurt. The accident occurred to the Cincinnati express train, which was coming up at a high rate of speed, and was crossing the bridge at the same time as the Utica accommodation train for the West, each on its own track. The bridge being rotten, the weight was too heavy and it fell just after the engine of the express train crossed the bridge, precipitating the freight cars of the accommodation train and the passenger cars of the express train into the creek piling the passenger cars one above the other, and splintering the platform and seats to atoms as the cars struck the abutments.

NEW PAPER.—The New Brunswicker contains the Prospectus of a Weekly paper, named the "Investigator," to be published at Indiantown, St. John, by Mr. John G. Lorimer, formerly publisher of the St. Stephens Patriot. It is to be independent in politics.

FREEMASONS' MONTHLY MONITOR.—We have received from the publisher Mr. Willis, the April number of this excellent Masonic Magazine. Mr. Willis intimates that the next Volume will be enlarged from 16 to 32 pages. We hope the Brethren will give the undertaking a hearty welcome by subscribing liberally It required no small amount of means to establish, and considerable talent to conduct the "Monitor." The easiest manner of "aiding and assisting," him would be by each lodge ordering a dozen or twenty copies for the use of its members.

SMALL POX.—The Board of Health make public announcement that a physician will attend at their office on Tuesday and Friday afternoon for the purpose of vaccinating poor people who are unable to pay for having it done. We hope that all for whom this is intended will take advantage.—[News.

The People's Pamphlet, which may be had (gratis) of dealers in Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, abounds in certificates of the most reliable character, and such as will convince the most incredulous that it is invaluable as family medicine. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE At Auction.

TO be sold on the Premises, on TUESDAY, 1st day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, at Public Auction,

A VALUABLE WHARF LOT AND WATER PRIVILEGE,

fronting on the MARKET SQUARE in the Town of St. ANDREWS, having a front of 53 feet on Water Street and extending to low water mark.

Terms at Sale.

JAMES W. STREET.

St. Andrews, May 17, 1858.

Gin, Wine, Tea, London Porter, &c. May 14, 1858.

EX the Parkfield, just arrived:—
30 Hhds. Dekuyper's best Pale Rotterdam GENEVA;
2 Hhds. } Best old Port and
4 Qr Casks } Sherry WINES,
35 Chests and ½ Chests Congo TEA,
68 Casks best London PORTER, in quarts and pints.
26 Casks Byass' London Pale ALE—qts. and Pints.

J. W. STREET.

SASH, BLIND & DOOR FACTORY.

THE Proprietors of the **Milltown Sash, Blind and Door Factory,** tender their thanks to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favored; and beg leave to say, that they are still at the old stand, where they will be happy to supply customers with Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Windows, &c., Door frames Glass, Stair rails, Posts, Ballusters, Mouldings, Fence pales, Pickets, &c., manufactured from good seasoned lumber, expressly for custom trade. Our stock is large and well assorted, and customers may rely upon good work, fair dealing, and Low Prices.

N. B.—Sawing, Turning, and all kinds of Job work, done at short notice. Orders solicited.

Thomas T. Odell, Agent for St. Andrews.

Milltown, 1858. P. M. PURINGTON & CO.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his New Store south side of the Market Square, within a few feet of the Railroad, and that he has just received by late arrivals from England and elsewhere, an extensive assortment of Hardware, Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, viz.
Wood Screws of all dimensions, H & HL hinges, Spring Bolts, Thumb Latches, Pad Locks, Stock Locks, brass key dead Locks, hand saw and cross cut Files, shifting butt hinges, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d and 20d Cut Nails, of the Cold Brook Manufactory; Cut Spike and Flooring Nails, Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Cod, Pollock, Haddock and Mackerel Lines, Carpenters' Chalk Lines and Wrapping Twine, Window Glass and Putty, Linseed Oil and White Lead, superior Brown Sugar and Molasses, West India and Java Coffee, green and ground, the latter a superior article; Souchong, Imperial Breakfast and Congo Teas; Soap and Candles Grier's manufacture, Paraffine Oil, deodorized; Scythe stones, head Rice, Colman's patent Starch, Saleratus, box Raisins, Woodstock Pipes, 20 doz. assorted Brooms and Pails, Buckets, nests of boxes, handled and unhandled, Havana Cigars, Tobacco, Brandy, Gin, Rum, bottled Ale and Porter, clarified cider Vinegar, Bay Chaleur Cod Fish, smoked Herrings, Cheese, crushed sugar, pale Seal Oil, friction matches, Mess Pork, corn Meal, and the best Ohio Superfine Flour in this market, Wrapping Paper, Family Pilot bread, sugar Biscuit, Soda biscuit, Graham crackers, Wine biscuit, water Crackers, Oyster crackers, Butter crackers, and a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for cash.

He would also inform manufacturers of Lumber, that he has just completed the repairs to his old wharf Steamboat Landing, and built a new one on the south side of the Town dock, Market Square; both of which are now ready to receive Lumber for wharfage, or on consignment; he also keeps on hand Plank, Boards, Siding, Clapboards, Shingles and Pickets.

ON CONSIGNMENT:
2 Cases Gents. superior Silk Hats, direct from the manufacturer.

May 17, 1858. fw JAMES BOYD.

REMOVAL. The undersigned has removed to his NEW STORE in Water Street, nearly opposite to the one he formerly occupied.

May 10. JAMES W. STREET.

FLOUR.

Ex "Utica" from Boston.—Now landing.
150 BARRELS "Prairie Mills" best Superfine FANCY Flour.

May 10. JAMES W. STREET.

GEO. F. STICKNEY,

Watch and Clock Maker,

HAVING taken the premises in Water-street lately occupied by Mr. Breen, and next to the Post Office, will be happy to attend to his old customers, and the public generally; and hopes by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the custom so liberally bestowed on him before his removal.

St. Andrews, May 12, 1858.—Provincialist.

Assessor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the undersigned Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive, until the 10th day of June next, statements, in writing, from all who are liable to be assessed for the current year in the Parish of Saint Andrews of the real and personal properties and incomes they possess.

JOHN LOCHARY,
HENRY HITCHINGS, } Assessors
THO. T. ODELL.

St. Andrews May 10, 1858.

English & Mercantile School.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public generally that he will open a School on

MONDAY next, 17th inst.,

in the school room Mr. Thos. Berry's new building on William Henry Street. The following branches will be taught; Spelling, Reading and Writing for 7s. 6d., per quarter; Arithmetic and English Grammar 10s. per quarter.

THOS. CROWLEY.

May 11, 1858.

BRICK.

M. first and second quality B
ceived from Derry—for sale
JAMES W.
May 17, 1858.

A new, speedy, and most succe
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