

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—The 33d regiment will shortly proceed to the Mounts. It will relieve the 24th regiment, who will terminate their period of colonial service at Hong Kong, relieving the 50th regiment, ordered home. The 86th light infantry will also return to the Mauritius should their service not be required at the Cape, and the 16th will return home as soon as they can be spared from the same colony. The battalion of the 12th now at the Cape will proceed to Tasmania to be amalgamated with the 1st battalion. The 41st and 49th regiments will be sent to the West Indies to relieve the 20th, 69th, and 80th regiments home. The 23d, 82d, 90th, and 94th go to India in the spring, replacing the 10th and 29th. These are the only changes likely to take place for some months hence. It is reported that the 7th foot will relieve the 37th at Ceylon, and that the 19th and 88th are ordered to Australia, but these movements will not in all probability be carried out till the end of 1857.

THE CITY OF HERAT.—The recent capture by the Persians threatens to involve England in a war with Persia and perhaps with Russia, is a place of great antiquity and of commercial and military importance, situated in West Afghanistan. It was formerly a great central mart for the exchange of products from India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan and Persia. For a long time it was the capital of the empire of Tamerlane. Some of its mosques are as old as the 13th century. It was taken from the Afghans by the Persians in 1715—retaken by Shah in 1731—and recovered by the Afghans in 1749. It was besieged unsuccessfully by the Persians in 1839, at which time its population was estimated at 45,000. They have now taken the place; but the English government cannot consistently with the position it has taken, suffer it to remain in their hands. Russia, however, stands ready, as it is said, to back up its ally, the Shah of Persia, and to send 20,000 troops to his aid, on demand.

A SHIP RAILWAY.—James West, Esq., of Prescott, (C. W.) lately submitted to the Toronto Board of Trade the project of a railway to connect Ontario with Huron, in the following terms:

"I think that a ship-railway can be constructed in the following manner: To consist of eight parallel rails, each having a bearing surface of about four inches, laid so as to form a track of 30 feet width, the permanent way to be substantially formed with gravel not to exceed 30 feet in a mile, at each terminus the road should be so graded to allow all the water to flow up at least half a mile, the grade in that distance to be about 14 feet. From the water-line on the track down to the entrance of the bay—which will be something over the half mile, each side to be walled up to about two feet above the highest water, forming something like a long lock chamber, about 40 feet wide, having gates at the entrance opening outwards, so that the water within the gates may at any time be pumped out for purpose of repairs, &c., the gates to be open when the railway is being used; on each side of this long lock chamber a track of four rails to be laid, on which the engines run to draw the floating-dock with vessel in it, either from the water-line down to the entrance, or from the entrance up to the water-line, as the case may be; from the water-line a large engine draws the floating dock and its contents over the railway to its destination on the opposite side."

The Board of Trade, after hearing Mr. West expound his plan, passed the following resolution:

"That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered to James West, Esq., Civil Engineer, for the able and lucid manner in which he has explained his invention for carrying vessels over land by means of a ship-railway—Which was carried unanimously."

WISE AMENDMENT OF AN OBNOXIOUS LAW.—We are glad to see that the South Carolina State Legislature has at length made extensive modifications in the local law affecting free colored seamen in her ports. The regulations heretofore existing were undoubtedly objectionable, inasmuch as they created an inefficient class of men with undue harshness, whilst ill adapted, in the judgment of lookers-on, to the purposes for which they were designed. We have, however, never joined in the foolish clamor raised against them, for two sufficient reasons—the one, that they were applied as well to seamen hailing from the United States as to foreigners—the other, that being purely a measure of police based on grounds of necessity, no protest could justly be entered against the principle, whatever might be said against the manner of working it out. It is the more gratifying and the more creditable too, that the change should have been made voluntarily, in the absence of any external pressure, and even at a moment when an unusually angry spirit has been manifested on all topics in any way akin to this one. We have not yet seen a copy of the Bill as amended; but we believe that, under its amended, shipwrecked people, or those brought into South Carolina by force of weather, military, or extraordinary cause, remain as before, on their feet, and that the law, as amended, is provided for, or, in the case of British seamen, sent home. These who come knowingly in the pursuit of their profession, are to be permitted to stay by their ships, the Captain giving bond for the whole crew on the sum of five hundred dollars, that they

will not come on shore, or infringe the State or City laws. This is a vast improvement upon the old enactment; more acceptable to the individuals most interested and to their respective governments; more conducive, we should suppose, to the object for which any such law is framed.—New York Tribune, Jan. 8.

MARRIED.—On the morning train of cars from Bangor to Waterville, on Saturday last, between Carmel and Newport, by the Rev. J. H. Allen, Mr. Wm. C. Pittman of this city, Conductor on the train, to Miss Frank A. Fuller, of Carmel. "Merry in haste, and repent at leisure," is an old adage, and if getting married at a speed of forty miles an hour is not marrying in haste, we can hardly imagine what would be; but in this case the latter clause will most certainly fail. Although the bridegroom was "standing it hard," and on a "regular train," when married, we congratulate Miss F. upon her prospect of gliding happily along, and enjoying life at railroad speed—and if Mr. Pittman is so thoroughly a railroad man, that she will be certain to reach the various stations of life on time.—Bangor Courier.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION.—Louisville, Jan. 5.—The Memphis Appeal of Tuesday says, that considerable excitement exists in St. Francis county, caused by rumors that the slaves would rise about Christmas.—Several negroes were whipped until they confessed the plot.

A similar story was in circulation at Napoleonville, La.

A committee appointed by the Mayor of Nashville, to examine the charges of insurrection against certain negroes, report that there is no evidence against them, and recommend their discharge.

The Mississippi papers ridicule the report of a negro disturbance in Jackson, and say that it had not the shadow of a foundation.

A MATRIMONIAL RUMOR SPREAD.—The Nashville Union by authority doubts, denies the rumour that Mr. Buchanan would marry the widow of President Polk, and exclaims with some indignation:—"Our knowledge of the lady warrants us in saying that, though Mr. Buchanan were ten times President, there would be no truth in the report."

A poor woman named Sullivan, in Milwaukee, whose husband was temporarily absent, recently applied to a city constable for wood to keep her from freezing. He replied by telling her to go to the poor house. She was expecting her husband soon, and thought she could bear up until he returned; but the following night was a bitter cold one, and in the morning she was found dead, with her children crying around her.

LOST HIS CASE.—In the case of Rev. J. W. Pennington, "captured" by the Sixth Avenue Railroad, New York the jury brought in a verdict for the defendants. The suit was brought in consequence of the expulsion of the complainant from the cars of the company.

The Quebec Colonist says that there is an understanding between the "Canard" and "Allan" lines of ocean steamers, that they shall run alternately, and make a combined effort to make the St. Lawrence weekly line the favorite between the Old and New World. The Canadian line has arranged for wharves on the Quebec side, and a company, it is alleged, has been formed to build wharves opposite Quebec for the Canards.

In Prince Edward's Island the Public Schools are free, and are supported by a tax of one half penny per acre on all the lands in the island. The number of schools in operation and the number of pupils in attendance have each increased about 300 per cent in five years. A Normal and Model School has been recently inaugurated.

Some of the southern papers still talk about dissolving the Union. "A distinguished Louisiana" writes from Washington to the New Orleans Delta as follows:

"But the time is now past to discuss this matter (dissolution). A truce of four years to words—let us go into action—make our terms, based on the constitution—and determine not have peace till these conditions, just in the eyes of Heaven and man, are subscribed to by the whole country. The existence of the Union depends upon it. I say for one, and I say it boldly, 'upon the extension of slavery hangs the equality and very existence of the south.' Extension of slavery is the most effective Union preserving plank that can be dovetailed into the democratic platform. Let us have it in 1860."

STRIKING EFFECTS OF CIVILIZATION.—French Journals state that the Rev. Dr. Livingston, the celebrated African traveller, has returned to England after seventeen years' absence. He crossed the great African continent almost in the center, from west to east, has been there no civilized being had ever been before, and this made him a valuable discovery of great value. He has just effected his long while travelling in Africa. He had with him a native of Africa, of his own nation, whom he got to the Mauritius, was so excited with the various wonders of civilization that he went mad, and jumped into the sea and was drowned.

SHIP BUILDING AT NEW YORK.—During the past year there were launched at New York 12 steamers, 11 ships, 12 barges, and 20 others, with an aggregate tonnage of 16,620 tons; while there are on the stocks 9 steamers, 3 ships, 3 barges, and 2 others, whose aggregate tonnage will amount to 17,150 tons. This result shows an increase in the amount of tonnage launched, of 6,038 tons over the year 1855; while the tonnage of vessels now on the stocks, is 6,145 tons less than at the same time last year.

Many of the steamships belonging to New York have been very unfortunate during the past year. The Collins line has lost one, those belonging to Commodore Vanderbilt have been laid up, and have done nothing for a number of months.

The correspondent of the London Times who visited the Montreal Celebration of the Grand Trunk inauguration, on behalf of that journal writes:

"By the completion of the Grand Trunk line, the province of Canada will draw through their territory the traffic of the western regions of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the produce of which can now be carried directly and rapidly down to Quebec for shipment. The great advantage gained by the completion of this long-time of railroad is the command of the means of transport throughout the year. The navigation of the lakes is suspended by the rigor of the winters, and such a feat as that of the Dear, Richmond, which loaded at Chicago and delivered her cargo at Liverpool, is only possible during half the year. The railway that connects the Far West with the ocean, conquers this obstacle, and commerce can no longer be arrested by the severity of the climate."

TORNADO AT NIAGARA.—A severe gale has been experienced at Niagara. Trees were torn up and shanties and outbuildings overturned. The volumes of water driven over the falls was truly appalling. The water below the falls rose over sixteen feet. The Suspension Bridge was considered in great danger. The toll gates were for a time deserted, and many anxious eyes tremblingly watched the destruction of this magnificent structure. But the wind blew all in vain, the hurricane in all its terrible fury swept by, leaving the city edifice unscathed, and adding another laurel to the triumphant genius of the architect.—One of the towers at Lundy's Lane was blown over with a tremendous crash.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

LOCAL OFFICERS.

CHAS. J. STEVENSON, Esq., President.
JOS. WALTON, Esq., Vice President.
R. D. JAMES, Esq., Treasurer.
WILL. HATCH, Esq., Secretary.

Committee: Messrs J. Russell, M. Hitchens, C. H. Rice, H. O'Neill, J. H. Meers, T. J. Odell, J. Lechay, Jas. McFarlane, Jr., J. H. Whitlock.

Poor House Commissioners.
T. T. O'Leary, Esq., Chairman.
J. T. O'Leary, Esq., Secretary.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 14, 1857.

PERSIA.—It has been frequently asked what means the present expedition against Persia? Why involve Great Britain in another war, when it is but a few months since peace has been proclaimed with Russia. It is also affirmed that the leading English journals condemn the expedition. The reason for this belated proceeding is given in the following extract which we take from an exchange paper. "The Anglo-Indian Government have guaranteed to their ally, the Shah of Persia, the sovereignty of Herat, a city and stronghold on the confines of that state and Persia. This city is called the 'Key of India,' whatever that may mean. 'The Anglo-Indian Government seems to consider it a place of importance, which it is expedient should be held by a friendly state. A Persian force has been sent against it; and the belief is that Russia is the prompter in the matter, and the former state only its tool.' Consequently the British Government which looks with a jealous eye upon any advance of Russia or Russian influence towards India, has thought fit to interfere. Accordingly an expedition has been fitted out at Bombay consisting of twelve men-of-war vessels, mostly steamers, and twenty-six sailing transports, with about six thousand troops. As Herat itself is about 700 miles in a direct line from the nearest sea coast, of course it is out of question to march a British army thither. The destination of the expedition will be the Persian Gulf, in which the island of Karree will be seized, and operations will be commenced against Bushire, the principal seaport and commercial emporium of Persia in these waters. It is expected that these energetic proceedings will bring the Shah to terms, and prevent the designs of Russia."

Large supplies of Deal have been received in Liverpool, and the price has again fallen, and sales are dull.

WOODSTOCK.—From recent returns, we learn that the Incorporated Town of Woodstock contains a population of 1681 souls; that there are 26 houses in course of erection, and that the town contains about 500 buildings. Our contemporary of the Journal will be able to report a rapid increase to the population no doubt, by the end of the present year; as our Railway will then be in operation nearly two thirds the distance from St. Andrews, and by the fall of '58 we hope, if spared, to take the cars in the morning and drop into his museum in the afternoon. Woodstock then may count her inhabitants not by hundreds but by thousands.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

St. MARK'S LODGE, No. 758, E. R.—The following Brethren were duly installed on the 27th Dec., Officers of the Lodge for the ensuing year:—

Rev. Dr. Alley, W. M.
Mr. John Jones, S. W.
Alex. Campbell, J. W.
S. L. Cove, T.
C. A. Thompson, Sec.
J. McKeeney, S. D.
J. McMaster, J. D.
C. Kennedy, I. G.
C. Morrison, Tyler.

Union Lodge, No. 866, E. R.—The following Brethren were duly installed on the 27th ult., officers for the year 1857:—

Br. Wm. H. Smith, W. M.
David Barclay, P. M.
H. Albert Hills, S. W.
S. Clark Sweet, J. W.
Danl. A. McAllister, Treas.
Charles H. Whitney, Sec'y
Wm. Fleming, S. D.
Samuel S. Cliley, J. D.
Edmund S. Smith, Stewards
Henry Leonard, J. G.
Samuel B. Swett, I. G.
James Loudon, Tyler.

[Secretaries of the various Lodges in this County, not yet heard from, will please forward us a list of their Officers for publication.]

Charlotte County Agricultural Society.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the above named Society, was held in the Town Hall, yesterday, 13th inst. After some preliminary business, the Annual Report was read, and adopted. The members then proceeded to the election of Officers, for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz:—

ROBERT STEVENSON, President.
JOE. WALTON, Vice Presidents.
R. D. JAMES, Treasurer.
WILL. HATCH, Secretary.
A. T. PAUL, Secretary.

Committee: Messrs J. Russell, M. Hitchens, C. H. Rice, H. O'Neill, J. H. Meers, T. J. Odell, J. Lechay, Jas. McFarlane, Jr., J. H. Whitlock.

FIRE.—On Monday afternoon a fire took place in the cellar of an old building known as the Springgate house, in Water Street. The engines were early at the scene of action, but the fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We are informed that a most melancholy and fatal casualty took place on the night of Friday last, by which four persons were burned to death. Mr. Philo Seelye, his two sons, and a hired man, were engaged cutting firewood near the Oven Head, and having retired for the night, left on a good fire in the camp. During the night the camp caught fire, and it is supposed the inmates were bewildered by the smoke, and we regret to add were burned to death. We sincerely sympathize with the family and connections of the deceased in their bereavement.

The Great National Monument of Scotland to SIR WILLIAM WALLACE. The St. Andrews Society of St. John, have formed a committee and issued a circular, and appointed sub-committees, to obtain subscriptions towards the erection of a Monument to perpetuate the Memory of the great Scottish Chief. The committee for St. Andrews, consisting of the Rev. John Ross, D. W. Jack, Esq., and L. Donaldson, Esq., will receive contributions of any amount till the 1st of Feb.

HONORABLE.—A Western paper states, that, by a letter recently received from Utah, it learns that polygamy exists to an alarming extent in the Mormon legislature. The Legislative Council of 13 men, have 171 wives—the president himself 57! With the exception of three, these councillors are crippled and near sighted. The Members of the Assembly, 26 in number, have 157 wives. Truly, these people are "in the bonds of iniquity and gall of bitterness." It is not possible that any Government, bearing the name of "Christian," can acknowledge them.

A large congregation took place at Hall-fax on New Year's day, by which seventeen buildings and St. Matthew's church were consumed. Two of the Printing offices were in imminent danger, and the consequent

hurried removal of the type has caused their temporary suspension. The fire was stayed by pulling down several houses. Amount of loss is not stated.

A cargo of Coolies arrived in Havana, a few days preceding Christmas. There were 329 living when the vessel arrived, having been decimated during the voyage, which lasted 224 days from Amoy. They were brought by a Holland ship, and sold from \$170 to \$190 each.

The New York Mirror says, it is estimated that one of the rich men of that city has now a regular income of \$5,000 a day, or about \$1,600,000 a year.

At Ham, in England, recently, a young man, by way of a joke, placed a calf-skin over his head and rushed out upon some young girls who were passing along an unfrequented road, making a horrible noise. The girls were terribly frightened, one of them died after two days, and another was considered fatally ill.

The New York Herald says that his party will make the next Session of Parliament the most hot and warlike ever held and will substitute a ring of steel, angry discussions, criminalities, and recommendations of public business, all which he says is quite right; that there will be plenty of fighting, plenty of money spent, and nothing done for the country, but that the people must look to the conversion for the denouement, his friends being at liberty to run riot, and do as they please. Does the Herald suppose the democratic world policy of its party?

The Liberator, who ever is ready, has a right to make war on the Government, and a right to defend them if they can put him down, but he has no right to carry out the programme published by the News, and injure the public to gratify the hatred of party. Such, unfortunately, is not the way to gain strength in the House or in the country.—Tribune.

LOSING BY FIRE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The number of fires in the United States during 1856, at which the loss recorded \$20,000 was 227, and the damage was \$21,160,000; while the number for 1855 was 195, and the losses \$19,013,000. If we add to the above the amount of property destroyed by fire, when the loss was that \$20,000 we find the aggregate was \$1,000,000, \$27,000,000 for 1856, and \$19,000,000 for the preceding year.—Philadelphia Ledger.

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

This unparalleled preparation is receiving more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pain, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonials come not alone from the ignorant, but from persons of every degree of intelligence and every rank of life. Physicians of the first respectability and perfectly conversant with the nature of diseases and remedies, have recommended this as one of the most effectual in their line of preparations for the extinction of pain. The Pain Killer is used internally and externally according to the nature of the complaint. It has been found to be an excellent remedy for sudden colds, coughs, &c.; fever and ague, asthma and phthisis, pain in the head, kidney complaints, bruises and sores, severe burns, cramps, boils, and ringworms, weak stomach, and general debility, painter's colic, broken breast, &c., bowel complaint, and dysentery, cholera, liver complaint, and dyspepsia, tooth-ache, &c., &c.

Dr. Patterson.
At Carleton, on Wednesday evening, Mary, wife of Mr. James Stackhouse, sen., is the 69th year of her age, leaving a husband and large family.

DR. PATTERSON, DENTAL SURGEON.
WILL visit St. Andrews professionally on THURSDAY, the 12th inst. Rooms at Bradshaw's Hotel.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following was adopted as a standing rule in the Session of October, 1854:—
25th.—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. F. WETMORE, CLERK.

CLOSING SALE AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell in Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., the remainder of his stock, consisting of Flour, Meal, Pork, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Beans, and a great variety of other articles suitable for present use. For terms and conditions, see notice in the Standard.

At the residence of JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer, St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1857.

The above sale is postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

