

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[From the London Times.]

It is a matter of interesting and not less anxious inquiry how it is that this country, which still claims a high place among military Powers, and an undisputed pre-eminence in wealth and mechanical skill, is content to arm and train its soldiers with an obsolete and comparatively ineffective weapon. That such is the fact has long been maintained by the best authorities, and has even been ascertained by official inquiry; and we see now on the actual field of war the overwhelming proofs that the muzzle loader is no match for even a very ordinary quality of breech loader. In effect the latter doubles or triples the numerical strength of the force that is armed with it, and enables infantry never could be before. Here is the very weapon for a power that has good men, but few, not conscripts, but volunteers; not drawn from semi-barbarous races, or from subject poverty, but from the ranks of well-paid industry; that has to pay its men well, and that must economize them. The great object of our military system is to make one man do the work of two, or three, or four, if necessary. Then, why not supply him with the very best possible weapon, when its cost is but a small part of his expenditure? We grudge no expense on our ironclads; indeed, the cost of one would arm every soldier in these isles with a breech-loader better than any in the Prussian army. In this item alone, which now appears to be the one critical difference between Prussia and Austria, the secret of success, and the secret of ruin, we have consulted a miserable penny-wise, pound-foolish economy. We have done as the Austrians have done, not as the Prussians—confidently the example more entitled to our consideration. Nay, we have done worse than the Austrians. They are poor, and cannot afford a high price for a gun. They have a larger and poorer population, which they can better afford to draw on than on their exchequer. Perhaps, too, they cannot trust a good weapon to the whole of their heterogeneous army. What may be excusable or inevitable in their case becomes the extreme of folly in ours.

But, after all, we are Austrians and not Prussians in our ways, and for persons not identical, but corresponding. Our insularity, our wealth, and the possession of an empire, which Europe cannot touch prevent us from realizing the thought that the twenty thousand men we occasionally muster, with a great effort, at Aldershot, or in Hyde Park, will be ever fighting for dear life with an equal number of good soldiers, or possibly many more, well armed and ably commanded. We cannot here figure in a review one week, cross a frontier the next, or have our frontier crossed, and be drawn up in battle array day after day. The sons, and many things besides the sea, are expected to intervene before such an emergency. Then, for a long time we have been fighting with Oriental and savages, and in only one instance with Europeans. We are not daily at close quarters with men as good as ourselves. We have an indefinite feeling of security akin to that which Austria felt in her armed myriads, her mutually jealous races, and her strangely buoyant destiny. Well, we have a right to this security. But, then, it supposes that, whatever happens, we are never to land a regiment on Continental soil. It supposes that we are to have no more to do with the affairs of Europe than if we lay off the mouth of the St. Lawrence or in the midst of our Australian colonies. It supposes, moreover, that our soil will never be violated again by the foot of an invader. In fact, the security which leads us to neglect arming our men as well as our most advanced neighbour supposes that we need not arm them at all, or least only arm them as men who will fight with every advantage in their favour. The Chinese armed and trained their soldiers quite sufficiently so long as they could shut out all the world. Bows and arrows were sufficient when there were no guns. "Brown Bess" did admirably in its day. That day is gone by. The Russians found it, to their cost, ten years ago. With the terrible accounts from Bohemia before us we cannot doubt that the day of the muzzle loader is gone by too. A weapon has proved itself invincible. By its aid, too, armies have found their way, at a steady and uniform pace, over mountainous frontiers into the heart of an enemy's country, effected a junction, and overthrown at least an equal force of brave and good soldiers. Foot and horse have melted away before they could close with this weapon; and the gunners have been picked off at their guns. The sense of power which it affords appears to give the soldier fresh nerve and steadiness, and he deals his rapid fire with more deliberation and a truer aim than is found with the slower operations of the old weapon. This is a revolution in the art of war. They who neglect to recognize it will have to pay for their blindness or their stupidity.

A few regiments could be armed very soon with a breech-loader of a pattern which, whether the best or not, would afford the means of a good trial. Some of our Volunteers Corps, too, could earn a little distinction by varying the experiment if it be necessary. Objections will be made. They always have been made, and always will be made, to every innovation. The needle gun, it appears, was tried repeatedly last year at the request of the Emperor of the French by scientific officers. They admitted its good qualities, but raised two objections, which were considered fatal. The gun can be fired six times in a minute, but the seventh or eighth time the barrel becomes so hot that it cannot be touched. This is the first objection. The second is that the gun requires to be repeatedly cleaned, and that with a care which the soldier is not able to bestow while in action. These look serious difficulties, but even if they are real, they have not prevented the gun from destroying several Austrian armies in ten days. The objections have to account for the fact of the gun doing

all that was expected of it, and making one Prussian as good as three Austrians—may, as good as five Austrians, if one is to judge by the proportion of casualties. Till the experiment is made on a large scale it will be impossible to say whether an objection be practical or not. The objection that has most weight in this country is that which is equally valid against all armaments whatever. It is the improbability of the present regulation rifle being ever tried against a superior weapon.

Disunion Misrepresentation.

The Disunion, pro-Fennian and would-be Annexation Press of St. John and Fredericton pretends that the selection of Delegates for the Union Mission to London has caused dissatisfaction in the Union ranks. It is to be regretted that the Opposition scribbles persist in applying to Confederate politicians the peculiar tests with which they were wont to gauge the shallow-patriotism of Disunion demagogues and tricksters. They will be in error just as long as they continue the practice.

This is the grand mistake of the Disunion School. They assume that the ferocity which they find among the little knots of political spoliators with whom they associate, is a characteristic of the people generally. If they would only remember the personal sacrifices made by Unionists during the recent campaign—if they have witnessed the personal and political animosities of a life time buried forever, while ancient enemies joined in supporting the good cause of Union, they will, for very shame's sake, abandon their misrepresentation of leading Unionists. The men who compose the Union Party have not only sacrificed personal and political friendships, entered on alliances of which at one time they did not even dream, and fought a good fight in sincerity and for patriotic reasons, but they intend to hold by their faith until the Union is firmly established, and the Union's enemies are left prostrate and powerless everywhere.—[Telegraph.]

FROM THE STATES.

New York, July 20. The Commercial advertiser says that facts show conclusively that cholera is now raging in certain portions of the city. It is beyond the doubt that the epidemic is pursuing its incipient steps, beginning in regions most favorably disposed for its development. The facts relative to the number of cases on Hart's Island are deemed so appalling that publicity is denied. Surgeon Calloun of the post has died of cholera, and an able corps of physicians have been sent there and also to Governor's Island. One hundred and thirty-one burial permits were granted in this morning making an aggregate since Sunday morning last of 1082 interments. The demand for hearses is so great that it cannot be supplied. Gold 119.

July 23. The following is additional per steamship City of Paris.

The Paris Press says that the following are the basis of negotiations suggested by France and communicated to the representatives of the belligerents:—

The German Confederation to be established of which neither Prussia or Austria should form a part. No territorial cession to be demanded of Austria. Abandonment by the latter of her rights in the Duchies and to replace war indemnity at first demanded by Prussia. Prussia to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt and Brunswick.

Population of the Prussian Kingdom would thereby be raised to 25,000,000. Rhine to constitute Western frontier of Prussia, and the Province between Rhine and Meuse to serve as indemnity to sovereigns dispossessed by war.

An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which would give the former nearly the whole of Rhenish Bismarck.

Saxony, Hanover and the Duchies of Saxe to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden, and the population of Valley of Saue to choose between France and Rhenish Sovereigns.

In France says, the Prussian conditions are the exclusive command of military and naval forces of Confederation by Prussia; diplomatic representation of Germany abroad and annexation to Prussia of the Duchies and part of the Territory occupied.

La France also says Emperor Napoleon immediately sent these conditions to St. Petersburg and London as raising questions of European interests, which can only be settled by concert of great powers. Gold 151 1/2.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN INDIANA.—We have been informed of some of the particulars of a most horrible and cold-blooded murder suicide which occurred on Sunday a short distance from Reynolds, in White county in this city on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad. It appears that a man named Brummer and his wife from some domestic trouble had separated—both, however, remaining in the neighborhood. On Sunday, about eleven o'clock, Brummer met his wife about half a mile from the town, accompanied by her little boy, when he drew his revolver and shot her, two balls taking effect in her body. The child then threatened to shoot the boy if he did not clear out, and the little fellow started for town. Brummer thinking he had killed

his wife, shot himself, and died, it is supposed instantly, falling across the body of the woman. The woman's clothes caught fire, and were burned completely off, so that when assistance reached them, half an hour afterwards she was perfectly naked and the flesh in many places turned to the bone. The poor woman lived until about four o'clock in the afternoon suffering intense agony. This horrible tragedy has thrown a feeling of sadness over the entire community in which it occurred, seldom equaled.—[Lafayette Journal, July 3.]

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable Peter Mitchell, Honorable S. L. Tilley, Honorable Robert D. Wilton, Honorable E. B. Chandler, and John M. Johnson, Esquire, to be Delegates to proceed to London, to act in conjunction with Delegates to be appointed by the British North American Provinces, to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Union of British North America. By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, 18th July, 1866.

ERATUM.

In appointment of Charlotte Justices in last Gazette, for Henry Whitlock read Samuel Hallett Whitlock.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 25, 1866.

The steamship "Scotia" arrived at New York, on the 24th, with dates to the 15th.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet arrived off Valentia on 13th. The Cable was successfully spread to the shore and the Great Eastern commenced paying out.

The Signals through the whole Cable were perfect.

Religious Services were held in Valentia previous to the commencement of operations. English political news unimportant.

The Government stated that in the House of Lords that preparations were making to arm the British troops with breech-loaders.

The London Globe regards the Prussians as within a week or ten days of Vienna.

The Bavarians assert that the battle near Kissingen had no result.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15th.—The "Great Eastern" is paying out the Cable. The reports on Saturday afternoon from her are that 150 miles have been laid, and that the signals are perfect. Gold 150 1/2.

The Utilization of the Public Works.

The anomalous condition of the Railways of the Province, and of our own in particular, deserves the earliest attention of those whose councils are enlisted, the future of this Province. They cannot be properly considered in branches, for there is no main trunk line, with which they connect. Neither can they be considered as main lines, forming as they do but isolated links, of what was intended to be a continuous chain of Railway. We are at present taxed three per cent. on articles of importation to pay the interest on the cost of the European and North American railway, when it has been clearly shown that if the original design of our railway system were only carried out, it would more than pay the interest upon the cost of construction.

We are happy to see that this subject is receiving the attention of our contemporary of the "Northern Post." The sending of delegation after delegation to England during the last thirty years, might be looked upon as a farce, were it not that the money so expended would form no small sum towards completing our own line through to Quebec. In what manner a line via the North Shore will utilize nearly 200 miles now built in this Province, requires, we confess, keener perceptions than our own to understand. Our contemporary has truly said, that the means for such a line would have to be raised in England, or perhaps built by the Imperial Government.

In our last issue, we adverted to the interest taken by the Canadians in the improvement of their Canals, so as to enable vessels to pass direct from Chicago to European ports. The sum already expended upon these canals is "fourteen millions," and yet, their expectations have not been realized. We do not object to a still further expenditure for such an object, regarding the material advancement of Canada now, as our own. But let us bear in mind that the St. Lawrence and its canals are sealed against commerce at least half the year.

A commission of U. S. naval officers lately decided against the practicability of a fresh water basin for iron clads in Portland harbor, chiefly on account of the thickness of the ice during five months of the year. How uncertain then must be the navigation of the St. Lawrence at least half the year.

It would effect no small diminution in the rates of insurance, besides the relief from risk and anxiety to shippers of Western merchandise, to know, that in the event of being frozen up, a means of escape from a six months blockade, were provided from Riviere du Loup to the nearest Atlantic port, at St. Andrews or to St. John should Western extension be carried forward to completion. The same principle will apply with equal force to Canadian importations.

With the completion of our Railway, and its extension by a Wharf to a deep water terminus at Joe's Point, and a Boulded Warehouse built thereon, why should not this be a port of entry for Canadian trade during the winter months? Connected by rail directly with Canada, why should not either St. Andrews or St. John become a port for the arrival and departure of the Montreal Ocean Steamers? Indeed we believe no provision for the efficiency of the Canadian canals can be complete, unless it takes into account the contingency of being closed a large portion of the year by ice. This it is believed can be disposed of immediately, by the construction of about 160 miles of railway, involving an expenditure of about five million dollars or one million sterling. Can our Canadian friends reasonably object to this?

The Strawberry Festival and Fair, held by our Baptist friends, on Friday last, was a pleasant affair. The Steam Mill was festooned with evergreens, and the tables loaded with an abundance of good things, which the fair attendants appeared to take pleasure in disposing of. We understand the amount realized will aid in paying off the debt due on their Parsonage.

We are indebted to friend for copy of the "Hong Kong Daily Press" of the 12th May. From which we notice the price of teas, coffee and other importations rule high, but then it should be remembered these articles are genuine, and have not been repacked.

The Rev. P. Hoxie, was ordained by the Presbytery of Miramichi, at Newcastle, last month, and is engaged as Missionary in that section. Mr. Hoxie's labors have been very acceptable to the people, as stated by the "Gleaner," from which paper we glean the intelligence. The Rev. gentleman is a brother of the Rev. John Hoxie of this Town.

The following appears in the Montreal Gazette:—

"A private letter" from New Brunswick states that Mr. Tilley has withdrawn his proposition to impose a duty of 25c. a barrel on American flour, in consequence of the pressure brought to bear upon him by the St. John merchants, who trade with and draw the bulk of their supplies from New York."

The recipient of that letter who was evidently not the editor, has been imposed on by some St. John Agent—probably the party who wrote to the Montreal Trade Reviewer that Mr. A. J. Smith was to be one of the New Brunswick Delegates to London. Nobody here ever heard of Mr. Tilley proposing a duty on flour.—[Telegraph.]

GENERAL EARLY, one of the heroes of the South—whose name during the war was so familiar—arrived from St. John on Monday evening and spent yesterday in Fredericton. He left this morning, via Woodstock, for Canada.—[Fredericton Head Quarters of Wellington.]

THE CANADIAN NAVY.—We understand that the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Macdougall, has had transferred to his department, by order in council, the management of naval affairs for the Province, so that he now occupies the same relative position with regard to the Canadian navy as the Hon. the Attorney General West holds to the army—the latter is minister of militia; the former may be regarded, therefore, as minister of the navy.—[Ottawa Post.]

THE NEW MINISTRY.—Lord Derby had an interview with Her Majesty yesterday, and submitted a list of names which the Queen was pleased to approve. The Secretaryship of the Colonies is to be taken by Lord Carnarvon. This post has often carelessly been stated, as if the direction of fifty dependencies in different parts of the globe were natural gift of any one who possesses Parliamentary talents or political interest. Of late years the Colonial Office has demanded the keenest judgement and foresight, and we trust that Lord Carnarvon's undoubted ability and industry will enable him to fulfil the functions of his office not less capably than his immediate predecessor.

A great thunder storm occurred in Great Britain on the 30th ult. It proved most destructive. In London several persons were killed at different points at the same moment and much damage was done to houses which were struck by the electric flash, and in Yorkshire, human beings, horses, and cattle were killed almost at the same hour. Indeed, the disastrous effects, of the storm felt at every point of the compass in England; and the weather, which had been very sultry before, has become wet and cold—the thermometer having, in the shade, from 84 to 60.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at Trinity Church in this city, by the Rev. Canon Bancroft, D. D., Incumbent Walter Frederick Bartlett, Esq., Surgeon R. N., H. M. S. Rosario to Ellen Meredith Wyndham, second daughter of Charles Walkem, Esq., R. E. Civil Staff, and grand niece William Wyndham, Esq., of Ellbridge Manor, Cornwall.—[Quebec paper.]

On the 7th inst., at the Church of St. James the Less, Victoria Park, London, England, by the Rev. John Manners, George John Louis

Wilson, Esq., to Miriam, eldest daughter of Edmond Hillier Duval, of St. John N. B.

On the 19th inst., Mr. John Mulvaney, pensioner, formerly of the 98th Regt. of foot aged 72.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

July 19, Schr. Bob, Sweeney, Calais, ballast Harriet, Britt, Rockland, do.

20, Perseverance, Glass, St. John, gen. cargo. Matilda, Sinson, St. Stephen, Meal & Co., J. R. Bradford and others.

Grace, Stevenson, Calais, ballast. Diadem, Morrison, St. Stephen, Salt, & Co. 21, Emma, Lord, Eastport, meal & Co.

23, Charlie, Hannan, Portland, ballast, E. Lorimer. 24, Matilda, Sinson, St. Stephen, tea & Co., R. Glenn and others.

Flying Cloud, Carson, Portland, ballast master.

CLEARED.

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NOTICE.

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St. Andrews, July 25.

MEETING OF COURTS.

THE Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail delivery for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House on Tuesday the 18th of September next.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Clerks, and Constables of said County and all persons required to be at these Courts are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

A. T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, July 18, 1866.

Great Reduction in Price of Cotton Goods and straw Hats at JOHN S. MAGEE'S, ALBION HOUSE.

From this date, I will sell for Cash Unbleached sheetings at reduced prices, White shirtings at reduced prices, Printed Cottons at reduced prices, Cotton Hosiery at reduced prices, Men's Straw Hats at half price, Summer Dress Goods at great reduction. I am determined to make a clearance in order to give room for Fall Stock.

SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF and have been daily for the last four years, and will continue to do so while so largely patronized. Butter taken in exchange for goods, at market rates. Have a few of those warranted sound prepared Wagon wheels (made this season) price 2 1/2 each. Come early and secure cheap goods; all of which are new, this seasons importation. There will be a great rush for them—so come before all are gone.

Remember the ALBION HOUSE, Corner Water and King Sts. JOHN S. MAGEE. N. B.—Under no circumstances will a second price be made.

BRANDIES.

Ex "Star in the East" from Cherante via Saint John: Best Cognac Brandy, "Hennessy" & "Vine Growers" brand. 23 Hhds. 51qr. casks } 330 Cases Pale & dark } July 11, 1866. J. W. STREET.

Sugar & Molasses.

Ex "Loyalist" from Barbados via St. John. 17 Hhds. } Choice } 6 do } Barbados Sugar. 18 Hhds. do } do } 6 do } do } June 27, 1866. J. W. STREET.

Goods in Store.

10 Hhds. } GENEVA. 12 Gr. Casks, } 16 Gr. Casks Irish and Scotch Whiskey, 6 Puncheons Alcohol 50 O. P. 2 Hhds. old Lemercer Rum. 1 Puncheon St. Jago do. 10 Hhds. } Best Pale and Dark Cognac 12 Gr. Casks } Brandy. 4 Puncheons Bourbon Whiskey 50 O. P. 12 Cases Irish & Scotch Whiskey. 28 Bbls Brigs' London Porter qts & pints. 9 Cases Guinness's Porter. 6 Boxes best fig Tobacco. 3 Cases Navy do J. W. STREET.

Wilson, Esq., to Miriam, eldest daughter of Edmond Hillier Duval, of St. John N. B.

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