

## European Intelligence.

### Three Days Later from Europe.

#### Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

The steamer Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 15th July, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, having been detained off the harbor several hours in consequence of thick fog. Among her passengers is E. L. Williams, the Welsh nightingale.

The Europa passed, July 15th, ships Constantine and W. F. Storer, going into Liverpool. The steamers Persia and Eriksen arrived at Liverpool together at 4 20 P. M. on Friday 17th; the passage of the Persia is called 8 days and 22 hours. The Kangaroo for New York left Liverpool on the 15th, and the Ariel and Washington for New York left Southampton the same day.

#### Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Roebuck moved the following resolutions:—That war with Persia was declared, prosecuted and conducted without such transactions being communicated to Parliament, while expensive armaments were equipped without the sanction of a vote of the House; Therefore, that it is the opinion of this House, that such conduct tends to weaken its just authority and to dispense with the control over the finances of the country, and renders it requisite for the House to express its strong reprobation of such a course of proceeding. He supported his motion in a speech of much bitterness, and accused Lord Palmerston of having, by denuding India of troops for the Persian war, brought about the present state of affairs in India. A warm debate ensued, in which Mr. Roebuck found many supporters, but who declined to vote for the resolutions. Lord Palmerston asserted the constitutional right of the crown to make war or peace at pleasure, although he admitted it to be the duty of the government to acquaint Parliament at the earliest opportunity with the grounds for having done so. After censuring Mr. Roebuck and his motives, he reviewed the course of the negotiations with Persia, claiming credit rather than censure for the concessions his government had made to facilitate the restoration of peace, and then passed on to deny that there was any connection with the Persian war and Indian mutiny, while he predicted that the triumph of the British arms and policy over Persian aggression and Russian influence would materially enhance British influence throughout all Asia. In conclusion he denied that, constitutionally or otherwise, there were any grounds for the resolutions, the success of which would be a fatal mistake on the part of the House. The resolutions were lost by 38 to 352. On Friday, in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham brought forward his motion for an address to the Queen to discountenance all measures tending to promote the slave trade. In a powerful speech, he pointed out the serious consequences likely to ensue from the importation of free Africans into French colonies, and was sure it was only necessary to call the attention of the French government to the subject to induce them to abandon this policy. Lord Clarendon fully endorsed Lord Brougham's sentiments, saying, that if it turned out that the slave trade was revived, the government should not hesitate using the power vested in it to stop it. The address was agreed to.

In the Commons, Sir C. Wood gave notice of a motion for a vote of 2,000 more men for service in the Indian seas. Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Griffith, repeated his objections to the construction of the Suez ship canal, financially and nationally, and warned British capitalists to hold themselves aloof from such an undertaking.

On motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House voted half a million on account of the Persian war. After a spicy debate upon the merits of that and the Indian and the Chinese proceedings, Lord John Russell asked, but failed to get, government to give up a day for the consideration of a new bill he proposed to introduce for the admission of Jews to Parliament. He then asked leave to bring in a bill on the subject, but after a protracted and noisy debate, the house adjourned without taking any action. It was supposed that Parliament would be prorogued in about a fortnight or three weeks.

The shipping of the Atlantic cable on board the Agamemnon would be finished the day the Europa sailed. The Niagara had over 1,000 miles on board, and would be finished on the following week. The contracted tests of the cable are very satisfactory, and at Cork, whence the vessels will sail about the 1st August, experiments will be made through the whole length of the cable. Insurances had been effected on the safe laying of the cable at rates ranging from ten per cent. upwards, but many stockholders preferred running their own risks. Prince Napoleon visited and inspected the Niagara on the 17th; in return, Capt. Hudson was entertained on board the imperial yacht.

A deputation from the Anti-slavery Society presented a memorial to Lord Palmerston on Wednesday, condemning the proposed scheme to obtain negro laborers from Africa for the West Indies. Lord Palmerston stated that the Government were alive to the danger of the scheme, and would see nothing was done which tended to reconstitute the slave trade. The London Times continues its agitation in favor of obtaining free laborers under British surveillance.

The members of the House of Commons in favor of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill were resorting to outside measures to bring about a speedy settlement of the question. They have held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaratory of their sentiments, and appointed deputations to wait on Lord Palmerston on the subject.

The British Government intends sending to India a steam squadron with a considerable force of artillery by the most rapid conveyance at hand; and in addition to the troops already mentioned, the force which had been appropriated for Chinese operations had all been intercepted and ordered for service in India. This force is to be compensated for in China by a battalion of marines, to be dispatched to Hong Kong without delay.

The London Times, in an article on Mr. Marcy's privatizing letter, which it calls "a bold and comprehensive proposal," expresses regret that England did not at once close with the suggestion therein made, and says that had a decision could be formed, the Cabinet of Washington became alarmed at the possibility that its offer would be accepted. Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass have intimated their disinclination to follow up the discussion, nor is there any reason to hope that so desirable an object will soon become attainable. "In the meantime the laws of war between England & America are wholly unaffected by the convention of Paris."

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says, that a conspiracy, recently discovered, was the most serious of any that we have yet any knowledge of—both in the character of the persons concerned, the extent of its ramifications, and the objects proposed, which included the assassination of the Emperor, and a revolution throughout southern Europe. The members of a Provisional Government were already named by the conspirators, and their plans were pretty nearly perfected when the discovery was made.

The poet Beranger is dead. The French police, according to a letter in the Nord of Brussels, continue to display the greatest activity in their researches after all the Italians suspected of having taken part in the late conspiracy, about thirty having been arrested at Marseilles and on the frontiers.

Complete returns of the supplementary elections in France, show the return of eleven opposition Deputies in all. The harvest prospects throughout France were most cheering. In some places the reaping is over.

The Monitor publishes the returns of the indirect revenue of France for the first six months of the present year. They display an increase of no less than 26,255,000 francs over the corresponding period of last year.

PARIS, Friday.—Government hurried the funeral of Beranger, which took place to-day at noon, and was undisturbed by any remarkable incident. There was a large display of military force, and an immense concourse of people.

SPAIN.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says that Lafargue, a French journalist, and intimates that the result was probably unsatisfactory, and that Lafargue would depart from Spain. Spanish semi-official journals say, "Our Government occupies itself at this moment with the important Mexican question, and proofs will soon be seen that Spain is only enduring until she is wounded in her national honour. To this end it is said two war steamers are about to sail from Cadiz for Havana taking out instructions to Choechea from the Madrid Government, also conveying more troops and material of war for the expedition against Mexico, which Spain will inevitably undertake unless she receives full satisfaction from that Republic."

The sittings of the Deputies had been suspended.

The Senate has approved of the law for public instruction. The Senate and Congress have voted the constitutional reform proposed by the Government.

In consequence of numerous arrests, the Madrid prisons are full and breaking out of malades was apprehended.

ITALY.—Tranquillity prevails.

It is asserted that the recent movement was planned in London, and therefore the Italian Court, backed by Austria and France, is about to protest against the asylum which England offers to these troublesome refugees. One report says, that the Tuscan Court is at the head of the movement. Another intimates that Austria was trying to induce the Prussian Cabinet to join in the movement by addressing a note to the English Government, praying it to exercise an active surveillance over the refugees. On the part of the French Government, the Constitutionnel repeats its old complaint of the hospitality given by England to leaders of the revolution.

#### MARKETS.

Consols 91½.  
Cotton—Fair bowed, 8½d.; Mobile, 8½; New Orleans, 8½d.  
Breadstuffs dull, and prices generally declining. Sugar dull. Tea quiet.  
Timber—Yellow Pine 16d. a 20d.; Red 12d. a 13d.; Birch 16d. a 20d. Deals £7 10s. a £8 10s.

THE POPPY.—A letter received at the Patent Office, from Germany, says the poppy is cultivated in Southern Germany, to a large extent, as a substitute for sweet oil. It has supplanted the use of the imported olive oil wholly in that country. It is further stated, that the soil and climate of the New England States are highly suited for the culture of this article, and they might provide the whole Union with sweet oil, and therefore a large sum of money which goes

to France and Italy. Its cultivation would be remunerative.

#### Cards, Circulars, &c.

Having recently imported a Patent Rotary Job Printing Press, and other material for the Office, we are prepared to execute Cards, Circulars, Shop Bills, &c., in the best style and at moderate prices. Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, struck off at short notice in colors or gold.

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 5, 1857.

#### Lecture.

—We are requested to intimate that Mr. GEORGE M. WORTABET, will give his third and last Lecture on Syria, this, Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

A collection will be made at the close, in behalf of Protestant Schools in Syria.

#### New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

It may appear strange that we have abstained for some weeks from making any comments on the Railway from this place;

but we have done so only in compliance with the opinion which we have frequently heard

Mr. THOMSON express, and in which we entirely agree, that harm rather than good

resulted from reporting every action or alteration on the road, and that it was only desirable to make mention of the progress of

the works when they had advanced sufficiently to be really worthy of notice. We

feel that time has now arrived, and that it is necessary, since so much has been said and

written by our contemporaries respecting our Line, and in which (doubtless unintentionally,) they have made some slight errors;

that we should give the subjoined information, the correctness of which may be relied

on, as we have made careful inquiries as to the progress of the works.

The cars, from the firm of Messrs. Whitney & Hamilton, Calais, are being put together in the Company's yard at Indian

Point; and the new first-class finished locomotive from the Portland works has arrived, and is being put in running order by

Mr. Allan, an experienced engineer from that establishment, who will probably await

the arrival of the second engine from the same works, which will be ready for shipment from Portland by the 20th inst.

The Road is now graded through to the Digby River, and is ready for the rails;

indeed we are assured, that they would have been laid up to that point ere this, had the works not unfortunately been delayed

for the want of the Engine which ought to have been here three weeks earlier, but

which was detained by the dense fog that has enveloped this coast for the whole of

that period. We are safe however in stating, that within three weeks from now, this loss

of time will be made up, as the work is being carried on with a will and energy, and in

such a systematic manner, as to overcome every obstacle.

In alluding above to the errors of our contemporaries respecting this Line, we

would first particularly allude to the extraordinary pertinacity with which they insist

on misnaming the Company, as they must and do know that it is not the St. Andrews

and Woodstock or St. Andrews & Quebec Railway—but the New Brunswick & Canada

Railway and Land Company. Such misnomers cannot do them any service, and mislead the people in the sister Provinces and

elsewhere. In the last Head Quarters there is an article which we copy below, on the

progress of our Line, and in which our contemporary is in error when he states:—that

the land to be granted by the Government will amount to 2,200,000 acres. The whole

of the ungranted lands within the reserved

district of five miles on each side of the Line, only comprise about 260,000. At a pound

an acre this would not be sufficient to pay for the construction of the Line—but altho

our contemporary therefore is again in error on this point, it is doubtless true that if the

value of the timber is taken into consideration, that the shareholders will be reimbursed

from the proceeds of the lumbering operations, for every farthing which the may lay

out on the construction of the Road.

We are gratified to be in a position to record the improved prospects of the place,

and increased value of property, not only in the town but in the districts of the County

through which the Line passes. Here a very fair question arises, viz: to whom are we

indebted for these improvements, and what has led to the increased value of property?

The answer is plain: to the English shareholders of the railway; without their money

and their efficient officers, the people here could not build a mile of railway;

to them the credit is due, and to them alone it should be given.

#### From the Head Quarters.

#### The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway.

One thousand men are pushing forward the railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock with great rapidity; it will be completed some time next summer. Already has Woodstock felt its influence; the price of building lots is rapidly on the increase, and people are looking for mill sites, &c.—The completion of the road will give a fresh impulse to agriculture; it will cause mills to be erected along the line, for the manufacture of clapboards, shingles and laths; it will cause the re-opening of the Woodstock Iron Works, and infuse greater energy into the Company who have commenced working on a promising lode of copper at Bull's Creek; and it will open a market for the excellent gypsum that skirts along the Tobique. Thus agricultural produce, sawed lumber, iron, copper, gypsum,—all will be conveyed by rail to St. Andrews, instead of being brought down the river St. John.

Travel will also be diverted from us; thus: if a Woodstock merchant has occasion to visit the United States on business he need not leave home until the morning the steamer leaves St. John. He meets the boat at Eastport, and the next morning is in Boston.

Conversing with an intelligent man from Woodstock, a short time ago, he said: "St. John people have always opposed an up-river railway, and now we care nothing about it, or about them. In a short time we shall soon be independent of them, and then, when it is too late to remedy things, they will feel the loss of the up-river trade."

It is true; St. John folks will suffer, and richly will they deserve it. But what is to become of Fredericton?

It is proper just now to remind our readers that the Province granted the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company all the Crown Lands lying within five miles of the Road, amounting in all between St. Andrews and Woodstock to 2,200,000 acres.

Some of these lands will be worth one pound an acre as soon as the road is finished; but let us estimate the average value at ten shillings per acre, and the amount will be £1,100,000,—or considerable more than the whole cost of the line.

His Honor Chief Justice CARTER arrived in town on Monday evening, per railway from Dunbarton station, precisely at 6 o'clock. His Honor left Fredericton at 5 30, A. M., and reached the Company station at the Fredericton road at about ½ past 3, P. M., one hour and a half before the time he was expected, and at which the train was ordered to be in readiness for him—and was received by the Sheriff; the Manager, Engineer, and Solicitor to the Company, with several ladies.

It would of course have been just as easy for the engine to have been ready at ½ past 3 as at 5, and if orders to that effect had been given, His Honor would have travelled through from Head Quarters in 11 hours and 50 minutes, as the distance from station to station, (25 miles) was done in 1 hour and 10 minutes. The train started precisely at 5 and reached St. Andrews at 10 minutes past 6.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, was opened here on Tuesday, His Honor Chief Justice CARTER, presiding.

Want of space this week prevents our giving a notice of Mr. Wortabet's interesting and instructive Lectures on Syria, on Sunday and Monday evenings last.

THE ELECTION.—The High Sheriff has declared the Hon. James Brown to be the successful candidate.—The vote stood as follows:—

Brown, 1133  
Marks, 474

Majority for Brown, 659

The tabular statement of the vote in the Parishes is forwarded this week.

MR. NELLIS.—On Friday and Saturday evenings last, Mr. NELLIS, (born without arms,) gave interesting performances in the Town Hall, to large and respectable audiences. He executed many things with his feet, which most persons, without much practice, could not accomplish with their hands; and the ease, facility, and graceful manner, while he performed, gave much satisfaction. He has acquired, by perseverance and constant use of his muscles, a faculty of using his feet, (which are very small) where others use their hands. The audiences expressed satisfaction with his exhibition—and felt, that besides contributing to the support of a worthy man who had been deprived by nature of his arms, they were amply repaid by witnessing his wonderful performance. We bespeak for him a full house wherever he visits. Mr. Nellis is accompanied by Mr. Martin, an excellent musician, who enlivens the entertainment by performing on the violin.

THE SCOTCH POISONING CASE.—There was on trial, in the first week of the month, at Glasgow, Scotland, a Miss Madeline Smith, charged with having poisoned a Frenchman, her lover, named L'Angelier.—She is young, handsome, rich, and well connected, so that the trial excited a great deal of attention. The evidence against her, so far as we have seen it, amounts to little, and would not cause condemnation unless there was a very strong desire felt to hang somebody, without any reference to the accused's guilt or innocence. It is true that she bought arsenic, but then she used it for the improvement of her complexion. That deadly agent is a great beautifier of the face, giving to it that peculiar delicacy which gentlemen much admire, and which therefore ladies much desiderate. In Vienna, that most voluptuous of cities, the women use arsenic as a cosmetic on a great scale, but it would be hard to suspect them of murdering their friends because they purchase the deadliest agent known in the annals of crime.

On Wednesday, 22nd, a boat coming in to Tracadie Gully from the fishing ground and three hands were lost. They belong to either Caracot or Shippegan, names unknown. The same day two boats came ashore, bottom up, between Tracadie and Tabusiac—names of owners unknown. Two boats were seen from the establishment of Geo. E. Leston, Esq., bottom up, out in the bay. The pilots report that they met several boats in the same position in the Gulf. Fears are entertained that there has been a considerable loss of property on the coast, as well as of human life.

This morning we learn from a person who has just arrived from Tracadie, that 29 dead bodies have been picked up on the beach.—Another report has just reached us that 60 boats are supposed to be lost, owned by parties living between Megaw and Tracadie, and that 51 dead bodies have been picked up between these two places. It is calculated that 200 boats were out fishing, and many more disasters it is feared have occurred.

The master of a coaster arrived this morning from Shediac, informs us that he put into Egmont Bay, P. E. Island, during the storm, and he counted 130 American fishing craft that had also run in for shelter. He states that there was great destruction among the fishing boats, a number having floated ashore.

We understand that intelligence has been obtained that several vessels have been lost in the St. Lawrence.—Gleaner.

The Journal of Commerce in a general review of the crops, says:—"It is generally believed that the wheat crop of the United States as a whole, will be the largest and best ever garnered."

The submarine cable across the Detroit river was laid down on 16th ult. and found on trial to be in complete working order.—The Montreal Telegraph Co. now connect directly with Detroit, Chicago, and other western cities.

One Dollar expended in procuring a large bottle of PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer, may be worth more to you than thousands of dollars invested in bank stock. It will eradicate disease from your system when all other medicine fails. Thousands, both in this and foreign countries, readily testify to the fact.

The New-York ship-owners have ignominiously backed out of their stand against advance wages to sailors; and the same result of the much-mooted reform is likely to happen here and throughout New England also. The land-sharks are too much for the close pockets, and short-sighted policy, of the merchants.—Boston Daily Traveller.

It was Sir William Hearse who said: "I remember to have heard a certain young lady exclaim—I really enjoy rambling in a park, it looks so like trespassing."

## Ship News.

### PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED.—

July 30th.—Schr. Ulica, J. Clark, Boston, —general cargo

Thos. C. Bartlett, Hallett, Portland,—New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, a locomotive, &c.

31st.—Schr. Julia, J. Waycott, Baltimore, —assorted cargo.

### AUCTION.

In order to close consignments, I will offer for sale on SATURDAY the 8th day of AUGUST, at the store, head of Railroad Wharf, at 11 A.M. FIFTY Bbls. FLOUR, 20 boxes P. Y. and Common SOAP, 5 boxes Pipes, 10 boxes German Window Glass, 20 Reams of Wrapping Paper, 20 pair brass Candlesticks, 5 kegs baking Soda Salcratus, 1 doz. Seythes, Ready-made Clothing, and a variety of other articles. A credit of three months will be given for approved endorsed Notes on all sums above fifteen pounds.

JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer.

July 30, 1857.

### AUCTION.

Will Sell on SATURDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, in front of my Auction Room:—

The SAILS, RIGGING, BLOCKS, CHAINS and ANCHORS, of the Schr. SPRAY.

And, On the MONDAY following, at ½ past 12 o'clock, That eligible HOUSE and LOT, known as the ADAMS' HOUSE, near the Railroad Wharf. The terms will be liberal.

JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, 1st. Aug. 1857.