

European Intelligence.

The steamship Arabia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th July, arrived at Halifax at half past 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

THE CONFERENCE.—The date for the Zurich Conference is not yet fixed, but it is expected to meet in a few days. Count Collaudo, representative of Austria, reached Maribello on the 27th, and is said to have proceeded direct for Zurich.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliamentary proceedings on the 27th were unimportant. On the 28th in the House of Commons, Lord C. Paget said, that experiments were progressing to test the practicability of laying the submarine Telegraph to Gibraltar.

Lord John Russell made his statement relative to foreign affairs, and said he would have postponed it if there had been any prospect of being able to announce a definite settlement of affairs on the continent before the approaching close of the session. He was glad to see in the Moniteur that the Emperor of France had determined to place the army and navy on a peace footing. After reviewing the grounds of peace as proclaimed by the two Emperors, he said that as England did not interfere in the war, he did not think it was for her to interfere in the peace. The secession of a province by Austria did not affect the state of affairs in Europe, sufficiently to warrant the interference of neutral powers. The most important part of the treaty, however, related to the future of Italy, and the invitation of Emperor Napoleon to England to enter Congress, was to consult on the actual affairs of Italy, quite irrespective of the terms of the treaty of Villafranca. England had not consented to join the Congress, and would not until they saw what was the result of the Conference at Zurich.

The treaty of Villafranca did not lay down absolute Italian confederation, but only that the two Emperors would unite to promote one. He doubted the feasibility or benefit of confederation at present, and pointed out various obstacles to the consummation of such a project again. England must know how it was proposed to carry out the treaty before joining the Congress, especially with respect to the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, as England could never be a party to forcing them on the people without their own free consent. He rejected to see that the King of Naples was beginning to put an end to the system which prevailed under the late King and sincerely desired to terminate it altogether. There was a treaty about to be made at Vienna, whither a confidential agent of the French Government had gone to arrange the basis.

He believed the Emperor of Austria desired that the Italians should have self-government. He could not now say whether there would be a Congress, but he thought that it would not become a Congress now to say that she should withdraw from such an assembly if there was a chance of promoting the liberty of Italy, and establishing peace in Europe.

D'Israeli expressed a wish that Russell had been more explicit, particularly as to any terms have been offered to Austria by neutral powers. He reiterated his object to England having anything to do with the Conference, as she would thereby be bound by the Treaty of Villafranca.

Lord Palmerston denied that England submitted any terms at all to Austria, which were less favorable than those obtained from France.

The Government at the request of the French Ambassador, consented to the channel of communication, and had submitted some terms to Austria, but at the same time distinctly stating they were views of the French Government and that England gave no advice or opinion in the matter. It would be impossible for the Government to determine as to joining the Congress until the result of the Zurich Conference was known.

Mr. Whitelaw said the Government had been made a cat's paw of, and by transmitting the terms to Austria, virtually assented to them.

Mr. Gladstone eulogized the conduct of Sardinia, and defended Lord Palmerston from misrepresentations, and besought the House not to interfere between the executive in whatever measure it might find itself able to adopt for the interest of Italy, and the permanent welfare of Europe.

After speeches by other members the subject dropped.

On the 28th the proceedings in the House of Lords were uninteresting. In the House of Commons sundry questions were put to the Government on the subject of the naval armaments and national defenses. Lord Palmerston said he did not think it possible for England to enter into any agreement with other powers for an armistice reduction of the military and naval establishments—her position being totally different.

Mr. Horsemann moved a resolution, that the expenses of completing works of defense be met by a fund specially provided for the purpose, independent of parliamentary vote. He urged continued armaments, and suggested a loan to complete the defenses of the country and promised vigorous action in the matter.

Mr. Cobden deprecated unnatural alarm as it was an actual incentive to war, and ridiculed the idea of invasion by France. He hoped explanations would be entered into between the two Governments, and after

such explanations had been made and tried he would, if necessary, be ready to vote a hundred millions of pounds to provide a navy superior to France, although he showed that England's navy was greatly superior now.

Horsemann's motion was rejected by 97 majority.

The London Herald says the formation of a coast telegraph around England has been suggested by a circular, more particularly addressed to the shipping interest.

The forthcoming loan for India is not expected to exceed six or seven millions sterling.

Mr. Ten Broeck's American horse "Stag" won the race for the Goodwood stakes against a field of seventeen competitors. The Goodwood cup was won with the great ease by the "Promised Land"—the American mare "Purcell" coming in third.

The bounties to seamen have been slightly reduced and the system extended to September 30th.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur of the 28th, contains an official announcement that the Emperor has decided that the army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing without the least possibility of delay. It is stated that as soon as the troops returned to France and resumed their previous quarters, a great number of temporary fortifications will be granted which will afterwards be made definitive for all those men who have twelve or eighteen months to serve. The Administration of Marine, also, is said to have received the necessary instructions for preparing the definitive discharge of all sailors who have already served six years, have been called on to join the fleet within the last six months.

The London Times in a leader on the proposed French disarmament, says:—"We recognize in this disarmament the sagacity of the Emperor in pacifying the temper of his people, and for our own part we rejoice that we may now return to security and peace. We shall of course in due time follow the example of our neighbor."

The Post says that general confidence must be excited throughout Europe, and long and unintermitted peace is to be hoped for. Prior to the announcement of disarmament, the Paris correspondence was filled with conjectures as to the warlike designs of France, particularly in regard to England and many absurd statements were made.

One writer says, "nothing have been sent to expedite the departure of the French troops from Italy. Of the 120,000 men in the north of Italy, 60,000 are to be sent to Sardinia and Genoa, by rail, at the rate of 3,500 per day. These are to be in Paris on or before the 14th August, and after the Emperor's fête, the Rhine is to be their destination in order to show Germany the rapidity with which French troops can be moved from the scene of their victories in the South to fresh enterprises in the North." It was rumored that the Emperor contemplated visiting London, but not generally credited.

A camp of 80,000 men is being formed at St. Maur, near Paris. The Moniteur's announcement of the projected disarmament caused great excitement, and a rise of one percent on the Bourse; this however, was subsequently nearly half lost. Rentes closed on the 29th at 65 1/2.

AUSTRIA.—A Vienna correspondent of the Times says, it was generally supposed that a deputation, with Prince Napoleon at its head, would shortly arrive to take the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt to France.

A correspondent of the Independence Belge speaks of the projects of reform entertained by the Emperor of Austria. All the provincial councils of empire were to be convoked simultaneously, in order to answer a series of questions on the ameliorations which they may think necessary to the internal government of the State, and especially in the provincial organization. Councils will have complete liberty in their deliberations and may make known openly and sincerely to the Emperor the wants and wishes of the populations. Important financial and military reforms are likewise projected.

The Austrian War Department has decided that the first army shall be maintained at present on a war footing. Its effective strength is estimated at nearly 200,000. Other corps are on the march to their former cantonments in Galicia and Hungary.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

A telegram from Munich, dated the 26th, says:—"The Count de Richebourg has just transmitted to all foreign governments the text of the preliminaries of peace of Villafranca. The Cabinet of Vienna has also communicated to the foreign governments documents calculated to justify the word of the Emperor Francis Joseph in his manifesto after the conclusion of peace."

ABDICATION OF THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

Leopold H., Grand Duke of Tuscany, has abdicated in favor of his son, Archduke Ferdinand, born on the 10th of June, 1855. This prince married a daughter of the King of Saxony, who has left him a widow with one child (a daughter), born on the 10th January, 1858.

INDIA.—The Calcutta mails to the 3d of June arrived in London on Monday. The correspondent of the Times reports that a decision has been arrived at on the question of the grievances of the European soldiers enlisted to serve the company. "All men who wish to quit the service in the three

Presidencies are to receive their discharge and a free passage to Great Britain. It may be days or even weeks before this decision is announced, for business at present moves slowly; but this, I am assured, will be the ultimate result. The order affects all the Presidencies, and enables 14,000 men to claim their discharge. The larger moiety will, it is expected, remain; but the discharges, especially from the Light Cavalry, will be numerous. It is vain to deny that under this arrangement an Act of Parliament has been set aside by the remonstrances of our own soldiery; but, salubrious as the whole affair may be, there was practically no alternative."

The Oude rebels have been driven into Nepal, and the troops put under cover. In Central India skirmishes continue with bodies of rebels. Some disturbances were anticipated at Hyderabad, and the Europeans in the Nizam country have been gradually strengthened.

THREE DAYS LATER.

CITY OF BALTIMORE OFF CAPE RACE.

The steamer "City of Baltimore," from Liverpool 31 inst., arrived off Cape Race on the 11th inst. at 7 p. m.

Manchester advices favorable. Cotton quiet. Broadstuffs dull, and quotations barely maintained. Consols 94 1/2 to 95 for money and account.

Nothing as to the Peace Conference. French army of observation on the Rhine is dissolved.

New Italian loan of five millions sterling is announced.

London, Wednesday noon. Consols 95 a 95 1/2 Harvest prospect favorable—Wheat dull. Continental severe panic.

France preparing for naval disarmament. Bourse, Wednesday 19 1/2.

American Minister at Rome has obtained thirty-four hundred English compensation for Perkins in Perugia affairs.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 17, 1859.

ST. STEPHEN.—On a recent visit to the Town of St. Stephen and vicinity, we were pleased to observe the decided improvement which has taken place within the last three years. Several large buildings have been erected—many of them built in modern style, and for architectural design are not surpassed in the Province, evincing a degree of taste highly commendable in the inhabitants—who for industry, energy, perseverance, and those qualities so essential for success in life, are not exceeded by any other community in the Province. Although the general complaint of "dull times" is prevalent, still buildings are in course of erection—vessels of a large class are being built—the Bank is doing an extensive and profitable business, and the town wears an appearance of prosperity. The private dwellings are commodious and in many instances beautiful, and the gardens are not surpassed in New Brunswick for richness or luxuriance of crops. The farms in the vicinity of the town are well cultivated, and may judge from the large crops. The hospitality of the St. Stephen people, of all shades of politics, is such as to commend them to every one visiting the place. A very general regret is expressed at the temporary stoppage of the trains and works on the N. B. & C. Railway, but they look forward with confidence to their being resumed at an early day.

The Village of Milltown is rapidly increasing in population, wealth, and those elements of prosperity, which are necessary to the growth of a town. Several elegant dwellings have been built, and the owners with good taste have planted trees along the sidewalks, giving the place a most picturesque appearance. Some of the Mills were "hung up" for want of water. We visited one of the manufacturing establishments, that of Messrs. P. M. Farrington & Co., where window sashes, blinds, and doors of every pattern, are made by machinery, worked by water power. They are manufactured from the best dry lumber—a large supply of which is always kept on hand, ready for use. In the Village are an Academy, which has a staff of accomplished teachers, and several neat places of worship.

Want of time prevents a more extended notice of this delightful locality; and notwithstanding our brief visit, for collecting, was not so successful as we hoped it would have been, it affords us pleasure to record the material prosperity of our neighbors.

THE PILOTS.—We have received a communication from a Merchant, (who has not given his name,) complaining that the Pilots are lax in their duty in not attending at the outer stations during the present season. He further states, that a large ship which arrived at the Ledge on Friday last, was

beating about in the Bay, firing guns for twelve days in the fog, without being able to obtain a pilot. His strictures upon allowing so many pilots to go to Boston and New York for ships, and leaving our own coast neglected, are severe. We cannot depart from our rule, and publish his letter, without his giving us his name.

The *Aronstook Pioneer*, quotes a paragraph from an exchange, which says, "that arrangements have been made for the survey of a route for a railroad to connect Houlton with the St. Andrews road"—and thinks "no definite arrangements of the kind have been made," and adds—"but when operations may be resumed on the St. Andrews road, is yet a problem for the future to solve." It is a trite saying, that "coming events cast their shadows before." We believe that the problem has been solved, and that the works will be resumed ere the lapse of another month. We agree with the *Pioneer* in the opinion, that should the branch from Houlton to our Railway be built, it will effectually drain the entire traffic of all Northern Maine to New Brunswick.

STILL THEY COME.—It will be seen in another column, that a new batch of Magistrates has been appointed for this County. With respect to the persons we have sought to say, but the Magisterial bench of the County already groans under the weight of its occupants, and should the newly appointed "royal nine," attend at the next Sessions, a large room and more chairs must be provided. It is to be hoped that some other means will be devised to satisfy the political cravings of the electors, than by increasing the number of J. P.'s. At every change of Government, the Commission of the Peace appears to be the great reward for "vote and interest," but the list of Magistrates is so ponderous, that it behooves future rulers to invent some new way of rewarding faithful adherents. The present Government have only followed in the footsteps of their predecessors in swelling the list of Magistrates. The remark is frequently made that "there was a time when the people looked up to the Magistrates, but that for the last few years, a seat on the Magisterial bench is considered a mere political gift bestowed on those who are most zealous in electing the men in power."

CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The children in connection with the Church of England Sunday School, had a day of great enjoyment on Wednesday last. The scholars of the Grammar School, and the children at the Madras school, were also of the party, who altogether exceeded 200 in number. They all assembled with their teachers and other friends, at the beautiful grove on the Dunn farm, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The little ones at once engaged in their various games and plays till 5 o'clock, when they were called around the heavily laden tables to partake of the abundance of good things, the kind ladies had so generously provided. This done, the plays were resumed, and soon after the whole party were entertained by the strains of the St. Andrews Band, who most kindly came out towards evening. A more lovely and touching sight can scarcely be imagined, than the hill side as the evening closed in, when the children were all assembled with their teachers and friends to join in the Evening Hymn. They were then briefly addressed by the Rector, and all joined in the National Anthem accompanied by the Band. Then with three hearty cheers for the Queen, and three more for the ladies, the happy party separated for their homes.

The children of the Sunday School at Chamcook, which is in a very flourishing state, are to have their picnic on Thursday next.

We have only space in the present number to state, that "The Scotch Church Sabbath-School Pic Nic," held yesterday in Col. Morat's grove, was a decided success.

Upwards of three hundred children, parents and friends were present.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Timothy Crocker, Thomas Fraser, John Robinson, Thomas B. Wilson, John M. Leod, Magnus Green, Archibald M. Dorn, George Maxwell and George Dick, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte.

The Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Works and the Honorable Charles Watters, to be Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary.

William Scouler, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate under 21st Victoria Chapter 18, and for the Police District of the European and North American Railway; the said District to extend along the whole Line of the said Railway, its Branches and ex-

tensions, and within five miles on each side thereof.

The Reverend Angus M. Master and the Reverend Thomas Nicholson, to be Trustees of the Grammar School for the County of Antigonish.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. L. TILLEY,
Secretary's Office, 10th Aug. 1859.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sure to regulate the bowels.

BIRTH.
On the 16th inst., the wife of R. D. James Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.
On the 12th inst., Fanny, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Bradlee, aged 4 years.

THOS. B. WILSON,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor.
Office, in the building, opposite C. Bradlee's store.

B. R. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor.
Office, in the building, opposite Post Office, St. Andrews, July 16-1859.

SAW MILL, TIMBER LAND, SHIP BUILDING PREMISES, AND OTHER PROPERTY, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The following premises will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at Magaguadavic, on Wednesday, the 21st Aug. next, at noon, viz:—

NEW GANG SAW MILL, with a Double Horse Barn, Stone end of the building, and a large shed, situated at the outlet of Mill Lake, and on the shores of Lake Crampton Lake, on which the buildings are erected on fifteen tons of hay. Also, at the same time, the Mill, four hundred and seven hundred acres of Timber Land, immediately adjacent, extending from the shores of Mill Lake to head of the Pond, a district abounding in excellent spruce, fir, and balsam, is a good mill, and is well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Also, a large quantity of lumber is stored on the shore of Mill Lake, and a good road, well adapted to a saw and profitable business.

Notice to the Public.

To prevent inconvenience to the detention of their letters for postage until the new arrangement come generally known, Letters addressed to the County of Antigonish, posted in this Province, will be charged with the cost of postage and a fine of six pence until 1st November next.

CHARLES C. Postmaster,
P. O. Department, Pion, July 25

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Tracts of land situated in the County of York for sale by the County of York:

1. A Tract of 2250 acres of Land, the Crown to William Parks, and M. and N. on White Beaver Brook, Prince William County of York. It is well covered with Pine, Spruce, and fir, and is most fertile, being only 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

2. Two Tracts of Land, one 1224 Acres on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

3. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

4. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

5. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

6. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

7. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

8. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

9. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

10. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

11. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

12. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

13. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

14. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

15. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

16. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

17. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

18. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

19. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

20. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

21. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

22. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

23. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

24. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

25. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

26. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

27. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

28. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

29. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

30. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

31. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

32. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.

33. A Tract of 1224 Acres of Land, situated on the North East River, and the other 1224 Acres on the South East River, both of them being 35 miles from Saint John's and the Railway.