

European Intelligence.

[From papers by the Europa.]

The new telegraph cable between England and Denmark had been successfully laid. A Mediterranean company had ordered a cable between Malta and Sicily—expected to be laid in November. The English Government had fully determined on having a cable direct to Gibraltar, and thence to Malta.

An anti-slavery meeting, presided over by Lord Brougham, had been held in London. An address to the Duke of Newcastle was agreed to, requesting that the House of Lords appoint a committee to enquire into the present state of the slave trade.

THE ST. ANDREWS RAILWAY.—The directors of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company state in their report that the expenditure during the half-year amounted to £20,012 for works, materials, plant, and so forth. They estimate the liabilities up to the present time at £28,636. The only mode open to the company for raising the capital required is by the issue of debentures, which were in the first instance offered to the shareholders and only very recently to the public. The directors are prepared to take a portion of those debentures, and they trust that if the shareholders will take up a due portion of them the full amount will be speedily subscribed. They state that unless funds are provided without delay, it will be impossible to complete the railway within the period prescribed by the Provincial Legislature—a failure which must necessarily entail serious loss upon the company. The capital account shows that £180,956 had been received and £197,636 against the company.—[English Paper.]

REFORM IN MODENA.—While the people of Modena thought there was an opportunity for obtaining their freedom in consequence of the success of the Allies, they suppressed all the convents of the Jesuits in the State, in conformity with the laws of the neighboring kingdom of Sardinia. We suppose that everything will resume its old position now in the duchy, and the Jesuits again be permitted to exercise their old vocation and practices.

A POWERFUL WAR-SHIP.—A large new iron war-ship, called a "way steam-ram," is now being constructed by the British Admiralty. Its length will be 380 feet, breadth 58; capacity 9000 tons; and its propelling power will be sufficient to drive her at the rate of 16 knots per hour. She is to be built of teak wood covered with iron plate 4½ inches thick, and her armament is to be 30 large Armstrong rifled guns, each having a range of six miles. It is intended, not only to blow other ships to pieces, but to run them down by its superior momentum. Its cost will be \$1,500,000.

Original of Powers Greek slave sold at auction in London for 1800 guineas. Duke of Cleveland purchased.

Orange riots on the 12th July, took place as usual in some parts of Ireland, and at Paisley the outbreak was quite serious, fire arms and knives were used; one man killed and several dangerously wounded.

The statement that the new Austrian mail service via Panama, is awarded to Lever, is contradicted.

MONEY AFFAIRS.—Bank of England on the fourteenth reduced the minimum rates of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The Anglo-Saxon off Farther Point.

OCEAN QUEEN OFF CAPE RACE!

QUEEN OF PORTUGAL DEAD.

Boston, July 30.

Anglo Saxon from Liverpool 20th passed Farther Point at 2 P. M. Yesterday.

Le Nord says preliminary Treaty of Peace although arranged in principle at Villa Franca, will be definitely drawn up at Zurich, and will then be officially communicated to the Courts of Europe.

The adherence of the Courts have been indispensable to organic and international stipulations which form public law of Europe.

Vienna Correspondent of London Times says that representatives of Austria, France, and Sardinia are soon to meet at Zurich to conclude treaty of Peace. There will be no Congress as the two Emperors have agreed to settle their differences without intervention of neutral powers.

London Post Correspondent telegraphed as follows:—A Conference to settle affairs of Italy has just been arranged at St. Cloud. Early part of next month is spoken of as the time at which representatives of parties interested will assemble, but peace not yet mentioned. Learn from very high authority that both Emperors are convinced that the basis for peace which they so hastily agreed upon are in many respects impracticable.

English Journals continued to ridicule terms of peace; and even the London Morning Post, Palmerston's organ, had suddenly commenced an attack on the proceedings at Villa Franca.

Paris Correspondent of Daily News, after careful inquiry, affirms that terms of peace have not only occasioned feelings of disappointment and indignation among all those who took sincere interest in war, but have seriously damaged and lowered Emperor in opinion of all classes of society.

The Emperor arrived at Saint Cloud on Sunday morning, 17th.

Paris Flour market dull and Wheat un-

sound lower both in the Paris and Provincial markets. Weather very hot.

Paris correspondence of the London Herald says that the greatest activity prevailed all along the French coast. Channel coast being fortified, and from Cherbourg to Dunkirk earth batteries were being constructed at every 3000 yards.

Times correspondence at Turin says that peace had produced greatest exasperation and dejection in that capital. Napoleon is accused of being a traitor to Italy. His portrait has been withdrawn shop windows being broken. Reception of Emperor and King were cool. There was no vivas for the Emperor.

Queen of Portugal died on the 13th July in consequence of an attack of sore throat. She was married only a few months since.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Ocean Queen, which left the Needles on the morning of the 21st, was intercepted off Cape Race on the 29th.

Gladstone introduced his budget showing a deficiency of five millions, which he proposed to raise by direct taxation—an additional 4d. on the pound is added to the income tax.

Emperor arrived at Paris on the 17th. Austrian funds buoyant.

Bank of Berlin lowered its rate 4 per cent. Subscribers to the Austrian released from their obligations.

New ministry formed at Turin. Marmora Minister of War.

Cotton dull. Wheat and Flour flat. Consols 95½ a 95½.

The results of the War, and the Probable results of the Peace.

The following from the Illustrated Times deserves perusal:—

Louis Napoleon opened the campaign by a deliberate announcement that he would free Italy from the Austrians; he closes the war without having achieved this. Of course he has done something, and it would not only be shabby but foolish to understate what he has done. He has compelled the Austrians to cede a part of their Italian possessions, and to recognize a Confederation of Italian States, with the Pope for President. He has thus stamped his own mark in Italy's future, and blended a personal triumph with the general triumph of the French arms. But this is far from being what the Revolutionists wanted. Austria still remains an Italian Power; continues to hold the chief fortress of the Quadrangle; keeps Venice; and will vote in the Confederation, with the certainty also of support from the petty Sovereigns who are to come back. Here, then, the principle of "Italy for the Italians" is thrown overboard, and the wishes of the patriots and their friends everywhere subordinated to considerations of French convenience. It is still to be seen whether Sardinia will find her new subjects docile or beg her Constitution recoverable. The Pope's presidency, so far as it means anything practical, is a bribe to induce him to lean on French influence. But, except with the superstitious rabble, the Pope's Government anywhere is a nuisance, and is despised by all the thoughtful Liberals. So here is another disappointment:—What becomes of the Papal reforms?—of the agitation against the administration of the States of the Church? Who is to guarantee that the President of the Italian Confederation shall attend to his own business as a preliminary to superintending the other affairs of Italy? As for "republishing one and indivisible," and that kind of thing, the Emperor is as orthodox on such points as his brother of Austria. Really, Kossuth must feel as if he had been made a butt of; and a cynical man would almost fancy that the war was a "cross" between Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph. For Austria was virtually ready to sacrifice as much in '49 as she has sacrificed just now; and she comes out of the affair with the credit of a tough resistance, and with leisure to put the weakness of her system to rights.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

\$2,145,000 in Gold.

New York, July 27.

The steamship Moses Taylor arrived this morning from Aspinwall with \$2,145,000 in specie.

There was much excitement on the Isthmus on account of the discovery of large quantities of golden images etc., in the Indian graves in the Chiniqui District. Many hundreds of persons have gone there, and already several thousands of dollars worth had been secured.

A serious disturbance took place at Aspinwall on the 23d July, occasioned by a scurrilous article published in a small sheet reflecting on some of the railroad employees. The printing office was attacked by a mob, and the press and types thrown into the sea. During the seizure the proprietors attempted to defend their property, and several shots were fired upon the assailants, resulting in killing one man and wounding five others. Horatio Lyon, the proprietor of the paper and three printers named Field Levy and Miller, were arrested and committed.

Advices from Costa Rica are to the 8th July.

Nothing specially important. Harvest over. Coffee ruling at 12 to 13.

Advices from Valparaiso to the 16th and Callao to the 27th June.

The new French ship Mozambique was lost on the Arancian Coast 29th May.

The captain, one passenger and eight sailors drowned. The entire cargo was plundered by savages.

Accounts from Peru indicate that the revolutionary movements still continue. Cuzco had issued a general amnesty to all leaders of parties engaged in its prosecution.

vided they report themselves before the end of July. Castilla had also determined to declare war against Ecuador, and proposed leading the forces in person.

Some of the Austrians seem to have been particularly struck at seeing Zouaves come into action with their pipes in their mouths. The German's love for a pipe is of the number of calm delights—a thing to be appreciated when "he beside his cottage door is smoking in the sun"—but a pipe in the battle. Innocent German! Incomprehensible Zouave!

SMALL POX.—The following paragraph from the Globe confirms the opinion that Small Pox is spreading in St. John:—

"From all the information we can obtain, we believe the Small Pox is spreading rapidly throughout the City, the Board of Health being by no means sufficiently particular in taking measures to stop the spread of the disease. Men, in whose families this terrible plague is virulent, are permitted to go about the City, attending to their usual avocations, bringing them in contact with others who must assist to spread the disease. People go out and in at the infected houses without let or hindrance, after the bills are posted and quarantine flags are flying. Under these circumstances it is no wonder the disease should spread in this warm weather which we are now experiencing."

Communication.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,—I dislike to find fault with any public work, as long as it can be shown that it is well thought for the public convenience; but it is well known to every one that a part of the Steamboat Wharf, near the Railroad store, is not in a passable condition. How long it has been in this state, I need not ask; for the answer no doubt, would be that it was always so; nobody can remember when it wasn't so, it has been so, so long, that people are quite satisfied to let it so remain, and it remains so.

But look here! Four or five pounds economically expended would put it in good order. What say Merchants? What say Truckmen? What say everybody, for it concerns all? Who will speak in favor of having it done? Who, I might ask will dare to speak against it? Who then will start a subscription, and put down a liberal sum to commence with? Don't all speak at once gentlemen.

Yours, &c. A WORKER.

ST. ANDREWS, AUGUST 1, 1859.

FIRE AT FREDERICTON.—A fire broke out at Fredericton, on Friday last, 29th ult., which destroyed three buildings, owned by Messrs. Stensford, Hogg, and Torrens.

The Times Insurance Office loses £400, the Central £100, and the Liverpool and London £200.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 3, 1859.

In our columns to-day we have given extracts of the interesting intelligence brought by the steamship Europa. The armistice announced in our last impression, led to Peace, the Emperors of France and Austria having signed a treaty for that purpose. Lombardy and the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, have been given to the King of Sardinia, by Napoleon, to whom they were ceded by Austria—the latter power retains the Venetian States. An Italian Confederacy is to be formed, under the Presidency of the Pope.

From the comments of the European press it appears that all parties are dissatisfied with the terms of the Peace; even in France much discontent prevailed with regard to the terms of the treaty, and the small result of the war, which has been carried by France at a cost of about sixty millions, and a sacrifice of nearly fifty thousand lives. But the end is not yet.

It is surmised, and not without some reason, that the Emperor of the French has designs upon Great Britain; as a consequence the Kingdom from end to end is in a state of commotion—Rifle companies are forming, the people enrolling themselves, and improved guns of heavy caliber are being cast, and the country put in a state of defence. There must be some grounds for this agitation—more than the advice given by one of England's generals—"in time of peace prepare for war." It is seems barely possible that Napoleon would dare run the risk of attacking Great Britain; the sufferings and defeat of his great predecessor the "little corporal," are of too recent date to have escaped his observation. Time will tell.

Since the above was written four days later advices have been received from England, by the steamships Anglo Saxon and Ocean Queen. The Treaty of Peace is to be signed at Zurich, without the intervention of neutral powers. It is reported that the Emperors are convinced that the basis for peace agreed upon, is in many respects impracticable; and the feelings of disappointment in France and England are increasing.

The Court of Nisi Pissus was opened here yesterday, 2d inst. his honor Mr. Justice N. Parker, presiding. There were sixteen causes entered for trial. There are two criminal cases, bills for which will be laid before the Grand Jury.

On looking over a late Nova Scotia paper, we observed a notice of the Anniversary of Acadia College, in which mention is made of a young gentleman, a native of this Parish, Mr. DUGALD THOMPSON, whose essay on "England and its Charter," is highly spoken of as evincing no small degree of "independence and exactness of thought, strength of talent, and propriety of taste." The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Mr. Thompson, who is son of the Rev. A. D. Thompson.

MADRAS SCHOOL.—The female department of this Institution was opened on Monday the 27th ult. The School-house has been repaired, and Miss HOOPER a first class teacher, and one highly recommended, has been employed. It is hoped that this school by careful supervision, will be a great advantage to the community, and afford a sound and useful education to that class of children for whose benefit it has been re-established.—[Com.]

Discoveries on Eastern side of Africa.

BY CAPTAINS BURTON AND SPEKE. These intrepid and scientific travellers, conquering a thousand difficulties, succeeded in penetrating the continent between latitudes 4 degrees north and 8 degrees south, to the depth of 600 miles, over land that foot of European never trod before. The most remarkable of the discoveries made consisted of two vast fresh-water lakes, those of "Uji and Nyanza, the bare existence of the first of which only had been known, while that of the last, by far the largest, had not even been suspected.

We shall confine our notice to the lake Nyanza, as the most important. It was found to lie 3,700 feet above the level of the sea, and hence above three times higher than the lake Geneva. Its breadth was estimated from forty to ninety miles, and its length conjectured at 300, which would give it an area equal to that of two thirds of Ireland. This mighty inland sea is conjectured by Captain Speke to be the true and long sought source of the Nile, a question which has puzzled civilized men for 2,000 years, and is still unsettled. In our judgment, the question is more one of words than substance. Every great river has many sources, and it depends on the nomenclator to which of several contributing streams he may give the name which practice has assigned.

We have, however, no doubt but that the water of the lake Nyanza does contribute largely toward feeding the classic stream, the inundations of which is the source of fertility of that Egyptian valley which for thousands of years has exercised so large an influence on the civilization of man.

Of the country and people seen by our enterprising travellers, we have but a few words to say. The land is evidently less fertile by nature than that of the two western sides of the Continent, and negroes are physically and perhaps mentally inferior. The eastern side possesses no navigable rivers leading to the sea, as does the western, nor has it the gold or the valuable palm oil of the latter. Its crops consist of millet, and of maize, the last received from America through India. With apparently abundant facilities for irrigation, not a grain of rice, the main cereal of the tropics, is grown up by the rude and stupid inhabitants. The only valuable product is coffee, still, however, in the wild state only. This is a peculiar indigenous plant of this part of Africa, although we call it Arabian, because we first derived it in its cultivated state from that country. The common fowl and oxen, the latter used only for their flesh and small milk, but not for labor, are the only animals which have been domesticated. The horse is unknown, and so is the hardy ass, unless to a few Arabian settlers. Man, then, has here no help in his toil, without which any respectable progress toward civilization is impossible. A hardy, coarse cotton is grown, and the art of weaving a fabric of corresponding quality is understood. So is the art of making malleable iron, the highest stretch of negro civilization in this part of Africa. Letters are unknown to the negroes of the eastern coast, as indeed they are to all African negroes. The staple exports consist of the bodies of the slaughtered elephants. The imports correspond in value. It would be but to deceive the public to promise a beneficial commerce with such a country and such a people.—[London Examiner.]

A FATHER WITH THREE DOZEN CHILDREN.—At Markheidenfeld, a village on the river Main, in Bavaria, there lives a man 68 years of age, named Johannes Schlotterbeck. He is a most industrious man, and a very more honorable in Germany than in this country, and for his industry has given personal attention to his business. He is now living with his third wife; and on the 16th of June last, his thirty-sixth child was christened at the parish church. By his first consort, he had seven; by his second, eleven; and by his third, eighteen children, of whom half are girls, and one half boys. A few families so prolific would supply a nation with all the soldiers required for its defence, and laborers to perform its necessary

by agriculture and manufacturing. There is vitality left in the old Teutonic stock yet, enabling it to sprout so abundantly. The French or Irish cannot come up with it.

Fire.—The Steamer "Conqueror" was seriously damaged by fire on Saturday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Everybody speaks in the highest terms of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

BARBARITY IN THE U. S. ARMY.—Private Alanson Bentley, who stole a horse and deserted from Fort Buchanan, has been sentenced by a court martial "to receive fifty lashes with a cowhide on the bare back, to be confined at hard labor until January, 1862, heavily ironed, to forfeit all pay due him, to have his head shaved, and to be branded with a red hot iron with the letter D, to be drummed out of the service and receive a dishonorable discharge."

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a rigger named John Taylor was badly injured by a teakle block falling on his head, while at work on shipboard.

B. R. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor.
Office—Breen's building, opposite Post Office.
St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

CARD.

THE subscriber begs to return his grateful thanks to the members of the Fire Engine Companies, and the Inhabitants of the town, generally, for their great and successful exertions in rescuing his property from total destruction by fire on the morning of the 23d ult.

DAVID MOWAT.
St. Andrews, July 28, 1859.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHAMCOOK

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautifully situated property at Chamcook, fronting the salt water, and containing Two Acres of Land under a high state of cultivation. On the premises are a well-built, and thoroughly finished COTTAGE, with an L for a Kitchen, good Barn, and Out-Office. The property is well adapted for a private family, or for the attention of purchasers, and is within four miles of St. Andrews.

For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber at the Rolling Dam, or to the Editor of the Standard, St. Andrews.

NATHAN SMART.
Rolling Dam, Aug. 2, 1859.

Notice to the Public.

TO prevent inconvenience to the public by the detention of their Letters for non-payment of postage until the new arrangements shall become generally known, Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, posted in this Province, insufficiently prepaid, will be charged with the deficiency of postage and a fine of six-pence in addition, until 1st November next.

CHARLES CONNELL,
Postmaster-General.
Rolling Dam, Fion, July 25, 1859.

Notice to the Public.

Post Office Department,
Fredericton, 6th July, 1859.

ON and after the First August next, Printed Books, Periodical Publications, or pamphlets under sixteen ounces in weight can be forwarded by post in New Brunswick, at the rate of one half-penny per ounce.

Printed Music will be allowed to pass through post in New Brunswick, under the same Regulations as pamphlets.

Printed Circulars, Catalogues, Hand Bills, and Prices Currents posted in New Brunswick, will be liable to a rate of one half-penny each, subject to the following Regulations, viz:—

The postage must be prepaid. Each must be in a cover unsealed, or if sealed, open at the end or side, the word "Circular," "Catalogue," "Hand-bill," or "Price Current," as the case may be, must be written or printed on the face of the cover.

Any of the above mentioned, however, coming into New Brunswick by post from the U. States, Canada, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island, unpaid, will be subject to one half-penny postage, to be collected on delivery.

CH. RIES CONNELL,
Postmaster-General.

July 27, 59.

Notice to the Public.

All Letters for the English Mails must be Prepaid.

ON and after 1st AUGUST, 1859, ALL LETTERS for Great Britain or Ireland, or for British Possessions or Colonies, or for Foreign Countries, intended for the English Mails, must be prepaid when posted in New Brunswick. Prepayment should be made by Stamp whenever practicable.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting Letters containing value, should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Postmaster a Certificate of receipt for Registration. The charge for Registration in addition to the Postage is as follows, viz:—

On Letters to any other place in New Brunswick, or British N. America, Six-Pence.

On Letters for the United States, " "

On Letters for British Colonies or Possessions, " "

On Letters for France and other Foreign Countries, via England, an amount equivalent to the Postage Rate.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the misdirection or loss of a Letter; but a Registered Letter can be traced when an Unregistered Letter cannot; and the posting and delivery, or non-delivery can be proven. A Registered Letter is thus secured against any of the casualties, which from incorrect address, forgetfulness of the sender or other error, may affect an Unregistered Letter.

CHARLES CONNELL,
Postmaster-General.
Post Office Department,
July 4th, 1859.

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Tracts of Land situated in the County of York, for sale by the Commercial Bank:—

1. A Tract of 2250 acres of Land the Crown to William Parks, and known as M and N on White Beaver Brook, in the Prince William County, they contain 1½ well covered with Pine, Spruce, and boundary lines of Lumber, and is most favored, being only 35 miles from Saint Ann within two miles of the Railway.

2. Two Tracts of Land containing 1523 Acres on the North East Margu river, and in the Parishes of Prince William Sutton granted by the Cro Commercial Bank, 880 acres adjoining to James Murrice on the East, near Settlement, and the remaining 743 acres of Dead Water Brook, and South the great Watson.

Three above described Lands were so much exploration on account of the valuable Timber which they contain, the boundary lines have all been lately surveyed.

If not sold by the 15th Sept., they will be offered at Auction. For terms, &c., apply Bank at St. John, or to Mr. SANCTON, GEO. P. SANCTON.

SLASON & RAINSFORD

Have for sale in their

NEW STORE

AT THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, WHARF.

GROCERIES, &c.

15 HDS. Porto Rico and Muscovy 10 do. bright brown Sugar, 15 do. Choice Oolong, Souchong and Con 15 Boxes Ceylon and Owen's Tobacco 6 Kegs Cavendish, extra smoking 5 Cases No. 1 London Starch, (Colm Boxes whole Pepper, Salsaparilla, 5 Tbs. Ground Ginger, Bills, Beans an Coffee, London Mustard, 10 casks Raisins, Common, butter, and 4 casks elder Vinegar, 3 Burning Flu time, Boxes P. V. Soap, Mould and English and American cheese, Kettles, Castor Oil, Blacking, Grot Dried Apples, Pepper Sauce, sets Zinc and wood Wash Boards, New clothes Pins, Pails, Brooms, 3 casks Paraffine Oil.

LICUORS.

10 Hds. Hennessy's pale and dark 10 Cases Brandy, 6 Hds. Irish & c 6 Hds. Holland Gin, 4 casks Jan 10 Gr. casks Sherry and Port Wine, Tom Gin, 24 1/2 Bbls. Bottled Ale 2 casks draft Porter, Raspberry & dy, Windsor Bitters, 5 casks Burt

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

20 cwt. White, Black, and Gre 8 pipes raw and boiled Linseed Oil, Pale Se 30 Elephant and brown Whale Oil, Hardware, Crockery ware, and Gla

Just Arrived

200 Bbls. double extra family flour 50 Bbls. extra boiled Meal, 20 Bbls. Mess Pork, 10 Kegs Tea, 10 Kegs Coffee, 10 Kegs Choice Havana Cigars, 1 Crate Stone Jugs, half gallon to All of which will be sold wholesale. St. Andrews, July 21, 1859.

LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post

A. draws, 5th July, 1859.

Hester Peter Howie Mr. Hay Hug Burt Patrick Campbell Angus Langmaid Cain John Lawies H. Cavin Thomas Metcalfe Caulfield Elizabeth "Rayne" Dunning John "Major" Dunlop John "Kay D" Dunlop John "Middletown" Flaherty Peter 2 "Mathews" Gray William "Middleton" Hamilton Bridget Agnes "Sweeney" Harty John "Wallace" Hartford John "Wall M."

Persons calling for any will please say "advertised."

G. F. CAMPBELL

Administrators' Notice

ALL Persons having legal dem Estate of the late W. C. M. deceased, are requested to present attested, within three months from persons indebted to the said Estate make immediate payment to the

MARY ANN MAC ALICE K. MAGSE JOHN PARKINSON

St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

Public Notice

WHEREAS Hannah Wheaton of John Wheaton, deceased, filed her petition, duly verified, Probates for the County of Charl to sell the Real Estate which the on died seized of, or some part

Notice is hereby given to the Wheaton and all other persons i said petition will be taken into Court to be held at the office of Probates in Saint Andrews on cond day of August next at the

Dated the fifth day of July By the Co GEO.

FOR SA

A SMALL FARM of 18 a mile from Town, on wh Cottage, Barn and The above is leaschold prop is an annual rent of £2 14s. on 1st Nov. next. Apply to St. Andrews, July 2, 1859.