

European Intelligence.

Spain.

Some cheap bread riots had occurred at Granada. A large number of people paraded through the principal streets, and having assumed a menacing attitude were ordered to disperse, and failing to do so, they were fired upon by troops which had been called out and four persons were wounded. They then retired to their homes and quiet was restored, but the city was nevertheless declared in a state of siege. On the 25th all was tranquil. The Madrid correspondent of the London "Times," says negotiations on the Mexican Question were suspended until the arrival of the Mexican Mail due early in June, and adds—"If it brings authentic intelligence of chastisement inflicted on the delinquents, this will give a favorable impulse to the ulterior march of the question; but if the expected news be within the mark, and less than the requirements of the Spanish Cabinet, it is not improbable that Senor Lafragua, unless Lord Howden and the Marquis De Pargot are able to detain him, will leave Madrid on account of the refusal of this Government to recognize him officially. In this case hostilities may be expected. It is to be feared that the Mexican Question presents very serious difficulties, and is by no means so near to its settlement as some have recently supposed."

Madrid dates are to the 30th ult. The disturbance at Granada had entirely ceased but the authorities continued to take military precautions, and were causing bread to be sold to the poor at a reduced rate.

Italy.

The Naples correspondent of the "Daily News" recounts a large number of continued barbarities on the part of the authorities, and says that a placard addressed to the citizens and calling on them to rise had been put in circulation. Tri-colored bills of an inflammatory nature had also been freely distributed.

Austria.

The announcement of Marshal Radetzky's death, appears to have been premature—as the official Gazette of Vienna of thirty first May contains a Medical Bulletin that his health continued to be satisfactory.

Russia.

Prussian papers say that the Emperor of Russia is about to reduce his army, and it is stated at Vienna that the St. Petersburg Government has made advances to Austria.

Persia.

The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace were exchanged on the 2nd of May at Baghdad. Great ceremony and mutual congratulations passed between Mr. Murray and the Persian Plenipotentiary.

Greece.

The French Consul at Athens has demanded of the Greek Government the re-establishment of the Greek Embassy at Paris.

Turkey.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says the Porte has forwarded a memoir to its diplomatic agents in Europe, demonstrating the necessity for some change in the Treaties between Turkey and the Christian powers. In the document it is set forth that the public peace and security cannot be maintained in Turkey so long as each separate legation and Consulate has a right of jurisdiction.

France and Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says—Count De Morny previous to his departure from St. Petersburg, which is to take place about the 25th of this month will sign the Treaty of Commerce between the French and Russian Governments of which the clauses are despatched agree to.

Belgium.

Official despatches from Brussels of 3rd declare tranquility re established, but many petitions against Church abuses had reached the Government.

A very strong feeling against the Jesuits continued to manifest itself throughout the country.

A Brussels letter in the Paris Press says that at a Cabinet Council it was resolved to withdraw the obnoxious Bill on Clergical, and that two or three Ministers tendered their resignations, which the King refused to accept. The chambers will be convoked again in a couple of weeks, but only to vote urgent measures, and after that the Session will be closed.

FRANCE.—The improved position of the Bank of France having led to rumors of contemplated reduction in the rate of discount, the writer of Times City article says, it seems incredible that such a step will be resorted to before artificial purchases of gold are entirely stopped and in present uncertain state of war crop.

Politically it is doubtless regarded as very desirable in order to create more hope in feeling pending the commencement of elections.

The Latest.

By TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.—House of Lords, Friday.—Lord Stanley intimated in response to several petitions for relief in the Merchant's Shipping Act—that the Government saw no reason for any alteration in the existing Law. In the House of Commons Sir J. Parkinson said he found that in the ordinary course of things there would be little chance of his bringing forward his motion on National Education until too late a period of the Session to permit of its being properly discussed, unless he received some indulgence from Government.—He therefore appealed to Palmerston to dis-

cuss so important a subject. Palmerston admitted the importance of the subject, but could not at present offer a Government day for the discussion. This it is presumed shoves the measure for the Session.

The sound dues question was taken up and the House voted £1,135,000 in liquidation of England's share in the redemption. Mr. Liddell called attention to the subject of the Danish Transit dues, which, although of comparatively small amount, were vexatious in their operations and ought to be abolished by Treaty as well as the sound dues. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in response that the Government had endeavored to get the abolition of the transient dues included in the Treaty, but had been unable to obtain the assent of the Danish Government to the proposition.

Medway 110 days from Melbourne was off Plymouth Yesterday evening with 50 tons of copper ore, 450 bales of wool, 18,000 ounces of gold dust, and 106 passengers. She sailed Feb. 17 rounded Cape Horn 24th, entered Pernambuco May 3rd, left on the 4th and crossed line S.

West Indies.

JAMAICA.—The detachment of the 2d West India Regiment, which was sent to Belize, Honduras, has been sent back in consequence of small-pox being prevalent at that place.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city on the 10th inst.

The May seasons have fairly set in. We had previously one or two tolerably good showers; but the weather was still oppressively hot. On Saturday, however, about 2 o'clock, it set in to rain in downright earnest, and continued in the form of a steady downpour, at intervals, until evening, when it began to pour harder, and continued during the whole night.

The public health continues good. BARBADOS.—Crop operations had not been so forward as they would have been had the wind been more regular. Some 15,000 hds. of sugar had been shipped.—At the same period last year the shipments exceeded 25,000 hds. The dry weather had begun to be felt by the young cane crop. A few heavy showers had fallen in the second week of the present month. In the local produce market the greatest activity prevailed. Sugar was selling \$7 25 to \$7 50 per 100lb. Molasses 40 to 41 cents the gallon. The health of the island was good.

GRANADA.—A shock of an earthquake occurred in Granada on the evening of the 30th ult., which caused much alarm. It lasted about thirty minutes. The mortality in the transport of Coolies from Calcutta had been very great—no less than 91, out of 874, having fallen under sickness. Another ship was expected with 400 more.

DEMARARA.—We copy the following from the Demerara papers of the 9th May.—The cholera has broken out again with great violence in St. James's Parish, Essequibo (Wakenan Island), and 25 deaths occurred between the 21st and 30th April. There have also been several new cases on the east coast, principally at Beterverwagting.

California.

TWO WEEKS LATER. The George Law with \$1,920,376, and California dates to the 19th May, arrived at New York. From the San Francisco Bulletin we take the following summary of news:

Since the sailing of our last steamer for the East, extensive preparations have been going on in our central mining countries, for the reception of the expected overland immigration.

Railroads to connect Marysville with Benicia and Folsom, (the latter the present northern terminus of the Sacramento Valley Road,) continue to be projected by speculators, but thus far, no effective movement appears to have been made, and the people are not yet heartily interested in any of these enterprises. Our population is so migratory in its character, that hardly any of these lines could fail to be remunerative if constructed. The net profits of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, which is but 27 miles long and ends at the unimportant town of Folsom, were, for the month of April, \$8,780, over all expenses. Another road, projecting from Sacramento to Benicia, will not be built, for some time at least, as river conveyance, with only a single trans-shipment of the freight, is preferable, and would always be cheapest.

Great fears had been entertained for some time, that the long continued drought would prove most disastrous to the agricultural and grazing interests of the State, as well as to miners, and some of the more desponding were beginning to predict almost a famine. Recently, however, refreshing rains have fallen over the whole country, and most of the evil anticipations have, consequently been removed. It seems pretty certain, that in consequence of the increased quantity of ground under cultivation this year, the harvest will show a larger aggregate than ever before, even after making a liberal allowance for short crops in particular districts.

The State Debt question, thus far since the adjournment of the Legislature, has elicited very little discussion. The press are united in favour of the complete liquidation of the debt in good faith.

The sad news of the extermination of Crabb's party of ninety men, at Cavorra, in Sonora, followed, as it immediately was, by a confirmation of previous advices concerning the ultimate failure of Walker's attempted conquest of Nicaragua, has effectively damped the ardor of the filibuster sympathizers in this State. Two different at-

tempts to get up meetings at Sacramento, to aid him with provisions and funds, and to send forces to his assistance, have entirely failed. The deepest sorrow prevails among our citizens, for the untimely fate of so many young and enterprising men, who, properly directed, have been of great service in a State like ours. But they were misled by unprincipled and designing persons. An earnest hope is entertained that such speculation in human blood will hereafter be frowned down by all men of influence and character, and promptly and effectually checked by the strong hand of government.

MORE GUANO DISCOVERIES.—Captain Y. Coghill informs us (San Francisco Bulletin) that he has discovered some Guano Islands, which are situated about five hundred miles off the Heads. The precise locality he does not wish to make known.—Upon one of them is a quantity of guano, which he estimates at from 500 to 1,000 tons. He has brought about 80 tons of it to this city, where he wishes to open a market for the article. The other islands will furnish a considerable additional quantity. Dr. Lantwer, of this city, has analyzed the new guano, which Capt. Coghill says shows the article to be superior to the Peruvian guano.

Difficulty with New Granada.

Advices from Bogota to 24th April, states that the Macintosh question was either settled or on the point of being so, and that relations were about to be restored between the two Governments.

It is added that Don Juan De Francisco Martin who has resided for the last 3 years in Paris, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from New Granada to the Court of Spain.

Sugar Speculation.

That the high prices of sugar are ruled by speculators and not by a scarcity of that commodity, may be seen from the figures that follow. On June 1, 1854, there were 28,094 hds., and 6,394 boxes of sugar in the New York market; same date 1855, 30,978 hds., 7,657 boxes; same date 1856, 35,019 hds., 4,556 boxes; and same date 1857, 59,923 hds., 23,111 boxes and 12,500 bags of Singapore!

The same excess of the stock of Molasses in the New York may be noted. On the 1st of June 1857, there were 12,351 hds., 40,517 bbls. of molasses, against 4,250 hds., and 1,857 bbls. on the same date last year.

An interesting case has been decided in the Supreme Court at Ellsworth. The plaintiff in the case owned the bark Canton and made a contract with certain young men of Ellsworth, to carry them out to California and furnish them with provisions one year's mining operations for the same time. It is added that should not prove enough to reimburse him for their passages and provisions, the contract was to be extended until it should be paid. The company did but little the first year, and soon afterwards broke up, without paying Mr. Jellison anything on contract. Mr. Bonzey (who was a member of the company) subsequently returned with some means—and the plaintiff brought his action, claiming about \$12,000. Verdict for plaintiff for \$2,000.

Conversion of Iron into Steel.

The Abbe Pauvert, a French Clergyman and chevalier of the Legion of Honor, has, it is said, at length solved the problem of converting iron into steel. M. Meslin, acting on behalf of the abbe, has made experiments in the dockyard, Woolwich, during the last week, by authority of the Government, and in the presence of the principal officers of the engineering department and other official personages. He has succeeded in proving to their satisfaction that he can produce steel of very superior quality from the most ordinary cast and puddled iron, and pieces of iron, in any state, at an extraordinary reduction in price. M. Pauvert has secured his invention by a patent from the British Government. The articles of newly invented steel tested at the dockyard were clipping tools, chisels, taps, dies, and other instruments in general use in factories. The conversion of the metal does not require the slightest change in the arrangements of the melting furnace, the system being composed of chemical operations alone. A favorable report, was, on Friday, forwarded to the Admiralty, in consequence of which it is expected that the steel will be employed in many of the ordinary purposes for which iron is now used, such as piston rods, springs, &c.—[London Engineer.]

The Coasting Trade of the U. States.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Washington:—

"The Secretary of the Treasury, I understand, will recommend the repeal of all laws requiring the coasting trade to be carried on in American ships.—This restriction is a tax on the trade, and violative of the spirit of the constitution."

Our government is known to be in correspondence with Washington on the subject; and this intelligence gives hope of a successful issue. The matter is one of first importance; and it will be of great advantage to both countries to have it satisfactorily disposed of.—[Toronto Leader.]

The Crops.

The grain crops of the country, so far as we can learn from our exchanges, are now generally in a very promising condition, and if the season continues favorable, an abundant harvest will be the result. Indiana and Illinois seem to be the only States where there is any expectation of less than

an average crop. The reports in regard to these States are contradictory. Larger breadths are sown, however, and it is quite probable that the crop will equal that of last year. In the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Iowa, the local papers speak of the prospects for full crops as excellent. Kentucky, it is said, will yield thirty per cent. above the average of wheat, and the same of oats. The Bangor Whig says, there has been a great awakening in the agricultural industry of that State, and never before was there a greater breadth of land under cultivation than at present.

In the Southern States the staple productions are flourishing, although the season has been backward. Large crops of both cotton and corn are anticipated in Florida. One-third more cotton than usual was planted.

The fruit crops generally promise well; apples, especially, bid fair to be remarkably abundant at the West the coming fall.

From Canada we have seen none but favorable accounts of the grain and fruit crops.

Desperate fight with Robbers.

San Antonio, Texas, papers 30th ult., are filled with accounts of a recent dreadful encounter with a band of ruffians in that city, during which five persons were killed and one wounded. On the night of the 29th, a few miles below the town, the wife of Mr. Garza was killed in her house by seven or eight assassins, and the house then robbed of money and valuables. Next morning Sheriff Henry, with a posse, hastened to the place of the bloody scene. The Texan adds:—

"About 12 o'clock a gang of a dozen desperadoes had collected in the city on the west side of the river, many of them in a darkened room, as a sort of resort for the moment. Here the shooting commenced between the desperadoes and three or four citizens. Fieldrop killed one of the desperadoes, and was shot through the head by another. At this awful juncture, Jim Taylor, than whom a braver man never lived, gave orders to three of his comrades to follow him—and at the same moment he broke through the window into the darkest room. As he entered, Bill Hart, a notorious character, shot him through the breast, and at the same moment a gun was pointed at Bill Hart by another person, when Taylor exclaimed, 'he shot me, let me shoot him,' and fired. Both fell. Citizens commenced rushing in well armed, as well as many of the desperadoes, and the shooting became general. The gang of rowdies broke from the room by a back door; many of them who came up after the melee commenced, immediately fled, finding that they were coming to close quarters. By this time at least three hundred citizens had collected, all well armed; for it is well known that this gang of rowdies could have at their command seventy-five or a hundred men within fifteen minutes. Many of them came in sight, but very wisely withdrew. Five persons were killed, two citizens and three of the desperadoes. Taylor may recover."

Mr. Jacob Williams, an experienced well builder, on Saturday morning last, went down into the well of Mr. Baird—which is some 55 feet deep—for the purpose of repairing a break in the wall; a rope being attached at one end to a plank on which Mr. W. was supported, and at the other end to a windlass. Soon after he commenced work he cried out to Mr. Baird to haul him up as the well was caving in. The windlass manned, but it was found impossible to raise him, as all his lower limbs were embedded. Very soon the almost entire wall above him gave way, and fell, covering him about 15 feet above his head. The neighbors being called went to work with spades, men, women and children; and at the end of 54 hours they succeeded in taking Williams out—strange to say—not only alive, but bearing scarcely a scratch upon him. He was perfectly embedded up to his shoulders. Some of the larger stones formed an arch over his head, so that during the whole time he was able to move it, and the pressure was kept off him above. In a very short time after he was taken out he felt as well as ever, and has since suffered no inconvenience.—[Carleton Sentinel.]

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JUNE 24, 1857.

The Anglo-Saxon.

We have much pleasure in directing attention to this interesting and valuable newspaper, published at Boston by Bartlett, St. John & Co., and edited by Dr. BARTLETT, for many years editor and proprietor of the New York *Albion*, one of the most respectable, popular, and influential journals in the United States. In consequence of ill health the Doctor sold the establishment, and realized a handsome sum. He has recovered his health, and is again at his post as editor of the *Anglo-Saxon*, which has an extensive and increasing circulation, as it deserves, and we can recommend it with entire confidence, to all who desire a large paper, well filled, with reliable information on international questions, choice literature &c. The subscription price of the *Anglo-Saxon* is only two dollars—making it one of the cheapest newspapers on this Continent. Subscribers' names will be received by G. F. Campbell, Esq.

CROWN LAND ADVERTISING.—ALL RIGHT!

We have received a letter from Mr. Andrew INCHES, requesting us to discontinue to republish the Crown Land advertisements in the Standard, and to send our account for past services. We will have much pleasure in complying with the request, and believe it to be "all right." We hope the new Government will carry out their principles and feelings according to their ideas of liberalism. No favoritism. Go "the whole animal!" take care of your friends.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Monday last, before Dr. S. T. Gore, Coroner, upon the body of Bernard Curran, (for many years shoemaker of this Town,) who was found drowned on the north side of the Market Wharf.—Verdict, "Accidental" death—by drowning.

We have received by mail, a little work bearing the following title—"A Hand-Book of Information for Emigrants to New-Brunswick."

wick, by M. H. Perley, Esq., H. M. Immigration Officer at St. John's with a map of the Province and part of Lower Canada, for which the author will accept our thanks.

We regret to learn of the death, yesterday, of Leonard March, Esq., of Bangor. Mr. March had hardly reached the prime of life, though he had been one of the most successful merchants of the State. At the time of his decease, he was President of the Bangor "State of Maine," at Bangor, the largest banking institution east of Portland. To great sagacity and business tact, Mr. M. united the most generous social qualities, which gave him troops of devoted friends. Much of his fortune was accumulated by lumbering on the St. John, in New Brunswick, where he was as well known as in Maine. He was an ardent and devoted Whig in his politics, and was run by the citizens for Mayor of Bangor in 1855. His loss will be sorely felt, especially in the eastern part of Maine.—[Portland State of Maine.]

The Belfast Press says that business is not as hard in that city as has been experienced before. C. P. Carter, Esq., has two fine ships on the stocks which he is building on contract. Others are engaged in the same business.

The floor of the Catholic Church in Lewiston, gave way on Sunday of last week, at the conclusion of the morning service. No one was hurt. It fell about four feet.

LYNCH LAW.—The citizens of the town of Andover, in Jackson County, Iowa, took Mr. Berger from the De Witt Jail and hanged him in Andover on Friday May 29, upon the same tree which they executed Ingles upon a short time since. About two years ago, Berger had in with for his wife and about her in the morning as she came out of the house of a neighbor, where she had passed the night to escape from his ill-treatment. He had one or two trials, and was lodged in the Clinton County jail to await another, made a change of venue. The same mob of ruffians brought Mr. Carroll from De Witt to the jail in Andover, to keep him for trial in Jackson County, where he also murdered this wife.

The most singular and miraculous escape we have heard of for many a day, we record below: the statement of facts having been given us by Henry Baird, Esq., River de Chute, at whose place the circumstances occurred.

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Slander and Suicide.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Newport, Maine, under date of May 20, furnishes the following particulars of the sad death of a young lady.

"Miss Mary Martin, a very pretty and intelligent young lady of about twenty years of age, committed suicide by drowning herself in the stream at Detroit, the town adjoining this. She invited a young lady friend to walk with her, and seating herself upon a log near the stream, she told her friend that she was about to drown herself, and the reason for so doing. She took off all her jewelry, and gave it to the young lady, saying, 'I want you to have these.' In a few moments after, her friend persuaded her to return to the house, telling her that they would come down in the afternoon.—They had proceeded only about five or six rods, when Miss Martin caught hold of her friend and dragged her towards the stream a rod or two, but suddenly releasing her, she ran and jumped in. Her friend gave the alarm, and a brother of Miss Martin came to her relief, but too late—life was extinct when her body was taken out. During the past winter stories have been circulated to injure her character. She protested her innocence, and but a few weeks before, while walking near the place where she was drowned, with the young man to whom she was engaged, she said, referring to her troubles, 'If I thought there was no happier days in store for me, I would jump in and drown myself.' Miss Martin was a very pretty, modest and highly respectable young lady, and her untimely death is deeply regretted. I hope it will serve as a warning to those who are ever ready to circulate evil reports."

Wanted.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. William Elder, Mr. John Robinson, of St. Stephen, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Maxwell, of St. Andrews.