

European Intelligence.

THREE DAYS LATER, FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA" AT HALIFAX.

The Niagara left Liverpool at 1 p. m. on the 23rd April. No news of the Alps, Kan-garoo, or Nova Scotian.

THE WAR CRISIS.
The London Times of the 21st issued a special edition containing the following important telegram:

TURIN, 21st.—Grali, the Austrian commander in Lombardy, has been ordered to present an ultimatum for a disarmament, and the sending away volunteers. If refused, war is to be declared in three days. Two more divisions of the Austrian army, 80,000 men, have been ordered to the Ticino.

The English proposal for a Congress upon the same condition as that at Laybach, has been refused.

The Times adds the following:—"We have reason to believe the same intelligence has been received by Government. A Cabinet Council was at once summoned."

The English Government is said to have promptly telegraphed to Vienna entering strongest protest against the above menace.

The Evening Herald of the same date contains a similar announcement, and it is otherwise fully confirmed.

The Vienna correspondence of the Times telegraphs under date of Thursday, noon, as follows:—"The day before yesterday, Austria forwarded a categorical summons to Sardinia to dissolve the free corps, a reply is to be given within three days from the receipt of the summons, and an evasive answer will be considered equivalent to a refusal."

The Paris Moniteur of Friday says:—"Austria has not given her adhesion to the propositions made by England, and accepted by France, Russia and Prussia; besides which it appears the Cabinet of Vienna have resolved upon addressing a direct communication to the Cabinet of Turin, in order to maintain the disarmament of Piedmont. In consequence of these facts the Emperor has ordered the concentration of several divisions of the army on the frontiers of Piedmont."

The Patrie says that General Marmora informed the French Government by Telegraph that the Austrian army had made a significant movement on the strategic line of Ticino, and that he feared being attacked any moment.

Napoleon held a Council of Ministers, and it was attended by princes Jerome and Napoleon, as princes of the blood.

The King of Sardinia also held a Council of Ministers on Thursday 21st.

VIENNA, Friday.—The following official statement is published:—"Piedmont, which has for some years past endangered Austria's rights, has been summoned most urgently by Austria to disarm; besides this demand addressing to Piedmont, Austria adheres firmly to the proposal for a general disarmament, although she cannot make that proposal subordinate to the summons she has addressed to Sardinia."

The Constitutionnel announces that part of the army of Paris had received orders to hold itself ready to march.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.—After the Cabinet Meeting on Thursday, a dispatch was sent to the Austrian Government expressing the strong disapproval of the British Government of the prearranged course adopted by Austria. The Daily News says the reply of the Emperor of Austria has been received. He declines to reconsider the responsibility incurred in commencing war in the heart of Europe.

Count Buol declares that his master having taken his course will pursue it to the end.

The Times says the imperial manifesto which is to accompany the declaration of war against Sardinia is already prepared. Austria mistress of the position is ready by act of state and deed of war to initiate the sanguinary drama upon which the curtain is about to rise. There is no doubt that a general movement of French forces has taken place on the entire Piedmontese frontiers. The English journals generally think the last chance of peace has about vanished, and speculate on the opening movements of the campaign.

The London Herald gives in semi-official form some specific and exclusive information relating to the movements of the French army. It says—orders have been given for the embarkation at Toulon of 30,000 men. These troops are not, however, to sail till further orders: the divisions at Lyons, Grenoble, Bascon, &c., had also received orders, but then not to move till further instructions. The total French force destined to co-operate with Sardinia, in the event of war, estimated at eighty thousand, will be in two divisions, one commanded by Canrobert, the other by Baraguay d'Hilliers, the whole acting under the command of the Emperor in person.

The British Ambassador at Turin has returned to his post.

The London stock exchange having closed on 21st till 25th, the result of this crisis is only partially developed. The news transpired on 21st after change had officially closed, and console were offered without sales at 94½, being a decline of one per cent.

from the highest point of the day.

At Paris on the 20th Bourse was pretty firm, and three closed at 68.

On the 21st there was great uneasiness, and a panic prevailed.

Prices gave way fully one and a half per cent.

On the 22nd the panic continued, it being at one time reported that an actual engagement had taken place on the Banks of the Ticino.

The Market closed very flat at 64.90, being a fall of more than 3 per cent., in two days.

The Patrie says the delay granted to Piedmont expires on Sunday evening 24th.

CONGRESS.—The Paris Moniteur of the 21st contains the following:—"England has made to the other four great powers the following propositions:—1st. To effectuate previous to the meeting of the Congress a general and simultaneous disarmament. 2d. The disarmament to be regulated by a military or civil commission, independently of the Congress; this commission to be composed of six Commissioners, one of whom is to be a Sardinian. 3d. As soon as the commission shall have commenced operations the Congress should assemble and proceed to the discussion of political questions. 4th. That the representatives of the Italian States should be invited immediately after the assembling of Congress to take their seats with the representatives of the great powers absolutely, as at the Congress of Laybach, in 1821."

France, Russia and Prussia have given their adhesion to the proposals of England. To the foregoing proposition Austria refused to assent to French Government, but said it consented to appointment of Commission for carrying out disarmament, requiring only that it be composed of diplomatic individuals.

BRITAIN.—Electioneering is going actively forward throughout England. Large Conservative meeting in the city of London resolved running Lord Stanley without his consent. Being declined the requisition of the London Conservatives, and they were casting about for another candidate.

Subscriptions for Indian Seven Million Loan closed on the 21st, five millions were bid for at or above 95, the minimum fixed leaving two millions to be disposed of, this two millions not to be needed for some months.

Morphy, the American Chess Champion, was being feted by the London players; he again played eight games simultaneously, blind fold, his adversaries being very skillful men; he won two, and the other six games were drawn after seven hours play. Morphy was on the eve of leaving for America.

FRANCE.—The last Pacific article in the Moniteur exercised little influence in Paris, being negated by Derby's explanation, which was regarded as unfavorable herald.

Paris correspondent says preparations were pushed forward with feverish rapidity, notwithstanding professions of willingness to disarm.

Times Paris correspondent says it is certain there is no cessation of armaments masses of troops continue to concentrate at Lyons. An army is to be collected on the Rhine frontier, and numerous cavalry regiments are already commenced marching there.

A regiment of Hussars have been ordered to proceed by forced marches to Piedmontese frontier. French soldiers on renewable furlough are reported called in.

General Randon is spoken of as Major-General of the army on the Piedmont frontiers. The first infantry division of the army of Paris was to leave Paris for Toulon by railway on the evening of 22d.

PRUSSIA.—It is stated that the mission to Berlin of Arch Duke Albrecht of Austria is most completely successful, he having signed military convention with Prussia, by which the latter engages to send to the Rhine an army of 280,000 men, under the personal command of Prince Regent. If negotiations for peace fail this force will be further increased by contingent of Bavaria 60,000 strong, and eight federal army corps of 60,000, whilst other contingents will be held ready to march.

Newspapers in Prussia have been requested not to publish anything connected with preparations for war or movements of troops. Berlin dispatch of 21st says—the semi-official Prussian Gazette publishes an article which states that the assembling of Congress is becoming more and more doubtful, and that the state of affairs is having assumed a most serious aspect; it induces the Prussian Government to think that it is proper time to make proposals to federal Diet for the purpose of taking general measures for its own interest and safety. The Government has proceeded these proposals by ordering three corps d'armes, 70,000 strong, to be placed on a war footing. These measures are merely of a defensive character, and without any aggressive intention.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Southern railway was retained for the exclusive service of the Government, and troops and ammunition were being constantly conveyed over it.

The danger of war was considered so imminent at Frankfurt that the Federal Diet which had been holding secret sittings, resolved not to adjourn for the Easter Holidays.

It is reported that the Austrians had entered the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma and Modena.

SARDINIA.—The Turin correspondent of the Times says that Count Cavour must fall if war is not declared, and such an event would possibly be the signal for insurrections in various parts of Italy, and perhaps seri-

ous disturbances in Piedmont, were 20,000 Italian volunteers confidently await hostilities. The Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore, with a single exception, had ceased running, and had been placed at the disposal of Government.

ITALY.—The King of Naples still survives. Naples admits corn into Sicily for two months from March 30.

The Government of Rome is said to have sent round a private circular to the Bishops urging them to collect men for two legions of Pontifical troops. The attempt was unsuccessful, notwithstanding the large bounty offered.

TURKEY.—Apprehensions of war aroused fears of insurrection in Turkey.

Advices from Bessarabia confirm the reported Russian armaments there, and from Georgia there are reports of the intended assembling of 100,000 Russians in that Province.

INDIA.—The Bombay Mail of March 26th has reached England. It brings little additional to the telegrams already received. The financial embarrassments and the new customs tariff monopolised attention.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 11, 1859.

The Mails.

We find that a change has taken place last week in the transmission of the mails between this place and St. Stephens, by which conveyance all the correspondence for and from the United States is forwarded. This has caused much comment, and has been the cause of serious inconvenience to ourselves and others. The mail forwarded on Monday from St. Stephens was received by the usual route via St. George on Tuesday morning; but from that day until Thursday evening, no mail whatever was received, and as we are informed in consequence of the courier from St. Stephens being instructed to leave the bags for this place at the Waweg Station, to be brought down by the cars over the Railroad; but as the cars come down only every other day, and then pass the Station before the arrival of the courier there; the result is that one mail lies at Waweg 48 hours and the other 24 hours, and then both are brought together to the Post Office here. We are quite sure the Postmaster General never intended this delay should take place, and only regret that he should have given instructions for this alteration, before ascertaining what the effect would be; still we have no doubt that the grievance so generally complained of, will be immediately removed, upon the subject being brought under his notice.

As an instance of the delay alluded to above, we may mention that the mail which left St. Stephens on Saturday for St. Andrews did not reach here until 6 p. m., on Tuesday evening, taking only sixty hours after being despatched, to travel 23 miles! Why the very first mail ever carried between the two places, when there was little better than a cow path, arrived in 10 hours.

NEW MAP.—From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen, that a topographical survey is being made of the County of Charlotte, with a view of publishing a detailed Map, giving the roads, streams, lakes &c., and also the public buildings, houses and wharves in St. Andrews and St. Stephens. The work is undertaken by Messrs. J. Chase, Jr. & Co., eminent Civil and Topographical Engineers of Portland, Me., who have been engaged for some time, in making surveys in the United States, and have published Maps on a large scale of several Counties in the neighboring State, of Maine. From the ability and high standing of these gentlemen, we can confidently recommend the enterprise, to public favor—embracing as it will, not only an accurate survey of this County, but also considerable statistical and useful information in an attractive form on an ornamental Map.

Rural Cemetery.

A meeting of the shareholders of the St. Andrews Rural Cemetery Company, was held in the Town Hall, on the 2d inst., when the following persons were elected Directors for the present year:—G. F. Campbell, C. Stevenson, D. Clarke, J. Lochary, S. H. Whitlock, C. A. Thompson, G. F. Stickney. And at a meeting of the Directors held on the 4th inst., G. F. Campbell, was elected President of the Company, and A. T. Paul was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

The York County Agricultural Society, has imported four improved Short Horn Bulls and two Heifers, and three improved Leicester Rams. The animals arrived in good condition.

FAT BEEF.—Mr. Henry O'Neill slaughtered on Friday the fattest Ox, which has been seen here for thirty years. The beef was without exception the best ever sold in this market. He has three more of the same description to kill, so that beef eaters can rely upon good stall-fed beef for some weeks to come. The cattle were purchased in the vicinity of Houlton, at a high price.

We are indebted to our friend Capt. P. Windsor, of the ship Edgar P. Stringer, for the Bombay Standard of the 12th of March; and intend publishing in our next number some interesting extracts on Indian affairs.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED! Steamship Adelaide arrived at St. John's, N. F., on Monday last, with three days later intelligence. The news is important. Hostilities had commenced; Austrians 120,000 strong, reported to have crossed the Ticino.

King of Sardinia joined his army, declares ultimatum of Austria an insult. Warlike preparations were going on in England—great activity at Woolwich. The Cunard steamer Etna and other vessels were chartered by Government to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean.

Austrian official journal contains imperial manifesto explaining the necessity of a war with Sardinia, and authoritatively denies secret treaty of Russia with France.

An Austrian manifesto has been issued tantamount to a declaration of war.

PARIS, Saturday.—Austrians crossed the Ticino and commenced hostilities. This is official.

Great panic in London. Consols fluctuated excessively. Consols 89 to 80½. Bank rates advanced to 5½.

Blackwood's Magazine for April.

This sterling old periodical still holds the even tenor of its way—always interesting, never dull. Not a number of its long series is ever taken in hand and thrown aside for want of sufficient interest to detain the reader—a rare merit, certainly, in a periodical, and one we are quite sure can be claimed for Blackwood alone.

The present number contains a continuation of 'A Cruise in Japanese Waters,' which increases in interest. 'The Luck of Lady-medie, Part II,' which promises to be one of those charming tales or novelettes for which Blackwood is so famous. 'A Winter Journey,' lively and sportive. 'The Turks in India,' an able review of Kaye's late work under that title, being a history of the introduction and progress of Christianity in India, from the sixth century down to the present time, with sketches of the early missionaries, and of the English Bishops—Mildon, Heber, and Wilson. 'Adam Bede,' a commendatory review of Elliot's new religious novel—and three articles on 'Parliamentary Reform,' one of which contains a notice of M. Chevalier's late work on the 'Fall in the Value of Gold,' which the writer alleges will, of itself, silently work out a change in the *electric frontier*, sufficient to satisfy the most liberal of radicals.

Published by LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 54 Gold Street, N. Y., at \$3 a year, who also publish the four leading British Reviews at \$8. Blackwood and the Four Reviews, \$10.

READ THIS! It is contemplated to issue the Investigator as a Morning penny Paper, at an early day, provided that those interested in the principles it advocates, and others friendly disposed, who advertise their business matters, will encourage a Morning publication by extending the said Paper a fair share of their advertising patronage; with out which, it would not be direct to undertake the work; as when once commenced, the publisher is bound to carry it through, throughout the seasons. No payment will be demanded until the time marked on advertisements has expired—hence the Advertiser runs no risk of loss being thus protected against any failure, in the continuance of the Paper.

Parties disposed to respond to the above, will please send their names to the Office, and when a sufficient number is received, due notice will be given to each to prepare advertisements in time for the first number of the MORNING INVESTIGATOR.

PROSPECTS OF THE UNITED STATES CROPS.

We find the following article in several of our latest received American exchanges:—"The Accounts from the West speak well of the appearance of the winter wheat, and express the belief that the crop this year will be unexampled in amount. The area sown last fall was very considerable larger than usual; and no such favorable seasons have been known for thirty years. This with the continued advance and speculation in cotton in foreign markets, cannot fail to part a stimulus to business throughout the United States."

The amount of net profit reaped by the planters of the South from their cotton this year will probably considerably exceed \$100,000,000, a large portion of which will come North for investment and expenditure.

A STRAK OR LUCK.—A California correspondent of the Hallowell Gazette mentions a rare instance of good luck which has recently befallen a Kennebecer in the land of gold. He does not give his name, but speaks of him as being well known on the Kennebec, where he ran a stage for a number of years. The writer says:—"He came out here in the fall of fifty-one and until very recently has driven a stage from which he did very well. About six months since an opportunity offered to buy into a quartz mine which lay on his stage line. The boys had worked it for a long time, but not making enough to pay expenses, they were under the necessity of selling out to meet their assessments. The driver bought one-fifth of the claim, and directly it commenced paying. Not long since, eight hundred pounds were taken out in one day, and since then it has averaged five thousand dollars, per week, costing only three hundred dollars to run the mill.—Maine Farmer."

EMPLOYMENT OF PENAL LABOR IN CANADA.—A Special Committee has been appointed by the Canadian Parliament to report upon the best means of employing penal labor, with a view of reforming convicts and making convict labor self-supporting. It is suggested that a penal settlement be established at some point along the north-eastern shores of Lake Superior, now little else than a wilderness. The employment of a class of convicts in road-making and other pioneer labor is thought practicable, as the report made to the Imperial Parliament show that the convicts at the Cape of Good Hope worked as well as road making as an equal number of other laborers. The aid of the Government would be required for the first year or two in clothing, provisions, implements, and tools; but it is thought that under an active oversight, the settlement might eventually be made self-supporting. The valley along the river Meckipicoten taking its rise in the Missinibi and other large lakes at the distance of about 100 miles in an air line from the shores of Lake Superior, is regarded as an eligible locality for the proposed penal colony.

ROBBERY OF MAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Leader, of Toronto, states that hardly a mail posted to the United States, especially the Western ones, escapes being opened and the contents, if money, stolen. The Chicago Times confesses the fact, so far as letters passing through the office in that city are concerned. It says that the Post-Office there is a den of thieves, and the one clerk, who informed the Government of what was going on, lost his place for his pains, while information and the remembrance of the business men of Chicago had no effect in securing punishment.

It is said that on a recent occasion Prince Jerome called upon his imperial nephew at the Tuileries, and commenced a tirade of violent reproach, levelled mainly against the reluctance of the latter to set the army on the march for England. Among other things, the old Prince is said to have exclaimed, "I have not a drop of the great Napoleon's blood in your veins." "Well," replied the immortal Emperor, "at all events I have his whole family on my shoulders."

The first fruits of the Paraguayan arrangement have just reached the United States. A draft for ten thousand dollars, minus the difference of exchange has been received at the Department of State, as an indemnification to the family of a seaman who was killed on board the Water Witch, in February, 1855, by a shot from the Paraguayan fort, when that steamer was on her way to explore that Parana river.

A person lately arrived from Lyons says there are 125,000 troops assembled within twelve hours' march of that city. The forts and barracks round Lyons are overcrowded with soldiers. General Resnault's division is ready to march at the shortest notice. There are, moreover, wooden houses erected on the road to Piedmont by Mount Cenis, which are supplied with provisions for the men and forage for the horses.

Large numbers of cattle have died recently in Illinois State, in consequence of exposure to the recent storms. Others have died on account of some disease that appears to prevail among them. One man purchased 78 hides in two or three days, all of which were taken from cattle that had died from exposure during the recent storms of snow and sleet.

Thomas M'Avity, Esq., was elected Mayor of St. John, on the 3d inst.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

May 9, schr. 'Bob, Waycott, Boston, Molasses, flour &c. J. W. Street.
Lady Adams, Wells, Eastport, ballast.

CLEARED.

May 2, ship Zenobia, Mack, Penarth Roads, deals, Chipman & Bolton.
4, schr. T. C. Bartlett, Halfett, Eastport, Rail R. sleepers, S. H. Whitlock.
6, schr. Gipsy, Waycott, New York, Deals by N. Smart.

9, Ship Escort, Bryant, Bristol, Deals by Chipman & Bolton.
10, Ship Amity, Wade, Glasgow, Glasgow Deals, by Chipman & Bolton.

Rev. Dr. Beresford, of Ex is related to noble marquis, and a living of £1000 a year commit to an enormous extent, is now sweeping the wards in the new convict station in Fremantle, Western Australia, where he was transported for crimes. The English Courts meet sometimes to high offenders.

Died.

On Saturday, 7th inst., after illness, accompanied with severe Mr. Joseph Wallon, an aged and pected inhabitant of this Town, year of his age. Mr. Walton of Sunbury County, in this Province, during which period he had St. Andrews and the vicinity, a lively engaged till about a year his death, in the various industry of farming, lumbering, and commerce. He always evinced a warm interest in the public affairs and prospered adopted County and this Town, and stood high in the esteem of circle of acquaintance for his independence of character. He leaves a family of 8 children, with a large number of grand and several descendants of the fourth to mourn his death.

New Advertiser.

Soap, Soap, Soap.

ON HAND at the 3rd of May's Soap

48, Prince Wm. street—
400 boxes Mould Candles;
500 do. P. Y. Soap.

Those articles are made from the terribles, and cannot fail to give general satisfaction. All orders left at either of the above receive prompt attention, W. B. St. John May 10, 1858.

Flour, Beef, Pork, Tea &c., &c.

LANDING this day, Ex schr, W York.

300 bbls Superfine and extra Super 15 do Mess Pork.

10 do Beef.

5 bbls Bright Muscovado Sugar 10 Chests Extra Souchong Tea.

10 1/2 do English breakfast Tea.

may 7th '59. J. V.

ALLSOPP'S PAL

1 Hhd.
3 Half Bbls.

Ex ship "Gertrude" from Liverpool may 4, '59. J. W.

To Let.

A SMALL Dwelling House a Four Town Lots, apply to may 4, '59. J.

NOTICE.

THE first instalment of ten per cent shillings per share) on the of the Saint Andrews Rural Cemetery is hereby required to be paid at the Treasurer of the Company, within 14 days of the date. ALEX. T. PAU may 10th, '59. 4th/19.

Map of Charlotte

THE undersigned are engaged in the entire county of Charlotte a detailed Map of the same, showing the Roads, Streams, Houses, Wharves, Mills, &c., are in large scale with plans in detail, also St. Stephen, &c. The names of cities and their respective places, with the large and ORNAMENTAL MAP.

J. CHASE, Jr.

REFERENCE.—Hon. J. W. Ch. Gove, Esq., Standard Office, St. A. Wm. Elder, St. Stephens—Hon. S. Judge Wilson, Fredericton, N. S. Hon. John Robertson, St. John's.

May 10, 1859.

MAIL CONTRA

SEALED TEN

WILL be received at this Office, DAY, 18th June next, at no

viage of

HER MAJESTY'S

BETWEEN

ST. ANDREWS

CAMPOBEL

Serving the Office at Leonard's (lead); Indian Island, Wilson's Bay, and all other Offices that may on the line.

Once per week each way, commencing 15th July next.

The Mails are to be conveyed in seal, subject to the approval of the General, or a person or persons appointed for the purpose.

Tenders must be made on the 1st which can be obtained from any Post office the sum for which the service is to be performed, and be addressed to the Post Office, CHARLOTTE.

Post Office Department, Fredericton, 18th April, 1859.