

European Intelligence.

The News by the Persia.

The Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament, is as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I avail myself with satisfaction; in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay. I have directed that papers shall be laid before you from which you will learn how anxious and unceasing have been my endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe.

Those endeavours have unhappily failed, and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving assurances of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality, and I hope, with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace. Considering, however, the present state of Europe, I deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions and the honor of my crown, to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament. I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of King, his father and his own accession, I have thought, in concert with the Emperor of the French, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign. All my other foreign relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

The rest of the speech is devoted to matters of local interest. Attention is directed to the Bill to carry out the recommendation of the Commissioners in regard to the best mode of manning the Navy; and in respect to the Reform question the Queen simply says that she shall have pleasure in giving her sanction to any well considered measure, and that, should matters of more urgency, relating to the defence and financial condition of the country, necessitate a postponement, she hopes the question will have attention at the commencement of the next Session.

The speech concludes by expressing a hope that the deliberations of Parliament will tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad, and a progressive improvement at home.

THE WAR.

Gen. Gyula's official report of the battle of Magenta:—

VIENNA, Wednesday.—The Austrians have lost in killed and wounded 3000 to 5000 men. The loss of the enemy is at least half as much again. Every line of the report proved the heroic power of the Austrians to withstand the attacks of the enemy.

HEAD QUARTERS, BERGAMO, June 5, via Berlin, 6th.—A combat has taken place in Bosnia, between the Turkish troops and the insurgents, Holmech and Frebique. Gyula has, it is said, been destroyed.

Details of the battle of Magenta are slowly received, and do not change the first impression. The losses were undoubtedly severe on both sides. The Austrian official account only acknowledges 4000 to 5000 killed and wounded, and says the enemy lost fully half as much again.

It is reported, but not confirmed, that Gyula has been dismissed and Hess appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The Austrians have retreated beyond the river Adia. The headquarters were near Cremona.

They were expelled from Marignan by Baraguet's Hussars, who took 1200 prisoners.

Pavia was evacuated, and the King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 8th, and remained. He was enthusiastically received.

Latest accounts say the allies were advancing from Milan, and that Prussia showed signs of aiding Austria.

It is also reported that Prussia is negotiating for the passage of troops through Germany.

The Austrians are at Lodi, upon which place the allies are advancing.

Garibaldi was between the Austrian forces and Brescia.

500 Zouaves were killed and wounded at Marignano. The Austrians lost 1500 killed and 1200 made prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours.

The armies were preparing for another general engagement.

Desme and Mauduit, commanders of the Grenadiers, were killed.

The Bulletin describes the operations of McMahon, who lost 1500 men, but put 10,000 Austrians hors de combat, and made 5000 prisoners. The Austrians had on their side four corps d'armee.

The Bulletin sums up the results: Five days after our departure from Alessandria our army had three combats, and gained one battle; freed Piedmont from the Austrians who since Montebello have lost 25,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 canons.

The defeat of the Austrians at Magenta is said to have produced an immense sensation in Germany.

A correspondent of the Daily News gives the following details:—

In less than two hours the allied monarchs had deployed 60,000 men against the Austrians, whose force was 80,000, with powerful artillery. They were compelled to move on a most disadvantageous ground. Their left was soon turned by Canrobert's corps, supported by Fanti's division. The Austrians were obliged to fall on their centre at Abbiategrasso. The Austrian centre, thus swelled by routed columns, their left wing was soon in disorder, and thousands fell crushed by the French artillery. McMahon had now reached the scene, and seeing at the moment the disordered centre of the Austrians, charged with an impetuosity seldom witnessed, supported by Durand's division, which stood in reserve, moving slowly behind him. The shock was terrible; dead and wounded were falling by thousands. The Austrians were routed and the victory won.

The writer says 20 Austrian guns were taken. The Zouaves had 700 killed and wounded. The brigade of Canrobert's corps was almost destroyed in the last charge. The Emperor and King were always in the thickest of the fight.

Military men are unanimous in their praise of the strategic combinations of the Emperor.

At Marignano the Austrians were entrenched. D'Hilliers was sent to dislodge them, and took the village with little loss. No details. Benedek commanded the Austrians, 1200 of whom were made prisoners.

Urban is said to have effected a retreat by Cassano.

The Austrians evacuated Lavino, abandoning all materials of war, and taking shelter in vessels in Swiss waters.

The Emperor and King attended mass at the cathedral in Milan on the 9th, where a Te Deum was sung. Subsequently they rode through the city. The enthusiasm of the people was indescribable.

The King issued a proclamation to the Lombards, saying "independence having been secured a regiment both liberal and durable will be established," enjoining Napoleon and calling upon the Lombards to join them on the battle field.

Garibaldi's Proclamation to the Lombards.

The following proclamation was issued by Garibaldi on entering the Lombard territory:—

"Lombards: You are called to a new life, and you will respond to the appeal as your fathers did of yore at Ponsida and Legnano. The enemy is the same as ever—pitiless, a black assassin, and a robber. Your brethren of every province have sworn to conquer or die with you. It is our task to avenge the insults, the outrages, and the servitude of twenty generations; it is for us to leave to our children a patrimony freed from the pollution of a foreign domination. Victor Emmanuel, chosen by the nation will for our supreme chief, sends me to organize you for this patriotic fight. I deeply feel the sanctity of this mission, and I am proud to command you. To Arms! Then bondage must cease. He who can seize an arm, and does not, is a traitor. Italy with her children united, freed from foreign domination, will know how to reconquer the rank which Providence has assigned her among nations."

RUSSIAN OFFICERS FOR THE ALLIED ARMY.—In a letter dated "from the Baltic," the Augsburg Gazette states that numbers of Russian officers, who had fought in the Crimea, had received leave to join the allied armies, for professional study, and that their active service in the field would be winked at by the Czar. This is but the beginning of what the petty German courts will draw down on themselves by thwarting Prussia, and attempting a mad war on the Rhine, for which France is quite prepared.

PARCEL POST.—We learn from the Halifax Chronicle that the Postmaster General of Nova Scotia has given notice of an arrangement for the conveyance of light parcels in that Province, similar to that introduced in this colony a few months ago by the hon. Mr. Connell.

We have merely room to express the high gratification we experience, in stating that the Rev. Dr. Gray will be presented this day with a purse of one hundred pounds, contributed by a few of his admirers, to mark their approval of his labors in preparing his very able reply to Mr. Maturin's pamphlet. We hope the Rev. gentleman may soon be restored to his wonted health and vigour, and that he may be long spared to sustain and promulgate the incontrovertible truths of the Bible among an enquiring and intelligent people.—[Courier.]

IN THE SUPREME COURT.—Trinity Term 22nd Victoria.—Thomas B. Wilson, Esq.,

of St. Andrews, having produced the requisite Certificate, is re-admitted and re-sworn an Attorney of this Honorable Court.

W. CARMAN.

Some depression exists at present owing to the return of a few miners from Fraser river, some of whom are on their way to California. In this we can see no good reason to suppose the mines are giving out, or that they are not extensive and rich. On the contrary we have full confidence, based on undoubted evidence, that they are more extensive than supposed last spring, and that more gold per hand can be taken out than the lowest sum named by any mine as the produce of a day's racking, is three to five dollars, for nearly two hundred miles along Fraser river. The real causes of miners returning from the upper country, and not many have returned, are the obstacles imposed by nature, and the lamenable inactivity of the government towards making good roads, so that provisions can be carried cheaply into the upper country. Give the miners provisions at ten dollars a week—double the California rate—and we will hear no more tales about leaving the upper country. The government hitherto has been too tardy in its movements. It is obstructive. It is afraid to act.—[British Colonist V. I.]

The traffic on the Railway between this City and Hampton, is said to be very great—much greater, indeed, than was anticipated. We are glad to hear this, and we are also glad to hear that the road will be open as far as Sussex Vale (45 miles) on the 1st November next.

The Aroostook Railway bill has just been submitted to the vote of the people of the State of Maine, and the Portland Argus says that it has undoubtedly been defeated. It was regarded as a land jobbing measure.

The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway company should now make a strenuous effort to proceed with their line.—[Church Witness.]

FIRE IN CALAIS.—On Sunday morning 19th inst. at about one o'clock the building occupied by Mr. Samuel Withersed as a boot shoe and hat store, was discovered to be on fire. The fire caught about the first story, and was not extinguished until the roof and second story were entirely burnt.

The stock of goods was badly injured by the water and rough handling. The building was not insured. The goods were insured in the Maine Insurance office.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for July has been received; the articles are instructive and interesting, and are as follows:—

Thomas Paine's second Appearance in the United States; Of Books and the Reading thereof; After the Ball; Rock, Tree, and Man; Ship Dartmouth; Seen and Unseen; Percival; Zelma's Vow; William Shakespeare; Attorney and Solicitor; The Minister's Womans; The Professor at the Breakfast-Table; Art; Reviews and Literary Notices, &c. Published by Phillips Sampson & Co., Boston. Price 83 per annum.

MUNN & Co. No 27 Park Row, N. Y.

NEW STORE.—Every man who knows his true interest, will be wise enough to let the public know what he has to sell through some newspaper. An advertisement of Messrs. Saxon & Rainsford's new and extensive stock of Goods will be found in today's paper; and we respectfully recommend them to public patronage; their place of business is at the Railway Terminus, Hatch's Wharf.

A copy of the Pamphlet published by the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company has been received—containing correspondence relating to the late difficulty with the American Telegraph Company.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN SLAVERS.—The bark Orion, which arrived at New York Jan. 21, and arrived at Shark's Point, Congo, River April 10, where she was seized by the English steamer Triton, and subsequently transferred to Commander Brent of Marlton, who, on examination became convinced that she was a slave-trader. He accordingly put a prize crew on board and ordered her home. A few days after the Orion sailed, the barques Ardennes and Emma Lincoln were also seized at Shark's Point by Commander Brent, and they would probably be sent home.

A Word for those who cannot speak for Themselves.

We sincerely wish we could stand by the side of every mother who has a child suffering from teething, and tell her what we know of the benefits and blessings to be derived from Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for her suffering child. We would tell her of the calm repose and refreshing sleep it would give the little sufferer—the magic change it would produce in regulating the bowels, especially at this season of the year when dysentery and diarrhoea, so common an attendant of the process of teething, are surely and steadily exhausting the vital energies of her child—that in it she would find a certain and never-failing relief and cure.

How earnestly would we plead for that little sufferer who cannot speak for itself! But as we cannot do this, we cannot forbear speaking to every mother through our little Visitor, and we now say to you: Take our word for it, we state that we do no and testify of what we have seen of the benefits of this invaluable prescription of an old and experienced nurse. Go then at once, and procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your suffering child, and our word for it, you will thank us for this advice.—[Ladies' Visitor, N. Y.]

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, to be appreciated, must be used, and after it

ow Thursday. We trust that the parents and friends of this valuable institution, will be present. The examination commences at 10 o'clock.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The reprint of this celebrated magazine has been received from the American publishers, Messrs. L. Scott, & Co., of New York. The number before us is an exceedingly interesting one, containing as it does such an amount of information respecting the present war in Europe, the contents are:—

Fleets and Navies—France Part I; Lord Macaulay and Marlborough; The Luck of Ladysmede—Part IV; War Speculations; The Siege of Plymouth; The New Parliament and its Work; Review of a Review; Lines to a Political Friend; Our Relations with the Continent; Index.

LITERARY NOTICE.—The publishers of this widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal of mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July, and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and the arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expense of \$5,000 a year, by this enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of subscribers. Terms \$2 a year, or 10 copies for \$15. Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information to inventors, furnished gratis, by mail, on application to the publishers.

MUNN & Co. No 27 Park Row, N. Y.

has been used it is sure to be appreciated.

An Irish Female Tenant.

I'll trouble you for my month's rent, madam," said a landlord, last Monday, to one of his tenants. "Is it yer rent ye ax me for now?" "Yes, mam, two rooms, at seven shillings per week, each." "Ah now can't ye wait a little time? Sure the likes of ye must have a plenty of money," replied the woman looking at his thin bent form with great contempt. "But, my dear woman, the money is due, and—" "Oh, murther! is it dearing me ye ar; an honest married woman and blissid mother of seven boys, each big enough to lick the life out of ye. Out o' me house, ye munster, and have off trying the varse of a good woman," and unable to give vent to her indignation in words, she seized his coat collar and fairly threw him into the street. The owner intends to let an agent collect the rent of that house in future.

It is said.

At Gagetown, on Thursday, the 23rd inst. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Neale, Mr. Thomas B. J. Hannington, of Shediac, N. B., to Fanny P. A., daughter of T. M. Tilley, Esq.

It is said.

At Digbyquash Mills, 19th inst., of consumption, Edward S. Knight, of St. Stephen, aged 47.

Manufacturers, Mechanics and Inventors.

The Scientific American for May is published weekly in quarto form, suitable for binding, and the numbers for a single year contains information in regard to New Inventions, Machinery, all branches of Manufacturing processes, Agricultural Implements, Engineering, Millwrighting, Iron Manufacture, Chemistry; in fact, almost every industrial pursuit receives more or less attention in its columns.

All Patent Claims officially published every week, as reported from the Patent Office; and for Inventors and Patentees it contains information not to be obtained elsewhere, and which no mechanic, inventor or patentee can well do without.

As a Family Journal it has no superior for real practical utility, since in its columns will be found useful practical recipes.

Careful attention will be given, from time to time, to reports of the Metal, Lumber, and other Markets.

Every number will contain sixteen pages and forty-eight columns of matter, with several illustrations of patented machines and other engravings, comprising in a single year about six hundred original engravings.

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Terms \$2 a year—One dollar for six months. Southern, Western and Canadian money or Post Office stamps taken in part for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-six cents extra on each year's subscription, to pre-pay postage. A liberal discount is allowed. A prospectus giving full particulars of the advantages for clubs, with specimen copies of the paper, and a pamphlet of information concerning the procuring of Patents may be had gratis, by addressing

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SLASON & RAINSFORD, Have for sale in their NEW STORE AT THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, HATCH'S WHARF.

GROCERIES, &c.

HINDS, Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses, do. Bright brown Sugar, Black Crushed, Chests Oolong, Souchong and Congou TEAS, Boxes Corey's and Owen's Tobacco, Cavendish, extra smoking and Lump Tobacco, Case No. 1 London Starch, (Colman's), Boxes whole Pepper, Salsaparilla, Taro Root, do Ground Ginger, Bk. Beans and split Peas, Coffee, London Mustard, Laver & Co's Raisins, Common butter and fine table Salt, Blacking, Cakes cider Vinegar, Burning Fluid, Tuppentine, Boxes P. Y. Soap, Mould and Dip Candles, American cheese, Ketchup, Castor Oil, Matches, Zink and wood Wash Brooms, Boxes of Tubs, clothes Pins, Pails, Brooms, Boxes Pipes, LIQUORS.

Hinds, Hennessy's pale and dark Brandy, Cases Brandy, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Hbds. Holland Gin, casks Jamaica Rum, Sherry and Port Wine, casks Old Tom Gin, Bottled Ale and Porter, casks draft Porter, Raspberry & Ginger Brandy, Windsor Bitters.

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To arrive.—Flour, Meal, Pork and Beef. All of which will be sold wholesale or retail. St. Andrews, June 29, 1859.

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Sheriff's Notice.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on the 7th day of January, 1860, at the Court House, in the County of St. Andrews, N. B., the following property, to-wit:—

LL the right, title, interest of ROBERT V. H. and singular the following dees in the parish of Lepreau of Charlotte; viz.—Lots Nos. 7, containing fifty acres upon a granted to the said Robert V. H. on the 4th of April, 1859, in a Cove the tide, at a certain remark 1536 thence Westerly e stream down river, to the W of two acres of land sold to thence North two degrees V thence Easterly to the North river, thence South two degrees the said stream to the place containing about 65 acres w other erections thereon.

The same having been resold at an execution in the Supreme Court, at the suit of P. Tre, endorsed to levy &c. sides Sheriff's fees &c.

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