

EUROPEAN NEWS.

TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."

NEW YORK, MAY 11.

The following are the provisions of the Franco-French treaties, as given by the press:

The 1st treaty Russia binds herself, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist France with the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and to place an army of 50,000 men on the Austrian frontier.

The 2d treaty provides that, in case Austria shall invade Sardinia, Russia shall declare war against her within 15 days of the violation of the Piedmontese soil.

The Times maintains that England need not take an active part, so long as war is confined to Italy; but if France and Russia attack Austria in Germany, Russia seeks a purchase, indemnity in the East or if Prussia should be laid under a partition of territory—then the design of the treaties would become no less than partition of Europe, and the first principle of preservation would compel us to consider whether we can better defend ourselves on the continent or at our own homesteads.

However much we may desire to keep clear of these complications, the existence of a great German power is essential to our safety.

ARRIVAL OF THE "VIGO."

TWO DAYS LATER STILL.

NEWS FROM INDIA—TANTIA TOPEE CAPTURED.

(By Magnetic Telegraph) May 6th.

Steamer "Vigo," from Queenstown, 8th, arrived at Newfound, 16th.

The Federal Assembly has approved of the declaration of neutrality, and of measures of defence taken by Federal Council, and has appointed Gen. De laurier, of army of Switzerland.

Berlin, 3rd.—Bank of Prussia this day raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

The following telegram was received from the British Consul at Alexandria, dated April 27:

The Phaso Northern arrived at Suez yesterday, from Bombay, and brought the following news:—On April 2nd the Rajah Manjungeh surrendered to Major Meades five columns at Manandia. Tania Toppe was captured on 8th by that force, assisted by the above-named chief and Col. Desalle's and Rich's column. The combined movement attacked the rebels in front and rear, and in one fight had killed 500 of them, including three officers. The chiefs managed to escape. The body of the rebels are still in Nepal.

Sir R. Shakespeare succeeds Sir R. Hamilton, now in Oude, for England.

Lord Clyde, when last heard of, was on his way to Settha.

The North American had not met anywhere the Australian mail steamer.

H. M. S. Curacoa arrived at Suez last evening, with Lord Elgin.

After the above brief dispatch had passed over, it was announced that the Nova Scotia wires had fallen.—Tel. Office.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESER AND BORUSSA.

NEW YORK, MAY 15.

Steamers Weser and Borussia from Southampton 3d arrived.

War had commenced, and Austrians had gained some slight successes.

Napoleon would leave Paris on the 3d to take command of the French army.—The King of Sardinia was also in the field.

The English elections are progressing; thus far the Tories had gained ten members. Irish elections not yet held.

Consols closed 99 1/4.

English dockyards and arsenals in great state of excitement, preparations for war being on extensive scale.

Breadstuffs and provisions active and advancing.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The steamer Arago, with English advices to the 4th, was intercepted off Newfoundland on Saturday.

A Royal proclamation was issued, offering £10 bounty to seamen, with the intention of recruiting 10,000 additional seamen.

Telegraphs from the seat of war say that in all probability there was a sharp action at the Bridge of Buffera on the 28th ult.

reported that the Austrians, after considerable loss, took it at the point of the bayonet. Mortared reported taken. Sardinians had retreated before the Austrians to Diarigo Maggiore.

Telegraph wires to Switzerland had been cut by the Austrians.

Austrians were concentrating near Vicoenza.

There are 40,000 French troops in Genoa. Austrians had seized Sardinian vessels on Large Maggiore.

Austria wants a loan of twenty million pounds.

Prussia was putting her army in readiness to march. Sympathises with Austria.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

ST. JOHN, Nfld., May 18.

The steamer Canada from Liverpool on Saturday 9th inst., passed Cape Race en route to Halifax and Boston.

The Canada's advices are to afternoon of Saturday, and in a commercial point of view are important. Political news interesting but possesses no features of startling moment. No battle had occurred between the opposing forces in Sardinia. The Austrians had been repulsed in attempting to cross the Po at Trassinato with considerable loss.

The celebrated Baron Humboldt died at Berlin on Friday 6th.

Liverpool breadstuffs market was dull, all descriptions were slightly lower than on Tuesday. The provision market was buoyant and prices were considerably higher. Consols were quoted Saturday 7th 99 3/8 a 90 5/8.

SECOND DISPATCH.

No battle had yet been fought.

The Austrians crossed the Po, and made a further advance into Piedmont, but intensions are said to have compelled them to make a partial retreat. The Austrians were repulsed in an effort to cross the Po at Trassinato with considerable loss. The Sardinians, it was reported, had seized all the Austrian merchant vessels at Genoa.

The French in a few days would muster 100,000 troops in Piedmont.

The Emperor Napoleon remained in Paris, but was expected to start for the army on the 12th. There are whispers of martial law in Paris after his departure.

The Emperor of Austria was preparing to take the chief command in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The ministerial gain in the elections is computed at twenty-five.

LATEST.—Paris, Saturday, 7th.—Marshal Valliant and Count Walewski are appointed members of the Privy Council; General Randon succeeds to the ministry of War; M. Royer becomes President of the Senate; De Langle changes from the ministry of the Interior to that of Justice, and is succeeded by the Duke of Padoue.

Variety.

A PROPOSITION FROM BRIGHAM YOUNG.

It is said that Brigham Young has submitted a proposition to a company of capitalists to sell all their right, title and interest to Utah Territory, for a reasonable sum of money, and to leave the Territory within a specified time. Some of the company are said to be here, consulting with the Administration. The matter has been kept thus far a profound secret. They desire the aid of the Government in carrying, and it is highly probable that the Government will lend them all the aid in its power. If it cannot be effected in any other way, the subject will be laid before Congress at its meeting.

The friends of John B. Gough in England recently paid his lawyer's bill of £348 in the libel suit with Dr. Lees, and presented him £100 besides, as a mark of continued confidence and esteem. Mr. Gough declined the £100, and announced his intention to pay from his own pocket the expense of his antagonist, Dr. Lees, so as to save him from jail.

THE ENGLISH PRIME MINISTER UPON THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

In the English House of Lords, during the explanations in regard to the European War Question, the Earl of Derby closed a speech upon the subject in the following impressive language:

"The time has now nearly come, he said when it was a question whether a Congress should be held at all, and when the terms on which such a congress should be held ought to be known. The time, in fact, was nearly at hand when England would have to say that the time for trifling has gone by, and she would therefore withdraw from interfering in affairs where she could not do so effectually. If there were a war—which God forbid—it would not be localized in Italy; it would be impossible to confine it to that country; it would extend itself, and involve the world in universal conflagration. It would, in accordance with treaties, bring the whole of Germany into the field, and it would be impossible for this country to look unmoved on the occupation of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, and it would be as impossible to confine such a war within limits, as to foresee who would be drawn into its vortex. The policy of this country in such an event was neutrality; but if neutrality, it must be an armed neutrality. He trusted that the storm might pass without breaking. The chance of peace, however, would be immeasurably strengthened in Europe if it were known that this country would not remain an unmoved spectator of any point in which her honor was concerned."

THE GREAT EASTERN. The Liverpool Post of the 18th ult. says that efforts are making to have this monster steamship ready for sea by the last of July or beginning of August. Several hundred workmen are engaged upon her, and the progress is rapid. The great shaft was put on board some time since, and one of the masts would be set up shortly. There will be six masts, three of iron and three of wood. Those near the funnels will be iron, the foremasts of wood. The necessity of having iron masts will be readily understood, when it is remembered that the furnaces, burning some 250 tons of coal per day, will send enormous heat through the monster funnels. As the iron masts could not be cut away in the ordinary manner, should the necessity arise, the difficulty will be overcome by a screw of enormous power which, attached to the masts and set in motion, will crush in the sides, and let the towering iron columns fall overboard. Ingenious devices have been adopted by which to readily manage the rigging, the whole of which is to be of iron wire. The main and topmast yards of the square rigged masts will be of iron, and the length of the main yard 120 feet. It has been finally decided that Portland shall be the port to which the Great Eastern will make its first voyage.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Cabinet has now under advisement an important question as to the boundary line between the United States and the British North American possessions as fixed by the treaty of 1846. The matter in dispute is concerning the possession of certain islands lying in the Gulf of Georgia, which islands are claimed by both governments. The Commissioners who were appointed to settle the boundary line, had disagreed on this point, and hence the matter is now the subject of direct negotiations between the English and American Cabinets. The President is already of opinion that these islands belong to us. One of them, San Juan, is the key to the Gulf of Georgia.—[Am. paper.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Chronic rheumatism that had defied the physicians for twenty years, and distorted the victim almost out of the shape of humanity, has been repeatedly cured by the Ointment. It relieves the agony of the patient almost immediately, and its laxative effect upon the contracted sinews, knotted muscles and enlarged joints of the rheumatic cripple, is as wonderful as it is delightful. Fomentations of warm water should be used to prepare the parts for the application of the Ointment, and the Pills may be given occasionally with advantage. Beware of counterfeits: see Caution at foot of Holloway's advertisements.

HORACE GREELEY has started on a tour through Kansas, Great Salt Lake City, and California.

THE FLOODS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—ADVICES IN REGARD TO THE EFFECT OF THE HIGH WATER IN THE MISSISSIPPI, ARE OF AN ALARMING CHARACTER.

Numerous crevasses have occurred, resulting in the overflow of large tracts of land, and the destruction of an almost incalculable amount of property. From Memphis down, the river is described as spreading on either hand like a sea, and the marks of desolation are everywhere visible. Scores of plantations and villages are either overflowed or rendered almost uninhabitable by the mould with which the surrounding moisture has covered every dwelling. The houses, which are built on pillars, thus suffering the water to run freely beneath, are still occupied. Flat boats are usually moored to such habitations, which serve the double purpose of a stable for the cattle, and quarters for the negroes who guard them.

SMITH O'BRIEN'S OPINION.—William Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot, arrived at Detroit on Thursday, and in the evening his countrymen insisted upon giving him a welcome. In his speech on the occasion he referred to his extensive tour in this country, and said:

"He found that all the hard work was done by the Irish; and in the South where he tho't he should find but few of his countrymen as laborers—where the climate was so warm—there was a great many, but it gave him pain, to find that all over the country, he found many of the Irish, who earned from one dollar and a half to two dollars per day, who spend it all for whiskey; and intimated that such of them would be better off in their native land earning a shilling per day, and where the whiskey was better."

Speculators, railroads and cheap prices for land, may do much to facilitate the settlement of a new country, but a newspaper, properly conducted can do more than all of these combined. The Pioneer has done more to induce emigration to Aroostook than the Legislature ever has or ever will do. It informs people of the resources of the country. There would be more sense in granting a liberal slice of the Aroostook State lands to Bro. Hall of the Pioneer, than to a railroad company.

Eastport Sentinel.

There were rumours in the United States for some weeks past of another great filibustering expedition which was certainly to revolutionize Cuba. It was said that it had sailed, and in some quarters its flag was raised and its success proclaimed. The late accounts from Havana inform us that some of the unfortunate wretches were wrecked, and the others succeeded in landing in St. Domingo, and so saved their lives. It was a most contemptible effort, it would seem, engaged in by a few mad men.

RECIPE FOR THE NIGHTMARE.—Fifteen minutes before bedtime cut up one dozen cold boiled potatoes, add a few slices of cold cabbage, with five or six pickled cucumbers. Eat heartily, and wash down with a pint of cream ale. Undress and jump into bed. Lie flat upon your back, and in half an hour or thereabouts, you will dream the devil sits on your chest, with Bunker Hill monument in his lap.

We learn from the Calais Advertiser, that a party of Engineers are now engaged in locating the line for the branch railroad from the ledge in St. Stephen to the Woodstock and Quebec line, and that the work of grading, &c., will commence early in the spring.

NEW YORK ITALIANS.—The startling war news from Europe causes the greatest excitement among the European exiles in this city, especially the Italians, who believe (rather credulously, perhaps) that the day of regeneration is at last about to dawn upon unhappy country. Since the first heraldings of the approaching conflict, in January last, numbers of Italians have been preparing to give up their business in this city and leave for their old home. Many of them have already gone, and many more will undoubtedly, go to take a hand in settling the ancient grudge which their nation owes to Austria. [New York Journal of Commerce.

The schools at Cleveland, Ohio, are getting in a bad way, from the insubordination of the pupils. If the teachers thrash them, they are pretty sure to be thrashed in turn by some indignant older brother or father, and then the case goes to court.

Some idea of the extent of the flood in the Mississippi River may be obtained from the fact, as stated in the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig, that the distance to the levee of that place to the opposite shore of the overflowed banks is fifty miles. The valley of the Mississippi is now a great inland sea.

SNOW IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. A letter from Gibsons, Cal., dated March 14th conveys the intelligence that the snow at that place is ten feet deep on a level. In several towns in the interior, the inhabitants go from house to house through passageways cut under the snow, fifteen feet below the surface.

MARRIED.

At Williamstown on the 10th inst. by the Rev. S. J. Hanford, Mr. James Corbett to Henrietta fifth daughter of Mr. Robert Smith of the above place.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NOTICE TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

IN conformity with an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed 13th April, 1859, intitled, "An Act to regulate the Qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery," it is required that all Medical Practitioners, practising any branch of the MEDICAL PROFESSION shall, in order to enjoy the privileges of the Registered under such Act, and avoid the penalties and disabilities of the unregistered, cause their Names, Residences, Qualifications, and Dates of their Qualifications, to be entered before the 1st day of June, 1859, in a Register to be kept for the purpose.

His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, having been pleased to appoint me Registrar pro tem. for the purposes of the said Act, I beg to direct the attention of every Medical Practitioner in the province to the following clauses of the Act:—

"2. That this Act shall commence and take effect from the first day of June next.

11. Every person in this province now possessed of a Medical Degree, Diploma, or Licence to practice Medicine or Surgery from any College, or other public institution in Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, France, or the United States, authorised to grant the same, or a Licence from the Lieut. Governor of the Province to practice Medicine or Surgery, or who has been in the continued practise of Medicine or Surgery in this Province since the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, shall, upon the payment of a fee of one pound, be entitled to be Registered under this Act.

17. After the first day of June next no person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any Court of Law for any Medical or Surgical advice or attendance, or for the performance of any operation, unless he shall prove upon the trial that he is registered under this Act.

19. After the first day of June next no person shall hold any appointment as a Physician, Surgeon, or other Medical Officer, in any Hospital, Infirmary, Dispensary, Lying-in Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Gaol, Penitentiary, House of Correction, Poor House, or other public establishment, body or institution, or any friendly or other Society for affording mutual relief in sickness or old age, or as a Medical Officer of Health for an Insurance Company unless he be registered under this Act.

The Registrar pro tem. will receive the documents conferring the right of Registration, when presented in person by those holding them; or evidence of the possession of right of registration by affidavit made according to the subjoined forms. All applications must be post paid, and have therewith the registration fee—the Registrar being accountable to the Medical Council for the fee of every registration.

W. S. HARDING, M. R. C. S., Registrar pro tem.

St. John, N. B., 10th May, 1859.

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT. I, _____, hereby declare that I am the person described as [Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, or as the case may be], in a Diploma, dated _____ which I have personally submitted to the examination of _____ [M. D., or as the case may be], a Medical Practitioner qualified for Registration under the Medical Act; and also _____ Esq., Justice of the Peace for County [or City] of _____.

Affirmed before me, —May, 1859, —J. P. Attested by me, —May, 1859, —M. D. (Sig. aturs of Applicant for Registration) —M. D.

DECLARATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCHEDULE B. TO THE MEDICAL ACT.

"To the Registrar pro tem. of the Medical Council:

I, _____, residing at _____, in the County of _____, hereby declare that I have been in the continued practice of Medicine at _____, in the County of _____, since the first day of January, A. D., 1852. Dated this _____ day of _____ 1859.

This Declaration must be made before a Justice of the Peace, and signed and attested by him and the applicant.