European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE CANADA.

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO HIS COUNTRY.

The following is the farewell address of Kossuth to his country, written at Orsova:—

Farewell my beloved country! Farewell, land of the Magyar! Farewell thou land of sorrow! I shall never more behold the summit of thy mountains. I shall never again give the name of my country to that cherished soil where I drank from my mother's bosom the milks of justice and liberty. Pardon, oh! pardon him who is henceforth condemned to wander far from thee, because he combated for thy happiness. Pardon one who can only call free that spot of thy soil where his now kneels with a few of the faithful children of conquered Hungary! My last looks are fixed on my country, and I see mee overwhelmed with anguish. I look into the future, but that future is overshadowed. Thy plains are covered with blood, the redness of which pitiless destruction will change to black, the emblem of mourning for the victories thy sons have gained over the sacrilegious enemies of thy sacred soil.

How many grateful hearts have sent their prayers to the throne of the Almighty! How many tears have gushed from their very depth to implore pity! How much blood has been shed to testify that the Magyar idolises his country, and that he knows how to die for it. And yet, land of my love, thou art in slavery! From thy very bosom will be forged the chain to bind all that is sacred, and to aid all that is sacrilegious. O Almighty Creator, if thou lovest thy people to whom thou didst give victory under our heroic ancestor, Arpad,* I implore thee not to sink them into degradation. I speak to thee, my country, thus from the abyss of my despair and whilst yet lingering on the threshold of thy soil. Pardon me that a great number of thy sons have shed their blood for thee on my account. I pleaded for thee. I hoped for thee even in the dark moment when on thy brow was written the withering word "Despair." I lifted my voice in thy behalf when men said, "Be thou a slave." I girt the sword about my loins, and I grasped the bloody plume, even when they said "Thou art no longer a nation on the soil of the Magyar."

Time has written thy destiny on the pages of thy story in yellow and black letters—Death. The Colossus of the North has set his seal to the sentence. But the glowing iron of the East shall melt that seal.

For thee, my country, that has shed so much blood, there is no pity; for does not the tyrant eat his bread on the hills formed of the bones of thy children?

The ingrate whom thou hadst fattened with thy abundance, he rose against thee; he rise against thee, the traitor to his mother and destroyed thee utterly. Thou hast endured all; thou hast not cursed thine existence, for in thy bosom, and far above all sorrow, hope has built her nest.

Magyars! turn not aside your looks from me, for at this moment mine eyes flow with tears for you, for the soil on which my tottering steps still wander is named Hungary.

My country, it is not the iron of the stranger that hath dug thy grave; it is not the thunder of fourteen nations, all arrayed against thee, that hath destroyed thee; and it is not the fifteenth nation, traversing the Carpathiens, that has forced thee to drop thy arms. No! Thou hast been betrayed; thou hast been sold, my country; thy death-sentence hath been written, beloved of my heart by him whose virtue, who e love for thee I never dared to doubt. Yes! in the fervour of my boldest thoughts, I should have almost as soon doubted of the existence of the Omnipotent as have believed that he could ever be a traitor to his country. Thou hast been betrayed by him in whose hands I had but a little space before deposited the power of our great country, which he swore to defend, even to the last drop of his heart's blood. He hath done treason to his mother: for the glitter of gold hath been for him more seductive than that of the blod shed to save his country. Base gain had more value in his eyes than his country, and his God has abandoned him, as he had abandoned his God for his allies of hell.

Magyars! Beloved companions, blame me not for having cast mine eyes on this man and for having given to him my place. It was necessary, for the people had bestowed on him their confidence; the army loved him and he obtained a power of which I myself would have been proud. And, nevertheless, this man belied the confidence of the nation, and has repaid the love of the army with hatred. Curse him, people of the Magyars! Curse the breast which did not first dry up before it gave him its milk. I idolize thee, O thou most faithful of the nations of Europe, as I idolize the liberty for which thou hast proudly and bravely combatted. The God of liberty will never efface thee from his memory. Mayest thou be for ever blest!

My principles have not been those of Washington; nor yet my acts those of Tell. I desire a free nation—free as man cannot be made but by God. And thou art fallen; faded as the lily, but which in another season puts forth its flowers still more lovely than before. Thou art dead—for hath not thy winter come on? but it will not endure so long as that of thy companion under the frozen sky of Siberia. No! Fifteen nations have dug thy tomb. But the hosts of the sixteenth will come to save thee. Be faithful, as thou hast been even to the present—Conform to the holy counsels of the Bible.—

Lift up thy heart in prayer for the departed; but do not raise thine own hymn, until thou hearest the thunders of the liberating people echo along thy mountains, and bellow in the depth of thy valleys.

Farewell, beloved companions! Farewell, comrades!—countrymen! May the thought of God and may the angels of liberty for ever be with you! Do not curse me. You may well be proud; for have not the lions of Europe risen from their lairs to destroy the rebels? I will proclaim you to the civilized world as heroes; and the cause of an heroic people will be cherished by the freest nation of the earth—the freest of all free people!

Farewell thou land dyed with with the blood of the brave! Guard those red marks—they will one day bear testimony on the behalf.

And thou, farewell, O youthful Monarch of the Hungarians! Forget not that my nation is not destined for thee! Heaven inspires me with confidence that the day will down when it shall be proved to thee even on the ruined walls of Buda.

May the Almighty bless thee, my beloved country.

Believe: Hope, and Love!

LIVERPOOL NOVEMBER 17.

The execution of the Mannings—husband and wife—for the murder of P. O'Connor, a custom-house officer, took place at Horsemonger-lane gaol on Tuesday morning, Nov. 13. The remarkable circumstances attending the perpetration of the crime for which they suffered, drew together nearly 100,000 persons to witness their execution. Crowds remained on the streets all the preceeding night, so dense was the crowd at the appointed in the morning, that a woman was crushed to death, her back having been broken, and several others were taken to hospitals in very precarious situations. The man Manning made confession, in which he states that his wife who had for some time before stated her intention to murder Mr. O'Connor, shot him with a pistol in her own kitchen, having invited him to supper. The man acknowledges having afterwards taken part in the deed of blood and a cruel bar which had been used in entirely destroying life and forcing the body into the stove in the kitchen where it was discovered, was found at a railway station, upon his information, besmeared with blood and hair. The woman, however persisted in declaring her innocence, and stated that the murder had been perpetrated by a man whom her husband had brought with him from Jersey.—She refused to allow her husband an interview with her after the trial,—but when they met in the chapel of the prison immediately before the execution, they embraced and kissed each other. She had on a black satin dress, and in compliance with her request a black silk handkerchief was tied over her eyes, and her face enveloped in a black lace veil before she went upon the scaffold. The behaviour of the immense crowd on the awful occasion was so disgusting, that measures, it is expected, will be taken to make the infliction of capital punishment a private solemnity, within the prison walls. The subject has been taken up by the well known popular writer Mr. Dickens, who gives it as his opinion "that nothing that ingenuity could devise to be done in the city, in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution, and I stand astonished and appalled by the wickedness it exhibits."

IRELAND.

The Earl of Mountcashel has signified his intention, through his agent, Alfred William Cleverley, Esq., to pay the rate in aid for the tenants on his County Antrim estates.

Saunders' Dublin News Letter, notes the sale of a farm of 154 acres, in Dublin county, on which £1600 had been spent for improvements, for the sum of £110.

The Limerick Chronicle says:—"A young lady who vowed eternal constancy to one of the transported confederate patriots, and whose affectionate parting in the jail melted the turnkeys to tears, is about to transfer her vows to the scion of an ancient family, and to change her faith with her affections."

The nomination for the city of Cork election took place on Saturday. The rival candidates, Colonel Chatterton, protectionist, and Mr. M'Carthy, free trader, addressed the citizens. The proceedings excited little interest. At the close of the poll, on Tuesday afternoon, the numbers were: Chatterton 880, M'Carthy 587; majority for the Conservative, 293.

Lord Anglesey has instructed the respected agent of his estates, A. W. Rutherford Esq., to allow all his tenants 20 per cent. this year upon their rent, and to expend annually £300 hereafter in improvements on his lordship's Carlingford property, which is under £6000 per annum.

THE LINEN TRADE.—The Armagh Guardian says:—"It gives us pleasure to report a decided improvement in this important branch of manufacturing industry in Ulster. In this locality the change for the better is very gratifying. Weavers, who could hardly earn 3s. a week some four months ago, are at present in full employment, and earning 6s. weekly. Generally speaking, the business is brisker now than it has been for the last ten years.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, gives the following lesson to clerical agitators in replying to the circular from the National Conference: "Indeed, I think whatever exertions may be made, should be made without including in them ecclesiastics of any grade. One party will call us abettors of treason, if not downright and open conspirators; whilst another party will attribute their want of success in their undertakings to our undue interference. Hence, I look on neutrality on the part of the clergy to be the very best policy. I have witnessed during the past twenty years so much selfishness and perfidy amongst the apparently most enthusiastic patriots, that I became resolved never again to help men by my name, humble though it be, to provide for themselves, and then forget their country.—The history of Ireland does not furnish us with a single record of the name of any Catholic ecclesiastic being engaged or enrolled in any successful movement or enterprise for our country. In truth, they injured the cause whenever they did interfere."

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon is gradually throwing off his disguise. Scarcely an effort is made to conceal the fact that he is about to discard the Republic like a tory which has answered his purpose. The new head of the police, M. Carlier, has effaced from his proclamations the watch-words of the infant Republic, "Liberte, Egalite, and Fraternite." The official who has thus anticipated the wishes of the President, is evidently his creature. And the fact of his succeeding Colonel Rebillot has given much dissatisfaction to the friends of the friends of the existing state of things. M. Carlier has also issued a document, addressed to the inhabitants of Paris, which breathes strong conservative thendencies. He avows himself the enemy of Socialism, and calls upon the inhabitants to form a league against it. Although it is said that M. Carlier owes his promotion to his having discovered and revealed to the President the Legitimist conspiracy which led to the dismissal of the ministry, it is tolerably clear that his views are in accordance with those of his patron, and that they will work cordially together. Another incident shows how the wind has set in. A dramatic production has been brought out at one of the Parisian theatres, called 'Cæsar's Testament,' filled with unmistakable hits at Republicanism.—The play was acted in the presence of Louis Napoleon, who seems to have relished the theatrical sneers at his own position, and, for aught we know, may have even suggested them. Parties are in a transition state, and the problem has yet to be solved, whether political power in France, under some yet undetermined form, will eventually fall into the hands of the moderate Republicans; or whether the struggle will be mainly between the Bonapartists and the coalesced reactionary parties, whose late overthrow has had a tendency to make them all combine together under the rallying cry of the Count de Paris, in whose favour the Count de Chambord is once more urged to resign. M. Thiers seems to be looked up to as the chief leader of this movement. The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to him "as his dearly beloved son," and says they both erred in thinking the period had arrived for giving full liberty to the Roman people.

The new French Ministers seem resolved to make the attempt to lessen their expenditure very considerably. A large reduction in the military estimates is contemplated, and M. Achille Fould, by availing himself to the power of taking up 100 millions from the bank for which he has the option, is in hopes with the re-imposition of the tax on all potable liquors, to make his financial arrangements for the ensuing year without going into the market for a fresh loan.

The dispute between the Emperor of Morocco and the French seems to increase in violence. The French Consul at Mogadore has been sent to his relief. There is now every probability of this affair ending in the bombardment of Tangiers.

HUNGARY.

From Hungary we learn, that fresh condemnations are taking place, and no fewer than fifteen additional executions at Arad, are threatened daily. The valedictory address of Kossuth to his countrymen, written at Orsova, has been published. It is written in the most enthusiastic poetical style; but his aspirations are now only a dream of the past. General Haynau seems to be carrying on his unrelenting cruelties unchecked by higher authority. The Jews of Pesth are once more threatened with violence, unless they pay up the contributions demanded, which seems to be beyond their power. There appears no present probability of the state of siege at Vienna being raised.

The presence of the English naval forces at the Dardanelles, and the hourly expected arrival of the French fleet, occasioned some excitement at Constantinople, and the Emperor of Russia continues to show not a little irritation at the decisive attitude taken by France and England. But before the winter is over all this resentment will have subsided and the peace of Europe will continue uninterrupted. In the meantime, the diplomatic intercourse between Turkey and Russia is still suspended.

GREECE.

A letter from Smyrna states, that the insurrection in Samos had been quelled, and that the insurgents had asked for permission to send a deputation to Constantinople to explain their complaints to the Government.—This has been complied with, and ten members have left as a deputation.

TURKEY.

Kossuth issued the following proclamation to the Hungarian refugees on the 18th October. He signs himself Governor of Hungary:—

"I hereby make known the official declaration of his Excellency the Pacha.

"1. That his Majesty the Sultan, whom may God grant a long life, has determined that he will not give up to the enemy any who wish to remain; but that he will protect us, and afford us the rights of hospitality.

"2. Those who wish to partake of these rights of hospitality for the future, shall be supplied not only with food as hitherto, but also with articles of clothing; nay, in regard to their pay, they may expect that indemnity which is compatible with the glory and renown of his Majesty the Sultan. The hope is also held out that the officers may retain their rank, and without being compelled to change their religion, enter the Turkish service, and that it is contemplated to secure the destiny of all the emigrants, either by the formation of a colony or in some other suitable manner."

PERSIA.

Turkish letters state, that Persia was in a very disturbed state. The Shah appeared incapible of maintaining order, and an unfounded report of his death by the bow-string showed how precarious his tenure of the throne was considered.

NAPLES.

Every day adds to the number of political prisoners. Baron Baracca, the richest man in Calabria, was arrested lately in Naples.—His house was thoroughly "gutted" in the search for papers and letters.

No trials have yet taken place, but private examinations continue. The plan of the Government is to carry investigation as far back as the events of May 15th, 1848, and to punish for high treason all who took an active part in endeavouring to sustain the Constitution.

The King and the Pope are still at the royal palace of Caserta, where a Cabinet Council was held lately on the affairs of the Pope.

Pius IX visited Herculaneum on the 25th. He was received by Professor Avelino, the Minister of Public Instruction, and many officials.

The Jesuits, who now reign triumphant in Naples, have begun their war against education.

ROME.

From Rome we have but little certain intelligence. It seems, however, that the Pope really meditates an early return to Rome, and indeed his arrival at one moment was actually announced. The recent change in the French ministry may, however, alter the determination which his Holiness, relying upon the strength of the Conservative party in France, had until recently formed of returning to his capital. Louis Napoleon, however, will endeavour to induce the Sovereign Pontiff to return to the Eternal City as early as convenient, and will use the whole weight of his influence to prevent the Cardinals from proceeding any further in their infatuated reactionary career. There is an intention expressed of raising a body-guard of Irish soldiers to protect his Holiness, instead of Swiss troops. The English Foreign Enlistment Act presents some difficulties in the way of effecting this scheme; but this is proposed to be evaded by the establishment of an Irish colony in the Papal States. M. Mazzini, the celebrated ex-triumvir of Rome has been expelled from the Vaud Canton by order of the police, in virtue of the decree existing against him since 1833.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1849

Charlotte County Bank

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor

Discount Day—TUESDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2

☞ BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before MONDAY otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.

Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Irwin, D. Bradley.

St. Andrews

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., *President.*
J. Wetmore, *Agent.*

Saint Stephens Bank

WM. TODD, Esq., *President.*
Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

☞ Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before FRIDAY, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Arrival of the Steamship

Canada.

The English Mail by the steamship Canada arrived here on Saturday night. The news is much of the same character as that received by the previous mail. A synopsis of the news will be found in our columns.

The Cotton market has again been active a further advance had taken place of 1 1-8d.

The Flour markets were more firm, best brands U. S. Flour were scarce, and commanded full prices.

St. John Deals had been sold at £7 15s to £7 17s 6d per standard. Maguadavic £7 15s.

We are happy to notice that the Dublin Freeman's Journal reports an improved state of trade in Ireland. "There has been a decided improvement in trade this week," remarks that paper,—"and matters look more life-like than they have done of late. There has been a large increase in the amount of business done in several leading articles, and prices generally are very well maintained. Money is also plentiful; indeed there is not nearly a sufficient quantity of good paper offered to the banks for discount, and we look at it as not at all improbable that the rate of discount will be reduced to four per cent."

Thursday the 15th, was observed as a day of Thanksgiving in England, for the disappearance of the Cholera—the most mysterious, and, at the same time, the most fatal scourge which afflicted humanity in these latter times.

SAINT ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

In our last we mentioned that the survey and course of levels on the line of Railroad between this Town and Woodstock were proceeding rapidly, under the superintendence of FIELDING NEALE Esq. the principal engineer. We have now the pleasure of stating that Tenders for the logs, grading and culvert work, on the first section of the road will be received immediately, and the work carried on, thereby affording employment to many of our inhabitants during the present winter.—Early next spring, the operations of the survey will be recommenced, and prosecuted with vigour.

We observe that our St. John contemporaries alluding to the organization of a company at Quebec for the purpose of constructing a railway from Quebec to Melbourne, there to connect with the Portland and Montreal railway, state "that this undertaking will materially affect the best interests of New Brunswick." We do not view it in this light.—The Canadian government by an act of their Legislature is bound to grant immunities to *any* road which will connect with the St. Andrews Railroad, which is now being constructed with reasonable dispatch.

Our contemporaries opinion "that the Railroad will stop at Woodstock, there being no prospect of its reaching Quebec," only proves to us, that the people of St. John are obliged at last to admit, that the enterprising inhabitants of this Town *can* construct their Railroad to Woodstock, and even acknowledge that it would be of great importance to that part of the Province that Woodstock should be easily accessible from the sea, as the resources of the upper part of the St. John would thereby be developed." No doubt of it, and the *natural* exit would be St. Andrews. We feel quite as confident of a Railway from *St. Andrews to Quebec* being constructed, as we ever did of that part of it from St. Andrews to Woodstock. The good people of St. John need not despond, they will yet have a *branch* into the *great trunk line* from St. Andrews to Quebec, whether they ever reach *Shediac* or not.

RAIL ROAD MAKING.—In our next, or the following number of the Standard, we shall commence the publication of a series of original papers on the subject of Road making, introductory to a popular explanation of the formation of Railways, tending to make the subject familiar to the community, and useful to operatives. Under the favourable auspices now attending the great line from hence to Quebec, we think that the information which these papers contain will render their publication acceptable to our readers and advantageous to workmen who may be employed on the line.

PUBLIC DINNER TO CAPT. ROBINSON.—Capt. John J. Robinson, R. N., Agent for the St. Andrews & Quebec Rail Road Company came passenger in the Packet Ship Prince Albert which arrived at New York last week. The Inhabitants of this Town and County purpose giving Capt. Robinson, a public dinner on his return, as an expression of their best wishes and feelings, for the man who has been so eminently faithful and successful in his exertions to promote the interests of our Railroad, while in England. We know of no man who more richly merits this honor.

CALIFORNIA AGAIN.—A respected correspondent has furnished us with a list of the passengers, and a statement of the cargo, shipped in the barque Stephen, H. S. M'Allister, master, which sailed from St. Stephen for San Francisco on the 14th ult.

The cargo consisted of pine and spruce boards, plank and scantling, house frames, pine and cedar shingles, doors and frames, window sashes and frames, Venetian blinds, bricks, birch tables, one gondola, hand carts, wheels, household furniture, &c. The value of the whole amounting to about $2 500.—She took out also 22 passengers and eight men on the shares. The vessel and cargo is owned by J. H. M'Allister, W. E. M'Allister, Henry S. M'Allister, Abner M'Allister, and James H. Whitlock, of Saint Stephen.—Captain Henry P. Hill went out sailing-master.

The following is a list of the passengers and share men:—John Graybam, William Spinney, Henry Marsh, John Spence, Pearl Otis, Thadeous M'Allister, Wm. Hutcheson, and wife, of Milltown, St. Stephen; Geo. Abbot, James Neal, Samuel M'Gowan, Alexander M'Donald of St. Stephen, William M'Allister, Sirus Moore, of St. David; Joseph Clindening, Mr. Carr, of St. James; Stephen B. Brooks, Wm. S. Thompson, of Milltown, Calais; Samuel Sawyer, — Edmondson, of Baileyville, Me; — Lock, of Calais, Me; and John Lawler, of Baring, Me; 22 Share-men. Daniel A. M'Allister, David Berry, Arthur Hiltz, Bently Lovejoy, of Milltown, St. Stephen; Wm. P. Libby, George Libby, of St. Stephen, Amos Boyden of Perry, Me.; John Folen, of St. James.—S.

The ship, freight, and passage money, are said to amount to $19 500.

We observe by our English papers, that the Swedish government has just enacted certain laws against drunkenness. For the first offence, a fine of fifteen rix dollars, is imposed; for the second, thirty rix dollars;

Original issues in Poor Best