

## European Intelligence.

From the New Brunswick of the 20th inst.

The Post Office Express, with the mail by the steamship Niagara, arrived in this city at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock to-day. We submit the most interesting intelligence by this mail.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 2d inst.

### IMPORTANT NEWS OF SIR J. FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

The public will be gratified to learn, from the following official communication from the Admiralty, that there is at least some glimmering hope as to the safety of the adventurous leaders of the Arctic expedition.

Admiralty, October 4, 1849.

"From communications made this day to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette evening newspaper, some hopes are entertained that the news brought by Captain Parker, of the Truelove, arrived at Hull, from Davis' Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ships having been seen by the natives, as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation.

"From the same source reports have been received that Sir James Ross's ships are in the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe."

### FROM IRELAND.

We take up the Irish journals daily with feelings of unmitigated alarm.

Scarcely a local paper reaches us but it records some sanguinary conflict between the tenantry and the landlord for the possession of the corn; and the long-cherished feelings of hatred between the occupier of the soil and the owner have now broken out with a degree of violence which threatens very serious results.

Already numerous lives have been lost; and certainly some of the instances recorded of the fraud, ingratitude, and spirit of plunder which have marked the conduct of some of the conspirators, prove to what a wretched degree of morality many of the Irish are sunk.

We have the most clear cases before us where the corn plunderers, after having exhausted the soil by the most reckless system of husbandry, have then confederated with large bodies, and have carried off the property in defiance of the owner of the land, to whom an enormous amount of arrears has been owing.

In the Kilrush Union a sentence of eviction has been passed against no fewer than eighteen hundred souls from their homes and their holdings.

Several members of the Young and Old Ireland parties are again secretly in the field of politics, attempting once more to form a basis for some new confederation.

In the Kilrush Union a sentence of eviction has been passed against no fewer than eighteen hundred souls from their homes and their holdings. Thus this dreadful struggle is carried on by both parties, each striving for his very existence. In fact, party politics, visions of repeal, the disputes between the Irish and the Protestant churches for supremacy, are all forgotten; and the main question, to which all others are subordinate, is the tenant-right to the land, or how its products shall be divided between the owner and the cultivator. It is, however, such frightful instances of dishonesty, coupled with wanton mischief in exhausting the soil by reckless cultivation, as we have now such numerous instances described before us, that place insurmountable difficulties in the way of any satisfactory adjustment of the tenant-right. The landlord will not trust the tenant by granting him a lease which shall be abused by rendering his land incapable of being cultivated when the lease expires, or that the tenant, after robbing him of his crops, has fled with his family to another country.

The landlord has not the capital to cultivate the land himself; political agitation and insecurity of life and property prevent enterprising Englishmen from settling in the country; and thus a frightful system of mutual distrust, breaking our periodically into open violence, has taken root in that unhappy country. In such an unpromising state of things, it is not to be wondered that emigration is proceeding with a fresh impulse. It is believed that the winter emigration from the south will be greater this year than even the last; and no doubt, as before, the numbers will be swelled by hundreds of those who having, with Irish ingenuity extracted from the soil all that it was possible to raise during their holding; and finally, having carried away the crops, have left the landlord an impoverished soil, a plentiful arrears of rent, together with the liability of paying up the rates, of which the tenants have contrived to evade payment. In what mode this distressing state of things is to be remedied, appears beyond the power of man to fathom. A tenant-right conceded to-morrow would be in many cases nothing but downright communism; and we see no prospect of improvement except in inspiring both the antagonistic parties with a deeper and more correct sense of the duties, as well as the rights of property. This must, under the most auspicious state of things, prove a slow and uncertain process; whilst, with the threatened failure for the fifth time of the potato crop, any present amelioration seems quite hopeless. The landlords themselves, reduced to the lowest depths of poverty by the sad misfortunes of late years, are required on all hands to make a re-adjustment of their rents, and this, too, at a period when their agricultural produce has to stand against the serious competition of foreign rivalry.

### TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia insists upon the

extradition of all the Hungarian and Polish refugees now in the fortress of Widdin. He cares little about Kossuth and the Germans; but the blood of Dembinski, Dem, and their brother Poles he thirsts for like a famished tiger. Instead of building a golden bridge for his enemies over which to retire to the United States, he is hunting them to death, and threatens open war to the Turks if they do not his bidding. The Turks are as stubborn as in days of old and have firmly refused to yield up the men who have taken sanctuary in their dominions, and Russia has broken off her diplomatic relations with the Porte. England and France, through their representatives, Sir Stratford Canning and Colonel Aupie, at Constantinople, have prevailed with the Sultan in keeping him firm to his first resolution. Already both in France and England cabinet councils have been held to consider these grave circumstances. Not the slightest doubt can be entertained of the result. Should Russia persist in demanding the surrender of these avowed men a European war is inevitable. France and England have no alternative but to support the Sultan. Neither of the two nations will permit Russia to seize the Danubian and annex the rich dominions of Turkey to the already vast overgrowing empire of Russia.

### FRANCE.

The suspension of intercourse between France and America caused much sensation in Paris when first announced; but when it was rumoured that England had offered her mediation, that feeling considerably subsided. As soon as the dispute is terminated, M. Marast or M. Thayer will, it is expected, be sent to Washington as the representatives of France, in the room of M. Poissin.

We are glad to learn that England and France are most cordially united in the determination to support their ambassadors in the advice giving by them to the Porte respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. A note has been drawn up by these two Powers of a most energetic character, which it is thought will have considerable weight with the Emperors of Russia and Austria, to whom it is to be presented. The firm language of the London papers, with reference to this question, is noticed with great satisfaction by the *Debats*.

### HUNGARY.

Although no official notice had been received at Vienna to the 30th ult. of the actual surrender of Comorn, no doubt whatever existed as to the fact itself. The best authorities stated that the act of submission was signed on the 27th ult., and that on the following day General Count Nugent entered the fortress to make the necessary arrangements for its occupation by the Austrians, which was expected to take place on the 29th.

Advices from Pesth, of September 26, inform us that the insurgent chiefs Aulich and Kiss had been shot at Arad.

It was reported at Vienna on the 30th ult. that Georgey, the ex-Dictator of Hungary, had been shot by Count Edmund Zichy, whose brother was executed by Georgey's decree at Csepel.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

#### THE NAVIGATION LAWS!—RECIPROCI- TY OF THE UNITED STATES!

It will be seen by the following letter of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, in reply to a communication from Barclay & Livingston, of New York, that under the existing laws of the United States, British vessels may enter the American ports with a cargo of foreign produce, after the 1st of January next, upon the same terms as American vessels. This decision, therefore, settles this important question:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12th, 1849.

Gentlemen:—In reply to the inquiry made in your letter of the 2d inst., I have to state that in consequence of the recent alteration in the British Navigation laws, British vessels from British or Foreign Ports, will under our existing laws, be allowed, after the 1st of January next, to enter our ports with cargoes of the produce of any part of the world. I have further to state that such vessels and their cargoes will be admitted on the same terms as to duties and imports as vessels of the U. S.

Very Respectfully,  
WM. M. MEREDITH,  
Sec'y of the Treasury.

To Messrs BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, New York.

The Honorable Charles Simonds, who left this City for Canada, on the 6th inst., as one of the Deputation sent from the Provincial Association of New Brunswick, to the British League, returned from his mission yesterday afternoon. We learn that a Meeting of the Delegates of the League took place at Montreal on Friday, the 12th inst., at which our Deputation were present; that the League had not adopted any positive course of proceeding, but eventually agreed to adopt the Report of the New-Brunswick Association.

A Resolution was also passed to call a general meeting of the League, for the purpose of choosing Delegates from their Body to meet at Halifax, and ascertain the views of the people of Nova Scotia, at which meeting, it was understood, our Deputation would attend.—[*Courier*.]

SUPREME COURT—*Michelsmas Term*, 13 Victoria, A. D. 1849.—Allison Lewis, George S. Grimmer, Henry W. Trith, Peter Mitchell, Charles W. Stockton, William Williamson, and William Hutchinson, Junr, Gentlemen, Attorneys of this Court, are called

to the bar, and admitted, sworn, and enrolled Barristers.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—At an ordination held on Friday the 12th inst. in St. Malachi's Church, by the Right Rev. Dr. Dollard, Catholic Bishop in this Diocese, the Rev. John Quinn was elevated to the Priesthood.—*Freeman*.

A correspondent of the New Brunswick writes:—

SACKVILLE, Oct. 21st, 1849.

FRIEND TILL.—Last evening about 4 o'clock, this quiet village was startled by the cry of fire, which was found to proceed from two barns, belonging to Richard Bowser, and situated near to the Sackville Academy.

The barns were almost instantly enveloped in flames, which spread to an adjoining woodshed, and from thence to Mr. B.'s dwelling house, which was saved from destruction by the active exertions of the neighbours. The barns were filled with the entire produce of Mr. B.'s large and productive farm, and his loss will not fall short of four or five hundred pounds. It is fortunate that the loss fall upon one so able to bear it as Mr. Bowser.

The fire took from the imprudent burning of potato-tops near the barns.

ACCIDENT TO THE NIAGARA.—The steamship *Canada*, which arrived at Halifax on Friday night last, on her way to Liverpool, reports that on the passage from New York, she met the steamship *Niagara* in a disabled condition, one of her engines having broken down on the passage from Halifax to New York.

### COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—New Brunswick is a great country—isn't it?—And it bears upon its bosom, a great people—doesn't it? It is stigmatized as one of the slumbering colonies, but is now about to redeem the time. We hear and read of confederation, annexation, and independence—of Canadian League and Provincial Association—of reciprocal free trade and protection. This Babel of expedients denotes the absence of any settled opinions, and proclaims the profundity of the past lethargy. St. John and Fredericton, the two leading centres of population, have recently awakened from their slumbers—are sounding the tocsin of alarm—and the confusion is perfect. It is the bewilderment of a sleeper, suddenly awakened from a profound slumber. In attempting to escape some imagined evil, he rushes into a real danger. The leaders and the led appear to be alike bewildered—but there may be some hope in the returning animation, albeit it be the animation of temporary derangement. Motion succeeds apathy—the blood begins to circulate—after the illusions of the reanimating process have subsided, something like sanity may be the ultimate result.

Protection to home industry with a population of two hundred thousand, and retaliation upon England for putting us out of the nursery, which she should have done long ago, are discussed with as much ludicrous gravity as the frog in the fable essayed to inflate itself to the size of an ox, and burst its bladder for its folly. The privilege of economic cannibalism—of eating one another—has long been enjoyed, and yet the idiotic cry is given us protection to domestic industry. We have had it, until the country by this and other self-enacted follies, has been dragged into leanness.

If such a jargon of expedients to regenerate the country is propagated by the leaders, what is to be looked for from the masses. Perhaps they were born to passivity—to be the sport and the victims of well-timed ignorance and an all-absorbing selfishness.

We must learn to look at home and not abroad for the causes of the present depression, and extinction of hope in the future.

We sacrifice to our own vices some one or two hundred thousand pounds a year in alcoholic drinks alone. To minor demer we sacrifice largely. The public exchequer is drained by the process that replenishes it, as best it may. We look every where but in the right place for the source of the evils that afflict us—charge everybody but ourselves with the wrong. Whether the public mind has sufficient potentiality to grope its way out of its present and past darkness, is a problem to be solved. That the body politic is afflicted with some wasting malady, all are satisfied—and this is a hopeful symptom. A knowledge that one is ill is the first step to a remedy. The apprehension, however, is that the malady has become so inveterate as to baffle ordinary remedies. The country, too young in years is old in decrepitude. This comes of the profligateness of its past life—its life-blood is stagnated, coagulated, ossified, and needs, perhaps, as a last alternative, the infusion of blood, which is young healthy and vigorous. The vital principle has been destroyed by excess, and premature infirmities are the natural consequence. What prospect is there of self-regeneration? The stir abroad may be but the last flickering of an expiring taper. It may precede final resuscitation, but the hope is scarcely hopeful.

Something must be done, and speedily from within, or it will come from without, to give life and activity to the country. To remain stationary is not its destiny. It must be pushed into a progressive movement if there are innate capabilities in the political machine for the task, or be swept into the mighty current of energy, activity, and progressiveness running by its side. The public mind is a stagnant pool. To lash it into motion and to purify it would be a Herculean labor, and requires many instruments to accomplish, even if the necessary appliances were not wanting. That help will come from the guardian whilst the ward is arriving at maturity, is not to be

expected. Grapes do not grow of thorns—as long as the tree is bad, the fruit will be bad. A political renovation of the people needs to proceed a legislative, administrative, and judicial renovation. To look for an effect without a cause—to desire an end without the appropriate means—New Brunswick will probably remain as she has been, a passive machine floated about on the tide of events, until she is swept, *notens videns*, into a new and extraneous existence. This contingency might be averted, if the necessary conditions should speedily come into existence—and this is not at all probable. Her atrophy, political and economic, excludes any rational hope of the self-sustaining energy and intelligence demanded by the present crisis. What the country wants is transparent enough. It wants a *pon sto* on which to rest the lever of improvement. It wants a basis in public intelligence for the superstructure of progress, material, moral, and mental. Nature has been sufficiently lavish of her bounties but man has marred all. There are no architects to work up the materials which nature has supplied. Until it is known and felt that the whole is greater than a part, the body politic will languish for lack of nutriment. The first rudiments of this lesson have yet to be learned, and unless they are learned, the process of material decadence will be continuous and inevitable, until our nationality is absorbed in new political relations.

VATES.

For the Standard,

Mr. Editor.—I have watched with some interest the discussion upon public affairs, which has appeared in the *Ten* papers—and although a silent spectator, by no means an inattentive one. The *Hay Scales* business however is one I feel considerable interest in as a seller. When in Town last week I saw the Town Clerk trying the Scales, and to my great astonishment both saw and heard him declare that they were incorrect! weighing one hundred weight and a quarter, less than was proper; and the next day when tried by the owner Mr. Boyd himself, were found to weigh fifty-six pounds less than the correct weight. This in my humble opinion tallies somewhat with his principles and assertions—and proves to me that I am the loser of something about three pounds during the last winter. Excuse my presuming to come before the public as I am a mere tyro in writing. If you charge for this—send your bill to yours.

October 22nd, 1849. M. S.

We are glad to learn that all the money lost from the steamer *Maid of Erin* has been recovered, except about thirty-five pounds. The right of digging was sold on Thursday for £4 10s, and from present appearances we have no doubt the purchaser will make money out of the transaction.—*New Brunswick*.

We understand that it is the intention of the York & Carleton Mining Company, forthwith to erect buildings to supply the place of those recently destroyed by fire. The breast work will be replaced by one of stone, and the whole of the buildings will be composed of the most substantial materials, and no pains will be spared to prevent a recurrence of the accident which has caused so much loss to the Company. We trust that their enterprise will at last receive a due reward.—*Carleton Standard*.

A Barn owned by the Estate of the late Richard Calvert, situate on the Black River road, was burned to the ground a few days since. The barn contained a quantity of hay, oats, &c.; and it is supposed that persons had been in there smoking, and that fire thereby was communicated to the hay.—*Morning News*.

A rumour is in circulation that the House of Assembly of this Province is to be dissolved forthwith, but we are not yet in possession of information to warrant us giving circulation to the report. The *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday is silent on the subject.

In consequence of the inconvenience which is likely to arise in Nova Scotia from the general failure of the hay crop, the Executive of that Province have ordered the Collectors of Colonial duties to remit the duties imposed by law on hay and straw.

The construction of a Dry Dock at Halifax, on a plan submitted by C. W. Fairbanks, Esq., is engaging attention at present.

An Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament last session, to provide for the prosecution and trial, in Her Majesty's Colonies, of offenders committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, in the same manner as jurisdiction has hitherto been exercised over offences committed within the waters of the several Colonies.—[*Courier*.]

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—A serious riot commenced in Philadelphia on Thursday night, 16th inst. It commenced by an attack on a tavern known as the California House, in St. Mary street, and kept by a colored man who was married to or living with a white woman. The premises were set on fire, and the firemen prevented from extinguishing the flames. Fire-arms were freely used on both sides, and one of the firemen, and a young man named McShane, and a colored lad lost their lives, and some fifteen or twenty persons were wounded. The military were called out to suppress the disturbance and restore order.

Four Steamers, with their cargoes, were burnt at New Orleans on the 5th inst.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.—The Officers of Her

Majesty's Revenue made another seizure last evening, of about 400 gallons of spirits, at Pisarino.—[*Courier*.]

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 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.

SAVINGS AND SAVING 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

G. D. KING 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

Niagara.

The Steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday. The English news reached here on Saturday evening.

Business matters remain without any improvement. Cotton was dull during the week, and the prices of Broadstuffs had a declining tendency. From the manufacturing districts we learn that trade is by no means brisk.

The Money market has been a shade firmer; cash is still plentiful, and rates of discount remain about the same as the previous week.

The Public Securities continue steady. In the early part of the week the report of a prospective war between Turkey and Russia caused Canada to recede. They have since been steady.

Freights at Liverpool have improved, in consequence of the scarcity of vessels.

The Cholera continues to decrease throughout England.

The news from the Continent is unimportant, if we except the threatening aspect of affairs between Russia and Turkey. It will be seen by our extracts, that England and France have determined to support the Turk.

The predatory warfare of the people of Morocco against Melilla continues unabated.

It is believed that the affair of Cephalonia has terminated, and that the English squadron has been invited to proceed to the Dardanelles.

It is said that Lieut. Colonel Gold, of her Majesty's 4th regiment, will come into possession of the enormous wealth left by Mr. Charles Bullen the late banker of Liverpool. The property is said to amount to between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The annual Cattle show of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, took place on the 13th inst. in a field belonging to K. G. Robinson, Esq. at Saint George, and being the first exhibition of the kind held at that place, there was not as large a quantity of stock brought forward for competition as on some former occasions of a like description held by the society.

We have been furnished by the Secretary with the following list of prizes entered for competition and also a list of the premiums as awarded:

11 broad breeds, 7 cows under 3 years old, 7 spring calves, 3 bulls, 4 pair steers, 1 bull, 4 cows, 9 rams, 11 ewes, 6 cows, 3 spring calves, 14 heifers; 3 samples butter.

The following premiums were awarded by the Judges, and paid at the close of the exhibition, by the Society, except two, the parties not coming forward at that time to receive them.

On Broad Breeds—First premium £1 5s Thos. Murphy, 2d do £1 to H. Matheson, 3d do Jas. Stevenson.

Cows under 3 years—1st premium £1 John Crowley, 2d do 17s 6d Hugh McKay, 3d do H. Seelye.

Spring Calves—1st premium 12s 6d J. Murphy, 2d do 10s H. McKie, 3d do 7s 6d J. Stevenson.

Bulls—1st premium £1 5s James Murphy, 2d £1 P. Cluch, 3d 17s 6d Stephen McCusker.

Steers—1st premium £1 Stephen Munroe, 2d 15s H. McKie, 3d 12s 6d B. Burke.

Cows—1st H. Seelye, 2d do 17s 6d R. Sparks, 3d 15s R. Sparks.

Heifers—1st 17s 6d Geo. McKenzie, 2d 15s H. Seelye, 3d 12s 6d John McVicar.

Spring Calves—1st premium 12s 6d R. Sparks, 2d 10s S. McCurdy.

Bears—2d premium 17s 6d George Steen.

Sows—1st premium 15s T. Murphy, 2d 12s 6d H. Matheson, 3d 10s T. P. Shaw.

Rams—1st premium 15s R. Sparks, 2d do 12s 6d T. Murphy, 3d do 10s J. Mann, Jr.

Ewes—1st premium 15s M. J. C. Andrews, 2d do 12s 6d Wm. Ellis, 3d do Duncan Dewar.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.—The Officers of Her

Butter—last premium

12s 6d D. Mowat.

The day being rainy, the persons assembled to the general feeling was one of emulation among the section of the County, the feeling of interest which has been engaged and increased until even County and engaged in will enroll their names, and endeavor to extend.

A grand Temper place at St. John, upwards of seven hundred Cadets turned out. Press, which was on the rise and progress of Temperance and New Brunswick.

For Ho for CALIFORNIA in our columns to-day, enterprising townsman out his vessel Urica, and positively sail for proximo. We under fifteen passengers, the each. Some berth a

CONCERT.—The St. Concert, to-morrow, Town Hall, commencing Particulars are given

M. A. R. At St. Stephen's Rev. Dr. Thompson Esq. of Calais, to St. Stephen. Our the some wedding friends all the happyriage state.

Rev. Mr. Milles, a Sarah Baldwin, both

D. E. On the 17th inst. Mr. James Henley At St. John, on McGeorgey, in the Mr. McGeorgey was efficient Marshal of were followed to numerous and res

SHIP

PORT OF

Oct. 16th.—Packet general 17th.—Packet Sp

18th.—Packet P. Mann. 20th.—Schr. For chandise.

Oct. 19th.—B Smith, Liverpool.

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Oct. 17 and sailed tard, London, De

Br. schr. Univ Antigua, 24th ult. and washed overboard the 11th.

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Candles, Soap Candles, prep Grass door Ma

23d October

NE BENEFIT ANI

Established Taverne—W H. Chubb. Agent for St Vig, Da. Sa Esq.