

European Intelligence

FROM PAPERS BY THE CANADA.

The importance of the world to England.—Now that the revolutions in Europe are at an end, and things settling down to their usual quietness, the different Governments are beginning to think about adjusting the little differences which stand against them, and the question arises, who will pay the piper? The London Globe, in an article on this subject, shews that England will be called upon for the money, as she always has been, and holds the following language on this subject:—

"There is Austria, for example, with her twelve or thirteen millions of deficiency, and her paper money at a heavy discount; and her next-door neighbour, Prussia, is in a similar predicament, although, perhaps, not quite so deep in the financial mire. Again, what is the position of France, with her unpaid revolutionary bill of twenty millions odd, which must be made up somehow or other, before she can even rub on decently? And Russia, too, with her impoverished exchequer, and Naples, and Rome, and Sar-

dinia, and—

"Visions of glory spare our aching sight," they all want what we alone, in Europe, possess in any surplus quantity—money. We are, in fact, as we always have been, the great purseholders for the world; and when we have emptied it, again and again, to satisfy their trifling demands, their little wants, the only compensation that we have hitherto derived has been the ordinary interest upon a portion of the principal, an occasional insult in the shape of repudiation of the debt, and an almost universal sneer, inferring that we acted upon selfish, saving, and turn-a-penny motives. There is little gratitude, says the moralist, among mankind individually; there is assuredly none among them collectively.

And these remarks lead us naturally to the aid and assistance which we have given, in past times, to our Continental neighbours, and suggest the somewhat important question—whether we could not have more advantageously employed our money at home in the cultivation of our lands, in improving our manufactures, in extending and diffusing the means of comfort and civilisation among ourselves; and, above all, whether, if so employed, it would not have yielded a better interest, and the principal have been better secured, than in balancing the accounts of bankrupt states and impoverished sovereignties?

During the last thirty years we have lent, or, in too many instances, thrown away, the following sums of money to different friends and neighbours:—

North American loans, &c.	£7,000,000
South America	20,000,000
European States	150,000,000

Total - £177,000,000

Nearly two hundred millions of hard cash, the hard earnings of the superb industry of this country, have been scattered over the globe, and employed, in one way or other, to benefit the various recipients; and all the advantage that has accrued to the lender has been a partial and pitiful interest, which might have been augmented more than three-fold, had he kept his capital in his own hands, ready for employment upon his own industrial pursuits. But no: the lender was told that he would receive a good rate of interest for his capital, and, in his ignorance of the hands to whom he was consigning it, readily yielded to his fault advisers.

Had the British people been better advised, as regards the policy of lending their hard earned money right and left—or, in other terms, had they taken a livelier interest in the discussion of foreign affairs, so that the merits and demerits of the lending policy might have been thoroughly ventilated—the enormous capital which has been swamped in one direction or another, might have been more profitably and beneficially employed at their own doors, and for their own immediate benefit, and ultimately, we also believe, for the benefit of the very parties who have in too many instances squandered it uselessly away."

The Hungarian Crown—now, by a figure of speech, the Hungarian Monarchy—but the golden diadem itself, has been carried off by Kossuth; thus by a strange course of events, it has a second time crossed the frontiers of Turkey.

Lola Montos proves to be a Corkonian; at least the Cork Constitution, a journal of particular accuracy in local matters, and very well informed, has the following in a prominent part of one of its recent issues:—"This celebrated woman is the daughter of a Cork lady. Her mother was a member of a military establishment in this city, the partners in which were the mother of the Countess of Landsfeldt, her sister, and two stepsisters. The mother was married in this city to Lieutenant Gilbert, the father of Lola, who was an officer in the army, and shortly after sailed from this port with his wife to join his regiment, the 21st Bengal native infantry. Lola's mother, who is in declining health, paid a visit to her sister in this city at the close of last year."

It is stated that contracts have been made, within these five days, for American wheat to be landed in London, free of all charges at 25s. per quarter!

In a monastery of the Lenz there is a monk, thirty five years of age, who never saw a woman. He has no recollection of his mother.

On Monday last about £50,000 in gold bars was deposited in the Bank of England, on account of the Russian Government.

From a Parliamentary paper just issued, it appears that on the 30th June 1849, there remained to be raised £1,169,058 7s 11d.

to complete the aids granted by Parliament for the years 1847 and 1848.

The Canada in her passage home made 892 miles in three successive days, a greater speed, we believe, than was ever maintained for so long a period at one time by any of the line of steamers.

A whale hunting took place at Wresdale, Zealand, last week, when there were captured about 150 monsters of the deep. The blubber readily sold at £18 10s per ton, which is considered a high price.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The latest accounts from Vienna extend to the 13th instant inclusively, and bring the intelligence of the surrender of Peterwardein to the imperial troops on the 5th instant. Part of the Magyar garrison, headed by the Commandant Kiss, desired still to hold out, but the majority determined to offer no longer resistance. Comorn had not surrendered, and large supplies of warlike stores had been forwarded to the Austrian troops, in order to undertake besieging operations; the garrison of Comorn was said to amount to 25,000 or 30,000 men, and to be well supplied with provisions, but in a state of complete indiscipline. The officers were said to have held a meeting, and to have resolved by a large majority not to surrender. The terms offered to the Magyars are said to have been an amnesty for the whole garrison, passports for all those who might wish to leave the country, recognition of Kossuth's notes at their full value, and the payments of the common soldiers of pay for ten days, and to the officers for a month. It was rumored in Vienna that Ben had fallen in to the hands of the Russians in Wallachia. Georgey passed through Vienna on the 11th, on his way to Syria. He was accompanied by his wife and physician, and his escort, the Austrian Major Andrássy. He was still suffering from a wound in his head, received at Comorn.

According to the Vienna journals of the 13th, 30,000 men are to besiege Comorn, under the orders of General Haynau and Nugent. The bombardment was to commence on that day. The Austrians had occupied a great part of the island of Schütt without resistance, but part of the insurgents were in a strong and entrenched camp before the fortress, and it was expected that a battle would take place there. Three Hungarian officers had been put to death at Arad and Temesvar, one by hanging, and the others of two were executed.

RUSSIA.

In order to repair the losses sustained by the Russian troops in Hungary, from cholera and the sword, the emperor has ordered a fresh levy of recruits. The Grand Duke Michael expired at Warsaw on the 9th. His remains have been embalmed, and will be conveyed to St. Petersburg to be interred in the family vault of the Romanoffs. The emperor quitted Warsaw for St. Petersburg upon the 10th.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR,

The herculean task set me in the last filthy rag of Black Jack, would seem to his admirers, if he have any, almost more than one man could accomplish; for "little dogs" and all, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, how they bark at me! But nothing daunted here they are.

First, then, had I known that friend Bradford was coming out, I should have waited until the appearance of his article, before I would have taken up with mine on the subject of the Hay Scales. It is only necessary for me to say to him, that I regret for his own sake that he did not confine himself to the truth. He, Sir, John! modus John! you should not have fibbed so. You know, John I did not make use of that ugly word at the commencement of our conversation, nor until you had said you would be damned if you would have a set of scales there. Another fib you tell, John. You say that I strenuously opposed the erection of your scales, as you call them, upon public ground. I did not say such things. I merely stated, as I said in my last, that the scales called mine were in perfect order, that an unexceptionable weigher had charge of them, and that if under these circumstances the Justice thought another set was necessary they could say so, upon which the prayer of the petition was rejected.

Having for the present disposed of this subject, I take up, as next in order in the rag allotted to the Editor, or rather series of Editorials put forth by that miserable devil living, McLachlan. He says my answer to his last is, as might be expected vulgar, shuffling and abusive; in which light, if he mistakes not, it will be viewed by the great mass of the people. It may be so viewed in the little world, and by such little people as he moves among, or with whom he is allowed to hold converse. It is well known that no person in the community who has any regard for his own standing, will admit the Editor into his domestic circle. From such society he has long been a banished man. Indeed, he has arrived at that pitch when man ceases to be a man, and is now becoming a mere butt for the boys, and the keeper of the lowest groggery in the place, would as soon see the damned enter his door as the porcupine Editor. Now for the subject matter of the Editorial. He says that I asserted I was authorised to proceed to Fredrickton on the Fifteen pounds business, and that I retained 30 per cent of that sum as travelling expenses. This, I unhesitatingly pronounce to be a lie. I was authorised to proceed there on quite a different errand. He knows it, and the community know it; but it would not suit his purpose to tell the truth. He has, or assumes to have a press, and when he can get credit for paper, uses it to

believe and hold up to ridicule people whose shoes he is not worthy to clean.

Was it not enough, he asks, that I was allowed to pass off quietly with £110 of the Emigrant's money? What does he mean by this? If he means that I had more than my salary, let him show it. He will, if he can. I thank God that I am not in any man's power in this respect. I honestly, hardily, and at the risk of my life, earned all I got for that service; and I have the pleasure of knowing that I gave to the Government which employed me, the highest degree of satisfaction. I might have been better paid, had I asked for more; and what I did receive, was given by an open vote of the Legislature, who must have thought me fully entitled to it, or I would not have got it. As to the constitutionality of the appointment, that was a question for his masters. Enough has happened since the appointment to show its necessity, and it has, to say the least of it, been of manifest benefit to the tax-payers of the Parish of St. Andrews.

The next thing in order, is the subject of the fines said to be in my hands. In my former communication, I referred parties concerned, for the statements made by me, to the County Treasurer, and Overseers of the Poor, so far as to April, 1849. I did not say that I had paid anything to either of these gentlemen since that period; and I now say, that I have not sued for or collected since that period any fines for selling liquor contrary to law, or any payable to the County Treasurer; although that indefatigable and honest Town Clerk, Elliot, knew of one person selling liquor since last April, without a licence, and would not make a complaint. This is the first time I have known that it is the duty of the Town Clerk to report to the Sessions the amount of fines imposed by the Magistrates for violations of the licence law. That officer is allowed, for the due performance of the duties required of him, by the law, as the Justices in their discretion shall think fit. They only want to know what service has been rendered, in order that they may measure out the reward, as they would to any common informer. Does any one suppose that Elliot would lodge an information without the expectation of a reward? Not he. What induced him to furnish the Editor of the Charlotte Gazette with his list of fines for such offences, breaches of the peace, and offences against morals? Simply, his own ugly, vindictive spirit. I had refused to employ him as a Constable, out of which he made a fat thing while he had it, and I am properly punished for using my influence towards procuring him a situation to enable him to make a living. But there always have been, and I suppose always will be just such characters in the world. I ought not to notice such vermin, nor would I do so, had I not known, that the admirable trio I named a few days since, had made themselves extremely busy in trying to rake up something that they thought would not redound to my honour. Let them go on; I defy them to injure me and tell truth.

With respect to the amount shown to be collected by me, about £21, I have to state that I paid upwards of £14 to the County Treasurer as appears in his accounts. The difference in amount will be seen on examining the statements handed by me to the County Treasurer at the time the monies were paid in. A number of presentments were made by the Grand Jury against persons living as remote as Paring, St. Stephen's, Leids, and on the other end as far as Naxton. On these complaints no conviction could be had for want of proof, altho' a large number of witnesses was summoned. All these witnesses I paid, except in one case, where the party himself paid court costs himself. The costs incurred in this manner amounted to above seven pounds. Thus I account for the liquor fines, except one of two pounds from Geo. McCulloch; which, not having been prosecuted in the ordinary way, but on complaint of himself, was omitted in making up the statement from my books.

My liabilities for fines will therefore stand thus: Geo. McCulloch's fine omitted £2 0 0
A fine for drunkness 1 0 0
2 fines for do Shannon's 10 0
Rox's fine for an assault 12 6
Elliman's fine for contempt 10 0
Elliman's fine for an assault 1 10 0
E. Leavitt, for non-attendance as a witness under Licence Law 2 0 0
..... £8 2 6

Fines for drunkness, no provision being made by law as to whom payable 1 10 0
Costs in the Shannon's case they being poor, discharged 0 11 0
Elliman's fine, held over to abide threat of prosecution 1 10 0 3 11 0

Leaving to be paid immediately by me £4 11 6
I make the above statement merely to show that no such monies are in my hands, as are said to be. The charge of having in my hands three pounds, a fine from Wm. McCulloch is of a piece with the rest of the trumped up story. Where did the worthy Elliot get his information as to that fine? Really, he was hard up for material to make out his account. He has, however, gratified his spleen and that I suppose enough for him. He now has new employers. Let them beware of him. I hold myself liable to pay over the fines for drunkenness, so soon as it can be pointed out to me who is to receive them; and the Elliman fine, when I am satisfied that no farther steps are to be taken by him in the matter.

In conclusion, I need only say that the dirty Editor's attack on the Provincial Secretary is totally unfounded. That gentleman had no thing to do with it, not being at the time a member of the Government. The situation was offered me without any solicitation on my part or that of my friends, and at a time when others were applying for it.

As to my doings in the Assembly, they are well known. It has been conceded by my enemies, politically and otherwise, that I have faithfully discharged my duty; and it is for such conduct, and such alone, that the Government has reposed confidence in me, not only as Emigrant Officer, but in other offices. They do not need the watchfulness of the filthy Editor to put them on their guard as to whom they will trust. They have discernment enough to detect any thing im-

proper in any of their servants, without interfering such as this.

I have now done, and trust you will forgive the length of this article; but having been attacked by three at once, I have had much difficulty in circumlocuting my remarks to so limited a space.

I am, yours &c.

JAMES BOYD.

St. Andrews, 8th October, 1849.

MR. EDITOR,

I had hoped to be able this week to commence a review of the *Charlotte Gazette's* course since its commencement. But I have tried in vain to procure a file of that credit to the Press of New Brunswick; the sheets having been, as fast they appeared, converted to base uses; so fast they were issued, however, as those for which they were issued. I advertise in it to days paper for a file, and the reason I do not extend the offer to the Editor, is that he would get drunk with the money; and I cannot encourage intemperance.

I have in course of preparation an account of the causes which induced this good man to retire from the magistracy; his characteristic modesty not permitting him to redeem the promise he made nearly two years ago, to publish it himself. It will be accompanied by some official correspondence. I shall also lay before your readers, a narrative of facts relative to the last voyage of our Brig *Frederick*, which will prove the old saying true; whom a man injures, he never forgives.

Meantime, lest the Editor should think I have forgotten him, I beg you to publish the following episode of the *Eureka* Shirt. Should he have the impudence to deny the statements made, I can substantiate them by the most respectable testimony.

A Mr. Ford, of London, advertises *Eureka* Shirts. Whereupon the recordie *Punch* thus comments:—

"What are 'Eureka' Shirts? The word 'Eureka' signifies 'I have found.' *Fastist* in *Henry IV* speaking of his ragged recruits, says, 'They'll find linen enough on every hedge'—These, we suspect, were the original 'Eureka' Shirts."

There are *Eureka* Shirts in Saint Andrews as well as in London. It will be fresh in the recollection of many; that, no long time since, the Editor of the *Gazette* was in the habit of going about, buttoned to the chin, and his throat swathed almost to strangling, in a dirty tartan rag, evidently some superannuated duster. This was taken as an indication of a marvellous scarcity of linen, nor was the guess far from truth.

After a time however, the Editor emerged from obscurity like the Sun from the clouds. His pectoral regions rejoiced in fine linen, and his cheek bones triumphed in a collar of sufficient amplitude for the Sail of a small boat. The appearance of a regiment of his Highland cousins without any breeches, did not appear to excite the Editor in a *Shirt*, and many were the guesses hazarded as to the cause of this sudden metamorphosis. The most available solution of this mystery seemed to be, that the beneficence of the Scotch Church penny-week Society had been called into requisition; and upon this hypothesis, though some doubted, most rested content. But time, who unravels all mysteries, would not permit this one to remain unexplained.

In rear of the Editor's house is a garden, where, on summer evenings, he and his sable Dolmets were wont to hold sweet converse. Often, however, when the respectable Editor was *Bacchi plenus*, i. e. full of Yankee rum, the spirit of discord would invade this second Eden. Not long since, in one of these soirees, after a good deal of mutual recrimination, and many harsh epithets, this modern Adam and Eve proceeded to end their dispute by pugilistic argument. Sundry blows and scratches having been given, and taken, the combatants paused for breath. The Editor began to fear for the integrity of his apparel, and the following parley ensued.

Editor—"Let go my shirt, you black-d—d—d!"

Phoebe—"Your shirt, you vagabone! you haven't had a shirt of your own these seven years, and the one you now have on, I gave you."

Editor—"And you stole it, you b—d—d!"

Here was the mystery at once explained. The cause of this abundance of fine linen was at once apparent. Archimedes once cried out "Eureka," and his discovery afforded a whimsical contrast to that of the Editor, or his sooty satellite. The great philosopher's "Eureka" sent him dancing shirtless home, while the Editor's "Eureka" ended him with that desirable integument. And it is such a man as this who has the unblushing impudence to talk of exposing corruption and securing the independence of the Press! It is a marvel that the people of Charlotte County will suffer themselves to be duped by this vile wretch, whose only passport to their favour is his brazen falsehood, and unscrupulous dishonesty.

I have to apologise for the coarse language employed in this communication. It will, however, be readily seen, that it is not mine, but the Editor's.

There are other choice *morceaux* in the history of this Editor, which I shall in due course furnish. For the present I leave him to digest the above.

Your obdt. serv't.

J. K. ROYD.

GOLD WASHINGTON. Under date of Bernicia, Upper California, July 21, "Chapparral" writes to the New Orleans Crescent:—

I saw Major Allen this morning wash a basin full of mud, taken up from the water's edge at low tide, from which he obtained several particles of gold. It seems to be everywhere, and I have no doubt that with a dredging machine in Suision Bay much could be obtained, washed down, as it is, by

the currents of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. On this day, I have been told that a person dug a hole at low water, and after the tide had run in and again receded, he washed the flings in and obtained gold to the value of eight dollars. This he repeated every time the tide run out, and always with success, seldom getting less than the above sum.

CONCERT.

This (WEDNESDAY) Evening, at the TOWN HALL, several Members of the Saint Andrews AMATEUR BAND, will give a Concert of Instrumental Music, under the direction of their leader, Mr. Foster. The performance will consist of a variety of pleasing Melodys, Waltzes, Airs, Marches, Polkas, Gallopes &c. Doors open at 7. Cade of Admission 1s. 3d., to be had at the Post Office, and at the door.

[October 10, 1849.]

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 1849

Charlotte County Bank, Hon. HARRIS HATTON, 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.

St. Andrews and North House, Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Irwin, D. Bradie.

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 CANADA.

The English mail by the R. M. Steamship Canada, reached here on Thursday evening. The news is not so favorable in a commercial point of view as by previous advices. The harvest operations proceeded satisfactorily, and were drawing to close. In our columns to-day we publish a summary of the news.

The First Division of the Second Battalion on C. C. Militia, under the command of Lt. Col. Seelye, met for the purpose of drill and inspection on Monday the 1st inst., on the parade ground, St. George. The day being fine a number of persons from Eastport and St. Andrews, proceeded to St. George, in the new steamer S. B. Wheeler, Capt. Michener, and witnessed the inspection. The different Militia companies having marched to the ground, were formed into line by the acting Major, Capt. Wallace, (Major Pratt being absent from sickness.) The division went through a number of manoeuvres, in a manner highly creditable to themselves and their officers. About 12 o'clock, Col. Seelye with his aid-camp Lt. J. Wetmore, and Col. Boyd of the 1st bat., entered the field, and received a general salute, the band playing the national anthem. The Colonel then inspected the battalion, and we acknowledge that a larger or finer body of men, we never saw assembled together on a "training day" in this County. The battalion was then addressed by Col. Seelye in a neat speech, and dismissed after giving three cheers.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—To-morrow, Thursday, is the day appointed by His Excellency, to be observed as a day of "Public Thanksgiving." Service will commence in the churches at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FREDERICKTON CATHEDRAL.—The "Head-Quarters" says, "This edifice progresses in a way which must be highly gratifying to the Lordship of the Bishop, as well as to the inhabitants of Fredericton, and his Lordship's friends, generally, throughout the Province. The walls of the Chancel are nearly finished. The splendid group of arches, of cut stone, on which the tower rests, were completed last week, and have an exceeding imposing effect. Kirsop, the stone cutter, has exerted himself to the utmost on this part of the edifice, and has succeeded in raising four of the strongest and most beautiful arches which are to be found on the continent of America. Mr. Otis Small is the contractor for the Cathedral, and is now here to superintend in person that and several other contracts which he has in this city."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—It gives us much pleasure to copy the following cheering account regarding the harvest, from the Fredericton Reporter:—

After four years of partially fruitless labor our country is this season blessed with one of the most abundant harvests ever reaped in

New Brunswick time to secure species of proof quality and quality and single out any the rest; but wheat crop alone the country this taken together 1845.

Subscribing by paying our C many things be we must have than promises to

Nova Scotia that Asiatic Ch in our sister P report two cases servants of Jud, Considerable un in consequence.

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Union of th Colonies.—It is Journals that under their con union of these

PORT.

Oct. 1st.—Packer chandise.

Ship, Fanny, Jr 4th.—Packet general car

Ship, Revenue, 5th.—Revenue, 6th.—Revenue, 7th.—Revenue, 8th.—Revenue, 9th.—Revenue, 10th.—Revenue, 11th.—Revenue, 12th.—Revenue, 13th.—Revenue, 14th.—Revenue, 15th.—Revenue, 16th.—Revenue, 17th.—Revenue, 18th.—Revenue, 19th.—Revenue, 20th.—Revenue, 21st.—Revenue, 22nd.—Revenue, 23rd.—Revenue, 24th.—Revenue, 25th.—Revenue, 26th.—Revenue, 27th.—Revenue, 28th.—Revenue, 29th.—Revenue, 30th.—Revenue, 31st.—Revenue, 32nd.—Revenue, 33rd.—Revenue, 34th.—Revenue, 35th.—Revenue, 36th.—Revenue, 37th.—Revenue, 38th.—Revenue, 39th.—Revenue, 40th.—Revenue, 41st.—Revenue, 42nd.—Revenue, 43rd.—Revenue, 44th.—Revenue, 45th.—Revenue, 46th.—Revenue, 47th.—Revenue, 48th.—Revenue, 49th.—Revenue, 50th.—Revenue, 51st.—Revenue, 52nd.—Revenue, 53rd.—Revenue, 54th.—Revenue, 55th.—Revenue, 56th.—Revenue, 57th.—Revenue, 58th.—Revenue, 59th.—Revenue, 60th.—Revenue, 61st.—Revenue, 62nd.—Revenue, 63rd.—Revenue, 64th.—Revenue, 65th.—Revenue, 66th.—Revenue, 67th.—Revenue, 68th.—Revenue, 69th.—Revenue, 70th.—Revenue, 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