

European Intelligence
FROM PAPERS BY THE HIBERNIA

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On the 1st inst. the royal assent was given, by commission, to 67 bills. The Commons were then summoned to hear Parliament prorogued. The Marquis of Lansdowne read the following speech:—Mr. Lords and Gentlemen.

We have it in command from her Majesty to inform you that the state of the public business enables her to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, and to close the present session. Her Majesty has directed us to express her satisfaction with the assiduity with which you have discharged the laborious and anxious duties in the performance of which you have been occupied.

Her Majesty has given her assent to the important measure you have passed to amend the Navigation laws, in full confidence that the enterprise, skill, and hardihood of her people will assure to them a full share of the commerce of the world, and maintain upon the seas the ancient renown of this nation.

Her Majesty has recommended us to acquaint you that the friendly character of her relations with foreign powers affords her a just confidence in the continuance of peace.

The preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark have been signed, and the mediation of her Majesty and her Majesty trusts that this convention may prove the forerunner of a definite and a permanent treaty.

Her Majesty's efforts will continue to be directed to promote the restoration of peace in those parts of Europe in which it has been interrupted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons. We are commanded by her Majesty to return you her thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service. The public expenditure has undergone considerable reduction within the present year, and her Majesty will continue to apply a watchful economy in every branch of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen. We are commanded by her Majesty to congratulate you on the happy termination of the war in the Peninsula. The exertions made by the Government of India, and the valor displayed by troops in the field, demand her Majesty's warmest acknowledgments.

Her Majesty has observed with gratification the spirit of obedience to the laws which has been manifested by her subjects during the period which has elapsed since her Majesty last addressed her Parliament. It is the characteristic of our constitution that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of political and civil liberty.

The satisfaction with which her Majesty has viewed the peaceful progress of her people in arts and industry has been greatly alloyed by the continuance of severe distress in one part of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your liberal exertions to mitigate the pressure of this calamity, and her Majesty commands us to thank you for your unremitting attention to measures calculated to improve the general condition of Ireland.

It is her Majesty's fervent hope that it may please the Almighty Disposer of events to favour the operations of those laws which have been sanctioned by Parliament, and to grant to her Irish people, as the reward of that patience and resignation with which they have borne their protracted sufferings, the blessings of an abundant harvest and of internal peace.

Parliament was then adjourned until the 20th of October.

Felon Passes.—The London Morning Herald, of the 26th ult., says that the Government had refused to permit Mr. Duffy to receive his Nation, and that Lord Clarendon mediated a struggle with the Irishman newspaper. All papers found in the desk of the Editor of the last named periodical were taken by the Police and transferred to the Castle.

The late rains have done considerable good to the spring-sown crops, and the grass lands have been greatly benefited.

The potatoes are as sound as they were in 1844.

We hear no complaints from any party of the country, and should the next six weeks set in fair with dry, warm weather, we shall have, not only in Ireland, but throughout the United Kingdom, a most beautiful crop of both cereal produce and potatoes.

Marriage of Lola Montez (Countess of Landsfeldt).—This extraordinary lady, whose connexion with the late events in Bavaria, will be in the recollection of our readers, was married, on Thursday, to George Trafford Heald, Esq. (of the 2nd Life Guards). The ceremony took place, first, at the French Catholic Chapel, and subsequently, at St. George's Chapel, Hanover-square. Mr. Heald is a very young man, having not long since attained his majority. His income is stated to be about 14,000*l.* per annum.

Mr. F. O'Connor.—At a meeting held on Wednesday of the Financial Reform Association, in the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, in supporting the object of the society, took occasion to observe that it was probably the last time he should appear on a public platform. He had been on agitation for 27 years, and he was now about to retire into privacy. He had devoted his time, his energies, and his life blood, to the service of the working classes, and he had become prematurely old. From those one universal declarations, we presume that Mr. O'Connor intends to apply immediately for the Children's Dendritic; if necessary, there

fore, that the electors of Nottingham should be up and stirring.—Standard.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 1.—A letter from Nantes states that the President of the Republic left Angers for that city at 9 o'clock on Monday. He did not arrive at Nantes until half past 3 o'clock. He was greeted with universal cheers, and although fatigued heavily, the National Guard assembled in full dress, and an immense population filled the streets.

The Assembly National says:—We learn from good authority that for some time past Pius IX. has been in the habit of receiving anonymous letters from Rome, full of threats and insults. This is a worthy corollary to the polemic *controversie* engaged in by certain journals on the Roman question. As the restoration of the Pope would be the first gain to be given to a special order, all attempts to attack it are considered good by the party of anarchy, who now see the end of their enterprise approaching. We believe we may say that we protest in the name of all France against these cowardly attempts.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Of (Times) Vienna papers and letters of the 25th inst. We learn from them that the Hungarian commander who defeated the Ban of Croatia's troops is not General Bem as has been supposed, but General Gayon, an Irish officer in the Hungarian army. General Bem, it is stated, has taken up a strong position between Bistritz and Krasnaburg.

Our Vienna papers and letters are to the effect that the situation at Vienna is not so gloomy as was known at Vienna of the where abouts and the movements of the Hungarian corps under General Gayon.

From Agria we learn that on the 22nd ult. a convey of 200 Hungarian prisoners was brought to that town. Among them were 139 Greek-headed men, and eight boys of from eight to twelve years of age.

On the 26th ult. 34 Hungarian prisoners were sent by railway to Pressburg. Among them were the Counts Louis Habsburg and Gyula.

Correspondents who write from Gloggnitz in Styria, of the 24th, give the following details of the battle of Wagram:—

General Geyssler, being informed of the approach of Prince Paskiewicz upon Wagram, quitted Comorn on the 12th ult., and taking up a strong position on the Wagram road he attacked the Russian forces at the 10 o'clock a.m. After a sanguinary and protracted conflict in the course of which 6,000 Russians were killed and wounded, he remained master of the field, while Paskiewicz retreated to Duna Kessan, in order to effect a junction with General Radetzky's corps, which had left Pesth to attack the Russians.

The same correspondent confirms the news of the total defeat of the Ban Kossuth. He states that the garrison of Pesth has been relieved, and the new garrison provided with victuals for eight months. The fortifications, too, have been strengthened, so that the fortress is now equal in a siege of many months. The fortress of And, likewise, has been put in a state of defence, and the command there has been given to General Gayon.

ITALY.

Venice.—The Austrians have abandoned the siege, and on the 17th ult. they abandoned Brondolo. They mean not only to enforce a blockade.

Tuscany.—The Grand Duke had arrived at Tuscany on his return to his dominions. He was met by Archduke Albert, Marshal D'Almeida, and an Austrian guard.

We (London Times) have letters of the 23d ult. from our correspondent at Rome, giving the Pope's letter of the 5th of July to General Oudinot, and some information of a special kind of the Papal proceedings at Quera.

General Garibaldi has been well preserved, though the people and the French troops do not favor him, no appearance of discord is seen. The civil government is administered in the Pope's name, but military possession of the city is held by the French.

The Piedmontese Gazette, of the 26th, states that the Austrian column sent in pursuit of Garibaldi had arrived at Fano. Garibaldi had continued his march towards Castiglione. He had previously summoned Arezzo to open its gates, but the town had refused. It is said Garibaldi had his wife and 30 Amazons with him, and more over 200 boys of between 13 and 15 years old.

Garibaldi was still in the neighborhood of Arezzo pursued, or rather surrounded, by the Austrian troops.

A letter from Padua, of the 10th ult. contains the intelligence of a body of 2,500 Lombards and Venetians having made a successful sortie from Venice, overpowering the Austrians, and driving them back as far as Dolo. Great numbers of Austrians, sick and wounded, were arriving every day at Padua.

CONCLUSION OF PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND SARINIA.

We (Morning Chronicle) have received positive intelligence from our correspondent at Milan, announcing the definitive conclusion of a treaty of peace between Austria and Sarinia.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Berne announce, that the Swiss Confederation have ordered a levy of 24,000 men to be placed under the command of General Dufour, in consequence of the violation, by a number of Hessian troops, of the territory near Schaffhausen, for which satisfaction was refused, and in consequence of a considerable body of Prussian troops being assembled on the German side in the direction of Switzerland.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Gold Diggins. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing from the Sacramento, has the following description of gold digging, with other matters:—

The shores of this river contain gold every where. The process of digging is this: the stones, gravel and sand to the depth of two or three feet are first taken off, and then a yellowish or reddish sand, which for a foot contains "the stuff," when we come to the hard pan or bottom, this is generally a stratum of clay of rotten granite, below which the gold does not seem to have gone. It is very similar to digging in the bottom of a brook, requires constant picking, and is worse than digging canals. Our machine, though not just the thing, was nearer to it than any thing yet thought of from home; several kinds of fancy machines started in New York have been thrown aside, and the rocker substituted. I have seen one made of quite rude materials here which is as good as any. Absolutely nothing necessary in a machine is to wash the dirt clean, and wash it out, with the least possible amount of labor.

They may pick out as many as thirty pounds a day, but there is no use of bringing any machine, except it will get the rocks and stones out, and then wash the dirt.

The digging gold is much harder work than it is thought to be at home; it is very dirty, the washing of the sand at the shore is not so. But it is not much, except it makes my back ache a little, and this seems to be the general complaint. They all say, if any thing is a good situation at home, he had better stay there; but if he comes here, he might as well be a fortune teller, and will have to work very hard for it, and may be spending his money besides.

Most of those who have been in the country a year or more, and who are worth anything, are now in the city, and the majority are fond of drinking, and gold goes faster than it is made. Many will find something at San Francisco, but they will not find it where they left it, and this is the most serious part of the matter is before them. Think not that those who come across the ocean from New York will be here just at the first; they are the river, and not the gold, and they will not work the river.

Two young men belonging to a party they have left in the working of a mine, getting out the ore at \$200 a month and board. The present high price of labor and every thing else, however, will not be the arrival of so many people and so much merchandise now on the way.

The greatest trouble in getting around here is only baggage; they charge enormously for transportation. I have a little more than 50 lbs. now, and that is as much as I want to carry. Then there is no little grass that horses cannot be easily fed, and the Indians (and whites too) will steal them at every opportunity, and such losses are serious. As horses are \$100 to \$200 each, they are changed into \$4 to \$5 a pound for beef; it will be given away before next winter.

A few say three persons seem to get more gold in prospect than a larger number. The companies here are, for the most part, as a family, and ready at all times to help one another. There was a large company here from New York or halves—that is, their expenses were paid and they agreed to divide with their employers—and they were under \$1000 bonds to fulfill the contract; but I heard of that they had given up—refusing their bonds of course. The only way to make money by sending companies here is to put them under heavy bonds, and they will fail there without doubt.

I have seen enough gold digging to satisfy me that any one who wants to see the world and pay expenses may come and try his luck, but those who are fond of hard work had better stay at home.

New York August 12. The steamship Empire City arrived this afternoon from Quebec.

Advice from Baraco to the 23d ult. brings news from the Main, showing the wretched condition of some of the classes of the people, since the accession of Monagas to the Presidency of the Government. In order to raise a force sufficient to oppose Paez, he had imposed heavy taxes on every species of property. Many merchants in Porto Cabello, Laguardia, and Caracas, had refused to comply, and were imprisoned. It was not known positively whether Paez left on the 20th or not. His march was expected to be directed towards Valencia. No vessel of war or any port in the Main.

Boston August 13d.

The Waarna, Choro, &c. The windows of heaven were opened on Sunday morning and a most tremendous shower, accompanied by thunder and lightning, followed. A house was struck by lightning at East-Boston. The recent rains will be of great service to the fall crops. The weather has since been rainy and damp, and our Common wears a beautiful green colour, in great contrast with the dry and yellow appearance which it exhibited a week or two since.

Wardrobe, 17, August 4. The farmers are generally finishing off baying this week. The crop is not quite so large as usual, but there is then old hay enough to make up the deficiency. There has been but one or two showers for three weeks; and the pastures are beginning to dry up, though corn and grain look remarkably well.

The Jersey Crops. The rye, wheat, and oat crops, throughout the lower part of Jersey, have by their abundance fully come up to the expectations of the husbandman, in that quarter. Potatoes are growing finely, the soil having as yet given but little indication of injury. The prospects for corn, though all the

season favorable, has been increased by the recent rains, which carries it beyond danger. The late showers have also been well timed for buckwheat, preparation of the ground for which is now in progress. The peaches, canteloupes, melons, and other choicest fruits, are not of much account this season.

The Virginia Wheat Crop. We hear that accounts of the wheat crop, says the Richmond Whig. It is said the yield fully half below expectations. Some farmers above Richmond who cultivated continuously on three or four bushels, do not realize fifty cents a bushel.

Border Affair. A party of desperadoes who had congregated on the southern border of Illinois, having become obnoxious to the country around, a party of "Regulators" was raised to drive them out of the country. The desperadoes were attacked in a house where they had entrenched themselves, and were put to flight with the loss of two killed, and three wounded. The Regulators had, three of their number mortally wounded. The story comes by telegraph.

California and Oregon Mails. The Pacific Mail Company has given notice that the Great Western will leave New York August 24, with the mails for Havana, Otago, P. M. S. San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, and Acapulco. The first three ports the postage must be prepaid as they are not on the route of the United States, but to the others the prepayment will be optional.

From the West Indies. The steamship Great Western arrived at New York Saturday afternoon, with dates from Kingston, Jamaica, 23d July, and from Bermuda in the 24th of August. The Great Western has 42 passengers for England, and 81,238,000 as cargo.

At Havana the people were suffering more severely from yellow fever than has been known in the memory of any person alive. Accounts from the West Indies continue to be of a gloomy nature, and every indication of a general state of anarchy and confusion. The General British was well placed from 41 or 42 miles from the principal theatre of operations, the island of Cuba, and a desperate conflict continued to be maintained between the British and the Spanish forces. The result of the Guadalupe elections was not known, in Maricao. Five estates had been fired at Guadalupe, and the suspected investigation of the Spanish forces.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Quebec Gazette contains the following remarks on a Union of the Colonies:—

We cannot see, in the first place, who the great benefits are likely to follow from the Union of the Colonies, to us as Canadians, either in a political or in a commercial point of view. In the former, if the design of the Colonies be to stamp the French Canadian as a nation of their own, we have nothing to do with it, and we have nothing to do with it, and we have nothing to do with it.

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corporating a company for assuring sums of money in the event of loss of life or personal injury while travelling on the railways of the United Kingdom, is now in operation. In the event of serious accidents, officers are to be sent to the spot with assistance and money on behalf of the assured.

Robbery of the Halifax Bank.—At an early hour this morning a great sensation was excited in Water street, by a report of a supposed woman having discovered two bags of money in a recess behind a column at the entrance of a corner store of Storey's Granite building, corner of Bole Lane and Upper Water street. Margaret Granston, the coloured woman, while passing about half past five o'clock, accidentally espied the bags, and upon searching them found they were heavy and full of money. Seeing the well known old Nat. Sawyer, a coloured Cooper, passing, she called him and inquired what she should do. "Get some respectable person to take 'em in charge," said Nat, and accordingly he called Mr. Thomas Darnley, assistant in Dr. Severn's drug store, who had just passed by. Mr. Darnley returned, and placed the bags, at first in Mr. Curran's store, but subsequently took them to Dr. Severn's.

At first rumour said the bags contained £200—£250—£300, and so on; every body had a different story with as much confidence as though he had seen the prize. Some asserted that the contents of the bags were £100, and that the owner had left town by the eastern coach and forgotten them through hurry. Others surmised they were stolen from the Ordnance Office once by.

But at length it was ascertained that the Halifax Bank had been most audaciously entered by a party of thieves, and the money abstracted from the vaults. By whom the robbery was perpetrated, or why amount carried off is yet unknown. It is, however, reported that eleven bags have been taken out of the place, where seven were deposited, and it is believed that the last bag was carried by the general carrier, which left for England at half past 2 o'clock this morning. [Halifax Herald.]

To Correspondents.—The letter of our talented correspondent O.P.M., was not received until long after it was on the press. It will be inserted in our next.

Prof. John J. Greening last from Europe. He left for Europe, he will first go through the States. We hope the visit will be a successful one.

Halifax and Co. fax telegraph have just sent a cablegram to the effect that the vessel "The Volunteer," which was expected to arrive at Halifax this morning, has not yet arrived.

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