[From our Extra of Saturday.]

Arrival of the Steamship

Cambria.

Resumption of Hostilities by the Danes and Germans—Great Battle!

Success of the Hungarians over the Germans and Russians!

Distressing Accounts from Ireland.

By the politeness of a friend, we have received a copy of the New Brunswicker Extra of the 26th inst., containing a summary of the news by the R. M. Steamship Cambria.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon, at fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock, in 10 3-4 days, bringing 46 passengers for Boston and 9 for Halifax.

The resumption of hostilities between Germany and Denmark has created an advance in Flour, and the latest quotations were from 24s. to 25s. per barrel.

In the Provision market there was no change, and Cotton had declined 1-8d to 1-4d per lb.

A signal victory has been gained by the Hungarian forces over the Austrians, the latter losing 1300 men, 24 pieces of cannon, and 40 waggons.

On the 7th inst. Lord Palmerston received notice of the blockade of Palermo by the Neapolitan government; and on the 31st of March the blockade of Venice by Austria was formally announced.

Central Germany is in a state of confusion, the King of Prussia having refused the offer of the Imperial Crown made to him by a small majority of the Frankfort Assembly.

Renewed distractions have arisen in Italy. The people have gained a temporary triumph in Genoa; and Tuscany is preparing to resist the further encroachments of Austria. Rome, though quiet, is unsettled. The Pope still continues at Gaeta.

The King of Naples is preparing for an immediate attack upon the Sicilians, and has been hitherto restrained by an apprehended rising of the Calabrians.

France is tranquil but all parties are preparing for a great electoral struggle.

England is quiescent, but with most glowing prospects of the revival of trade.

In Ireland Mr. Duffy's re-trial is proceeding with, but the result would not be known until the 15th inst

There is not any great change in the aspect of commercial affairs during the past week. There has been a considerable demand for Flour and Grain, with advance in prices. Flour sold for 24s to 25s. per bbl. Indian Meal 14s per barrel.

Money continues abundant, and at low rates.

Trade has felt the depressing effect of the resumption of hostilities in the Baltic, the consequence of which no man foresees.

During the week there has been disposed of one cargo of Quebec Pine at 15½d pr foot; red Pine, 17½d; one cargo of St. John's Pine 18½ inches average, at 18½d.; one cargo of Miramichi Pine and Birch, price not known. By auction, a small cargo of St. John's Deals brought £8 5s. per standard; about 4000 Spruce Boards, £10 6s. 3d. per standard.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF C. G. DUFFY—GREAT DESTITUTION IN THE PROVINCES—DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP CROLLY.

The second trial, or attempted trial, of C. G. Duffy, under the Treason Felony Act, commenced on the 10th instant. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Messrs. Baldwin, Q.C., Plunkett, Q.C., Perrin, and Pennefather, appeared for the Crown; and Messrs. But, Q.C., Napier, Q.C., and O'Hagan, for the prisoner. On this occasion the solicitor for the defence was allowed to take a copy of the jury panel, a concession which saved the court, no doubt, from floods of eloquence and great delay. The panel, which contained the names of 180 persons, having been called over three times, and eighty-seven gentlemen having answered to their names, the swearing in of a jury was proceeded with, and occupied the court up to half-past two o'clock.

The trial had not terminated when our last despatch left Dublin. It is confidently expected that the jury will not agree.

The reports for the past year from the district poor-law inspectors of the commissioners at Dublin, form a volume of misery most dispiriting to glance over. Every page of this book, which is about to be laid before Parliament, teems with evidence of the exemplary patience of the unhappy peasantry of Ireland under sufferings that have had no parallel in the history of the civilised world. There is one subject which meets the eye at every other page of this year's volume of reports, and which has not attracted much attention heretofore—the decay of the clothing of the peasantry, and the laboring classes in the towns.

A clergyman from the parish of Connaught says.—"This whole district is almost a wilderness. Out of twelve thousand inhabitants, which was the population of this parish four years ago, I am sure we have not six thousand at present! and as for landholders, I am positive there is not one out of five remaining, so that the creatures that still live and move here may be termed rather an accumulation of dead and dying humanity, than what is generally meant by a population."

The Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, the Roman Catholic Primate, expired on the 6th instant in Drogheda, after an attack of cholera of nine hours' duration. The deceased prelate was highly esteemed by men of all religious and political persuasions, being ever remarkable for Christian liberality towards his dissenting fellow-countrymen, and love of peace and order. Dr. Crolly was a warm supporter of the national system of education, and, indeed, of every measure which tended to the progress of enlightenment. He was about 70 years of age.

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE DANES AND GERMANS.

Since our last open hostilities have broken out between the Danes and the Germans—All the efforts of peaceful mediators must be abortive when one party is resolved to commit an act of aggression. We are not surprised that the Danes commenced hostile operations the moment the armistice was concluded, and whatever may be the temporary fortune of war, where justice is supported by power there need be no fear of the result.—The Danes entered Sleswig from Jutland, and occupied Appenrade and Hadersleben; another body crossed over from Alsen, whilst a squadron of Danish vessels, consisting of the Christian VIII. (84 guns), the Gefion frigat (42 guns), a brig and some steamers attacked the batteries in the bay of Eckenforde on the 5th inst. Part of this squadron entered the harbour, and after a cannonade on both sides of several hours, the steamer Geyser silenced the land batteries. The Christian VIII. unfortunately grounded, and the Gefion had her rudder shot away. A truce was offered and two hours were granted. In this interval the Germans got the northern battery in order, the 84 gun ship was got off, and hostilities recommenced.—The Christian VIII., however, again got aground, and finally was set on fire by the red-hot shot from the batteries. Endeavours were made by the Germans to save her and her crew after her surrender, and that of the Gefion, but only 100 men were saved, and the line of battle ship at length exploded with more than 200 men on board. Out of the Gefion 250 were saved, but the rest perished. It is said that the Germans had but one man killed and 13 wounded. The humanity of the Germans, under the Duke of Saxe Coburg, in saving the lives of the unfortunate Danes, is spoken of in the highest praise. The Danes held out nobly to the last. The Christian VIII. burnt 10 hours before she was exploded. The loss of life has been very great, and the Germans have taken 1050 prisoners. The skirmishing by the land forces has been but inconsiderable. We dread however, the effect of this *naval* advantage amongst the Germans. We fear that it will only stimulate them to fresh exertions; and knowing well how fatal their *success* may be to them eventually, we deplore the renewal of this war far more than any other event which is now concluding the history of Europe. Already numerous captures of German merchant vessels by the Danes have taken place, and the ports of Cammin, Swinemunde, Wolgast, Greifswalde, Stralsund, Rostock, and Jahde, are now all blockaded, and the injury inflicted on merchants is incalculable. German vessels coming from America, Asia, and Africa, have taken refuge in the English ports in the channel.

The Danes are stated to have captured twenty-eight German ships.

The said loss of the Christian the Eighth, and the sacrifice of life occasioned by the powder magazine having exploded, is still the theme of general conversation here, and all sorts of tales are in circulation respecting it. It is now asserted that a Danish midshipman discharged a pistol into the powder, and blew the vessl up, rather than see her fall into the hands of the enemy. But it is now allowed that the ship and frigate were well fought, and that owing to the wind blowing dead on shore, and having increased almost to a hurricane in the afternoon, were the chief causes of this great disaster to the small Danish navy.

GENOA.

The announcement, by telegraph, of the complete capture of Genoa, on the 6th, was premature.

Letters from Turin of the 8th instant announces that after General della Marmora had bombarded Genoa for 24 hours, and the city had been set on fire in several places, a deputation from the municipality had waited on him on the evening of the 6th to request an armistice of 48 hours, in order to proceed to Turin to arrange a capitulation. The armistice was granted, and the deputation proceeded to Turin, where they arrived on the 7th. The triumvirate had fled from Genoa, with the exception of Avezzano.

HUNGARY.

The following is an extract of a letter from Bucharest, dated March 16:—

"Late on the evening of Saturday, the 10th inst., the alarm was beaten, and a battalion and a half of Russian troops, (1800 men) and eight Austrian guns, marched out of Hermanstadt in the direction of Stolzenberg, where it was reported a considerable force of Hungarians had appeared. The following morning, (Sunday) by daybreak, the whole of the remaining Russian force, viz.: another battalion and a half, with six pieces of Russian artillery, and a detachment of Cossacks, (about 306) left town in the same direction. At 4 p. m. the first gun was heard, the whole Hungarian force occupying the high grounds about half an hour's distance from Hermanstadt, having in their front the Russian troops; the fire was actively kept up, chiefly by artillery, the infantry keeping at a great distance, from 4 p. m. till half-past 8, when the Russians precipitately retreated through Hermanstadt, and passed on to Talmucs.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

Destruction of the Town of Brescia—Slaughter of the Inhabitants!!

After a siege of eight days, Brescia, (or rather the ruin of what was once Brescia) is in possession of the Austrians. The town was bombarded for six hours, and the streets were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the inhabitants driven into the houses, where they were burned alive.

The *Milan Gazette*, of April 3, contains a summary of the revolt and capture of Brescia. It says that the inhabitants of the city, taking advantage of the absence of the greater part of the garrison, revolted against the Emperor, and constituted a Provincial Government and a committee of public safety. They then arrested and threatened some officers who left the citadel to consult with the local authorities; intercepted several carriages containing ladies; and behaved rather like savages than men. Small detachments were drawn from Verona and Mantua, in order to save the city from the anarchy fomented by the Camozzi and the Raimondi. Marshal Haynau also repaired to the city, and on the 30th March sat down before the walls with 3200 men and six cannon. He offered terms of arrangement, which not being accepted, he divided his force into five detachments, each of which attacked one of the gates. The artillery from the citadel opened its fire at the same time. The attack was terrible, as each house was taken by assault, but on the first of April the victory was accomplished.—The *Concordia*, of Turin, says the Austrians surrounded the town so that escape was impossible. The carnage was immense, and after the massacre the Austrians gave the place up to pillage, and burnt all the houses that were defended. The *Opinione*, of Turin, says that Brescia is a complete heap of ruins; that Como has laid down its arms; and that Bergamo, after a struggle of several days, has capitulated. Other accounts state that the Austrians imposed a fine of 5 000,000 lire (£200,000) on the city.

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

The news of the resumption of hostilities by the Danes and Germans, the continued success of the Hungarian General Bem, over the Austrians and Russians, and the ever-changing state of affairs in Italy, are sufficient to occupy the grave attention of the whole civilized world; and the result must sooner or later exercise a powerful influence on matters in this quarter of the globe. Should the war in the north be continued, it will probably involve other nations in the contest, and from present appearances this event cannot be long delayed.

THE WHIG MINISTRY.—There have been rumours afloat in England respecting a change in the Government. The Liverpool Journal says, that there are three Ministries *in possee*: Lord Stanley's, Lord Clarendon's, and Sir Robert Peel's: but during the week, adds the Journal, the rumour of Government changes had died away: Cabinet Ministers were taking their ease in town or in the country with an indifference which argues the absence of all fear of sudden removal.

The House of Commons was to resume on Monday the 16th inst., when it was expected something was to be done with respect to Ireland, as well as the Bill for the partial repeal of the Navigation Laws. It is thought, however, that an adverse opinion in the new American Cabinet may interfere with its completion.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between Spain and Persia.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided that foreign oak trenails cannot legally be admitted free of duty.

Mr Richard O'Gormon, the treasurer to the fund collected for the benefit of Mrs. Mitchell and her children, acknowledges to have received £2,002 8s. 3d.

An ounce weight of Flanders thread has frequently been sold in London for £4, and its value, when manufactured, has been increased to £40, more than ten times the price of standard gold.

In the year 1847, 11,081,851 pawn-tickets were issued in Ireland, and the amount lent on goods pledged was £1,293,332 8s. The cost of the tickets, at one penny each, would be £46,174 8s. 9d

Mdle. Alboni, the celebrated vocalist, being caught one day hard at work at the pump, pleaded the necessity of hard exercise, and asked "What would become of ma chere, if I were to grow fat and lose my voice?"

There is to be a contest for the moderatorship of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The candidates are Dr. Bell, of Linlithgow, and Dr. Simpson, of Kirkneuton.

On the 10th inst. Henry J. Prescott, Esq was unanimously elected Governor of the Bank of England for the ensuing year, and Thomas Hankey, jun. Esq. Deputy Governor.

The Rev. D. Anderson, who formally officiated at St. George's Church, Everton, has been elevated to the dignity of Bishop of Prince Rupert's Island. We understand he contemplates a translation of the Scriptures into the Red Indian dialect.

SMUGGLING.—We learn that a very interesting discovery of a very ingenious mode of defrauding the revenue has been lately made. A vessel from Holland having cleared with 60 tons of oil cake, the appearance of the article excited some suspicion, and on being properly examined was discovered to be composed of snuff. The duty on the importation of snuff by the new tariff is 6s. per lb., so that 60 tons at that rate would have left the revenue minus just £40,320. It is believed that this ingenious deception has been carried on for some time with success.

Cholera is rapidly extending, but in a mild form, throughout the south of Ireland.

There was a rumour in Dublin of Lord Clarendon's intention of resigning.

On the 29th of February, fourteen men belonging to the West Indian regiment at Sierra Leone, were killed by the accidental explosion of a heap of composition which they had shaken from rockets condemned as unserviceable.

The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, have given notice that, inasmuch as the expenditure for the year ended the 5th of January last, exceeded the revenue by £796,419 14s. 6d. it is not their intention to pay off any of the debt in the current quarter.

Letters from Beyrout mention that 90 houses have fallen at Beyrout, their foundations having been destroyed by the waters. A great number have been destroyed at Babba and Choucifet, as also some 200 at Zohle, situated on a plain at the foot of Mount Lebanon, whence the waters rushed in streams like rivers from the late rains and melting of the snow.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—WOOLWICH, April 12. Quartermaster Serjeant Jackson, 7th battalion, was discharged by the board recently held at Woolwich, and his pension of 2s. 7d. per day, will commence from this date. He had been 35 years in the service, 24 years as quarter master sergeant. Colour Sergeant Wearing is appointed quartermaster sergeant vice Jackson. Several young men were discharged by the last board, and left the garrison to-day, to return to their previously dwelling places, the authorities having resolved not to retain in the service any men of a weakly constitution, or who may repeatedly become inmates of the hospital through their own indiscretion. It has also been resolved that all men of decidedly bad conduct will be got rid of at the earliest opportunity, to prevent the contamination of the young recruits of good character, now so easily obtained, to serve in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Sergeant Mason arrived from Lisburn, Ireland, this morning with 39 recruits, enlisted by the recruiting party under Lieut. Clark, at that station.

Since our last, we received intelligence from the most reliable quarters, confirmatory of the statement which we then made, upon pretty good authority, in relation to the gloomy prospects for emigration to the United States. From persons who have travelled as well as from others who have been stationed in the neighbouring Republic for the last six months, we learn that the high exceptions of the credulous people who leave this country to make their fortunes on the other side of the Line, remain unrealized, and that in fact, the only impediment to their return rests in their being out of funds. Under these circumstances, the people who for two or three years past have been crying out here for *Protection* against each other, and the whole world besides, have to go to work desperately, and *protect* themselves; which had they done in New Brunswick, instead of adopting the alternative of *Timber gambling* on one side, *idleness* on the other they would have escaped their present destitution.

In some instances, crafty and designing persons raise the cry, that it is impossible to live in New Brunswick, because they wish to obtain the properties which are sold, or rather given away, through the effect of their own misrepresentations; in other cases, the credulous Mechanic has been led to believe that his neighbour is not *taxed* high enough to support his thriftless and ill-conducted business, never dreaming of the *quid pro quo* which is expected in return, or that a reciprocity of taxes, if throughly and equitably carried out, is nothing more nor less than Free Trade.—[Fredericton Reporter.]

☞ It yet remains to be seen, what will be the policy of the British Government, in relation to the Mail question, considering the strong remonstrances which have gone Home on the subject from all these Colonies, and the too evident tendency to temporize manifested in the uncalled for change which they have anticipated. For our part, we should consider a step of the kind more indicative of neglect towards these Provinces, than any measure in which the general Commercial policy of England is concerned; knowing as we do, that she cannot now, as she once did, dictate her own terms of trade to the world.—*Ibid.*

UPPER ST. JOHN.—Advices from Fish River, dated the 17th instant, mention that the Ice in that river, and on the St. John, above Madawaska, was quite strong, and exhibited no symptoms of breaking up. The weather was unusually cold for the season of the year, and the people in that quarter, anticipated a late spring.—[Head Quarters

AWFUL MORTALITY AT MATAMORAS.—A Texas paper says that one thousand of the population of Texas have perished of the cholera. This, says the paper, is one quarter of the population. At the last accounts the disease was decreasing.

DREADFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN MEXICO.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 15th inst. contains a letter from Mexico, dated the 31st of March, through which we learn that the cholera was making terible ravages in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande.—Some of the towns are said to be neary depopulated from the effects of this awful scourge, and in Camargo upwards of two hundred and fifty have already died.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA!
DESTRUCTION OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS BY A MOB!!

The following important news from Canada was received by the New Brunswicker on Friday last, by a Telegraphic Despatch, dated

BOSTON, April 27th, 1 P. M.

We have a despatch from Montreal dated the 26th, bringing important intelligence.—On Wednesday the Governor General entered the Legislative Chamber, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bill authorizing the payment of the Indemnity Bill for losses sustained during the Rebellion.

On leaving the Parliament House, he was pelted by the mob, who were chiefly Orangemen, and forced to retire to his residence in the Country. The Assembly being in Session, a shout from the outside gave intimation of a riot. The windows of the Parliament Buildings were broken in, and the Legislators compelled to retreat, while vollies of stones were thrown in at the windows.—When the mob took possession the Members retired to the Library, and behind the Speakers Chair. The rioters carried off the Mace, broke down the Gas lights—one took possession of the Speaker's Chair—another muttered something about dissolving Parliament—and the rest engaged in breaking down benches and destroying furniture.

Having demolished the interior of the building, it was fired from McGill street, east side, and in a short time became a mass of ruins, withe the Valuable Library and Legislative Records. Other houses adjoining were also burned. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Chisholm, was struck at with clubs. Sir Allen McNab, Col. Guay, Messrs. Robinson, Bageley, and Stevenson, were the last in the House, and tried to save some of the books, but could not.

The Hon. George Moffat, Chairman of the British League, and many others are under arrest, on charge of High Treason.

The Parliament House was in the heart of the City, in which were Barracks containing several regiments of regular troops. This morning all was quiet.

From the New York papers.

Second Despatch.—Montreal, April 26, 6½ o'clock.—The excitement amongst the populace is increasing every moment. Five leading Conservatives were arrested on a charge of arson, and after undergoing a short examination before the police magistrates were remanded to jail till tomorrow. Their names are Montgomery, Mace, Heward and Ferris. A multitude, numbering about 3000 accompanied them to prison amidst continued and deafening cheers. They were escorted by a guard of 100 men of the 19th Regiment. A memorial to his Excellency Sir Benj Dunbar, praying him to order the troops to remain in quarters & leave the people to settle their own affairs, is in course of signature, and will be sent down with a deputation to Sorell tonight. A mass meeting takes place in the Champ de Mars at 2 o'clock tomorrow. The Hon Geo. Moffat is to be the Chairman. The French are enrolling themselves as a body guard to protect Lord Elgin. It is rumored that the jail will be burnt to-night. Despatches have been sent by telegraph to the upper Provinces. The Government attempted to gain possession of the Canada telegraph wires for the day, but were promptly denied them.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 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
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

TROUBLE IN CANADA.—In our columns this morning will be found a telegraphic report of the emuete in Montreal. In addition to the statements given in the telegraphic report to St. John, we learn from American papers that the populace held a mass meeting in the Champ de Mars, at which upwards of 4,000 persons were present, and passed strong resolutions. While the Parliament House was burning, the mob increased to upwards of 7,000. The population of all classes and creeds, had determined to *stand by the acts of the night*. Sir Allan McNab, the hon W. Badgely, and G B Turner, Esq, one of the editors of the Montreal Courier, were cut out of the Parliament House with axes; a council was held during the night—148 warrants were issued: the Saint Andrews Society met to expel Lord Elgin as Patron of the Society. It is said that the Jail will be burned. Despatches have been sent by the rioters, by telegraph, to the Upper Provinces

The Governor attempted
of the telegraph, but wa
fact is, the people of Cana
that Colony during the rel
have just cause to complai
to evade the payment of so
iniquitous a tax.

ADDRESS TO J. W. C
The following congratula
Chandler, on his elevation to
Common Pleas, has been ha
tion, and we have much pl
with the request of the Gra
also been furnished with a c
dress from his brethren of the
but owing to the late hour at
ed, we are unable to publish
Gran
April S
To His Honor JAMES W. C
The Grand Jury of the
beg to congratulate you, u
ment to the Bench of the
mon Pleas, of this Coun
every reason to believe, t
of a Gentleman of your l
situation of so much impo
will give entire satisfacti
in the County, and be of
fit to the people residing i
We remain, very resp
By our
Mr Chandler's
GENTLEMEN,—I receiv
much gratification. Wh
to the Bench of the Com
County was first announ
to decline the honor; bu
occurred to me that my a
tution might in some sm
the interests of this secti
and therefore I did ac
that every man in society
bate every thing in his p
good, be it ever so little.
opinion of my qualificati
pleased to express, I tha
I am, Gentle
Very resp
Your
JAMES
To Mr. BARNY BUCKM
and the other Gentlem
of the Grand Jury.

RAIL ROAD
At the Annual Ge
Stockholders of the Sain
Rail Road Company, h
o Saint Andrews, purs
day of May 1849:
Moved by James Boyd,
Chandler Esq. That Re
Owen, take the Chair.
The following Noblem
then unanimously electe
viz.—
DIRECTORS IN
Right Hon. Earl
Right Hon. Lord
Sir Ralph Howard
B. Sharp, R. N.
J. M. Laws R. N.
J. Edwards Esq.
C. D. Archibald.
DIRECTORS IN N
Rear Admiral W. F
Hon. Col. H. Hatch.
Hon. George S Hill
Capt J J Robinson R
Capt Shortland R N
Charles Connel Esq
John Wilson Esq
A Read Esq
Edward Wilson Esq
H H Hatch Esq
George J Thompson
George D Street Es
S M Carman Esq.
The Secretary having
day, to Capt. J. J. Rob
25th April last.
On motion of Hon. H.
W. Chandler Esq.
Resolved Unanimous
fully concur in the Resol
the 23d April last past,
Robinson to London, as
with powers as defined in
Resolved, That the C
last meeting of the Comp
on the accounts be requi
and report within ten da
information of the Stockl
Resolved. That Samu
be appointed Clerk or Se
Resolved, That John
Treasurer.
Resolved that the pro
be published.
The Chairman havin
Hon. H Hatch being c
Resolved, that the th
given to the Hon. Admi
impartial conduct in the
From the above it wil
friend, Capt. Robinson,
by the Directors of the
Agent, and we only rep
ed opinion of the public
faithful, indefatigable
could not be found, to p
Company. This has b

Original issues in Poor Cond
Best copy