

## European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE CAMBRIA.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The European Times of the 27th ult. say: The fears which were entertained that a general war would spring out of the demand which the Czar made upon the Sultan, relative to the extradition, or rather the giving up of the refugees at Widdien, have been quieted by the intelligence which came to hand yesterday. The attitude assumed by this country and France, placed the Austrians on the horns of a dilemma. He had no alternative but to lower his tone or bare his fangs. He must either fight the English bull dog and the gallic cock, or he must cease to bully the Turk. He has preferred the more pacific course. We honour his resolve, and admire his prudence—a quality which even despots know how to respect.

A state of transition is always one of anxiety; and although every one believed that the bear would turn tail, yet some well-meaning people apprehended the worst, and the public securities became in consequence slightly affected. The news to which we refer has, however, restored confidence, and the funds show with what effect.

It has become a habit with certain professional politicians to keep up a running fire at Lord Palmerston. If there be an Englishman of whom, more than another, his country has reason to be proud, it is this chivalrous and brave hearted nobleman. He is the tyrant's foe and the freeman's friend, whatever be the soil which the onerous or the sky that covers the other. His spirited remonstrance in the present case is not merely the triumph of freedom, but of peace. Less firmness would have induced greater arrogance.

Narvaez has been tripped up by the heels in Spain, but he wields the wand of harlequin, and always lights on his feet again. He is, it seems, obnoxious to the King Consort—a poor creature, who, whatever his defects or his prejudices, is in the hands of the two Queens, mother and daughter, who use him as their interests may dictate.

The French are a singular people, fond of fun, and by no means desisting a duel, however absurd may be the cause out of which it arises. M. Thiers has been trying his hand at playing the deadly weapon. The next ought to be his sword that he regards it, in these times of excitement, as infinitely more tame for the expression of his animosities, and accordingly he measures his hatreds by many paces, and runs the risk, like the man in the play, of kissing his mother earth in the assertion of some miserable bit of diplomacy. Inferior people, when mischief is abroad, become innoculated with the example, and the result is a deadly fever which a barometer and a lieutenant of the gendarmes mobilise. These fight with steel—the foremost of the bull and powder. Happily, in neither case was any mischief done. If the days of chivalry are not over, duellists in France would seem to appreciate the philosophy of Shakespeare's fat knight, who regarded discretion as the better part of valour.

Strange incidents are evolved by the trials at Versailles. The criminals and the witnesses heard the court with impunity, and scenes are enacted in the temple of justice which would make the horse hair on the head of an English judge resemble the quills of the porcupine. Law hardly deserves the name of justice when it comes to command respect. If we contrast the chaotic trials in our own favoured land with the proceedings at Versailles, we are constrained to admit that liberty has licentiousness, and that political exclusion, when accompanied by a stern sense of right and wrong, is not slow to discover that the poorest man, in these isles, is beyond the reach of judicial tyranny.

The intelligence from Austria shows how fallen the "youthful Emperor" is in his own estimation. The butcher Haynau has threatened his resignation—annoyed, the reader may possibly imagine, at being the appointed instrument of so much blood and carnage. Alas! for the dignity of humanity. The wretch has threatened to throw up his commission, because, having decreed that Count Bethany should be publicly strangled, he found, to his annoyance, that he had only been shot!

The Germanic States, annoyed at the prospect of being dominated over by Austria and Prussia, are forming an alliance to counteract the new "dodge." Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Hanover, have taken umbrage at the conduct of the two great powers, and out of this quarrel, which is a pretty one as it stands, events may spring, better calculated to serve the cause of "fatherland" than the unthinking are likely to believe.

### IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant made a briefer stay at Cork than was expected. At the dinner given in Cork on the viceroyal visit, his excellency for the first time conferred the honour of knighthood; the gentleman selected for the honour having been Mr. (now Sir Edward) McDonnell, chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and governor of the Bank of Ireland. The great Southern Railway uniting Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, was opened at the end of last week. Lord Clarendon was present.

The dismissal of Lord Roden and the Messrs. Beers from the magistracy is the subject of comment in all parts of the kingdom. Sir Gilbert King has sent in his resignation of the commission of the peace for the county of Roscommon, as he is of opinion "that Lord Roden's conduct on the occasion in question is undeserving of censure."

Lord Roden has dissuaded several magis-

trates from resigning their commissions, and will not countenance expressions of personal sympathy carried to such lengths.

It has been determined to establish a botanical department, an agricultural school, and model farm for Munster, in connection with the Queen's College in Cork, a sum of £5000 having been allocated by the Lord-Lieutenant for this most invaluable project.

A land bailiff, named Whelan, was shot dead in the public street at Carrickbeg last week. He was undamaged to Mr. A. W. Sadlier. The men are in custody charged with the murder.

The fourth annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in Dublin.

A coconut tree was drifted ashore a few days ago on the island of Valentia, near Kerry—another proof that the Gulf stream after running along the coast of America, sets across the Atlantic.

The Gazette of yesterday week contains the expected brevet promotions in honour of the Queen's visit to Ireland. The number of officers promoted is very limited. In consequence of the death of Vice Admiral Gifford, Captain Hayes O'Grady has obtained his flag.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains a list of officers, containing a large proportion of silver, has been discontinued on the property of George F. O'Leary, Esq., at Lemoinefield, within a foot of the surface.

Not the least remarkable symptom of the progress, is the fact of the Right Hon. James Grattan, brother of the member for Meath, having resolved upon the sale of his Irish property with the intention of leaving his native country for ever, and becoming a settler in Old Virginia, where he has already affected a purchase of 5000 acres of land. Mr. Grattan's estates are not very extensive, but they are totally free from any family incumbrances. The right hon. gentleman always bore the character of an independent landlord, and was a constant resident in Ireland—*Standard's News-Letter*.

The usual weekly meeting of the Royal Association was held on Monday last. The proceedings were quite unimportant. Mr. John O'Connell as usual was the chief speaker. The rent was upwards of £19, 21.

According to the *Belfast News-Letter* incendiary fires are common in the north. MURKIN OF A BATTLE.—Three persons, named John Rich, John Fitzgerald, and Martin Mackin, have been arrested, and committed to Waterford gaol, charged with the wilful murder of Michael Hogan, a British while he was detaining for rent at Tynallyn on the 22nd of August.

Wholesale Eviction.—We deeply regret to learn from a correspondent, whose communication shall appear in our next, that seventy-four families, amounting to probably three hundred and seventy souls, have been evicted from the property of Col. Woodham, in the parish of Clonsilla, and in the pillaged, over-persecuted county of Clare. These dwellings have been left with few exceptions in the words of our correspondent "hideous heaps of ruins." There were no notices of eviction received in due time by relieving officers. There is no room for the crowd in the *Union's* *Union*. They are denied outdoor relief on some pretext or other. Women, with infants in their arms, are left to the freezing cold of the winter, and the floor of the chapel is now the only home of the exterminated people. The last sanctuary on earth is the house of God—*Limerick & Clare Examiner*.

The *Messenger* at Dublin's *Dean*—Mr. Deane's report is published. It covers three columns and a half, and develops the whole history of the murders. Even the cautious official says that the conduct of the Orange party was "most brutal and wanton," and reflected "the deepest disgrace on all by whom it was perpetrated and encouraged." It states that "One little boy, of ten years old, was deliberately fired at and shot while running across a field. Mr. Fitzmaurice stopped a man in the act of firing at a girl who was rushing from her father's house. An old woman of seventy was murdered, and the skull of an idiot was beaten in with the butt of the musket. Another old woman was severely beaten in her house; while another, who was subsequently saved by the police, was much injured, and left in her house, which had been set on fire. An offensive man taken out of his house dragged to his garden, and stabbed to death by three men with bayonets, in the sight of some of his families. The Roman Catholic Chapel, the house of the Roman Catholic curate, and the National School house, were fired into and a number of the surrounding houses of the Roman Catholic inhabitants were set on fire and burnt, every article of furniture having been first wantonly destroyed."

The late conflict at Killybeggy.—*Tullamore Friday Evening*—I have just arrived here, and find that subconstable Gleeson, who was dangerously wounded in the griffin during the conflict with the peasantry at Killybeggy, died this morning in the county gaol. I find that there are sixteen prisoners in custody, charged with being concerned in the attack, two only of whom, namely, John and Joseph Keys, against whom a verdict was found by the coroner's jury, stand fully committed for trial.

### FRANCE.

The leading features in the week's debate have been the adjourned discussion on the credits for the Roman expedition, which, it was thought, would involve the resignation and change of Ministry. The debate terminated on Saturday, the 26th instant, when, on a third division, that of the ensemble of the bill, there appeared for the credits, 467, against them, 168; majority, 299. The chief speakers were, MM. Tocqueville, Thiers, and Montalembert, in favour of the

votes; and MM. Hugo, Leroux, Arago, and General Cavaignac against them. M. Odillon Barrot, defending the credits and the President's speech, in defence of the Papal policy, is considered a masterpiece by his admirers, while those of General Cavaignac and Victor Hugo, the latter especially, drew forth vociferous applause from the members of the left.

It is said that Haynau has resigned his post in consequence of the Emperor having ordered the execution to be stopped. He complained bitterly of his inability, being disgraced by those who professed to shoot Count Bismarck, it having been his express orders that he should be hanged.

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Emperor has granted to the officers of the P. A. a special privilege, who, should they be promoted, would be entitled to the same privilege which was accorded to the officers of the Imperial army. These persons only are exempted against whom proceedings are to be adopted for special consideration.

A petition has been presented to the Emperor by the chief magistrates, praying His Majesty for pardon for those Hungarians who have been arrested on the law.

According to reports from Pesth, the crown of Hungary is now in England, whither it was sent by Kossuth. Kossuth was for some time in London, and on making his escape from Windsor, he was arrested by the British authorities, and on being released, he was sent to the crown of Hungary. This statement explains the report that Kossuth had stolen some very valuable trinkets belonging to Kossuth—a report which from the very commencement met with no credit.

A copy of the judicial proceedings in the case of Count Eugene Zecher, who was put to death by a decree of execution, has been published by the brothers of the deceased.

### THE ROMAN STATES.

General Zucchi has resigned his grade as Lieutenant-General to the Roman army, on the ground that he had engaged to serve as a constitutional member, and not an absolute Government.

A letter from Rome, of the 14th, says that the D. P. of the late Constitution are to be ranged into three classes. The first class is to consist of those who did not consent to the proclamation of a Republic, and will therefore be called *non-acceptants*; the second class will be made up of those who have consented to the Republic, but who have not yet been allowed to return to Rome, but who are still in the hands of the Government. The third class will be made up of those who have returned to Rome, but who are still in the hands of the Government. The first class will be called *non-acceptants*, the second class will be called *acceptants*, and the third class will be called *returnees*.

Each extreme party in the city—Several young men have been arrested for singing the Marseillaise hymn in the streets, and for singing the people now indulging in these practices. Placards, with prominent letters, of "Death to the infamously traitorous Government," have been scattered all over the city. Several attempts on the lives of French officers have been made. Dr. Millington, who has been suffering persecution from the priests, has made a desperate appeal to the capitans, and has therefore addressed the British Government to protect him as a British subject.

### GREECE.

Advises dated the 15th instant, says that the disorders in Samos were not yet put down, and that fresh detachments of troops had been sent thither. In Cephalonia order has been restored. The Lord Commissioner promised to promote the embargo and martial law, and to proclaim a general amnesty in so far as the two ruling leaders of the insurrection were brought in.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney papers have been received to the effect that a large public meeting, held at Sydney, on the 15th of June, to petition the Queen to the East, from New South Wales, and to pray that the possible Government may be brought to the colony, was attended by a large number of people of all ranks and classes in society, and the proceedings were conducted in the most orderly and peaceable manner. The resolutions passed at the meeting were very strong.

An "Address of Confidence," repudiating the "vote of censure," had been voted to Charles A. Fitzroy. A bill had been brought in and read a first time in the Legislative Assembly for the appointment of the Hon. Francis Scott as agent for the colony.

Removal of the Board of Ordnance.—It is rumoured that the Government seriously contemplate abolishing the Board of Ordnance, and that the entire control of this branch of the service will be vested in the commander-in-chief and in two officers, to be called the *Comptroller of the Ordnance* and the *Comptroller of the Ordnance Cash Accounts*.

Reduction of Railway Capital.—It is thought by some that this is a favourable time for railway companies to purchase up their shares in the market, with the view of reducing the number of their shares, and the amount on which they would have to pay dividends. It is proposed to use the surplus receipts or profits for this purpose. Thus a company, whose shares are at a fearful discount could advantageously employ their receipts in buying up the shares in the market. Many of them could buy a million of capital for £500,000, and so for half a million, reduce the capital receiving dividend by a million, in other words, save half a million for

the benefit of the legitimate holders.—(Herald's Journal.)

On Saturday the Prince of Wales hoisted his flag for the first time, on the occasion of his royal highness, with the other members of the royal family, embarking at Cowes, in the royal yacht *Fairy*, for the port, accompanied by her Majesty, or Prince Albert.

Off in Review Instructions.—The authorities of the revenue being of opinion that much unnecessary expense and labour attends the practice at present observed of issuing to all persons on their first admission to the public service, a set of printed instructions for the office to which they may have been appointed or promoted, orders have been issued and promulgated that the practice of issuing instructions addressed personally to officials be discontinued, and that in future, such instructions, promulgation, and the death of an officer, instead of his instructions being cancelled, they be delivered to his successor in office, additional copies of instructions being, however, supplied when necessary, in lieu of those lost, or worn out, or otherwise unfit for use.

On Sunday the American Minister had the honour of being introduced to her Majesty at Windsor Castle by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Palmerston also introduced to her Majesty Sir Henry Bulwer, who took leave on departing to enter on the duties of his mission.

By a report published by the *Pope*, Vera Cruz has been elevated into a *Diocese*. The *United Kingdom of Portugal* at the meeting of the parliament of Oporto, on Friday last, an answer from the Colonial and Foreign Affairs Commission to the queries of the parliament respecting the alleged flagging by order of the surgeon on board the *Ranillo*, a Portuguese vessel, was read. The answer stated that, as soon as the charge appeared in the public press, they instituted a searching inquiry respecting its correctness. They had also caused the captain and surgeon's reports, which, although in spite of the non-confirmation of the flagging, were admitted in the flagging. It was, therefore, their opinion and their hope that it had not occurred. They did not allow the matter to rest there, but requested Government to institute the most rigid inquiry respecting it, as if flagging on board emigrant ships was strictly prohibited.

A number of gentlemen formerly connected with the East India Company's service, are about to establish a new club. Should the proposal be carried out, the metropolitan will contain no less than eight clubs of an "Unoffensive" character.

Mr. Webb, the Secretary to the Royal Society, shows by an extract from the travels of Mr. Arthur Young, published in 1792, that the present system of telegraphing by electricity was practised by a Mr. Leonard in those days.

### For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—You will observe one of your subscribers by inserting in your columns the obituary of Admiral Sir Edward Owen. This gentleman was born at Camphello, in the County of Charlotte, the present residence of his gallant brother, Admiral, the hon. W. F. W. Owen.

Two more distinguished men but few countries can claim the honour of producing, and what is still more remarkable, I believe they are the only Admirals of British American birth. Their names stand recorded in the annals of our noble country, and they share alike the tribute of praise, with gallant Howe, and many other distinguished naval commanders, and from the India seas to the icy north, the ebb speaks its testimony to the science and skill of these distinguished men.

### Yours,

A. J. C. S. C.

### DEATH OF SIR EDWARD W. C. R. OWEN, G.C.B., G.C.H.

This gallant flag-officer of the Royal Navy has gone to his last account. He died on Monday, the 1st Oct., at his seat at Windmill Hill, near Bagshot, Surrey, full of years and honours, having attained the advanced age of seventy-eight. The name of the gallant deceased, either by his father's, his own, or his brother's gallant deeds, has been well known to the navy for the last thirty years; but especially that of Sir E. Owen, who having been in the naval service for almost three quarters of a century, served on full pay no less than fifty years of that time. As Commander Owen, however, he will be best known to posterity for his great and successful services in the Channel against the French will live for ever. His name on the French coast was held in the utmost terror for wherever his gallant frigate *Imortalite* went there was stern fighting with destruction to the enemy. Sir E. Owen's father was a Captain in the navy; as a midshipman he lost his right arm at the taking of Pondicherry from the French in 1760, and was severely killed at Madras in 1765, when returning to England with despatches announcing the second capture of Pondicherry. Sir E. Owen represented Sandwich in Parliament in 1826; in May, 1827, he was appointed to the office of Surveyor General of the Ordnance; and in March, 1829, formed one of the Lord High Admiral's council. From the Admiralty he was appointed Commander-in-chief of the East India station; whence he returned in Oct. 1832; intrusted with the command in chief on the Mediterranean station, he having attained the rank of vice admiral on Jan. 10, 1837, with his flag successively in the *Queen*, 110, and *Formidable*, 84. Sir Edward at one period commanded the *Royal Sovereign* yacht.

There were fifteen deaths in Mobile last week, of which two were from yellow fever.

To Correspondents.—Q. E. was received while our paper was on the press.

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1849.

### CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

Hon. HARRIS HAYN, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

Bill and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

James and Mark Beane.

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

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.

St. Andrews.



Cambria.

The Royal Mail Steamship Cambria, Capt. Shannon, arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, after 12 days' passage with dates to the 27th ult. The mail was received here on Saturday night.

For particulars of domestic and foreign news we refer our readers to our columns. The Political intelligence of the Cambria is not of great importance, the aspect of affairs in Europe remaining in nearly the same state as at previous dates.

The French Ministry have succeeded in obtaining a vote of credit from the Assembly in support of the troops in Italy.

The Austrian Generals are loudly condemned for their cruelties to the defeated Hungarians many of whom have been tried by courts-martial and executed, and others condemned to lengthened imprisonment and hard labour.

We can see no indication of the immediate settlement of the Roman question.

The hostility between the Pope and his disaffected subjects appears to be altogether irreconcilable.

The intervention of Britain and France has prevented the threatened war in the East, between Russia and Turkey, the British and French Fleets in the Mediterranean having been despatched to the Bosphorus in aid of the Turks.

The excitement on the subject of opening the London Post Office on Saturday Day, continues unabated, and public meetings to petition against this derogation of the Sabbath, have been assembled in all parts of the country.

Sir. Buxton.—This celebrated Professor of Ventriiloquism and Necromancy, gave two exhibitions in this place on Monday and Tuesday evenings last. The hall was filled to the very door every window and corner literally crammed. The Sign. as usual kept his audience in roars of laughter. We do not know which of the many clever tricks was the most pleasing. The enchanted egg bag out of which a large, and we might add an inexhaustible supply of eggs were produced at pleasure astonished his audience, and the quaint style in which he begged of the person assisting "not to tell how he did it" was really amusing; the playing on the jews harp without touching it was one of the best feats. The performance of the Canary Birds was truly wonderful. Want of space compels us to give but a brief and imperfect notice of the performances.

Professor Johnson, after making a tour of the northern and eastern Counties of the Province, arrived here on Friday accompanied by R. D. Wilton Esq., Mayor of St. John, and proceeded to St. Stephen the same morning.

The weather still continues remarkably fine up to this time. There has been but one light fall of snow, which melted as fast as it fell, and but light frosts occasionally.

The New Brunswick says:—New forms for Certificates of Registry and Registry declarations under the Navigation Law, which will come into operation on the 1st January next, have been received by the Imperial Officers of Customs at this Port, from the Honorable Commissioners of H. M. Customs.

On the 11th inst. after young son of Mr. A. year.

On the 12th inst. after bore with christening daughter of