European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland form a chapter of incidents of a very lamentable character in the history of this unfortunate country; disturbances of the most unruly kind, and secret confederacies are the order of the day; assemblies of armed men have been placed between Tipperary and Kilfeacle amounting to several hundreds, and as their designs are shrouded in mystery, the country is kept in a state of perpetual alarm.

The potato disease is said to exist to a very great extent.

A report has been put forth by the *Limeric Examiner* that a conditional pardon has been grasted by the Government to John Mitchell, leaving him at liberty to go where he pleases but restraining him from returning to the United Kingdom. It is added that the exile intends to settle in Germany, where his wife and family will immediately join him. At present this report has not gained the smallest credit.

The Dolly's Brae investigation has ended in smoke. The spirit of party which occasioned the riot has been carried into the Court of Inqury, and Lord Roden and all the participators in the affair will escape punishment.

The latest account from the South of Ireland is that fresh attacks have been made upon isolated Police Barracks, and that more lives have been lost, but the originators of the affrays appear to have fled.

Several arrests of persons charged with attacking the Police Barracks at Cappoquin have been made, and it is said some of them have made important disclosures, which go to implicate in the crime of petty treason individuals supposed to be above suspicion.

The refusal of the Great Railway Companies to confide the audit of their accounts to a Government Officer has not averted a serious blow to their property. London and North-western Shares which in 1845 were about £250 per share and during this year have been about £140, have once fallen to £108. Within these few days they have rallied £4 or £5, but the prospects are not flattering. Unil a thorough and complete sifting of the affairs of these companies satisfies the public of their actual condition, distrust will prevail among the shareholders—If the value of the chief line in England has suffered so deeply, it may be easily conjectured how ruinous the prices are of those lines which are in little repute. A general panic has prevailed.

The prospectus of a new Loan having been issued in the London papers by the Austrian Government, Mr. Cobden comes out and denounces in strong terms this attempt to levy upon the earnings of peaceful industry, means of paying Haynau and his Croats for their butcheries in Brescia, and their atrocities in Hungary. Ae says there is not a friend or admirer of the oppressed and slandered Maygars or Italians, who will not press forward to swell the chorus of execrations at this audacious proposal to borrow from the European public the money with which to pay the price of successful violence and injustice.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO R. B. FORBES, ESQR., OF BOSTON.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Members of Lloyd's held in London, on the 26th ult., the report of the Committee was read by Capt. Halstead, and carried unanimously; after which the Honorary Silver Medal of the Establishment, was voted to Robert B. Forbes, Esqr., of Boston, U S. a passenger on board the Steamer Europa, to mark the sense entertained of his galantry and disinterested conduct in leaping overboard at great personal risk and assisting in saving a part of the passengers of the Charles Bartlett, when that vessel was unhappily run down by the Europa on the 27th June last.

It was confidently affirmed by some persons at Vienna on the 22d, and as confidently declared premature by others, that Comorn had surrendered to the Austrian troops. No doubt was, however, entertained but what it would very shortly submit, if it had not done so already; for the terms offered by General Nugept were said to be of the most generous character, and highly favorable to the garrison.

It was reported that Bem had died of his wounds in Wallachia.

Some few skirmishes have taken place in Morocco, in the neighborhood of Melilla, but they seem to be of a desultory character.—The tumults in Cephalonia have led to numerous executions, and we expect by the next accounts to hear that they are completely quelled.

A letter from Genoa of the 16th inst. announces the departure on that day of Garibaldi, in the Tripoli steamer, for Sardinia, and thence to Tunis.

The company of merchants at Prague have taken part in the Austrian loan to the amount of four millions of florins.

The Cologne Gazette strongly protests against the conduct of the Austrian Government in detaining in durance the children of Kussuth and Pulezkey. What a tyranny must that be which extends its revenge even to woman and children.

Georgey arrived at Klugenforth on the 11th His party consisted of two carrages; he, with his wife and daughter, and Major Andrassy, went in one; his chasseur and domestics in the other. They alighted at the Kaisser-Krone where Georgey has established himself. He goes about the streets quite free, but generally accompanied by his wife or Major Andrassy. Georgey is said to have expressed the wish to buy an estate in the neighborhood of Klugenforth.

VIENNA, Sept. 19. According to a letter from Acs, the negotations with the fortress of Comorn have been completely broken off, and the imperial troops are preparing for an assault upon the fortress. The actual siege is to commence during the course of the present week. 80,000 men, together with the best military equipments and materials, are at the disposal of the commander of the siege.

The Hungarian Leaders.—We were enabled last week, in a postscript, to announce the resolution of the Porte not to yield up the Hungarian refugees to the demands of Austria and Russia. Nothing has since transpired upon the subject, except that we learn that a Rusian officer has arrived at Constantinople to demand their extradition. There is no doubt that the chief leaders are still at Widdin, in Wallachia, and the probability is that as soon as the requisite facilities can be furnished to get them out of the Turkish dominions, that they will be allowed to go where they please. A great many Polish exiles meditate crossing the Atlantic with the design of establishing Polish colonies in the United States.—*European Times.*

Breadstuffs.—The Grain Market is more active; old Western Canal and Philadelphia Flour, of good quality, being scarce, has advancen 6d per barrel, and now sells at 23s to 23s 6d; new Western, 19s to 21s; Baltimore 24s; and Ohio, 24s 6d; salee of old Western, 14, to 21s per barrel. White Indian Corn is now quoted at 28s 6d to 29s 6d per quarter; yellow and mixed 26s 6d to 27s 6d The value of American Wheat is 5s to 6s 9d per 70 pounds. Some few sales of American White Beans have been made at 25s to 26s per quarter.

FRANCE.

As the period approaches for the re-assembling of the Legislative Chamber of France. the members are finding their way to Paris and prepating for a renewal of political strife. M. Dupin, the President, has already arrived. The Roman qustion and the condition of the condition of the Finances will form the two chief subjects for discussion in the Assembly.

A French loan of 20,000,000f. io again spoken of as the only and last resource of the minister. And as Austria is now in the market for about five millions sterling, besides Piedmont, Tuskany, and Naples, for smaller sums, it seems a case of considerable difficulty to conclude any negotiations unless upon highly disadvantageous terms.

By the latest news from Paris, we learn that a manifesto from the Pope to his people has reached the French Government, and its tenor is of a very unsatisfactory nature. Not only are Mazine, Garibaldia and the Chiefs of the Roman Government excluded from the benefits of a proposed amnesty, but the whole of the Constitutional Assembly and the Military Chiefs are shut out from pardon by the head of the Catholic Church. This document of the Holy Father must increase the difficulties of the French Government ten fold, since it is quite evident that whatever may be the sentiments of the French people about granting liberal institutians to the Romans, it is clear that the Romans themselves will not submit to the tyranny of the Cardinals, unless there is an overwhelmning force to keep them down.

The only subject of conversation in the political circles of Paris is the manifesto of the Pope; and it is said that the breach between the Cardinal Administration and the French had reached such a height that a complie non intercourse was contemplated.

It is rather a singular fact, that throughout the whole of the manifesto, the name of France nowhere occurs, though she has played so pominent a part in restoring the Sovereign Pontiff to his temporal government. This studied omission has grievously wounded the pride of that Country, and it is certainly not calculated to heal the differances so long existing between the two nations.

ROME.

We learn that at Rome the concessions of the Pope were considered by the people of Rome to be so niggardly, that the greatest piscontent was manifested as soon as they become generally known. The proclamations were torn down from the walls, and the populace vented forth their denunciations in the strongest terms of redicule and disgust. As for the amnesty, no language could convey the deep feeling of animosity and regret with which it was contemplated.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.—The *Waterford Mail* thus notices an article in a late number of the St. John *Chronicle*:

"If the present government do not effect, by their infatuated policy, the ruin of all classes abroad as well as at home, the fault will not be theirs. The Saint John, N. B., Chronicle of the 31st ult., in alluding to the intelligence from Great Britain, of the gloomy state of things arising from the absence of all protection to native produce, and the increasing burdens and taxations of the people, remarks:—'Although a small community, we are hourly verging into the same difficulty, and it behoves us at once by legitimate means to reduce as far as practicable our public expenditures both general and local, that we may be the better prepared to contend with the many changes and revulsions that now pervade the whole habitable globe. Our local taxation coupled with the depression of business, has become unbearable, and it becomes every citizen to inquire by what means our expenditure can be reduced.'

Either a return to protective duties or a diminishing of that enormous and profligate expenditure with which the country has been so long burdened, can alone save all classes from destruction. We have too long paid the sinecurist, and overpaid the official; and now, when the land heaves in the throes of misery is the system to be continued? We object not to paying a man a fair day's labour for a fair day's work; but it is too bad to have to cater to the luxuries of official sybarites, or overpay men whose sole merit is the claim they may have on Ministerial favour.

Government nepotism must be abolished and retrenchments in every public department, where the duties are not an equivalent for the sums expended, must be resorted to, and that speedily.

Expedition of Sir John Franklin.—The Cleaveland Plaindealer of the 5th inst. has a letter dated "Ste Marie River" Sept. 25th announcing the arrival of Sir John Richardson, from the fruitlesssearch after the lost Polar expedition of Sir John Franklin, of whose dreadful fate among the ices of the Arctic Ocean thre is left little or no room to doubt. Sir John Richardson, having failed to find even the remotest clue to the Franklin Expedition, is now on his way back to England. He left there in April, 1848; and from the Sault Ste. Marie has made the voyage in canoes and boats and overland, a distance of three thousand and five hundred miles and back, by way of Lake of the Wood, Mackenzie's River, &c. After reaching the Arctic Ocean, they travelled five hundred miles along the coast. He speaks confidently of the existence of a northern passage; practicability, he says, is another question, the summers being only from 30 to 60 days long. He goes by way of Toronto and Montreal to Boston.

THE LOSS OF THE ST. JOHN.—CAPT. OLIVER. In our account of the casting away of this ill-fated vessel, furnished by one of our reporters, whom we despatched to Cohasset for that purpose, some rather severe reflections appear upon the conduct of Capt. Oliver, which, after a full investigation of the facts, may turn out to be undeserved, and we trust such will be the case. It is alleged by the sailors who escaped in the long-boat, that the life boat which put out from the Cohasset, in passing them, did *not* come within hailing distance, especially in the terrible hurrican which was then raging, and that she proceeded to the other brig which was comparatively in safety. They further state that after the small boat was swamped, Captain Oliver gave orders to lower the long boat, stating that it would carry thirty-five or forty persons, that while lowering it the painter parted and she fell over the side of the vessel. The captain instantly leaped over board, followed by the mate and two or three sailors, and succeeded in reaching the boat before she swamped, but owing to the tremendous sea running they were unable to come alongside the vessel near enough for any one to get aboard, without jumping into the sea. In this situation Captain Oliver called to the passengers who were thronging the deck to leap overboard, and he would endeavour to pick them up. Only two of the passengers had the courage to do so, and they were saved. These statements, as well as others tending to place the conduct of Capt. Oliver in a favourable light, have been made to us by two of the sailors who survived the wreck.—[Boston Mail.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,—The Charlotte Gazette Editor still continues to publish his tissue of falsehood. I do not feel disposed to let them pass quite so quietly as some of the authors either expected or wished. McLachlan has escaped my lash for some offences in the same line, but that is no reason why I should remain quiet while such wholesale lies are published in that most licentious of all papers the Gazette.

In my last I had said as much and given all the explanation necessary to a discerning public, relative to the fines said to have been collected and not paid over by me. If any further explanation is desired by those having the right and the authority, my books are open and can be inspected.

I would not condescend to reply to Elliot, were it not that such a wholesale liar should not go unpunished. Who will believe him when he says that I was the informer on the liquer cases alluded to? Could I make an information to myself? I think not. He in his capacity of public prosecutor made the complaints, he it was who prosecuted, and he is the person who claimed and received £2 10 0, and £7 10 0, for that service making ten pounds since his appointment in 1848. It is very likely that I should take the odium and he the reward. Will he pretend to deny that at the trial of Edward Pheasant for a breach of the Lisence regulations that R. M. Andrews Esq. the attorney of Mr. Pheasant, asked him what right he had to interfere, and the reply he made? I think he will hardly have the effrontery. His reply was "I prosecute as Town Clerk" when Mr Andrews said that either the Magistrate or himself should conduct the prosecution but not both. He admits that he instituted several prosecutions before Mr. Justice Boyd for breaches of the License law. Will he be good enough to name how many besides them he gives me credit for? He says also that I admitted I had paid McGowan £3 0 0, which is of a piece with the rest of his falsehood. I never could admit what I never did, McGowan was not fined by me nor any other Magistrate, altho' a Summons was issued, and winesses subpoenaed. the summons laid in the Post office St. George, until too late to serve it, after which the witnesses refused to proceed and the matter ended. He talks about my trying to screen myself from public censure, I have been too often before the public and they have spoken, to fear that. I think too much of myself to put my character in that jeopardy. I have filled in this my adopted County, more offices of honour and emolument than usually fall to the lot of an ordinary individual The people of this County know me, and by them I am willing to be judged. It is not such men as Elliot and McLachlan, with their friends in the back ground that that make the public believe that James Boyd is the man they would fain make him. The fact is, it is a most villanous conspiracy, got up for electioneering purposes, as the period for elections is approaching. Elliot is an old hand at that work, and has tried his hand on me before. He was employed by not less than three candidates on a former occasion, and how many he betrayed, he knows best. He concludes his last article with threats of what he can say about Mr. Justice Ker and myself. Let him say all he can, I have no fees. One thing I will tell him I have an awful rod in pickle for him before I have done with him. And I have one question to ask him. Will he please tell the public *what was* the *nefarious job* I wanted him to do, and he refused. I should indeed be wretched to place myself in the power of such a man as he has proved to be.

I notice under the head of Public abuses another Emanation from the sotty Editor containing a further list of fines said to be collected by me, and not accounted for. My answer is plain The first five were accounted and paid to the proper authority. The fines of Bulger and Burns were five shillings each, which were also paid and for which I have a receipt. Neale was fined 10s. which could not be collected. Somers was not fined, but committed. Breen's fine was remitted on subsequent proof, and the Shannon's 10s has been already accounted for

I verily believe with Macaulay that the vilest specimens of human nature are to be found among demagogues and low informers. With the latter character I do not charge the Editor. I leave that for his friend Andy. The former requires no developement

I repeat that it is beneath my standing in society to notice these scurrile attacks, but so long as either of the parties published one false statement I will not cease to expose it, at least so long as you will indulge with space in your colums.

I am, yours &c.

JAMES BOYD.

Since making the foregoing statement, as to who was the informer in the cases spoken of by Elliot, I find I am borne out by Record Book; and farther, by what cannot be disputed, by Elliots own petition to the Sessions in April 1849 to be remunerated for service performed by him as (what he would have me) *informer*, a true copy of which is annexed, also, a copy of an order made at the same Session for ten pounds to be paid to that worthy for his zeal and deligence in breaking up Sabbath tippling &c.—The names of Michl. Kerney and Edward Pheasant he leaves out of his schedule, because no fines were collected from them; but the names of McCulloch and Murphy, fortunately for me, figure in his last. I think the public will be satisfied that a baser attempt (got up as is well known here, by the parties already alluded to) to injure a man who prides himself on the strict and impartial discharge of his duties, was never before heard of in this community.

To their Worships the Justices of Charlotte in Sessions assembled.

The memorial of Andrew Elliot, Town Clerk, Sheweth—

That your memorialist was appointed by your Worships in April last, to the situation of Town Clerk for the Town of St. Andrews, that thereupon your Memorialist entered upon the very onerous and unpleasant duty devolving on him in that capacity—and in the discharge of such duties your memorialist spent a good deal of time, having since his appointment been instrumental in prosecuting eleven suits for breaches of Licence Law,—by which proceedings the sum of twenty-six pounds was recovered as per annexed statement—your memorialist would also observe that since his appointment, he has been instrumental in checking if not totally breaking up the immoral traffic of the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath in the Town Under these considerations, your memorialist prays your Worships to make such order in the premises, as will compensate your memorialist for his services.

And your memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

{Signed} ANDREW ELLIOT.

(True copy from the original in the Clerk's office.)

Fines collected by Justice Boyd.

George McCulloch 2 fines	£4	0	0
Michael Murphy 1 fine	5	0	0
Peter Crangle 1 fine	5	0	0
Mrs. McReynolds 1 fine	5	0	0
Collected by Justice Kerr.			
Edward Conway 1 fine	5	0	0
Charles Gilliland 1 fine	2	0	0
	£26	0	0

April General Sessions, 1849.

Andrew Eliot's petition being read.

Ordered—That Andrew Elliot be allowed seven pounds ten shillings in addition to two pounds ten shillings already paid him for his services as Town Clerk, during the past year out of the Licence money.

Extract from the minutes.

W. HATCH,
Clerk of the Peace.

☞ A Mr. Alexander Behain, of Paris, says the *Journal des Debats*, has recently made improvements on the piano, which will create quite a revolution in the musical world. It attracted great attention at the recent Exhibition of Manufactures in Paris. It is a mechanical apparatus capable of being applied to all pianos, and by means of which every kind of piece can be executed. Quadrilles, polkas, waltzes, &c., spring as if by enchantment from the combination, under fingers the least practiced, and the most unacquainted with the instrument. If one wishes to give a soiree or a country party, there is no need of looking about for performers; each member of the company can furnish his contingent of harmony and pass in turn from dancing to music.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For the last three weeks our columns have been in some measure occupied by correspondence, to the exclusion of general news. In the first instance charges were made which required explanation; to these statements replies were published over the signature of the writers. The discussion however has turned into a personal affair—and no communication in future, upon the subject under discussion, will be published unless as an advertisemement, and paid for accordingly. We have frequently stated that we do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents.

MUSA's flattering notice of the Concert of last Wednesday, is received. The "Band" will no doubt feel pleased with the remarks;—the writer will excuse our not publishing it, for reasons well known to him.

Arrival of the Steamship

Caledonia.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Leitch, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Caledonia made the run to Liverpool in little more than 10 days from Halifax.

The news is of an uninteresting character.—Business matters continue about the same as last week. The weather has been generally fine and warm, and the Harvest is more productive than the general average of many years. The only drawback upon this satisfactory state of things, is the undeniable mischief which is now developing itself in the potato; but thus far it is impossible to fix the limits of the mischief so far as it has yet spread.

The public mind in England has been greatly relieved by the remarkable improvement in the sanitary reports from all parts of the United Kingdom; and the benevolent are meditating some comprehensive scheme of charity to relieve those who have been made desolate by the recent great calamity. A public meeting will shortly be convened for this object.

The mortality from Cholera continues daily to decrease.

The Grain trade has again become dull, there is only a limited business going forward, and prices have rather a downward tendency. The holders of Indian corn afloat in Liverpool have become firm in their demands, but as yet no orders from Ireland have warranted their increased pretensions.

The vacancy in the representation of West Surry, by the recent death of Mr. Dennison, has been filled up by the election of Mr. Evelyn, the protectionist canditate.

A new club called the National Reform Club has been established in London.

Nothing further has transpired relative to the demand of Russia on the Porte to deliver up the Hungarian refugees. A Russian officer of high rank had arrived at Constantinople to demand their extradition.

It was confidently affirmed by some persons at Vienna on the 22nd, and as confidently declared premature by others, that Comorn had surrendered to the Austrian troops.

An Overland Mail from India has arrived, bringing dates from Calcutta the 8th, from Madras to the 14th, and from Bombay to the 6th of August. The news is scanty and uninteresting. The Punjaub remained perfectly tranquil.

MARKET WHARF.—From the many fatal accidents which have occurred at the above wharf, we think some measures ought to be used to render the place more secure. Some battlement or safe-guard other than at present to be found, is evidently necessary.—Let not the question be, what is the cheapest, but what is the best mode to be adopted in this case, for the preservation of life. When

Original issues in Poor Best