

The Evangelical Pioneer.

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1849.

SUMMARY.

HUNGARIAN VICTORIES.

The affairs of Hungary lose none of their interest. The cause of war begins to be understood and appreciated, for the Hungarian leaders have well vindicated their claims to be heard: they speak with the prestige of success. Kosuth has issued a protest in the name of the Hungarian nation against the Austro-Russian invasion, in which he asserts the justice of the national resistance of the claims of a perjured and criminal dynasty, and denounces the course of Russia, at the call of the house of Hapsburg, invading Hungary without any declaration of war. The Hungarian nation is resolved to repel this fresh aggression, against which it protests in the consciousness of the duty of its self defence to which it has been reduced. It protests in the name of the eternal right of nations, which has ever been the sacred foundation of the mutual relations between States. It protests in the name of treaties, of declarations, and of guarantees, which place under the wings of the sentiments of justice common to all people, the existence of him who is threatened with death. It protests in the name of the balance of power in Europe, in the name of liberty and civilization. It protests in the name of humanity and of the innocent blood which cries for vengeance to the God of Justice.

The reported defeat of Paskiewitch with 110,000 men mentioned in our last, seems to want confirmation. The English papers make no mention of it, and it would seem to have originated in the fertile genius of some manufacturer of Telegraphic reports on this side the Atlantic. Be this as it may, the Hungarians are manifestly prepared for a brave and desperate struggle. The news by the *Cambria*, of which a summary is given below, almost makes up for the loss of the rumored triumph.

IRELAND AND THE QUEEN.

The accounts from Ireland are almost too harrowing and horrible to be read. The effects of famine furnish the letter-writers with such materials of horror, as leave all fiction far in the distance. At the same time the meek suffering of the people removes all interruption of the flow of pity. One writer remarks that it would be merciful if the Government would send troops to shoot a million of the people, who must otherwise, in the course of the summer, perish by the most appalling of all deaths. These sufferings in their commencement aroused the pity of all nations, and called forth on this side of the Atlantic, efforts to their relief which were honorable to human nature. How is it that their continuance has dried up the sympathies of our nature. Is it that the heart has grown callous because the eye has become accustomed to the sight of wretchedness? Or is it that we have abandoned the effort because it became hopeless? In either case, how humbling; in the latter case, how inexpressibly sad. But let us enquire if we stand idly by while millions of our fellow subjects perish? It is evidently a hopeless task to continue to send supplies to a starving people. But can nothing be done to remove them to a position in which they may help themselves. Emigration is their only remaining hope; but how is a starving family to find the means of embracing this way of escape? It is easy to say let the Government transport them. It is easy to throw the responsibility upon the landlord. But is there nothing for us to do? The Government has done more than any government ever thought of doing, and a national attempt to carry thousands of paupers across the Atlantic would be found impracticable, from the opposition it would excite here. The landlords are almost as much to be pitied as their tenants. The voluntary contributions of an openhanded charity would excite sympathy everywhere instead of opposition. It is scarcely to be hoped that means should thus be furnished adequate to the necessities of the case, but to snatch a few hundred from such a doom would be a charity worthy of the Province. To contribute towards the salvation of one family, would be a better reflection to any of us on a death-bed, than to have conquered at Buena Vista. Brethren of the Press! what if you should let the fends of party sleep for a time and join hands in an effort for humanity? Tell the sorrows of Ireland, and call forth the generous aid of a highly favored Province in behalf of the suffering. It will give new dignity to the Press—it will bring down upon your hearts and homes the blessings of him that was ready to perish,—it will pour oil upon the troubled waters through which you have been called to steer,—and bind up the sundered bonds of social life, with the silver cord of holy, twice-blessed love. You can do it.

The Queen is about to visit that unhappy land. She will not see its misery, and there will probably be an unhappy contrast between the festivities her visit will occasion, and the suffering and sorrow which will be carefully concealed from the eye of Royalty. Nevertheless we are glad she goes. It will remove a painful impression in Ireland, that she either slights or suspects that part of her dominions. It will encourage the sufferers, and it may be hoped will set an example to absentees which will not be lost.

CANADA.

The columns of our contemporaries are occupied with the doings of the Convention at Kingston. The labors of that body result in an address to the inhabitants of Canada, in which three subjects are presented as demanding earnest attention. The first is a union of all the British American Provinces. Without entering upon the discussions of this question, we may suggest that the welfare of this Province evidently demands great caution before we proceed to agitate organic changes in the State. One of the greatest hindrances to our prosperity, is the impression that nothing is settled and established among us. The second is retrenchment and economy in the public expenditure; a reform which men of all parties sustain. If it is to be a ground of difference between rival competitors

for popular favor, either party must definitely state the lengths to which they will go in retrenchment. It will be the simplest political controversy that ever occupied a people; a mere affair of figures. The sheriff of the hustings may call in the aid of the auctioneer, and in the very outset economize election expenses. There are few men out of office in Canada, who do not feel that the high salaries of officials are not only great economical evils, but exercise a most injudicious influence on the social condition of a new country. From whatever quarter the exposure of these evils comes, it is a public benefit. The third and last subject is the protection of home production; by what means we are not informed.

Cholera continues in many quarters to extend its ravages; and in many places where it is not supposed to prevail, a sickness of a severe character with some of its symptoms exists. A few cases of one or the other have occurred in this town. A most exaggerated account of these has been circulated in the country, as it seems to us to the unnecessary interruption of business. The first alarm is however subsiding.

News.

European.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important News from the Continent.

The *Cambria*, Captain Shannon, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock this morning, and will be due at Boston at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. She has fifty-six through passengers, and brings European news seven days later.

The *Cambria* spoke the *Niagara* about fifteen hours out of Liverpool, and on the fourth day out passed the packet ship *Shannon* of New York.

Commercial Summary.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

MARKETS, &c.—Trade continues active and the business done this week has been large, and in general at improved prices. The produce markets are well supplied. A healthy feeling continues to prevail and a fair extent of business has been done at steady prices.

Cotton has continued in favor at advancing prices, and money to a considerable extent is being invested in the article. The consumption of cotton is now greater than it was ever known to be, and the conclusion of our armistice between the Germans and Danes, just announced at London, will doubtless increase the present demand. At Manchester and other manufacturing marts the market has been firm, and spinners, influenced by the buoyant state of the cotton market have claimed in many instances an advance of a half-penny per pound.

The prospects of the harvest throughout the parts of the United Kingdom are encouraging and satisfactory.

The reports from the Continent of Europe relative to the state of the growing crops are conflicting, but upon the whole the appearance of the growing crops is encouraging.

All the leading grain markets of England are dull, and prices, as harvest approaches, show symptoms of a decline.

The metal trade is firm, and within the last few days there has been an increased demand for all kinds of iron. Scotch pig has advanced two shillings per ton.

Money continues abundant and is readily obtained at 2 @ 2 1/2 per cent.

ENGLAND.

Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th instant. The motion which Lord Brougham previously announced his intention to make, with reference to the French expedition to Rome, was laid upon the peers' table on Friday. The resolutions embraced a wide range of subjects, and implied a direct censure of the foreign policy of the government; and it is understood that the envoys and agents in Northern Italy and in Sicily, will be fully notified.

In the debate which took place on the 20th, in allusion to the cholera, Lord Ashley, the Chairman of the Board of Health, stated in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, that he had reason to know that not one-half of the cases were reported. Enough, however, is officially known to render it certain that the epidemic is raging, in many parts of the country, to a dreadful extent. During the last week 339 deaths by cholera were reported in London, which is more than double the number of the preceding week. At Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and along the whole of the south coast, it is raging in a very malignant form, and the mortality is very great. At Liverpool the disease is rapidly increasing; the number of cases reported for four days previous to Thursday, were respectively 64, 74, 102.

Scotland continues to be generally exempt from the scourge.

Mr. Macready, the celebrated tragedian, is editing and will shortly publish an edition of Pope's works.

IRELAND.

On the 12th July, the anniversary of the battle of Anglin, a very serious collision took place between a party of armed Orangemen and Catholics, near Castle William, in County Down. The Orange party having marched the day at Ballymore, and being on their march home, whilst passing a defile called Dolly's Brae, found their party waylaid. All the pass and surrounding hill occupied by an immense number of Roman Catholics, provided with pikes and fire arms, and plainly contemplating a general massacre. The Protestants, aided by a small party of police and military, stood upon their defence and succeeded in forcing their way through the pass after a short struggle in which 40 or 50 persons are said to have

been killed or wounded, on both sides, much the greater portion being of the Roman Catholic party. Thirty-eight Ribbonmen had been taken prisoners.

On Friday two medical gentlemen drove through the country round about the scene of the contest, with the view of administering relief to those who were wounded, but were refused admittance at almost every house where they called.

The *Cork Examiner*, in alluding to the potato crop says the disease has appeared in a few fields; there can be no doubt but it is equally positive that as yet the general crop is saved, and in almost all places unusually abundant and thriving. The general impression is that it is so far advanced, that supposing a blight to set in, the tuber will have been out of the ground before such time as the disease could have reached it.

Offers of several private residences have been made for the accommodation of her Majesty during her sojourn at Cork, which, as it is not her intention to stop out of the Royal yacht, have been graciously declined.

FRANCE.

The Committee of the Legislative Assembly, to which the question of the prorogation was referred, has come to the unanimous decision of recommending that the Assembly should be prorogued from the 15th August to 15th October.

The Budget will not be brought forward until after the meeting of the Assembly in October. We learn from the department of Enu that the Socialist agents, undismayed by previous reverses, are still very active in making proselytes among the peasants. The *National* announces that Prince Canino, the son of Lucien Bonaparte and ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, has been arrested at Orleans by order of the Government, on his road from Marseilles to Paris. It is said that having a claim against his cousin, Louis Napoleon, for money lent in aid of his election, the Prince came to France to demand it. The cousin's conduct against Rome having stirred up his ire. It is said that the Prince will not be imprisoned, but that he will be forced to embark for England or America.

The report of M. Combarere Leyel, on the law of the Press, has been distributed. It is favorable to the measure of the Government.

The *Seide* says Mole is to be President of the Council, Thiers Minister of the Interior, and Fallou of Foreign Affairs.

By a decree of the 13th inst. Gen. Lamoriciere has been appointed Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Russia, and he is said to have left Paris for the headquarters of the Emperor of Russia.

Baron de Rothschild is about to leave Paris on a trip to Italy. It is said that his journey is in connection with the indemnity to be paid by Piedmont, which would necessitate a loan; and also the unpaid half-year's interest on Roman bonds.

The progress of the investigation into the affairs of the 13th June has become less active, owing to some arrests recently made, and to the discovery of important correspondence. There is a talk, also, of certain revelations which will increase the number of the accused, who are to figure before the high courts of justice.

ITALY.

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to General Oudinot, on the occasion of receiving the keys of the city of Rome. His Holiness congratulates the General on the triumph of order in Rome, and expresses his hope that the difficulties that may still exist, will be removed by his prayers to Heaven for the General, the army, and the French nation. The letter was dated Gaeta, July 5.

Cardinal Picoli and the Marquis Sacchetti arrived in Rome from Gaeta on the 9th. The latter is Grand Chamberlain of the Apostolic Palace.

Preparations are making at Rome which lead to the impression that Pius 9th is expected soon to return to the Quirinal. All the wounded have been removed from that Palace.

The French are doing all they can; distributing money &c., to get up a cry in his favour, but in vain.

The Roman troops who had agreed in the first instance to do duty with the French, are all leaving, and the whole force remaining now amounts to less than 1000 men. Of these many were anxious to leave, but Gen. Oudinot would not give consent. The Pope's engineers being asked to make a demonstration in his favor, preferred quitting his service. Thirty-nine out of forty-three resigned, and all the rank and file were disbanded. The same occurred in the artillery—all the officers having resigned, with the exception of three captains and a sergeant. The reason given is, that the French authorities refused to give them any promise or guarantee as to the protection of the rights of the people.

Garibaldi has succeeded in making his escape good from the French division, who were put upon a false scent, and he is now on the mountains of Arbez. Previous to his departure from Rome, he had secured the ammunition and the military stores. Another account states that Garibaldi is on the Neapolitan frontier, where he has been joined by another body of fugitive troops, and formed, it is said, a body of 20,000 men.

The Romans, in their receptions of the French troops to their fallen capital, behaved with a spirit worthy the days of Fabius. The streets were deserted—no curious nor rejoicing population hailed the barbarian conquerors. The modern Gauls were obliged with their own hands to pull down the abandoned barricades. It was indeed a barren triumph for France: a Republic put down, with not a soul among the captives to do the victors honor.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The besieged operations against Venice have been discontinued, in consequence of the fatal prevalence of fever and sickness amongst the Austrian troops by the excessive heat and hard work.

The American Charge d'Affairs has been compelled to take down his arms, in consequence of his house having been forcibly entered by the French patrol, in pursuit of two deserters.

HUNGARY, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA.

Although, numerically considered, the hostile forces are of appalling superiority, the Hungarians are very far indeed from being in any desperate extremity.

A Turkish Ambassador in Paris received a despatch on the 19th inst., by courier, announcing that the Polish General, Bem, had again completely defeated the Russians under the command of Luders, in Transylvania, and that the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Wallachia, with a small remnant of his army.

Advices from Vienna of the 13th of July, state that Buda-Pesth surrendered to the Austro-Russian troops on the 11th inst. without resistance. From a report of General Haynau, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, it appears that a very sharp conflict took place on the 11th be-

fore Comora, between the combined armies of the Magyars. The Hungarians fought with furious impetuosity, but the Austrians claim the victory.

Another and probably more reliable account of this battle, states that 180 pieces of cannon were brought into the field by the Hungarians, and the loss sustained by the latter in artillerymen may be estimated from the circumstance that several of the guns had to be served latterly by the Dutchmerstr infantry. Nothing could be more complete than the defeat of the united Russo-Austrian armies under Haynau. He was obliged to fall back on Raab, where his quarters are at present, and which city is filled with the wounded. He has been obliged to send 3000 wounded to Presburgh.

But for the timely arrival of the Russians to cover his retreat, Haynau and his staff would have been taken.

GERMANY.

The north of Germany is again quiet, but in the south the insurgents still hold out within the Fortress of Radstadt. The whole of the Grand Duchy of Baden, with that exception, is occupied by the Prussian troops. The lives of the captive Republicans are to be spared, and General Radowicz has ordered to transport them to the United States.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The armistice between Prussia and Denmark has been ratified. A suspension of hostilities, both by sea and land, for 6 months agreed to. At the close of this period the armistice, if not to be renewed, is to continue six months longer. The blockade is to be raised as soon as the German troops have been moved to the south of Flensburg. The captured vessels, with their cargoes, are to be restored on both sides.

EVICIONS IN IRELAND.—The Hon. and Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne, son of Lord Godolphin, and a well-known correspondent of the *London Times*, under the signature of S. G. O. has been recently travelling through the South and West of Ireland. Speaking of the evictions or clearances in the country through which he has passed, he says:—

"I have no hesitation in asserting, that no account yet given in England, has conveyed to the English public any just idea of the number of houses which have, within these two years past, been razed to the ground, or allowed to remain roofless. I have travelled successive days' journeys, on both sides of the road, with far the greater proportion of the houses unroofed. I have seen what appeared to be whole villages in this condition. It seems, in the West, the one, general, prevailing system."

United States.

Fire at St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 20, 1849.

We much regret to state that a dreadful fire broke out this morning at 3 o'clock, on board the steamer *Algoma*, which immediately communicated to the steamers *San Francisco*, *Dubuque*, *Mary*, and *Phoenix*, all of which were entirely consumed to the water's edge.

After the fire a terrible fracas ensued between the firemen and a party of Irishmen, who gave the provocation. Captain Grant, of the Missouri fire company, during the *melee* received a pistol shot which slightly wounded him. The houses of the Irishmen, which were a resort for boatmen, were then assailed, and one of them severely stabbed in several places. The disturbance continued till 12 o'clock, when quiet was restored by dispersing the rioters.

The Mayor, fearing a renewal of the disturbances, has very properly ordered out a company of St. Louis volunteers; and fearing this force would be insufficient, he promptly despatched a request to the commanding officer at Jefferson barracks, for the assistance of the United States troops.

Cholera in Sandusky.

The *Cleveland* and *Sandusky* papers are filled with the melancholy accounts of the ravages of the Cholera at Sandusky. Several eminent physicians from Cleveland and Cincinnati have gone there, and are devoting their energies to checking it. Prof. Ackley writes that it "rages as an infectious and epidemic disease. On Saturday there were 31 deaths, on Sunday 37, on Monday 33, and on Tuesday 18."

The cholera in Sandusky has raged to a fearful extent. A despatch says not a hotel, store or other place of business is open and that not 1000 persons are left in the place. The deaths have averaged nearly 30 per day since its appearance. Even the physicians have fled.

The cholera is sweeping off the black population in Louisiana in great numbers. The victims have no promontory symptoms. They are taken with a weakness in the legs, and in two hours they are dead. They have neither diarrhoea nor vomiting. It is awful to see how they drop down in the field—at one moment perfectly well and hearty, and by the time they are carried to the house they are no more. Every morning there are numbers reported dead on the different plantations. I will say no more on this subject; it is too awful to dwell upon. As yet no white persons have been affected on the coast.—*Lett. from South.*

On Saturday evening, July 28th, a young man lately from Ireland, came to Port Credit by the steamer *Eclipse* in a state of intoxication. He went up to the Tavern and after treating a man who helped him to carry his trunk, returned again to the pier, and either fell or leaped into the water and was drowned. His body was obtained in about an hour, and after the usual proceedings was consigned to the silent grave.—*Christian Messenger.*

Provincial.

Shocking Accident.

On the 3rd of May last, while Wm. Freeman, the son of Elijah and Clarissa Phelps, was loading manure in the barn-yard of his father, Township of Bayham, his attention was diverted by the attempts of a fowl to run past him to the barn; with the fork in his hand he immediately gave chase, and tried to prevent it getting under the floor; he plunged the handle of the fork into an aperture, when such was the force of his speed that he could not recover command, and impaled himself upon the tines of the fork, which entered his groin, passing through his body, causing his death in half an hour. His parents were both absent, and his mother arrived only in time to witness his dying agonies and hear his dying sigh, when she saw before her the body of her son, a motionless corpse, whom but an hour ago she had seen healthy and vigorous, and had looked forward to as the stay of her declining years. The deceased was 16 years of age. His funeral was attended