

## European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE AMERICA.

### IRELAND.

The actively prevailing throughout Ireland in getting in the harvest, precludes the possibility of political notions gaining any ground just at this period.

With the exception of partial reports, which seem gaining ground, of the increasing damage done to the potato plant, the yield of all cereal produce is most satisfactory; and Ireland will require but little, if any, importations of food from abroad to enable her to carry on her great population throughout the next season.

### FRANCE.

French politics, which had become comparatively uninteresting since the separation of the Legislative Assembly, have assumed a more lively aspect, and the letter of Louis Napoleon to his aid-de-camp, M. Edgar Ney, upon the affairs of Rome, has thrown all parties into a state of most admired confusion.

### ITALY.

By a decree of the 25th, the Duke of Parma has pardoned all prisoners condemned to less than three months' imprisonment remitted their fines, and granted a general pardon to all Parmese officers, and soldiers condemned for defection.

The last blow has been dealt upon Venice. The privilege of that city as a free port has been withdrawn, or which is the same thing, is confined to the little Isle of San-Giorgio Maggiore. Thus the only prop which stayed that noble city from ruin has been snatched away; and the sum of what little commercial prosperity it latterly enjoyed will be swept to its loyal rival Trieste.

We learn from Naples that the brothers (Charles and Henri) of General Oudinot, as well as the General himself, had received decorations from the King, and were made *cavaliers*. Several other French officers, naval and military, had also received similar honours at the hands of his Neapolitan Majesty.

The Pope was to arrive on the 4th instant at Portici. The Spanish naval force, which had been cruising about Gaeta, arrived in the Bay of Naples, to do honour to Holiness, who seemed to have no immediate intention of returning to Rome.

*Nazionale de Florence* says that the Pope has answered the letter of the French President, and informs the latter that being able to rely on two million bayonets which imposed on him no conditions, he preferred to make use of them; consequently, he thanked the French, but, at the same time, desired them to quit his dominions.

The French have pulled down several erections at Civita Vecchia. The municipality of Rome wishing to sell the wood, which had been used for the late barricades, General Rostolan objected, and claimed the wood for the use of the French.

The health of the French troops at Rome was satisfactory. Letters from Naples of the 4th announce the arrival of the Pope at Naples at 4 o'clock p. m. the same day.

The agitation at Rome is at its height. It is reported that the Pope on leaving Naples on the 8th would go to Loreto, where he would be attended by a native guard, the foreign forces remaining distant at a circle of 40 miles. At Loreto it is said his Holiness will make concessions to his subjects.

**THE BOTTLE TRICK PERFORMED BEFORE THE QUEEN.**—On Monday, (Prince Albert's birthday,) during the festivities at Balmoral, the Wizard of the North (Professor Anderson) was present with his magic temple.

About 250 people were admitted to share in the enjoyment of the royal party. Among the tricks more particularly noticed and admired by her Majesty, was, "The Magic Scrap Book," a beautiful piece of workmanship, in paper mache. It was minutely examined by the Queen and Prince; and, immediately before them it was placed upon a set of skeleton trestles and opened, when the wizard commenced to take out his scraps—

which are rather peculiar, consisting of hats, bonnets, plates, and bird cages; at length a large fat goose, which created great astonishment; then several large vases of gold fish, in water, and to crown all, the professor brought his beautiful little son, in full Highland costume of Victoria tartan, complete in every way, at which her Majesty raised her hands, and alike with everybody else, wondered how the ever got there. His Royal Highness expressed his approbation, and loud applause followed. Professor Anderson was then asked if he would perform the feat they had heard so much of his having done successfully—"The Inextinguishable Bottle."

On receiving the royal command to perform it, he called for a champagne bottle, and handed a large number of glasses round, and asked Lord Portman what he would drink. His lordship replied whiskey. Whiskey was poured out. Mr. Anson preferred brandy, which he got. Several demanded wine, which passed freely; and one of the proprietors of the royal distillery, Mr. Begg, thinking to baffle the professor, asked him if he could give him a glass of his best Lochnagar whiskey. No sooner said than done, and the Lochnagar whiskey became in great demand.

A large number of additional glasses were distributed, some called for Irish whiskey, numbers brandy; the Highlanders patronized Mr. Begg; when Lord John Russell, perhaps like Mr. Begg, wishing to try the wizard's skill, asked for a glass of rum, which was immediately supplied, and his lordship pronounced it excellent. The London portion of the domestics and police called loudly for their native gin, which was "freely poured out of this extraordinary bottle; and the wizard was returning to his bottle, when his Royal Highness, anxious to test the bottled—presuming, as he was returning, that it was

exhausted,—asked if more could be poured out. Glasses were brought to her Majesty and Prince Albert, and, on being asked what they preferred, requested Begg's best Lochnagar, which immediately ran forth, and her Majesty and the Prince tasting it, acknowledged its purity; and the wizard gave the bottle to the Prince, and asked him to look if it was empty; it was. Mr. Anderson brought some water, and, in the Prince's hand, filled it, ordered glasses, and asked the Prince what wine he preferred. Port was selected. The Prince poured port, and then cherry, then milk, then champagne, then broke the bottle, and in it was discovered a beautiful turtle dove.

**TRADE OF ABERDEEN.**—Our staple trade has not been in so brisk a state since 1836, and we are happy to learn that it is being conducted on a more stable foundation than at that speculative period. During the past week, nine vessels from foreign ports have arrived with flax and tow; and so scarce is warehouse accommodation, that bone sheds, miles out of town, are being filled with the textile produce of Russia. The new works erected, together with those extending, will require great additions to their warehouses.

Masons, therefore, look forward to a good business during winter, and flax dressers to an advance of wages. In consequence of such briskness, very few, if any, can be got for harvesting.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—The Board of Trade have just issued their return of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom for the month ending on the 5th of August, 1849, and for the six months ending on the same day.

This return exhibits the trade of England to be most prosperous in comparison with antecedent years. During the past seven months the declared value of our exports of manufactured goods was £32,579,865, being an excess of no less than £5,754,113 upon the corresponding period of 1848. The return as it relates to the month is particularly satisfactory, inasmuch as it shows not only a very large increase over the trade of the corresponding month of 1848, but because it proves a progressive improvement even upon the trade of the preceding months of 1849.

In June the value of our exports was declared at £5,323,466; for July they were declared at £6,364,426, or nearly a million in excess. This increase is generally shared by all classes of manufacturers, but especially by the cotton, hardware, linen, haberdashery, silk, and woollen trades. The only articles of export on which there has been a decrease are coals, machinery, oils, salt, soap, and refined sugar; in regard to several of which the decrease is in itself a satisfactory indication.

It is stated in military circles that a brief promotion, to commemorate her Majesty's first visit to Ireland, will be granted about the middle of the present month; and rumours attributed to the Sovereign an intention of conferring a distinguished honour upon Rear Admiral Manley Dixon, Commander in Chief of her Majesty's naval forces on the coast of Ireland.

The three Queen's Colleges in Ireland are to be united under the name of the Queen's University, and to have the power of conferring degrees. The opening of the College at Belfast, is announced for the 7th of November. The matriculation examination is to take place on the 30th and 31st of October; and the scholarship on the 2d, 3d, and 5th of November.

### HUNGARY.

With the exception of the official statement made by the Emperor of Russia, and some fugitive narratives of the closing events of the Hungarian war, we have little or nothing to throw light upon the actual circumstances which led to the surrender of Georgey.

The Emperor only records the fact, that he surrendered to discretion, and unconditionally. The Emperor, with reference to his manifesto at the opening of the campaign, says, his objects are accomplished. The Polish instigators of the war are fled: the dangers which comprised the security of the Russian fortresses are removed; Hungary has submitted to her legitimate sovereign, and the integrity of the Austrian territory is ensured, and these are the only compensation the Emperor of Russia ever had in view when he took up arms. The troops are forthwith to return within the Russian frontiers.

Georgey has proceeded to Styria, with a load of suspicion hanging over him, which, doubtless, the future historian of these late events will either fasten for ever upon him, or, we hope, for the honour of the cause, will succeed in removing altogether. The fortress of Comorn and Peterwardein still hold out; but have no doubt the armistice with the garrison at Comorn will lead to a speedy surrender, as it would be a wanton sacrifice of life to attempt a prolonged resistance. Peterwardein must soon follow. A report gains ground that a very considerable force is assembling at Veraberg; with a view to keep in check the Red Republicans now collected in Switzerland; but we can have no idea that Austria meditates the annexation of one or two of the 6th instant, the Emperor of Austria, left Vienna for Toplitz, in order to meet the King and Queen of Prussia. The object of this visit is not stated; but Austria being now more at liberty, by the termination of the Hungarian war, will be able to co-operate with Prussia in maintaining the peace of Germany; but almost everything will depend upon the utter absence of ambitious projects in the breasts of the two German monarchs. The enemies of the Liberal party still circulate the most unbecoming calumnies against their chiefs; and it is mainly for this reason that we hesitate to condemn Georgey. All the northern states of Germany, except Oldenburg, have acceded to the federal

alliance proposed by Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover; but until it is seen what part Austria will take in the re-establishment of the new Central Power, it is almost premature to anticipate any very important results. We have no further news of Kossuth and his fellow refugees, who are in personal safety within the Turkish territories. Garibaldi had not been heard of since his flight into Dalmatia; but Genoa letters announce that he landed from a fishing boat at Porto Venero, near the Gulf of Spezia, passed on to Chiavari, where he was recognised by the people. The Military Intendant asked him not to create a disturbance, and finally he was escorted to Genoa, until he finds an opportunity of quitting Italy. By what series of adventures he reached the Gulf of Genoa from the Adriatic we have yet to learn.

### FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains the following letter from the President of the Republic, to Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Ney, his orderly officer at Rome:

"Elysee National, Aug. 18.  
"My dear Ney.—The French Republic has not sent an army to Rome to put down Italian liberty, but, on the contrary, to regulate it by preserving it against its own excesses, and to give it a solid basis, by replacing on the Pontifical throne the prince who (the first) had boldly taken the lead in all useful reforms. I learn with pain that the benevolent intentions of the Holy Father, as well as our own aims, remain sterile in presence of hostile passions and influences."

The desire of certain persons appears to be to make proscription and tyranny the basis of the Pope's return. Say to General Rostolan from me, that he is not to permit that, under the shadow of the tri-coloured flag, any act be committed which can lower the character of our intervention.

"I thus sum up the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.—A general amnesty, the secularisation of the administration; the code Napoleon; and a liberal Government."

"I was personally hurt, in reading the proclamation of the three cardinals, to perceive that no mention whatever was made in it of the name of France, or of the sufferings of our brave soldiers."

"Every insult offered to our flag, or our uniform, goes direct to my very heart; and I have to request you to make it well understood that, if France does not sell her service, she at least insists on due consideration being paid to her sacrifices and her abnegation."

"When our armies made the round of Europe, they left everywhere, as the mark of their passage, the destruction of the abuses of feudalism, and the germs of liberty. It shall not be said that in 1849 a French army can have abided in a different sense, and brought about different results."

"I feel the general to thank, in my name, the army for its noble conduct. I have learned with pain, that even physically it was not treated as it ought to have been. Nothing ought to be neglected to suitably provide accommodation for our troops."

"Receive, my dear Ney, the assurance of my sincere friendship."

"Louis Napoleon Bonaparte."

There can be no doubt that this letter is to be looked on as the official expression of the feeling of the Cabinet, though written in the name of the President of the Republic, as he would not have sent it off without first laying it before the council. Colonel Ney describes the satisfaction of the French troops at Rome, when this letter became known, as exceedingly great.

**Important from Washington.** The *Nicaragua Question*—Trouble with the British Minister.

The Journal of Commerce has a dispatch from Washington which states that a sharp correspondence has taken place between Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, and the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, in regard to the Nicaragua affair. It is believed that some high ground has been taken by the American Government, in opposition to the exclusive privileges claimed by Great Britain.

**THE SALMON FISHERY.**—We are informed that Moses H. Perley, Esq., now employed in collecting information on the subject of our valuable but shamefully neglected Sea and River Fisheries, on visiting the Basin just below the Great Falls of the Nepisiguit, the grand spawning ground for the salmon of that river, discovered that wholesale slaughter of the spawning fish had been very recently perpetrated. Mr. Perley immediately communicated the fact to the authorities at Bathurst, and a posse was at once despatched to the spot. It was found that the breeding pools had been plundered, contrary to law, as well by sweep-nets as by spears; and it is calculated that not less than 800 breeding fish have been taken by the poachers within the last three weeks. The posse captured 144 salmon from one squatter, named Welsh.

When it is considered that such fish are of little value for the purpose of food, and show destructive this slaughter must be to the fisheries, it is to be hoped that some severe enactments may be made at the next session of the Legislature, by which this item in the miserable catalogue of our Colonial resources may be saved from destruction. We consider the preservation of the Salmon Fisheries an object of great Provincial importance, and should have no objection to see poachers of this description, as well as those who purchase from them, subjected to the legal penalties of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine and imprisonment. (Miramichi Glaner.)

A Welsh paper says there has been a fall of red rain near Carmarthen, so heavy, that the people looked like boiled lobsters—Bravo, Taffy!

## COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir, In my last, I promised I should say something about the Hay Scales, and in order to redeem that promise, shall state for the information of your readers, what I know concerning that matter, and what I did take place at the Sessions.

The Clerk of the Peace read the Petition of John Bradford, stating that great necessity existed for a new set of Hay Scales, and among other reasons, that he was a large purchaser of Hay, that the present Scales could not be depended on, and that the weigher was inattentive. For these and various other reasons he requested that he might be allowed to place other Scales in the Market Square, he having imported a superior set for the accommodation of the public.

Public spirited, very. Being present at the Sessions when the Petition was read, I addressed my fellow Justices on the subject, showing that the complaint as to the correctness of the Scales and the inattention of the weigher was remedied by Mr. Niles S. Hamnah undertaking that duty, a person in whom the public had the utmost confidence, and who was not likely to take charge of an imperfect machine, or make use of one.

My most particular friend, Black Jack of the Charlotte Gazette, would fain make the public believe that I had gulled their worship by influencing their action in my favour, the Scales being my own. That such is not the case the following will show. The proprietors of the Scales are Mrs. Wier, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Putnam, Mr. James H. Whitlock and myself, and so I stated to their worship at the time. One of the Justices, Mr. Hatheway, who had made himself somewhat conspicuous in the matter, finding the petition was likely to be rejected, produced three sets of memoranda of the relative weights of Hay at the Brown's Scales, as called; and the Market Square Scales, or Boyds, as he would have it. They showed a difference of a quarter cwt. each in their loads and three cwt. in another. That, however did not show that the Market Scales were wrong, and the others right, it being a well known fact that the last named Scales are frequently out of order. They have one good quality, however. They always give greater weight than the other.

Now a word or two as to Mr. Bradford's importing the Scales. As at present advised I deny it. It is true that the Iron work for a set of Scales was sent here to Mr. Bradford's care. It is also true that they lay in the Treasurer's stores for two or three months, and it is also true that no entry was made for payment of duty until a day or two before the Sessions commenced, and then only for the purpose of backing up the petition. The plain fact of the matter is this. A Sam Slick of a fellow came along this summer for the purpose of selling Hay Scales, lodged, with friend Bradford, and while there, naturally enough told his business, Sam vained on myself and introduced the matter of the Scales, after a good deal of soft sawder, he urged me to buy a set, which I declined. He then gave me to understand that from the length of time the Scales had been in use, he thought some of the irons ought to be renewed. I replied "well, as I am anxious the Scales should always be in high order, what will you furnish the four iron standards for?" He replied "about 70 dollars."

"Oh I thank Sam" said I, "if they want renewing I can get them just here for 12s. 6d. Finding he could make no head of me, he felt anxious to know what income was derived from the scales. Without hesitation, I informed him. "I guess," says he, "they pay pretty well, wouldn't you like to go into a concern with another set of scales on shares?" I replied, no. He said I had better do so, as if I did not, another man would. I bade him go ahead, that one scale was sufficient for all that was done in this quarter of the town.

He went away, and the first I heard again of scales was from Mr. Bradford, who came to ask my consent to placing another pair on the square. I told him I would not give my consent, as one was sufficient. He grew angry, and made use of language at the time not very becoming under the circumstances, and I think it quite likely that I gave him the answer stated by sooty Jack in his filthy rag. Very pretty, wasn't it, to ask 70 dollars for about half a cwt. of castings, and enter the whole machinery of a new set of scales at a value of 'Five Pounds,' and all this to accommodate the public!

I have no desire to quarrel with Mr. Bradford. He has many good points, but when he mixes himself up with such a miserable, worthless drunken wretch as John McLachlan he must be prepared to take what these get who lie down with dogs.

Neither do I desire to continue a paper war with so disreputable an Editor as McLachlan, but since he has begun, he shall have enough of me I have done with him.

I am, yours &c.

JAMES BOYD.

St. Andrews, 2d October, 1849.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor, Please do me the favor to insert in your paper the following statement.

The drunken debauched fish" who conducted the deleterious ebullient the "Charlotte Gazette," in his last issue asserts, that I was in the street on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of intimidating him to the extent of preventing an exposure of my father, &c."

He is a liar. On the evening in question, I was walking along the street, thinking of nothing but how I was far gone in intoxication, convinced me that he was far gone in intoxication, and I refrained. I told him however, that if in his exposures he did not confine himself to truth

and respectful language, I would so handle him that a certain dingy intimate of his should find it difficult to recognize him. So saying I left him. At the next day, Justice Hatheway sent a comely to me, politely inviting me to come to his office, and find surerities of the peace toward the Editor of the Gazette.

This was mighty like M. S. Band in the old song, crying to the ducks "Dilly, dilly, dilly, come and be killed." So thought I, and I waited upon Mr. Hatheway to tell him that I demanded an examination before two Justices, thanking him at the same time for what I ignorantly supposed was his courtesy. He refused this, unless I would take upon me to assure him beforehand that I could contravert the statements made by Mr. McLachlan in his affidavit. He read to me the complaint, in which the Editor insinuates that I had concealed weapons, and that, being afraid to meet his process fairly, I would take undue advantage to injure him. I again refused to find surerities on those terms, and on Saturday morning Mr. Hatheway came to me and asked me to go to his office. There I found the Ethiopian Editor; and Mr. Hatheway very modestly proposed to go into an examination among ourselves three. But I had heard that it was unsafe to go to a certain warm country to hold lawsuits with its ruler, and conceiving that such would be my predicament if I consented, I again refused, except I might have an examination before two Justices. Mr. Hatheway, strong in the law, issued a warrant for my apprehension. This warrant I at once obeyed, and entered into the requisite surerities before Mr. Justice Kerr, not choosing to have my liberty restrained for so long a period as Messrs. Hatheway and McLachlan would have inflicted upon me.

I think my character and conduct in the undersigned situation I hold, are too well known, both to those who appointed me and to the public I serve, to suffer much from a score of editorials in the Gazette.

It is not to hear this common brawler, this foulmouthed blackguard, complain of abuse. As well might a scavenger complain that he accidentally tipped into his own cart. I admit that I stated to him in public my opinion of him, and I was not fastidiously careful of the epithets I applied to him. I did not hope to provoke him to a breach of the peace, for I knew that his pugnacity extended no further than to administer punches on the head to a defenceless boy, and throw a weak to vent his drunken valor on his poor negro wench.

The Editor has tossed the ball in very good style. Under favour of your columns, I hold myself bound to give him a "response."

I will endeavour to show to the people in sections of the country where he is not so well known as here, what an impudent impostor this who pretends to be a reformer of public abuses, and an exponent of public opinion.

Your obedient servant,  
J. K. BOYD.

NEWFOUNDLAND, Sept. 18th.—We understand that the Bishop of the Diocese, having visited the settlements on the western shore of Newfoundland, and several of the most important stations at the Labrador, was at Twillingate on the 4th inst., at which place it was his Lordship's intention to hold a Confirmation on the following Sunday.

His Lordship has planted a resident Missionary at Fogo, on the coast of the Labrador; and from circumstances we anticipate much spiritual advantage to the hitherto neglected settlers upon that bleak and desolate part of the diocese.—Times.

**HAL FOR CALIFORNIA!**—On Tuesday last, the Barque *Teal*, Capt. Gray, left this port for the gold region, laden with the products of New Brunswick. Her departure occasioned considerable excitement, as she is the first vessel that has yet sailed from St. John for California. There are about a dozen passengers on board of the *Teal*, who are seeking their fortunes in the distant country, viz. Mr. John B. Quinlan, of Carleton, House Joiner; Mr. Simons, Esq., Attorney at Law; Thos. D. Riddick; and Duncan Magee, Ship Carpenter; Thos. McNaughton, T. Donnelly, Joiners; Mr. Charles Hendricks; Mr. Perley, of Woodstock, and Mr. Nelson, lady and child, of Fredericton.

The California fever is increasing in this Province, as we learn that the *Teal* will be followed by two or three vessels from St. John in the course of a few weeks. [New Brunswick.]

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 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.

SALES AND BLOT 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.

Saint Stephens Bank

G. D. KINO 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

St. Andrews

Arrival of the Steamship

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