

European Intelligence.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in London at the London Tavern, to express public sympathy with the efforts being made by the Hungarians for the achievement of their independence, and to urge upon the English Ministers of the Crown the recognition of the *de facto* Government. It is mentioned as a significant fact that a Quaker moved the first resolution, which would go to prove that the wrongs of Hungary are appreciated extensively when they overcome, in a member of the Peace Society, something like an abhorrence of war, this feeling was strikingly evidenced by the meeting, when one of the speakers, instead of mincing expressions of sympathy, boldly proposed to aid the Magyars by taking up arms against Austria and Russia. The scene which ensued baffles description. The whole assembly, packed together to suffocation, rose as one man, and never, to use the well-known expression of Byron, was "the yell of war in the London tavern" shouted more vehemently. The petition, agreed to by the meeting, has been laid before Parliament, and elicited an interesting debate upon the affairs of Hungary. Lord Palmerston demonstrated the impossibility of the government's interference, except by urging the belligerents, for their own interests asked to come to some reasonable accommodation.

It is certain that up to the hour of the very latest intelligence from the seat of war, there are only reasons for entreating the greatest confidence in the strength and glory of the Hungarians, who, under the enthusiasm created by Kossuth, are routing in all directions the formidable armaments of two superstitious despots.

It is difficult to describe intelligently the military operations of the contending armies, as all the accounts from Vienna to the 21st ult. are exceedingly confused and contradictory. It is admitted on all hands, that the treacherous Ban of Croatia, Jellachich, has been completely defeated by the Magyars, under Bem.

Bem has entered Zombor amidst the acclamations of the people, and is now at the head of one hundred thousand men, in complete possession of the south of Hungary.

MORE TRIUMPHS IN HUNGARY.—The Liverpool Journal of the 25th ult. contains the following intelligence, received by electric telegraph.

Another battle has been fought by the Russians and Hungarians. Dembinsky has achieved another victory at Duna Keesh, midway between Pesth and Waizen.

Bem, at the head of 50,000 men, had, after four days' fighting, relieved Peterwarden. The news from all parts of Hungary is most favourable to the cause of the Magyars.

The following is a still later account:

Three short bulletins, of Gen. Bem, announced the capture of Bricknitz, the retreat of the Russians, his pursuit, and their defeat after a seven hours' battle; his entrance into Valdenhof, and his holding the enemy in the defiles of Borgo without assistance from the Hungarians at Halbsburgh.

Other accounts say that the Russians have retreated to Cronstadt, and that Bem is preparing to attack them. He appears to have complete command of the south.

The correspondents of the Vienna journals say that the Hungarian force in the south is reckoned at 100,000 men.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

The arrivals from British America during the month consist of 62 vessels, 32,509 tons, against 44 vessels, 22,578 tons, in same month last year; but the aggregate import since 1st Feb. is nearly on a par, this year showing 102 vessels, 52,297 tons, against 96 vessels, 50,567 tons, last year.

The operations in cargoes having been considerable, and for St. John Yellow Pine prices have been well sustained; but for Spruce Deals and Quebec Yellow Pine they have given way, without any very apparent reason for so doing beyond the disposition of some of the leading importers to sell at declining prices. One great desideratum has been obtained as regards the inland carriage—namely, a reduction of rates, the London and North Western Railway, and the canal, now carrying to Manchester at 6s. 6d. and the East Lancashire at 5s. per ton. We are, however, still without the long-promised facilities of rails to connect the places of deposit with the railways and wharfs; and this is required to make effectual and complete the valuable concession of the carrying companies. Such facilities would be equivalent to a further reduction, and enable this port to sustain in central markets its natural pre-eminence for the supply of Colonial Woods, especially in Deals.

Pine Timber.—Of St. John, one cargo, of 20 inches average, was sold at 19½d per foot; two, of 18½ inches, at 18½d; one, of 18½ inches, at 18½d; a parcel, of 18½ inches, at 18½d; a cargo, of 18 inches, at 17½d; one, of 17½ inches, at 17½d; and a parcel, of 15 inches, at 14½d per foot.

Birch.—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 14d to 15½d, in cargo at 16d, and in the yard at 16d to 16½d. Halifax at 14d, P. E. Island at 13½d to 15½d, and Miramichi at 14½d per foot.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.—St. John, with cargo, have been sold at £6 to £7, and in cargo at £6 15s to £7 5s. Richibucto at £7, Dorchester at £6 10s, Halifax at £6 10s to £6 15s, and P. E. Island at £6 to £6 10s per standard. A cargo of St. Andrews Boards was sold at £9 2s 6d and one mixed with Hemlock at £5 15s per standard.

Rainy Steepers.—A cargo of St. John, 9x10½, was sold at 3s. 3d; one Quebec, same size, at 3s. 3d; one mixed sized at 3s.

each, and a parcel of St. John, 9x9½, at 2s. 3d each, this last as stowage with cargo.

A TRADING PRINCESS.—The Journal du Havre of July 17 says "For some days every one has been able to perceive, in the roadstead in front of the bathing establishment of Frascati, a large steamer." This vessel, named the William, belongs to the Princess of Orange, who is at present at Dieppe, for the benefit of bathing. Thence she is about, it is said, to proceed to Palestine. This Princess is an intrepid tourist, and proceeds where she pleases in her yacht. Independently of this steamer, the Princess possesses, we are informed, eleven steamers, which trade for her with England, Russia and the Netherlands. Her revenue is estimated at three millions of francs.

Meeting of English and Irish Representatives.—An influential meeting of members of the House of Commons was held on the 21st inst., in one of the committee rooms, for the purpose of making such arrangements as would ensure a cordial co-operation in Parliament between the members of the movement parties on both sides of the Channel. The meeting was presided over by John Bright, Esq., M. P. and was attended by a large number of the Irish representatives, and by many of the leading members of the progressive party in England. We understand that the meeting unanimously resolved upon a united course of action in the House upon the three following questions:—The Irish church question; the franchise question in both kingdoms; the land question in Ireland. It was also understood between the gentlemen who composed this important conference that every exertion should be made out of doors to secure for these fundamental questions the most active and extensive support.

A penny bank has been projected at Hull. The poorer classes are thus allowed a safe depository for their small gains.

Among the eminent travellers who are proceeding to California, is James Arago, a blind brother of the celebrated astronomer. He had a large fortune in France, but goes out to ascertain the physical character of the country.

PIRACY FRUSTRATED.—The Liverpool Mercury contains an account of the examination of several seamen of the British merchant ship York, on a charge of mutiny, and attempt to murder the officers and seize the vessel, when in the Gulf of Mexico, on the 25th of May last, on her voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool. By the evidence, it appears that the design of the mutineers was to kill the officers and take the vessel to California, or run her on Key West, and set fire to her. The scheme was frustrated through the instrumentality of a seaman who refused to join in the mutiny.

FROM CALIFORNIA.
[By Telegraph to the Boston Daily Times.]
New York, August 9.

The steamship Falcon left Chagres at noon on the 25th July. The Oregon had arrived at Panama, with dates from San Francisco to the 24 of July, bringing 60 passengers and over half a million of gold dust.

The commercial news is very discouraging. The digging progresses briskly. The country is still subject to martial and lynch law, but all is quiet.

The majority of vessels that arrive from the United States, go up to Benicia. Twenty vessels from Boston, New York, and Baltimore have arrived, among which are the Carolina, and the Pilot Boat, Hackstaff. Several vessels that left the Atlantic cities had not arrived.

The health of San Francisco was good. The gambling houses are closed on Sunday, and labour of every kind is suspended. Four churches have been built.

San Francisco looks like a beleaguered city, there being 2000 tents in its vicinity.

Fifty or sixty cargoes of goods remain unsold. Gold is plentiful, and selling at \$15 per ounce for specie, and \$16 for goods. Merchants are generally doing well, charge 10 per cent for commission for selling and guarding merchandise consigned to them.

On the first of August a Convention was to have been held, at which delegates were to be chosen to form a territorial government, and apply for admission into the Union.

There is a city government already established and in operation.

The health of persons at the mines was very bad. Fever and chills prevailed to a great extent.

The sloop of war Warren was lying at San Francisco. The Ohio had gone to the Sandwich Islands. About 100 vessels were lying at San Francisco, entirely destitute of sailors who were very scarce, and wages were from \$100 to \$200 per month.

There are no troops at San Francisco, and none were needed.

There will be more specie sent to the United States by the next English steamer.

The rainy season had set in at Chagres, and much sickness prevailed at Panama.

The cholera was raging at Carthage.

The steamship Panama was announced to leave Panama on the 28th of August, and the Oregon on the 1st of September. 700 emigrants were at Panama waiting for a passage. The Empire City arrived from New York on the Falcon left Chagres.

Accounts from California, by letters and papers, state that Gen. Smith had taken refuge on board a ship from Mobile.

Real estate at San Francisco was uncommonly high. The Parker House rents for \$95,000 per year. Single large rooms rent for \$18,000.

The accounts of ill success in California, from Mexican journals, are wholly untrue. The ship Philadelphia, belonging to New

York, was burnt to the water's edge on the 26th of June, at San Francisco.

General Riley had summoned a Convention to meet at Monterey, to form a plan of a plan of a territorial government.

The ship Architect, Gray, of Baltimore, had arrived at San Francisco, in 127 days from New Orleans.

Montreal, Aug. 8.

It is rumoured that Lord Elgin has resigned.

PANAMA, July 25.

The accounts from the mines are very contradictory, but digging appears to go on briskly.

Mechanics of every kind are in great request; and carpenters command any rate of wages.

Notwithstanding the absence of civil law, the country remains in a perfectly tranquil state, and no depredations of an atrocious character have occurred, except those committed by the volunteers.

Houses still command enormous rents, and lodging is stated to be as high as three dollars per night, without a bed to lie on.

Houses and lumber are very high and scarce. A house, about forty feet long by twenty feet wide, worth in the States four hundred dollars, would readily sell here for \$2,500. The expense of putting it up would be full seven hundred dollars.

Though immense quantities of gold has been found, it was considered to be unexhausted.

At the mines, Lynch law was supreme. When a man is caught stealing, a jury is chosen, the evidence heard, and should he be convicted, he is immediately flogged and driven from the mines.

Nearly every sailor that arrives, runs away to the mines and works a while, but soon returns to San Francisco, to take a spree and spend his money.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Indian outrages in Florida continue. The plantations are all deserted, and the frontier towns along the St. John and Lake Monroe are all placed under military protection. The governor of Florida has made a requisition for a large number of troops.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The Ulster (N. Y.) Republican says:—"A terrible fire raged in the Shawangunk Mountains, in the towns of Wawayung and Rochester, last week, destroying immense quantity of timber and fences. After two days' hard fighting with the fire, which completely exhausted the whole neighbourhood, they were enabled, with the help of the heavy rain of Friday night, to arrest its progress; but we learn that it has broken out again, and if the present drought continues, its ravages will be serious."

The Cholera has broken out afresh among the Irish inhabitants at the New City at Hadley Falls. So far as could be ascertained from the Irish themselves, there were no fewer than nine deaths in their settlements, on Tuesday. Three of these were in one shanty.—[Springfield Republican.]

A Murderous Establishment.—An Ohio paper, noticing the erection of a new Bank building erected in Cleveland, "does it up," in the following fanciful manner:

"To show that we are progressive people, look at the elegantly constructed and arranged new State Bank building, on the corner of Bank and Superior streets. The architect was C. W. Herald and he deserves a bronze statue on its colonnade. It is a beauty externally and internally, and so was the Inquisition in Spain, that Bonaparte broke up."

Enter. In the basement is a barber. Here the victim is first shaved. The next floor is the Bank department. Here the substance is taken. The next degree, as you approach the skies, contains the dentists. They extract your grinders, and leave you to sup sorrow with a spoon of grief, i. e., live on spoon victims. Then comes the daguerrotype man, Johnson, who takes then what is left to you, even your shadow. And Brown, the writing master, what you were in the shape of a great goose. Now, to complete the picture, (it is no fancy one,) the oldest auctioneer, has got posted next door to sell your remains if you have any, to the highest bidder. Beware of that corner!"

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.
The New Brunswicker says:—"The Address of the League to the people of Canada has been issued. The three great questions discussed, are the confederation of the North American Provinces, retrenchment in the public expenditures, and protection to home industry."

The papers are actively engaged in discussing the advantages and disadvantages of a Union of the Provinces. The Montreal Courier, in speaking of the proceedings of the Convention, says:—"We would have a Federal Union so constructed as to have but one Governor, one Legislative Council, and one House of Assembly, the Seat of Government being placed at Quebec. We would then divide each of the Provinces into two or three large Municipalities, each with its Council in Chief, and with smaller Councils in the Townships and Districts. To leave Lower Canada as it is, with a State Legislature, in which the old battle between French and English would be everlastingly fought out with all its ancient virulence, would be just to leave things as they are."

The Montreal Courier says, it is rumored that Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Morin, Mr. Caron, and Mr. Chénier, are to be elevated to the Bench forthwith; that Mr. Blake is to be Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada; that Mr. Drummond is to be Attorney General vice Mr. Lafontaine, and Mr. Chauveau Solicitor General vice Mr. Drummond. It is also

rumoured that Mr. Price is about to resign his office in the administration, and that Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald is to come to Montreal to look for the post which Mr. Blake is to vacate. They had a story in the London Clubs that Lord Elgin was to be made a Marquis, and then to take the Irish Viceroyalty.

Accounts have been received from Sir John Richardson, commanding the boat party in search of Sir John Franklin, under date of Port Confidence, Great Bear Lake, Sept. 16, 1848. They had examined the coast line from the eastern branch of the McKenzie to the Coppermine river, including almost every intervening bay found no traces of any Europeans having passed, nor any indications whatever of shipwrecked vessels. They had interviewed with numerous parties of Esquimaux, who uniformly declared that they had seen no ships, nor any white men, and from the friendly way in which these met the party, no doubt was entertained of their kindness to any party of Europeans they might see in distress.

ARSON.—We learn from unquestionable authority, that on the night of Sunday last an infamous and daring attempt was made to burn down the dwelling house and premises of George L. Matheway, Esq., situated on the Nashua, about nine miles above this city, which was fortunately discovered before much damage was done. It appears that the cowardly ruffian had set fire to the premises at four different points, and that Mr. Matheway accidentally discovered the fire in the porch of the dwelling house at half-past twelve o'clock. Mr. H. immediately gave the alarm, and the family being roused, rushed out and found the house on fire in front and rear at the same time. The flames had made much progress, and were speedily subdued, but had it not been for purely accidental circumstances which led to the discovery of the fire, the dwelling house, barns, stores, and extensive outbuildings, with their contents, must have been consumed, and in all probability the lives of some of the family sacrificed. All the people about the premises had retired to rest, and were asleep before the prowling incendiary commenced his diabolical operations, but we are glad to learn that a clew has been found likely to lead to such discoveries as will warrant the arrest of a party suspected of this great crime. From what we have heard of the circumstances, this appears to be one of the most diabolical cases of fire raising which has ever occurred in this neighbourhood, and we sincerely hope the villain may be detected. [Head Quarters.]

LOSS OF THE MAIL STEAMER KESTREL.—The Mail Steamer Kestrel, one of the fine new steamers recently built in Scotland, for the purpose of carrying the mails between Halifax and Newfoundland, was lost at St. John's, N. F., in a thick fog, on Sunday night, the 22d ult. At the time the accident happened, she was running at the rate of nine knots an hour, and so wary was Captain Meagher of the set of the current along St. John's, that he kept his vessel one point outside of her course; but owing to some mysterious atmospheric or other influence on the compass, and the powerful run of the current, she ran out of her course, and although there was a vigilant look-out kept, nothing like land could be seen throughout the density of the fog, rain, and darkness, when she struck on the rocks which line that disastrous place, and shortly she became a total wreck.

The Kestrel was sufficiently insured to cover the loss of the owners.

THE STANDARD.
ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 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. 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.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The English news by the Steamship America, was received in St. John by the Press Express, on Wednesday last, and a synopsis of the intelligence, was given in an

extra by our contemporary of the New Brunswicker, who we are happy to learn has made arrangements with the Agent of the Express, to obtain the news from him—by paying one half the sum demanded, the merchants paying the other half.

The news is much of the same character as that received by the Cambria. Trade is improving slowly—and business generally is healthy and active. A fair business is doing in the manufacturing districts. Breadstuffs have continued in limited demand, and prices have a tendency to fall, owing to an increased confidence in an abundant harvest.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON The eminent lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry, and practical Agriculturist, came passenger in the America. He is on his way to the United States which he visits on the invitation of the New York State Agricultural Society. The Government of this Province have requested him to spend a month in the Province in the examination of its principal farming districts; and Dr. Robt. and James Brown Esq., M. P., one of the members from this County have been appointed to accompany him on his tour. The St. John Agricultural Society have made arrangements for giving the Professor a cordial reception. We trust that the Charlotte County Agricultural Society—at its meeting to day will make similar arrangements and appoint a committee to accompany the Professor through this County.

EXCURSION TO MAGUADAVIC.—According to advertisement, the steamer Nequasset with a large party, from St. Stephens, Calais and St. Andrews, proceeded to St. George on Friday last. After a pleasant run across the Bay, the steamer reached the mouth of the Maguadavic, and steamed it up the serpentine river, its banks covered with rich foliage—occasional farms on each side, well cultivated clearings, neat cottages, and the cattle grazing in the fields, presented a most pleasing picture. In about half an hour, the steamer reached the Landing at the beautiful village of St. George. The inhabitants turned out and gave the party a hearty welcome. Dinners were prepared and every courtesy and hospitality shown to the visitors. In fact more good feeling, and genuine hospitality, does not exist in any part of the Province than in St. George. The party after remaining on shore upwards of three hours, visiting the magnificent Falls and viewing the romantic scenery; were summoned on board by the Steamer's whistle. Immediately after the Steamer left the wharf, a salute was fired on shore, and three cheers given, which were heartily responded by those on board the Steamer, and the Band played the National Anthem. The Nequasset proceeded on her return the land pagus "carry me back," and after a pleasant run reached the wharf about 5 o'clock, landed the passengers for this Town, and proceeded to Calais; Capt. Michener, as usual was kind and attentive, and used every exertion to make the excursion agreeable.

LAUNCH.—On Saturday last there was launched from the building yard belonging to Chas. Macpherson, Esq., at Fredericton, a fine copper fastened Brig of 254 tons, O. M., called the "Clancy," built for Mr. Macpherson by Mr. Abalom Titus, from the best material to be found in the country. For strength, symmetry, and workmanship, the Cluny will bear comparison with the finest vessel of her class registered in Saint John, and is pronounced by competent judges to possess all the requisites of a fast sailing and safe sea vessel. She carries as her head the figure of a Highlander in full costume, carved by Mitchell of Saint John, in a style which reflects great credit on the artist.

More than twenty years have elapsed since the inhabitants of this city had an opportunity of witnessing a ship launch "at home," consequently the novelty of the thing, which combined with the interest which our good people feel in the revival of this branch of industry among us, attracted an immense concourse of spectators.—[Head Quarters.]

As there is a probability that hay will be scarce during the ensuing winter, we would suggest to our agricultural friends the policy of securing the corn stalks for fodder, this may be done by topping them just as the corn begins to turn. Cattle will thrive as well on corn stalks secured in this manner, as they will on hay.—[Carleton Sentinel.]

A correspondent at Halifax writes, that several cases of cholera have occurred in that City, according to the opinion of Medical men, but there have been no deaths.—[New Brunswicker.]

RESIGNATION OF LORD ELGIN.—Montreal, Aug. 8th.—The rumor is continually gaining ground that Lord Elgin has resigned and will shortly leave by the way of Upper Canada for Buffalo and New York.

Lord Bruce was christened on Monday last. A select company of about 60 persons were present on the occasion.

Aug. 7.—The government agreed last night to subscribe £125,000 in the stock of

St. Lawrence and doe in 5 years.

SHIPWRECK.—The Barque Gordon, ported at the C. he had abandoned on the 7th inst. 55 40, W., and board the Brig to Winosor, from yesterday. The this port on the 5 for Plymouth.

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Aug. 8th.—Sch. mercantile. Packet Mailbox, cargo.

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August 6th. P ton, dark, J. C. Cla

ARRIVE Aug. 6th.—Ship V Eastman, coal. Cleared at New of Wellington, Du 31st, barque Isabell

CROCKERY

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August 11,

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