

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

From the London Morning Post.

There is, not for the first time, a difference of opinion between Lord Grey and the public at large with reference to the state of affairs in Canada. The Secretary for the Colonies believes the place in a state of tranquillity. The ignorant public without, judging only from the descriptions given by eye witnesses of the scenes which took place before their eyes in Montreal, imagine that the burning of the Parliament House, the destruction of M. Lafontaine's property, and the retreat of Lord Elgin and his suite performed with the fragment missiles so liberally showered upon them by a once loyal and respectful people, are signs of a state of feeling which for the sake of the province and its Government, it may be hoped is not of common occurrence.

One point, at all events, has been made clear by the accounts which have reached us of the 25th of April. Compensation to rebels, however desirable, according to Lord Grey's principles of Colonial legislation, in an expensive business to those on whom the payment ultimately falls. The friends of Lafontaine, after what we are now to consider as ten years unjust deprivation of their rights, are to be repaid for losses sustained by them in the rebellion of 1837. Who is to pay for losses sustained in the rebellion of 1837? The grant which has occasioned all this tumult is of exactly £100,000. Already, within three hours of its passing into a law, more than £100,000 worth of public property, a great part of which cannot be replaced, has been destroyed in one city alone. Sitting aside all other considerations, the business of rewarding rebellion seems an unprofitable one. We hope that this fact may have some weight with those—and among the supporters of the present Ministry they are not few—who measure everything by the standard of pounds, shillings, and pence.

With that notion of destruction of property which, in a moment of universal panic, a few rioters were permitted to perpetrate unpunished, we believe that no party had less to do than those in whose name the outrage was committed. The exertions of Sir Allan Napier, here, as everywhere, contrasting with the pusillanimous weakness of the Governor, who sneaked down two hours after the regular time to pass a measure of which he well knew what the results would be—were in themselves sufficient to refute the charge. But, however blameable such violence may be, we cannot forget that there are wrongs to which no people will submit; and to which if they did submit, their loyalty in other respects would be little worth. A people incapable of repelling insult from foreign powers. It is the penalty paid by all despotic rulers—and in this term we include the despotism of an uncontrolled democracy as much as any other—that they have none under them except those who are not worth ruling.

We do not apprehend that for Lord Elgin personal danger need be anticipated. It is not of practising tyranny, but of permitting the instrument will not be confounded with the hand that wields it; and the may safely retire from the population under which he has reigned. That the people of Montreal are capable of drawing such distinctions, even in the frenzy of a popular tumult, they have already given proof in the care with which, while the Queen's representative was insulted, the Queen's picture was rescued, at no inconsiderable risk, from the ruins of the burning House of Parliament. This is a trifle; but it is not without a meaning. The people whom our legislators are goading to the verge of rebellion are driven against their will to acts of disloyalty. They ask only to be preserved from a foreign domination, degrading to themselves and to the British Crown. They ask only to be placed under the protection of their own country; or, if, in deference to the commands of M. Lafontaine, that protection be henceforth denied them, to be suffered to protect themselves.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held in this town on Wednesday last the 9th inst. before John Stark, Esq., Coroner, and a most respectable Jury, of which Mr. William Andrews was chosen foreman, on view of the body of Thomas Eggington. It appeared in evidence that on the forenoon of Saturday the 28th April, the deceased, accompanied by his daughter and son, left his own house carrying with him two shovels and a hand-barrow to collect earth for his meadow. That upon reaching the spot where the earth was, they found John Walsh and his daughter employed in throwing the earth over a fence into said Walsh's garden. The deceased commenced filling his barrow, when the daughter of Walsh caught hold of the shovel, which the deceased held in his hand, telling him to let alone the earth, it was none of his. A scuffle ensued, in which deceased's cap fell off, and upon his stooping to pick it up, said Walsh struck deceased upon the head with the edge of his shovel which fractured his skull, and brought him senseless to the ground, upon which he was again struck by said assailant. The deceased having in some measure recovered from the blows was assisted to his home, where he lingered till the 5th inst., and then expired. Dr. Dow having given his evidence, which was conclusive as to the cause of death, the Jury (consisting of 14, twelve of whom agreed) after about an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of **Willful Murder** against John Walsh. Upon this the Coroner immediately issued his warrant for his apprehension. The magistrates had previously taken cognizance of the case, and had issued warrants for the apprehension of said party; but he still eluded the vigilance of the police. [Harbour Grace Herald, May 16.]

Arrival of the Steamship



Cambria.

From the New Brunswick Extra of Friday last, 15th June.

The Royal Mail Steamship CAMBRIA, Captain Shannon, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, at 11 a. m., in 10 3/4 days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 24 inst. The Cambria brought 69 passengers, 13 of whom landed at Halifax. There was no specie on board.

The special express left Halifax at 20 minutes to 12, and reached Granville Point at 10 minutes past 9—thus making the run from Halifax in 9 1/2 hours. In 12 minutes after the arrival of the express at the Point, the steamer Herald was under way for St. John; and much credit is due to Capt. Doucette, the Engineer, Mr. Ross, and all on board for their promptness and efficiency.

The Steamship America, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 28th May, making the entire run from New York to Liverpool in 11 1/2 days, including the detention at Halifax. This is said to be the shortest voyage ever made from New York to Liverpool.

Since the departure of the last Mail from England there has been a better feeling in all departments of business. The produce markets have been steady, and a good amount of business has been transacted, at full, and in some instances at advancing prices.

The demand for Flour was dull, and prices are lower, some sales of Western having been made at 22s 9d per barrel. Oatmeal quoted at 23s 6d to 24s 6d, and some very choice brands bring 25s per barrel. Indian Meal is quoted at 16s 10d to 16s 6d per barrel.

There has not been much doing in Beef. Money in the London Market can be had on very easy terms. First class merchant bills, at 3 months, are done by the banks and others at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent.; the complaint is that on these securities very little accommodation is wanted. For bills of ordinary character the terms are 3 to 4 per cent.—The London bankers compete more than they did for good paper of the second class, as traders are held to be in a sounder, if not absolutely in a prosperous condition, while speculators in produce and venturesome shippers to foreign markets are carefully avoided.

Matters on the Continent are still in a state of great confusion, and an important crisis in the affairs of central Europe is evidently at hand. It is thought that nothing can regain the French people from yearning an army to assist the Hungarians against the Russians. The British Government have also joined the French in their protest against the interference of Russia.

The position of the French army in Italy has not changed since the last accounts. Fresh reinforcements are being sent from France, and 10,000 men, with the whole of the Mediterranean fleet, is expected to be dispatched to the Gulf of Spezzia, so as to be ready to enter Italy immediately.

It is stated in "Herald's Railway Journal" that Mr. George Hudson has paid back nearly £9,000 on the profit he made by the Great North of England purchase. The same paper also suggests the necessity for Mr. Hudson quitting England, as he is likely to be annoyed by actions at law and suits in Chancery.

DEATHS.—The Duke of St. Alban's, Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, died in London on the 30th May. His Grace, it will be remembered, married the widow of Mr. Coutts, the banker, who was known in early life as the accomplished and agreeable actress Harriet Mellon.

Orders have been issued for the immediate abolition of the mounted Coast Guard service. The horses are to be disposed of, by sending the best to London for sale, while the next class are to be sold at the outposts.

A Scotch land agent of considerable cleverness went to Clare the week before last to collect rents, taking with him a rentroll of £3000. He expected £1500 at least. He returned with £100, as the proceeds of his collection.

The London Timber market is without improvement, and the trade continues languid.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliament re-assembled after the Whit-sun-day holidays on the 31st of May, and proceeded to vote miscellaneous estimates in supply.

From the London Times of the 21st instant, we learn that on the following evening Lord John Russell, with reference to a statement recently made by a Rev. gentleman, that a corpse cast upon the coast of Ireland had been converted into human food, gave an explanation which directed the occurrence or its most repulsive features. His Lordship took occasion to remark that such exaggerations and distortions of facts tended to shake confidence in reports which might be well-founded.

Lord John Russell then announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement on Friday the 15th inst.

The House went into committee of Supply, when Mr. Spooner divided the Committee on the grant to Maynooth College, which was carried by a majority of 69.

The success of the Navigation bill, which will come into operation on the 5th of January next, has given the present Ministers a fresh lease of power; and it is generally believed, if their financial statement in June can be given

over satisfactorily, that Parliament will rise early, unless the state of Ireland should require the sessions to be prolonged, for the purpose of renewing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The great cessation of political agitation in Ireland is most desirable, and it would be difficult at present to make out any case for prolonging the present unconstitutional state of things. It would, however, prove a great national misfortune if a revival of the scenes of past years were to take place just as plentiful harvest removed the present pressure of trouble.—We trust, however, that the good sense of the Irish leaders will prevail, and render unnecessary the continuance of all coercive measures, and that their energies will take any other than a political direction. The next two months will, however, prove a period of the most severe trial.

Lord John Russell being pressed to answer whether, under any circumstances, no further grants were to be made to Ireland beyond what would be covered by the Rate-in-Aid, finds himself in position of great embarrassment.—He perceives that Parliament is disinclined to make any further advance whatever; whilst the daily increasing destitution, and the contingency of some frightful event occurring, which may raise public sympathy and indignation, compel him to retrace to the Government the power to deal with any circumstances which may arise upon their Ministerial responsibility. Mr. John O'Connell, and the members of his party, who a year or two ago were foremost in their abuse of England, after she had made such immense contributions in aid of Ireland, are now the most importunate in urging the Government to advance a further small sum to help the starving Irish over their difficulties till the period of harvest. At present the prospects of the potato crop, inspired by the luxuriant growth of the plant, are satisfactory.

IRELAND.

Lord Clarendon has returned to Dublin, but had not intimated the intentions of Government with reference to the State prisoners, so long under sentence of death for high treason. Little doubt, however, exists that the whole of the unfortunate men will be transported to life.

The Cholera has appeared in Dublin, and is still continuing its ravages in many parts of the County.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The Belfast papers announce the continued departure of emigrant vessels from that port. The passengers are stated to be nearly all in comfortable circumstances, and mostly family parties. The Dublin correspondent of the Times says, "In truth there appears to be every prospect of the inmates of the workhouses, being all that will be left of the once starved Irish peasantry."

There is the usual supply of horrors from the provinces this week. The repulsive budget consists in accounts of death from destitution—scenes of misery that the most imaginative could not render more terrible, such, for instance, as whole families lying sick on the high roads; the mother, wailing over the body of her dead child the daughter carrying the corpse of her mother without shroud or coffin; whole villages levelled by the land agents of disgraced landlords; crowds of the better classes of the peasantry hurrying to the seaports, flying from the land upon which dire misfortune appears to have fallen.

As to the extension of the famine, we may observe that, if we look to the journals from Carlow, Kilkenny, or Kilkenny, or to those from Mayo, Clare, Cork, or Galway, the state of the peasantry is represented as being dreadful; the sufferings occasioned by want of food and clothing are similar; in each locality, the only difference being that in some there is a greater number of destitute than in others. But what changes may not a few days effect among those who have little to subsist upon. Several unions in the south and west are absolutely bankrupt; Skibbereen, Bantry, Ballinrobe, Gort, and some other workhouses must soon be closed if relief in the shape of large grants of money be not sent them. It is idle to taunt the rate-payers with being in arrears. They cannot help it. They have neither money, nor property capable of being converted into money in time to save the people from the death which appears to be imminent. Take the horses and ploughs, the furniture, and the persons of the rate-payers, what can be done with them? There are no buyers for the farming stock, and imprisonment will not convert a man into precious metal. They are in arrears to their landlords as well as to the tax collectors. If they get, by hook or crook, as they say themselves, a sack of seed potatoes, a bag of turnips or other seed, they are afraid, even if they have the means to pay them, to employ labourers to plant it. The fact is immediately observed, and threats of seizure follow. Others say there is no use in planting anything, as their liabilities are so heavy they can have no hope of enjoying any of the produce; and, finally, there is a considerable portion of the farmers in the least distressed localities, who mean to emigrate next year, and drudging the low prices of corn, have resolved to cultivate just enough of land to supply their own wants during their stay in this country.—Altogether the prospects at present in many vast districts are exceedingly disheartening. A few illustrations in support of the foregoing opinions may be deemed necessary to remove the doubts respecting the tales of horror from Ireland, pronounced exaggerated by her Majesty's Ministers, whose treatment of unhappy Ireland, will never be forgotten when plagues are mentioned.

There are three deaths from starvation mentioned in the Mayo and Galway papers received this week.

The *Newspaper Guardian* states that the carcass of an ass, which died at Ballymuckley was taken into the house of a starving family, consisting of a man, his wife, and four children, who fed upon the loathsome flesh for a week!

In the midland counties, also, destitution is increasing. At a recent meeting of the Carlow board of guardians, Mr. Fishbourne announced that before a month they would have claims from no less than five hundred persons from the Queen's county; and that in the barony of Sheemaghly many of the people are now living on weeds.

There is in the *Tipperary Vindicator* a borrowing account of the eviction, it is said of 500 human beings from Toomavara, the property of Mr. Massey Dawson. The *Newspaper Guardian*, a Conservative journal, gives the numbers at 576. It appears that Mr. Dawson never got any rent lately from Toomavara, and that the village was a receptacle for all the evicted tenantry of the neighbouring estates. He has now leveled the whole village, but intends to rebuild it. This eviction, on such an enormous scale, will cause a vast deal of discussion and controversy as to the real facts. Mr. Massey Dawson's father was formerly M.P. for Limerick, and one of the supporters of the late Earl of Kingston, who used to boast that he named the members for Cork, Tipperary, and Limerick counties.

A correspondent of the *Limerick Reporter* states, "that on Wednesday last a conflict took place between the country people and the police, in the neighbourhood of Hospital, when one of the people was killed, and several, it is feared, mortally wounded. It is stated that a number of cattle, seized, had been impounded on Tuesday, and on the same night, the pound having been broken open, every beast was driven off. Next day the police proceeded to where the cattle were and were actually engaged driving them to the pound again, having also arrested the parties primarily concerned in the rescue, when the people assembled from all the surrounding districts, and immediately set about rescuing the cattle a second time, as well as the prisoner. The consequence was a desperate conflict, in which the police fired on the people, when the melancholy result, as above stated, followed."

FRANCE.

The new Legislative Assembly of France met, and its proceedings have been marked by scenes of the most violent character. The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—

"The Legislative Assembly comes as yet but the half of its first week's existence, and it has already given token of the stormy scenes of which it will hereafter be the theatre. The constituent Assembly disappeared from the world with rage in its heart and menace on its lip, and its last accents were those of impotence. The Legislative Assembly as yet in its infancy, and even still without its authorization, being yet unconstituted, exhibits in this imperfect condition the vices or the madness of more advanced age. Judging from the maturity of its passions, even in this early stage of its existence, who shall put a limit to its madness when it shall have gathered up all its strength?"

The *Standard* (evening paper) of June 1, says:—

"It is impossible for language to give a faithful description of the violent and disgraceful scenes which are daily taking place in the Legislative Assembly of France. Anything like business is out of the question while the Montagnards, furious with rage, interrupt the proceedings of each sitting with the most frightful and discordant sounds that ever emanated from mortal throats. To talk of discussion in such an Assembly is a farce. The only aim of the extreme party is to overthrow the existing order of things, and they seem resolved to stick at nothing, however base and dishonourable, with the view of ultimately accomplishing that object. But they will fail, or we shall be much surprised."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

In Hungary the contending parties appear to be on the eve of again changing their relative positions. The Austrian forces concentrated in and near Presburg, and on the line of the Waag, and supported on their left by the Russians, are reported to be on the eve of making a forward movement, which the Hungarians are not likely to be able to resist; and it is supposed, that, having reinforced and provisioned the garrison of Comorn, they will again retire behind the Theiss, and trust to the pestiferous climate of southern Hungary to fight in their favour.

According to accounts from Pesth of the 20th ultimo, Ofen was still in the hands of the Austrians, and the Magyars were still firing on the place. The garrison of Ofen had ceased bombarding Pesth, which had greatly suffered, many of the principal buildings being destroyed.

No certain intelligence has been received regarding the movements of the Russians, the bodies of whom appear to be assembled at Goding and Hradisch. The estimates of the Russian force intended to be employed against the Magyars vary, but most fix it at about 170,000 men, who will be reinforced in case of need, by large reserves assembled within the Russian territories.

It is said that the Magyars have again utterly defeated the imperial forces in the neighbourhood of Odenburgh, and in consequence, Welden has inserted in the *Presburger Zeitung* an order of the day, forbidding the publication of any news of the army, except in an official form. Great surprise is expressed in Vienna at the non appearance of the Russians in Hungary, and persons are asking what are become of them. Probably Bem and Dembinski could furnish some information on this subject.

A sanguinary battle has taken place between the Austrian and Magyars near Raab, in which the victory is claimed by both sides.—Dombrowski has, it is said, defeated the Russians on the confines of Galicia. Baron Haynau has arrived in Vienna from Italy, and to proceed to Hungary. The Russian Government has issued an order to suspend the duty of exportation on corn sent into the Austrian dominions.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

The following account of the Liverpool Timber market is from *Chambers & Fleming's* monthly report for May:—

The arrivals from British America this month consists of 4 vessels, 1723 tons, against 5 vessels, 2919 tons, in same month last year. The arrivals since 1st February comprises 25 vessels, 11,761 tons, against 23 vessels, 15,823 tons in last year to same time. The country demand continues to be very limited.—St. John Spruce Deals, with cargo have been sold at £7 10s. to £8 2s. 6d. per standard; St. Stephen at the same rates; and from the Quay a cargo of St. Andrews at £7 15s. for Deals and £7 7s. for Battens. A large cargo of broad yellow Pine Deals and Boards, from St. John, was sold at £9 7s. 6d. per standard, and a cargo of Spruce and Pine Boards at £8 10s. and £10 per standard, respectively.

Railway Sleepers.—No sales reported.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 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 SICKER 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. V. McNamee, Esq., Agent.

Saint Stephen's Bank.

G. D. RICE, Esq., President.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 4.

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.

In our columns this morning we have given a summary of the news by the Steamship Cambria, which is almost unnecessary to add, is copied from our indefatigable contemporary, the New Brunswicker. Paris deplains of obtaining the Exem from that of France, so for the nominal sum of 71 francs, and who would remain four or five days without the news, for so small a sum. Room gill on our list.

Fires.—We are informed by persons from the upper parts of the Parish of St. Patrick, that the woods in that neighborhood were on fire during the latter part of the week, and that they had spread into the clearings, burning the fences and in some cases we regret to learn the crops also. It is fact the woods in all directions are on fire, and the extent of the damage done by this destructive element during the last week, must be serious.

We learn that the Mill at Red Rock, Maguadavie river, and a large quantity of deals were burnt last week. Also a mill at New River, built by Stephen Munson and Nelson Ash, with clapboard and bath machines, and a small mill house, were destroyed by fire on Friday last.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.—The steamboat Embassy, from Pittsburgh for St. Louis, collapsed both flues of her starboard boiler, below Green River, on the 9th inst., and a number of deck passengers were killed and blown overboard by the violence of the concussion; twenty-eight others were severely scalded. By the explosion, thirteen deaths occurred, and five persons were missing.

The *Miramichi Gleaner* says that the Steam Saw Mill owned by A. Fraser, Jr., Esq., at Chatham Head, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.—We would respectfully call the attention of the Public to Mr. C. KRIVE's new and fashionable stock of Summer Goods, which he is selling at extremely low prices, to meet the times.

We learn from American papers, that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, has accepted the office of Minister to the Court of St. James's.

(Israel) D. Andrews, Esquire, formerly American Consul for this Province, has been reappointed to that Office, and also Consul for Canada. This announcement will be gratifying to Mr. Andrews's numerous friends in this Province.

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