

European Intelligence.
FROM PAPERS BY THE CAMERA.

ENGLAND.

Parliament is to be prorogued on the 20th inst. The motion which Lord Brougham previously announced as his intention to make, with reference to the French expedition to Rome, was laid upon the Peers' table on Friday. The resolutions embrace 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.

THE CHOLERA.

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—61—74—85—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.

The Queen's visit and the harvest prospects have given a tone of cheerfulness to the provincial journals, which afford a most striking and gratifying contrast with the deep despondency that prevailed almost universally even two or three months ago. It has been ascribed to the Irish people as a peculiar characteristic, that they are easily excited to hope or depressed almost to despair. But certainly there is some ground for the confidence now spreading among all classes that we have reached the turning point, and that an early and abundant harvest will not only afford present relief, but lay the foundation for future permanent improvement.

A communication has been received by the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, requiring them to have eight or ten piles off the harbour on the 10th of August, and until the arrival of her Majesty.

The 9th, 31st, 43rd, 49th, 71st, and 74th regiments are to be brought up from county quarters, temporarily added to the garrison of Dublin, to be re-trained in presence of the Queen, during the sojourn of her Majesty in the metropolis.

The twelfth of July has been stained with blood. The grounds of Lord Roden (Tullymore park) had been appointed as the rendezvous of the surrounding Orangemen, and a body was to pass a noted place called "Dolly's Bree," some distance from Castlewellan, in the county of Down. Here an encounter took place, which led to fatal results. When the Orangemen marched through the above-named place, in the morning, they were greeted by a number of Ribbonmen there assembled; but they passed on, no collision taking place. A force of military and constabulary was present. On their return they found a body of the Ribbon party drawn up, in a crescent form, armed with muskets, pikes, &c. Two shots were fired upon the Orangemen, whereupon they instantly returned the fire, pushed on against their assailants, and drove them before them, capturing a flag and a drum as trophies.

This, however, they did not do with impunity, one of them so badly that he has since died. They then turned to wreak their vengeance on some Catholic houses. Out of one of these, a public-house, it is said, that a shot was fired which struck one of the four sufferers. That house, and the house of a priest, named Kelly, were wrecked. Other houses, eight or nine in number, were set on fire, whether in the conflict or deliberately, most probably the latter is not evident. The people in the neighbourhood of both parties were in a state of the utmost excitement and terror. One account states that four of the Orange party are severely wounded though none killed, and about thirty of the Ribbon party, several of whom were seen lying dead on the roads in the vicinity and through the mountains, but were conveyed away during the night. The *Downpatrick Recorder* gives a list of the killed, four in number, all of whom belong to the Roman Catholic side. It says that several of the Orange party were carried off as they fell. Thirty-eight of the Ribbonmen were taken prisoners, and have since been committed for trial.

In the course of the week the coroner for the district held an inquest on the bodies of the killed. A great number of witnesses were examined, who deposed to the facts of the case, the substance of which is given above.

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 of August to the 15th of October. The budget will not be brought forward until after the meeting of the assembly in October.

We learn from the department of the Interior 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 Metzville 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.

IMPORTANT FROM HUNGARY.

The news from Hungary is again gratifying. The Russians have been defeated in Transylvania, with the loss of the greater part of their army, and accounts from Vienna state that another great battle had been fought at Aes, in which the Hungarians had been again victorious. The *London Herald* in speaking of this battle, says—

The various accounts agree in one point—viz., that a very sanguinary battle, which lasted three days, had been fought at Aes, in which the loss on the side of the Imperialists was very great. The Russians and Austrians made the attack, but, and afterwards made a combined attack upon the Magyar entrenchments, which, however, they were unable to carry.

DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.

The armistice between Prussia and Denmark has been ratified. A suspension of hostilities, both by sea and land, for six weeks, is agreed upon. 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 ousted to the south of Flensburg. The captured vessels, with their cargoes, are to be released on both sides. If the cargoes have perished, compensation is to be made.

GERMANY.

The north of Germany is again quiet, but in the south the insurgents will hold out until the fortress of Radstadt. The grand duchy of Baden, with that exception, is occupied by the Russian troops. The lives of the captive republicans ought to be spared. Gen. Radowitz has ordered to transport them to the United States.

ITALY.

The Italian journals, citing us news from Rome of the 6th inst. An order of the day of the 5th, signed by General Oudinot, announces that the Roman troops having been taken the oath of submission to the French authorities, are to be considered as allies. General Levaillant is appointed provisional Commander of the Roman troops under the superior orders of the Governor of Rome. Colonel Pissolover is appointed second in command. A military Government is instituted by the French. The state of siege is rigorously enforced. General Oudinot has named Major Casleauan Minister of War.

The *Concordia* says no Roman will speak to the French, and if a Frenchman enters a cafe, it is immediately deserted. Hated of their invaders is painted on every face. The French are obliged to be on their guard, many having already been found dead.

ROME.

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to Gen. 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 desire that Divine Providence will remove the difficulties that now still exist. He adds that he does not cease to direct his prayers to Heaven for the generally the army and the French nation. The letter was dated Vatican July 5th.

Cardinal Paccone and the Marquis Sacchetti arrived in Rome from Genoa on the 9th. The latter is grand chamberlain of the apostolic palace. Preparations are making at Rome which lead to the impression that Pope IX. is expected soon to return to the Quirinal. At 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 favor, but in vain.

The Roman troops, who had agreed in the first instance to do duty conjointly with the French, are all fleeing, and the whole force remaining now amounts to less than 1000 men. Of these, many are anxious to leave, but Gen. Oudinot would not give consent.

The Pope's engineers having been asked to make a demonstration in his favor, preferred quitting the service; 39 out of 47 resigned, and all the park and file were disbanded. The same thing 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 upon a false scent, and he is now on the mountains of Abruzzi. Previous to his departure from Rome he had secured the ammunition and military stores. Another account states that Garibaldi is on the Neapolitan frontier, where he has been joined by another body of fugitive troops, and (it is said, a body of 20,000 men).

The American charge d'affaires 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.

VENICE.

The siege 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.

Extract of a letter from Sir Allan McNab to a gentleman in Canada.

3, St. James' Street,
London, June 29, 1849.

My dear Sir—The opinion here is, that the Government are dead beat, and that instructions have gone to Lord Elgin that it is expected—and under that conviction Her Majesty has not withheld at present her assent to the Bill—yet the bill is not confined, but the decision suspended. You will see what a check place in the Lords last night—the manner in which Lord Brougham speaks of the 79 addresses or petitions against the Bill in this House, and the manner in which the Government have refused to them to the Assembly—my motion, has produced a feeling of intense indignation in the minds of all high minded men in this country. A distinct motion will be made in the Lords the beginning of next week on this subject—the petitions to the Queen will be moved for on Monday in the Commons—and I am told after these questions are decided have signed all the facts, the case of Parliament will be taken upon the whole matter.

I have read it mentioned in high quarters that some very important measures, as to the North American Colonies, will be introduced in the Session—It is very clear to me that the Government are dead beat, and that the state of the North American Colonies, and I am told since the debates in the Lords.

Notwithstanding, the character Messrs. Roebuck, Huxley, and Hayes, gave us in the Times, I have received the most gratifying attentions in all quarters. Lord Grey has been very kind and polite to me on all occasions. I have no reason to believe the Times to be in any way altered by the articles of Lord Lyndhurst, I am to have an interview with Lord John to-morrow. Let me impress upon you the necessity of your exertions.

I have received the Petitions by the two last boats.

Yours most truly,
A. N. McNab.

(Signed) A. N. McNab.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor—By last evening's mail, I have received a meeting has been held by some of the most respectable and influential merchants and others of the City of St. John, to take into consideration the depressed state of commerce, and to devise some mode of relief.

It is a matter of no little surprise, that the sympathy has been shown by the minds of St. John's merchants, without a struggle, when it has been evident for years past, the policy of the Government towards the North American Colonies, has been reducing them to degradation—yes to ruin. I am not alone, who are wedded to our glorious constitution, as I am, have felt an unwillingness to move, fearing they may not be considered loyal if any thing was said or done against Great Britain; but then, men do not make the proper distinction. It is in the miserable and weak Whig government, which the merchants, and Great Britain, as it is well known, all the best men of England are now out of power, and the prayer of all men should be that which government may soon cease. It has not been several years since the commencement of a Whig rule, during which period they have reduced the beautiful sugar-growing Islands of the West Indies to beggary—every spot taken has been to ruin. The so-called act of humanity, in reducing slavery, has increased the traffic in human flesh, doubling Cuba, by the fostering aid of Great Britain in buying her slave products, has within the twelve months imported five times the number of slaves it had ever done before the emancipation of slavery. I name the West Indies, because the system of wrong is being pursued towards Canada and all the British Colonies.

Protection has been withdrawn from our timber and fish trade, allowing the foreigner the entire benefit, while not little good to England. The West Indies are now to a free trade in fish, lumber, &c. to the Americans. The fisheries at Labrador, Cape Sable, and the Bay of Fundy, given away to the Americans. The corn trade of Canada, equalized with the United States, and entirely thrown into the hands of the Americans. The oil trade equalized, by which the growing trade of the Colonies has been entirely destroyed. Seven million acres of the best of the lands of New Brunswick given away to the Americans under the Ashburton treaty.

Now I ask, what has Great Britain done for us,—I answer, nothing. For years we have been humbugged about a line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, which was only done to amuse us, as the government never intended to give one farthing. And last but not least, the miserable attempts of whiggery to put down the loyal people of Canada, and placing over them a miserable French race, every one of whom despise British rule.

Now, Mr. Editor, during the reign of English despotism, there never was a more loyal people than British North America, possessed and they will still remain so if justly treated by the parent government of Great Britain, but the continued hostility and injustice has tended to weaken their love of our constitution, and in the end will ripen into open revolt, unless some most powerful steps are at once taken. One way to do this would be, by the British Parliament uniting all the North American Colonies under one government, a Vice-Royalty—Quebec to be the seat of government. Her Majesty to appoint an Executive Council of 20 members, with the Governor General, who should have the

same power as the House of Lords. A Legislative Council and House of Assembly to be elected by the people. This government to be entirely free of Great Britain, to regulate their own trade and commerce, with all nations, and to tax themselves as they pleased. Great Britain to support her own army and navy—the Colonies to pay their own civil list.

I fear, Mr. Editor, the meeting at St. John will end, as all St. John's meetings do, in nothing. But I hope some good spirits are with them, who will call meetings, invite a delegation from Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, with four influential men from New Brunswick to meet at Quebec, and confer with a Canada delegation what shall be done. They let six persons be chosen to send to England to meet the next Parliament, and propose some measure to save British North America. To pay the expense of these delegates—let every town in the Province subscribe, and any word for it, there will be no want of funds.

Yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1849.

Charlotte County Bank.

Non-Harris Harch, President.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

Bill and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must be over offered next week.

Agents and Clerks Messrs.

Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. B. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Irving, D. A. Bradley.

St. Andrews.

Stann Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

J. Weir, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. Kinn, 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 Steamship

Cambria,

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cambria, Capt. Shannon, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last, at 3 o'clock.

The Cambria spoke the Niagara about fifteen hours out of Liverpool.

The news generally is of a favorable character, if we except the fearful increase of the Cholera, which has spread to a greater extent than it ever was known before in England.

Trade continues active, and the business done the week previous to the Steamer's sailing, was large, and in general at improved prices. A healthy feeling continues to prevail, and a fair extent of business had been done at steady prices.

Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th August, and the public business is rapidly drawing to a close. An opposition to the Ordinance estimated by Mr. Hume, had thrown back the business of the House of Commons, but the votes in supply were all passed.

We are happy to notice that the prospects of the harvest throughout all parts of the United Kingdom are encouraging and satisfactory. The reports from the continent of Europe, relative to the state of the growing crops, is encouraging.

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

The grain markets are dull, and prices as the harvest approaches, show symptoms of a decline. The prices of Breadstuffs are lower. Western Canal Flour was selling for 24s to 24s 6d and 25s. Late arrivals of inferior were selling for 21s to 23s per ton. Indian Corn is quoted at 30s to 32s, the latter being the value for prime white.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received several communications during the week, but as our space does not admit of inserting them in the present number, some of them will be published in our next. Many of our correspondents imagine we have nothing else to do than decipher and re-write their letters for publication—now, we beg to inform them that unless their letters are written in a plain and distinct manner, in future, they will not be published. We shall be happy to receive well written communications on subjects of general interest; but personal abuse and scurrilous attacks such as "T.O.S.T." will be treated as they deserve—with contempt.

EXCURSION TO MAGUADAVIC.

The Steamer Nequassot, will take a pleasure party to Maguadavic on Friday next 10th inst; leaving Calais at 7 o'clock in the morning touching at St. Andrews and Robbinston, returning to Calais at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Calais Band will be in attendance. Fare for the trip from Calais 3s 9d; from St. Andrews 2s 6d. Persons desirous of enjoying a sail in the bay and viewing the beautiful and romantic scenery of the Maguadavic, will have an opportunity of doing so on Friday.

We are indebted to Messrs. Glover & Co., express and Capt. Michener for late Boston papers. These gentlemen will please accept our thanks for their attention.

FAST DAYS.—Throughout the United States, "Fast Days" have been recommended by the different Governments, in view of the existence and ravages of the Cholera in many parts of that country. The Governor of Nova Scotia, has also appointed the 29th of August to be observed as a day of fasting, impressed with the fitness of such a course, and of the duty of the people to observe some day, set apart for the purpose to express their gratitude to God for sparing them from the fearful severity with which this disease has fallen upon their brethren in other places.—We trust, that our Lieut. Governor will follow the example and recommend a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer."

We have received the first number of "The Lancer" published in St. John, and edited by Mr. Hill, late editor of the Loyalist. It is needless to say it probes deep, and is calculated to draw off much of the full blooded discontent and annexation which exists in some parts of the Province. On our first page we have copied an article which gives the editor's views on the present state of the Colonies.

We have frequently called upon delinquent Subscribers to pay the amount of their respective accounts due this Office, but these calls have as yet remained unanswered. We repeat the call, and request those persons indebted to us, to pay at once. It is by our labour we live, and all sums remaining unpaid after this month, will be handed to a Magistrate for collection. We are reluctantly compelled to adopt this course, as we cannot carry on our business without means. We trust that those indebted for one year and upwards will pay our collector, and save themselves and us further trouble.

After the person who stabbed the Deputy Sheriff of this county, was brought up for trial examination before James Taylor, Esq. on Saturday last, Mr. Myrshall was so far recovered from the effects of his wound as to be able to be in attendance at the examination. Mr. Gee, on this occasion, appeared to be quite patient, he asked few questions of the witnesses, and was finally committed for trial at the Supreme Court in February next. It came out in this examination that Mr. Myrshall had not even attempted the arrest when he was stabbed, and that two or three attempts were made to repeat the blow before the prisoner could be secured.—Heed Quarter.

Fires.—The mill situated on Kitchin's Green, and owned by Messrs. J. Thomas and Richard, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. Fires have been raging in the forest in the vicinity of the mill for some time past, and it appears that this was the cause of the conflagration. A quantity of sawed lumber was destroyed. The mill was partly insured.

On Sunday last, a barn belonging to Mr. Isaac Miller, of Jacksonville, was destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of hay, a sleigh, and several other things that were in it at the time.—Woodstock Standard.

The Boston Mail says, that the potato crop in that section looks bad, on account of the drought. In some fields the vines are dying outright, without a potato in the hill at large as a pea. Some patches planted on wet ground look well and thrifty.

Father Mathew, says the Boston Post, will probably remain a year in the United States. It is said he wrote a letter, to be published in all the Irish newspapers, advising all his countrymen who can get away to emigrate to this country. Also that he intends purchasing a large tract of land out west to locate poor families upon.

HEAVY DEFEAT.—The Washington Republic says that Nathaniel Derby, a temporary navy agent of the United States at Marseilles, in France, is a defaulter to the tune of \$155,508.48, and that suit has been commenced against him for that amount.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The Indians have made a farther outbreak in Florida, in the neighbourhood of Charlotte Harbour, on the Gulf. The movements were simultaneous with one at Indian River, showing concerted action. Two military companies were sent from Tampa, to protect the frontier, but nearly all deserted. It is said the Indians contemplate a desperate war.—Great alarm prevails on the frontier among

the settlers, who in Texas, gon train, bel and killed 13 mules. A by the Mex is stationed

From Bern the 24th July, valued at that. The search becomes daily families three dependent en neighbours of obtained from informed, are that the water at high tides puffed and w ing severely, a have died.

A VOYAGE R FERRATE COLM By the Rev. F. the title of an beautiful bou plates and egrat dairy notices w the leading popu can be no doub reader. Price 5 Agent.

On the 31st ult of Mr. Alexander 7 months. And daughter, aged 2 On the 5th inst ter of Mr. John

SHIR PORT C July 21st.—Pack General cargo. Aug. 2d.—Scri John—cash.

July 28th.—B deals—J. Wilson. 2nd.—Mery, T 20th.—Scri L burch, William 21st.—Scri M salt.

ARRIVE July 30th.—Barque Canine, U. S.—1 CLEAR July 20th.—S lumber—J. M. N

A VOYAGE R U. S. FRI By the The work con besides Egratin Subscribers n nity, received Temperance Hot T. J.

Steam Grisi By On the I WILL offer to hy private sale see in Water street Grist Mill. Terms Apply to St. Andrews, 6th

BANKR To be sold at Pub the eighth day o o'clock in the fo Assignee: ALL the outstand to Frederick A. First in Bankrupt interest of the Cre ick A. Babcock, th

Commission Bankrupts

MILIT THE FIRST B County Mil Assembly at the FRIDAY at 10 FOR DRILL Officers commanding C furnish the Adjutant, as also a field state By order of the

St. Andrews, July 31st

CHARLOTTE CO SCI

THE above School Wednesday, the Mr. R. E. Smith, A Windsor, Nova Sco very high instruction qualifications from a President of his Colle respectable sources By ord

St. Andrews, 21st

of the latest and most fashionable styles; all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices.
St. Andrews, May 8, 1949.

