

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.—The Washington Republic has received private letters from Warsaw to the middle of the past month, which give a more distinct idea of the character of the war now waged by the Austrian and Russian Emperors on Hungary than any account which has yet reached us. Vast supplies were daily being sent from Warsaw to the army, and it is evident that no steps would be neglected to reduce Hungary to submission. All admit the horror of the war, the atrocious manner in which it is conducted, and the great doubt of its success. The Russians see with dismay that they have to anticipate nothing but the possession of a wilderness—the Hungarians destroying every district as they leave it, and poisoning every fountain. The sympathies of all the neighboring nations are with the heroic soldiers of Kossuth, and the Emperor of Russia evidently did not anticipate such a war as he meets with. There are sixty thousand Hungarians in Comorn—a strong bomb-proof fortress on which, though it is closely invested, the allies have been able to make no impression. The garrison is six times larger than is necessary; and if Bem and Dembinski are able to raise the siege, the allies will receive a blow from which they cannot recover; and the Hungarian army in the field thus strengthened, could not but triumph.

THE WORST OF SLAVES.—A correspondent of a Detroit paper, writing from Tecumseh, Michigan, gives the following:—"What went awry here? Near this village is the homestead of a rich farmer who counts his nine hundred acres, about all under improvement, with fine buildings. He has packages of bonds and mortgages, for loans from his poorer friends. A competence is supplied. He is a hard worker, and his children are 'well to do in the world' by their own industry. The California gold fever has seized him. His sixty-five years of toil for lucre has not satisfied his thirst for gain. He has sold his last year's crop for over \$5,000, converted it into yellow boys, and started with his team for the valley of Sacramento, leaving all his endearments in this world for the hope of adding to his already perplexing pile of dollars."

MARRYING A TWIN.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Arkansas Springs, describes a wedding which took place between two persons who had never seen each other until the day before, and adds that the next morning, two or three waggish fellows went to the bridegroom and informed him that his wife had a twin-sister, and that they were so much alike that it was difficult to tell them apart, and that he had married the wrong one. The poor fellow, without saying anything to his wife, went directly to the magistrate and wished him to "undo what he had done and marry him to the right gal." The worthy squire told him that if he had known that the evening before, he would have fixed it right, but too much time had elapsed, and it was too late.

WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER!—The new police are on the alert—some of them, this morning, were sent in quest of a noisy chap called "Paddy Ferris," who was described as wearing a white coat, &c. They were not long in finding the man with the white coat, whom, in spite of his protestations of innocence, they dragged to the watch house, and were just about putting him, "where the dogs would not bark at him," when they were informed that the gentleman whom they had in charge was one of our most peaceable citizens—lately a brother tyro, retired from the business. These Policemen must be careful how they meddle with the types!!—*St. John Chronicle.*

SOUTHERN POLITENESS.—A man whipped his female slave the other day, at Glasgow, Mo., so that she died in consequence. A coroner's jury was called, who brought in a verdict that "the woman died of apoplexy, brought on by excitement!"

THE DIFFERENCE.—In Paris, a new style of pockets have been introduced. Ours (says the Philadelphia Sun) are without change.

ARAB PROVERBS.—If your friend is made of honey do not eat him up.

When you are the anvil, have patience—when you are the hammer, strike straight and well.

One pint of water converted into steam, fills a space of nearly 2000 pints and raises the piston of a steam engine with the force of many thousand pounds. It may afterwards be condensed, and appear as a pint of water.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18th—7, P. M.—The inquest on Mason, who was shot at the row last week, has adjourned, a French jurymen having absented himself. La Fontaine was called on to give evidence on his subpoena, but as he did not answer, a warrant was issued for his arrest. The funeral of Mason took place to-day, and was attended by nearly 1,000 persons. The coffin was clothed in red, as were also the mourners. The principal stores were closed.

Last night several rows occurred, especially with the horse police, who fired on the people, and then went on board a steamer, and crossed the river where they now remain. Four houses in Notre Dame-street caught fire by accident, last evening, and were destroyed. They were insured for £300 in the Etna office.

Courtney, who was arrested last week on a charge of arson, in setting fire to the Parliament buildings, has been bailed by the Judges, who say the evidence against him is very slight.

The cholera has pretty much disappeared from the city, the interments for the past twenty-four hours being but 1.

AUGUST 20.—The inquest was resumed this morning. La Fontaine was giving evidence when the building was discovered to be on fire, which threw everything into the most dreadful confusion. The soldiers were running about with fixed bayonets, on a signal given, La Fontaine was taken away in the centre of a body of soldiers. The people all escaped.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 21.—The Cholera may be

said to have entirely disappeared from the city, there having been no cases or deaths for a week.

There was an insurance on the Cyrus Hotel (which was burnt while the inquest was sitting in it) in the Etna office for £600. Another fire occurred last night and consumed four buildings before it could be subdued. There was no insurance on the property, and it was thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The inquest did not meet to-day. The Government has addressed a letter to Mr. Fabre, the Mayor, asking him whether he could preserve the peace of the city. His Honor called a meeting of the Municipal Council, but they arrived at no conclusion. The Mayor had replied that he could not keep the peace.

The Fire Insurance Companies have determined to raise the rate of premiums. The Horse Police are still out of town, and it is said that a body of armed men are awaiting their arrival. It is said to have been one of the Horse Police who shot Mason.

All the Executive Council have arrived, and held a council, both yesterday and to-day.

FURTHER FROM THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Sir George Simpson returned on Monday last from his annual tour of inspection through the Hudson's Bay territories and North Western settlements of this Continent. We learn with regret from him, that no clue had been obtained to the whereabouts, or the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions. Sir John Richardson, indeed, is on his way back from the frozen regions, and may be expected in Montreal early in September. His exploring party will, however, continue their search under the orders of Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir John's second in command, through the summer. Although it would be almost criminal to abandon hope in such an enterprise, it is impossible to conceal from oneself the unwelcome truth that the chances to a successful issue become fearfully diminished by the lapse of time.—*Montreal Courier, August 16.*

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade is in a healthy state in its several departments. The Produce markets continue to wear a more cheerful aspect; and although there has not been quite so much business doing, either here or in London, during the last few days, still prices are supported.

Harvest operations have commenced under favourable auspices. Wheat is reported to be finer in quality than last year, and the yield greater, consequently our grain markets have a downward tendency.

The Iron market is steady, and prices, if anything, have rather improved.

The manufacturing districts are actively employed, and there is a good demand for both cotton and woolen goods.

The money market is more easy than heretofore, and the amount of unemployed capital appears on the increase.

The Cotton market has again further improved. The demand since the 3rd inst. has been active, and in some respects extensive, with a rise of one eighth of a penny per lb. in the value of nearly all descriptions.

The demand for Flour is of a mere retail character, at 24s. to 24s. 6d. per barrel for sound parcels; in the London market it is quite neglected. Inferior parcels are nearly unsaleable, and may be quoted at 18s. to 21s. per bbl. Indian Corn is in rather better demand, owing partly to the depressed prices, and to some reports during the last few days of potato rot.

In Cured Provisions of American production we have still a fair business going forward. Beef is selling readily at full prices; the sales of the last week being about 1000 tierces.

CONTINENTAL.

Accounts from Paris state that General Oudinot has been recalled from Rome. Everything was quiet there. An embassy, headed by Prince Odessaletti, was about to proceed to Gaeta, to entreat the Pope to return to the holy city; but no indication of such an intention has yet been given.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Piedmont was signed on the 6th inst.

Venice still holds out bravely against the Austrians.

The news from Hungary is of real importance. It appears that on the 4th inst. the Hungarians stole a march and surprised the Garrison of Raab. A sharp conflict ensued, which ended in the fortress and city being occupied by the Hungarians, where they found 80,000 bushels of oats, 2400 head of cattle, and large stores of miscellaneous provisions, which they carried to the citadel of Comorn. Nor were these all the trophies of their victory, for they captured six guns, and took two companies of Austrian infantry prisoners. Klapka commanded the Austrian troops, who afterwards quitted the city of Raab, and took up their abode in the fortress, where they seized the Vienna mails.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice, embarked from the Isle of Wight, on board the Victoria and Albert steam yacht, at a quarter past three, on the 1st inst.; the royal squadron consisting besides of the steam yacht Black Eagle, and the war steamers, the Sphinx, the Stromboli, and the steam packet Vivid. With glorious weather the squadron reached Cove on the 2nd a little before ten in the evening. On the 3rd various addresses were presented to the Queen on board, and at 2 p. m. her Majesty landed at Cove, which is henceforth to be called Queenstown; and having re-embarked proceeded up the river to Cork, in the Fairy, which was lying in the harbour ready to receive her, together with the Ganges, 84, and other vessels. The Queen landed at the

Custom-house at Cork, and then proceeded in an open carriage through the principal streets, amidst the enthusiastic cheers and blessings of thousands and thousands of people who had assembled from all parts of the neighbouring country to pay homage to her. Her Majesty went on board again at seven p. m., and on the following day, the 4th, sailed for Waterford, where the squadron anchored off Passage at four p. m. for the night. On the 5th, the squadron, now increased by the Hogue, steam guardship, the Lucifer, the Trident, and Banshee, mail jacket, proceeded toward's Dublin harbour, and arrived at Kingstown on Sunday evening. The appearance of her Majesty on deck was the signal for the loudest and most vociferous cheers from the vast multitudes who had congregated on the spot to give her "a hundred thousand welcomes." The enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds, and when, on the following day, the 6th, her Majesty made her public entry into Dublin, the feelings of the countless myriads who occupied every point of vantage in the line of procession, increased to an intensity which Irishmen alone can fully conceive.

The population gave way to the wildest demonstrations of joy, and the Queen reached the Vice-Regal Lodge amidst reiterated shouts of welcome, and the entire city was wound up to the highest pitch of excitement. A general illumination in the evening closed the events of the memorable 6th of August. On Tuesday, the 7th, the Queen visited the Botanic Garden, the Bank of Ireland, the National Education Board, Trinity College, and the Royal Hospital. On Wednesday her Majesty held a levee, which was crowded by all the chief nobility and nobilities in Ireland; and on Thursday a grand review took place and in the evening a drawing room was held at the Vice-Regal Lodge, when a vast number of Irish Ladies were presented to her Majesty. Wherever the Queen has appeared, the same spontaneous exhibition of genuine Irish feeling has been manifested as when she first landed. Apart from the enthusiasm shown by the middle and higher classes, the Queen has received unequivocal proofs of attachment from the very lowest ranks of the people. Upon more than one occasion the Queen, almost unattended, has been surrounded by a genuine Irish mob; it has been noticed that not a half dozen well-dressed persons have been present, and yet her Majesty has been greeted by a hurrah, and the mob, forming an escort round the carriage, have run with the speed of wild horses along the streets, and have proved by their loud and stirring acclamations that her Majesty indeed reigns in the very hearts of her very poorest Irish subjects.

ROME.

The Pope has not returned to Rome, and shows no desire to do so. He suspects the French diplomatists, who have begun to quarrel amongst themselves, in consequence of which M. d'Harcourt has returned to Paris, whilst M. DeCourcelles and M. DeRayneval remain in Italy. General Oudinot no doubt considers himself to be a clever man for getting the French into Rome; but it will require a much more clever man to get them out of Rome again.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

Sir—I am directed to send for publication in your paper, the following account of the formation of an Agricultural Society in this section of the County, July 13th, 1849:—

A meeting was convened at Mr. David Raymond's Hall to consider of the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society in this place. Asa Upton, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Joseph Rideout appointed scribe.

1st. Moved by Mr. Josiah S. Browne, seconded by Mr. Thomas Boyd:—

That a Society be now formed, to be called the Simonds District Agricultural Society.

2nd. Moved by Mr. Newman Raymond, seconded by Mr. Josiah S. Browne:—

That every person paying five shillings annually shall be a member of this society.

3rd. Moved by Mr. Newman Raymond seconded by Mr. David Raymond:—

That several persons be appointed to solicit subscriptions for the society, and make return to this meeting on Monday the 20th August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Whereupon Resolved.—That the Meeting adjourn to that day, and that Asa Upton, Esq., Joseph Rideout, David Raymond and Josiah S. Browne be a committee to obtain subscriptions for the society.

Monday August 20th.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Newman Raymond was called to the chair, and Mr. Joseph Rideout appointed scribe.

After some discussion it was moved by Mr. George Shaw, seconded by Mr. Josiah S. Browne:—

That a list be now opened to receive subscriptions.

Whereupon, forty-two persons came forward and subscribed twenty-five pounds.

The following persons were then chosen office bearers for the present year.

Newman Raymond, President; Asa Upton, Esq., Mar-phy Giberson, James Jones, Josiah S. Browne, David Raymond, George Wheeler, James Stickney, Elisha Shaw, John Butler, James A. Philips, Esq., Vice Presidents; Thomas Boyd, Treasurer; Joseph Rideout Secretary.

Whereupon Resolved.—That the before mentioned office bearers be a committee to make such rules and regulations for conducting the Society as to them shall seem meet.

Wherefore Resolved.—That the committee meet at one o'clock on Thursday, at the school house near Asa Upton's Esq., for the despatch of business. After which the meeting separated.

JOSEPH RIDEOUT, Sec.

Simonds, August 21st, 1849.