

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE CANADA.

IRELAND.

It will be seen by our Irish news that the arguments in the appeal of Mr. John Martin in error have so far proved unsuccessful, and that the original conviction stands valid. It is very doubtful whether the expensive process of a further appeal to the House of Lords will be restored to; perhaps the precarious position of the prisoner's health may induce a commutation of punishment; but if his friends should fail in procuring some remission of the sentence it is to be feared that his deportation will not long be delayed. The final disposal of this Government convict has not yet been decided upon.

It is impossible to read the Irish local papers from all parts of the country without being struck with the vast social change which is going on. Notwithstanding the advanced state of the season, emigration still proceeds, especially amongst the farmers, the main stream of the emigrants tending towards the United States. The middle classes, comprising small farmers, country shopkeepers, and all those who are not fettered down to the soil, are quitting the shores of Ireland, leaving the dispirited and but too often defrauded landowners to struggle against the claims of their mortgagees on the one hand, and the irresistible demands of pauperism on the other. The picture is certainly appalling. Even in the north of Ireland, where poverty and bad seasons have by no means spread such extensive destitution as in the south, large parcels of land are being offered for sale at greatly depreciated rates; and no bidder is bold enough to encounter the fearful changes which universal distress, and the exigencies of poor-rate collectors, set in array against him. Therefore, until security for property can be re-established in Ireland, so as to induce capitalists to make investments in land in that country, and thereby replenish the capital, which is now being gradually withdrawn, we really do not see in what way Ireland can be restored to a beautiful prosperity. They who rely upon the legislation of Parliament to produce any marvellous present effect upon the destinies of Ireland will, we fear, find themselves woefully mistaken. Beyond the maintenance of the public peace the powers of any Government are exceedingly limited; but much may be done by the people themselves. We have before us heartrending accounts of whole provinces of the most fertile lands lying waste for want of cultivation, whilst the clearance system is still in full operation in almost every part of the country. Capital and security and industry can alone prevent a fresh crisis in the history of Ireland. Political nostrums of organic changes merely delude.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a circular to all the Clergy of his diocese, on the duties which devolve on them at the approaching election of a President of the Republic. The archbishop declares that on an occasion of such immense importance to the general weal as the election of a President, their political duties are as obligatory on the clergy as upon all other classes of citizens, and that they ought not to abstain from doing their duty. He therefore lays down that it is the duty of every man, in the first place, to vote; and, secondly, to vote according to his conscience.

COMMERCIAL.

In the course of the past week there has not been any material change in the state of commercial affairs. Cotton has been in very good demand, and prices have again advanced. The Corn market exhibits less firmness, and prices are on the decline. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are more encouraging; a greater amount of business is doing, and manufactures are looking for enhanced terms. The Produce markets are steady; and a fair quantity of business is going forward. There is still an abundant supply of money; but as the demand is limited it can be obtained on very easy terms. The current rate is not more than 2½ per cent. for prime bills.

The prices current for duty-paid Flour is quoted as follows:—Western Canal, Richmond, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, 23s. to 24s.; New Orleans and Ohio, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; Canadian, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d., and in one or two instances 29s. has been obtained; at these rates the sales are only in a retail way. The sales of Indian Corn are very limited at 33s. to 36s. per quarter for white and yellow; and Indian Meal has changed hands at 17s. per barrel.

The accounts from Manchester, and the other manufacturing districts, are more encouraging. At that city there is an increased feeling of confidence, with a pretty active trade; and the last accounts per the Quebec Mail are regarded as of a satisfactory character.

The Timber trade has been very quiet; and although very little business is doing, prices remain unaltered.

INDIA.

We have again advices by the Overland Mail from India, with dates from Calcutta to the 7th, Madras the 8th, Bombay to the 17th October, and Hong Kong to the 29th Sep.

As we anticipated, the Indian Government has at once determined upon the annexation of the Punjab; and by this date Lord Gough is in the field with 30,000 men, whilst 10,000 troops would co-operate along the line of the Indus. Besides these additional reserves were being prepared for the campaign, which would actively commence in the early part of December. Pending these extensive operations, military proceedings remain almost *status quo*. Gholab Singh, the chief promoter of the insurrection, seems plunged in one of those deep schemes only to be suggested by Asiatic cunning; and notwithstanding his present pining, is said to be not without hopes, by siding with us at the eleventh hour to deceive us again, as he deceived Lord Hardinge, and thus bind a higher mission on himself than before. We must not have a serpent sting us twice. Of the ultimate issue of the contest we never felt the vicissitudes of a nerve. Major Edwards seems destined to maintain in India the glories of Clive, Cornwallis, and Wellington with a diminished laurel. The gallant major is distinguishing himself as much by the acuteness of his understanding as a strategist as by his gallantry in the field.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the ship Mary Anne, arrived at Port-Smouth from the Cape, whence she sailed 24th September, we learn that Sir H. Smith in a proclamation dated 21st Sept., announced that the insurrection of the Boers had been put down. We have since received letters from our correspondents, stating that when the Mary Anne left the Cape, Sir H. Smith was expecting to be back in Cape Town in a few days. In the action of the 29th of August, 49 of the Boers were left dead on the field, and their wounded were supposed to amount to 150. English troops lost 27 officers wounded, 8 privates killed and 19 wounded. The insurrection was entirely overcome.

PIRACY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—It is not often that we have to record a well authenticated case of piracy in the vicinity of a British fortress, but the Pasha, from Gibraltar, brings us details of an extraordinary piratical attack on an English brig, on the part of the Moors, but which appears to have been chastised by the energy of Captain McClervy, of her Majesty's steamer Polyphemus. It appears that the English brig Three Sisters, Captain J. H. Foster, which arrived at Gibraltar on the 4th of October from Glasgow, cleared on the 30th with a cargo of gunpowder and a bale goods for Malta. She was becalmed about twelve miles off Cape Tres Forcas, coast of Morocco, when six piratical boats filled with armed Moors put off from the shore and attacked the vessel. The Captain, finding there was no hope of escaping unless by abandoning his ship took to the boat with his crew eight in number. After being exposed to an open sea for about twelve hours, they were picked up by the English brig Dawn, which arrived at Gibraltar on the 7th. Captain Foster reported that the Moors had taken possession of the vessel and run her ashore. Upon the circumstances of the case being represented to Sir Robert Wilson, the Governor, his excellency immediately despatched the steamer Polyphemus, Captain McClervy, to recapture the vessel, which was accordingly done after a smart action close to the shore off Cape Tres Forcas, and the Polyphemus towed the Three

Sisters into Gibraltar Bay on the morning of the 10th inst. We regret to state Lieutenant Wasey and three men were wounded (the Lieutenant and one man very severely). The Moors had plundered the master's cabin, all the outfit of the ship, one tier of the cargo, and all her sails, and had got a good booty of gunpowder. They had mounted a long gun on the deck of the brig, with a heavy fire from which, and frequent discharges of musketry, they repulsed the Polyphemus. About 500 Moors were engaged in the encounter, and the Polyphemus severely chastised them. The Polyphemus had no communication with the shore, the recapture of the vessel having been performed by a cutting-out expedition, covered by the steamer's guns. This circuitous mode had created some excitement at Gibraltar, and it was supposed that her Majesty's Government would demand satisfaction from the Emperor of Morocco for this wanton aggression on the part of his subjects.

DENMARK.

Letters from Copenhagen, of the 11th inst., mention a report that the Ministry had resigned their portfolios, which resignation had been accepted by his Majesty. The formation of a new cabinet has been entrusted to Count Reventlow, and M. M. Vilch and Oxhous.

RUSSIA.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, of the 5th, contains a report, according to which Chamyl had obtained a defeat in the Caucasus. The Emperor had bestowed a shower of crosses and rewards on the generals and officers.

The stock of gold and silver in the vaults of the Bank of England now amounts to nearly £13,700,000.

On Monday an iron steamer of about 600 tons built in Hull for the Emperor of Russia and ordered by his Imperial Majesty to promote and protect the commerce of the Black Sea, was launched from a London dock-yard.

It was announced during the week that the English Government had received intelligence of the death of Ibrahim Pasha.

The senate of King's College, Aberdeen, have unanimously re-elected the Earl of Elphinstone Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

CHILERA.—The N. Y. Albion, of the 9th inst., says:—We regret to state that the Chilera has reached this country. It broke out on board the packet-ship *New York* from Havre, during her passage to this port, when she reached on Friday, the 1st inst. The disease had not appeared at Havre; her steerage passengers are described as a particularly healthy set, and no case occurred until within a week of her arrival. Seven died before her coming into port. The steerage passengers were all landed at the Quarantine establishment on Staten Island, and amongst them were twelve patients. There have been several new cases there; and in the city also one person has been attacked, who had just been released from Quarantine. He was carried down to Staten Island, and there died within twenty-four hours.

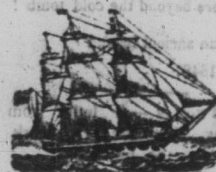
THE STANDARD.

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING BY A. W. SMITH.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1848.

Arrival of the Steamship



Canada.

The mail by the R. M. Steamship Canada was received here on Thursday evening. The Canada left Liverpool on the 28th ult., and had a passage of 16 days.

The steamer Europa arrived 20th, in 12 days from New York. We are indebted to the Newsmen of the news.

The commercial intelligence a decidedly cheering character, rate letters from London, and by a merchant of this city, it has advanced since the sailing steamer, and that a further advance is expected. A letter dated Liverpool says:—“Our market is a little owing to your reducing export, sound cargo this week at £6 few days ago would not have been. The Huron is the only St. J. charging, and if a fair quality, £6 15s.”

Deals in London were brisk £14, unsold, which latter £8 of Liverpool standard.

The news from France hope that Gen. Cavaignac President.

The European Times of the 10th continental affairs says:—

The news this week from not so important or decisive as we were led to expect. I suppose the exhibition of a man affairs will afford the greatest interest in the next days, a gle for liberty and progress legitimately and constitutionally than it was by the popular Vienna, and other places.

The following is an extract of Col. Mason, the Man in California, relative to the letters is dated 17th.

Many private letters to United States, among them quantity of gold recently, it may be a matter of surprise to report on the subject of the reason is, that I could to believe the reports, that wealth of the gold district myself. I have no hesitancy that there is more gold in the Sacramento and S. than will pay the cost of with Mexico a hundred thousand is required to pay the bearing on it wants nothing short of a tin pan, with wash the gravel, and no gold out of their pockets of butcher knives, in pieces ounces.”

A destructive fire broke out 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning Duke-street, occupied by M. Sailors' Boarding House, and could be got under, six buildings, viz. three on Duke and three on street. The houses destroyed buildings, of little value, and their principal contents lost to H. and the McPherson estate.

insurance on them. We learn have been turned out of doors.

MAKING. On the 10th inst. at All the Rev. J. Allen, D.D., of St. Andrews to Elizabeth Ruter of Mr. John De Wolfe.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

House of Assembly, B. Resolved, That on the 1st of January for money or received by the House, after the opening of the Session; and that the Clerk do one month previous to the Legislature to use fifty per cent. to be set in each of Peace in the several Counties and cause the same to be Royal Gazette, and two N. County where Newspapers CHAS. P. WET