

European Intelligence.

IRELAND.

Important Regarding the potato Crop.—*Dublin June 10.*—The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland held a meeting to-day, and after reading a considerable number of letters from all parts of Ireland, drew up a report to the effect that there are no grounds for apprehending a recurrence of the potato disease of the previous years. Out of seven hundred communications but two went the length of saying the true disease had appeared. The Council reported accordingly. The *Dublin Packet* of Saturday, in a long article on the general prospects of the harvest, which it describes as everywhere of the highest promise, says:—"All concur in the opinion that there is no foundation whatever for the apprehensions so industriously and wickedly propagated, as the crops had in no former year presented a more vigorous and healthy appearance."

Final Stoppage of Public Works.—The public works are at last stopped on the 10th August. A circular has been issued to the engineers in charge at the several districts in which the works have hitherto been carried on, directing them to make such arrangements as may be necessary to effect the object required, and at the same time leave works which cannot be completed, in such a state that the portions executed may not sustain injuries from the discontinuance.

It is definitely settled that the body of Mr. O'Connell will be deposited in the Glasnevin Cemetery. It is said that the whole of his landed property in Kerry, including Derry, Glenties, and the town residence in Merion Square, has been bequeathed to Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P. "Mr. Daniel O'Connell jun." is left £5000, being part of a policy of insurance effected upon the life of his father. The name of Mr. Morgan O'Connell, who is already handsomely provided for in the Prerogative Court, is not, it is added, mentioned in the will. These are the only items that have transpired, but as it is generally believed that there will be a tolerably heavy "draw" upon the funds of the insurance offices consequent upon the death of Mr. O'Connell, it may be inferred that provision has been made for the other members of his numerous family.

The change in the money market is rather for the better, the sums sent to Russia in payment of grain being rather more than replaced by silver received from South America.

A movement is going forward in mercantile circles just now, with the view of obtaining penny stamps for receipts for all sums from £5 and downward, and as we should regard such a measure as second only to the penny postage for letters, we cannot but cordially wish the movement success.

Reports as to the failure of the potato crop are somewhat contradictory. Time must add some more extensive and more authentic information on this subject, before we can have anything like satisfactory notions respecting it. It is, however, gratifying to learn from all parts of Ireland, from England and Scotland, that the grain crops promise abundant return.

The measures for the further suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws, in connection with the liberal supplies of grain said to have been already purchased, and to be on the way to this country, with the promise of an abundant if not an early harvest at home, will possibly check the upper tendency in price which, with various fluctuations, has been going on for some months past.

There is nothing of great importance in the French papers, which are much occupied with the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Angeria. The case of M. de Gerardin, Editor of the *Presse*, will shortly be taken up, as it has been arranged that he is to make his appearance at the bar of the other Chamber. The death of Marshal Grouchy is an event of some interest, as it removes another name from the list of Napoleon's old officers. The funeral took place on Thursday, and was attended with great military pomp. Marshal Bugeaud has resigned the Governorship of Algeria, and it is said he will be succeeded by General Rungius, who had formerly been for a short time interim-Governor of the colony. The Madrid news is entirely destitute of interest.

A crisis has at length occurred in the affairs of Portugal, and whatever the ultimate result may be, the immediate effect promises a speedy termination of the civil war. The negotiations of Sir H. Seymour and Colonel Wylde having proved fruitless, sharper measures were tried, and they have been rapidly successful; for the fleet of the insurgents, or at least a number of their vessels of war, have been captured, without firing a single shot. These vessels belonged to the Junta of Oporto, and were to be employed in an expedition, consisting of 2500 foot and 90 cavalry, under the command of Das Anas, now President of the Junta.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The last spring tide was so low, that nothing beyond digging trenches to lower the water and breaking up the faggots, could be attempted in the way of re-floating the Great Britain. Timber has been coming to the sea-side during all the past week; and from Belfast pumps and other iron work have been transmitted with the view to her ultimate floating. Under all the circumstances, it is wonderful how little damage she has sustained in her perilous position. Great activity prevails, and Mr. Brebner, Mr. Pattison (the builder), and Captain Claxton, have been on board for several days, superintending the measures adopted for again putting her in a sea-worthy condition. Lord Roden visited the Great Britain on Monday morning, so early as seven o'clock. There seems to be little doubt entertained now, but that she will be got off the first spring tide after the necessary arrangements have been completed.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Marriage of Lord Charles Lennox Fitzroy, second son of the Duke of Croydon, with Ann, youngest daughter of the late James Balfour, Esq., of Whittingham Castle, county of Berwick, was solemnized on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families.

A formal invitation has been sent by the Queen to Mr. M. A. H. who is said to intend paying a visit to England next year, if the state of his health and affairs will allow him to leave Egypt.

The following official return from the Customs-House has been made, by order of the House of Commons, giving an account of the quantities of wheat, barley, and oats, exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries; also of the quantities imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries, during the month ended 5th May 1847:—British and Irish produce, exported—wheat and wheat flour, 49,295 qrs., barley and barley meal, 63 qrs., oats and oatmeal, 690 qrs., foreign and colonial produce, exported—wheat and wheat flour, 51,354 qrs., barley and barley meal, 491 qrs., oats and oatmeal, 1,231 qrs., total exported—wheat and wheat flour, 100,649 qrs., barley and barley meal, 554 qrs., oats and oatmeal, 1,927 qrs., Imported—wheat and wheat flour, 268,398 qrs., barley and barley meal, 150,071 qrs., oats and oatmeal, 142,264 qrs.

We regret much to state that fever has greatly increased in many parts of the country; that the people are dying in every direction. In this town (Barnstaple) the numbers in fever have increased to a greater amount than ever before heard of. On Thursday evening there were 419 patients in the fever hospital; last evening there were 406.—*Clarke Journal.*

At a recent meeting in Cork, in connection with the existing distress, it was stated that the very Rev. Theobald Mathew has for some time past been feeding 2500 poor persons a day.

FRANCE.

France appears inclined to interfere in the affairs of Switzerland, and under our foreign policy will be found a rather spirited and coming reply by the President of Berne to her advances. Spain has been troubled with food riots in addition to the squabbles of Portugal. The former, if really to be deplored, are certainly more dignified as a source of national uneasiness than the paltry contentions of a foolish boy and a girl. The civil war in Portugal is about closed, the Junta of Oporto having, it is reported, adopted the conditions submitted to them by the Queen.

The "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE," in speaking of the proposed treaty with Mexico, says:—"If the people of Mexico want a monarchy, an aristocracy, or even a dog-ocracy, by all means let them be accommodated. The United States can find better business than attempting to force upon Mexico even a good thing. Some would take the opportunity to secure religious toleration in Mexico, the free circulation of the Scriptures, &c. But we say no,—not by force. Let France propagate what she calls religion by force if she will, but not the United States. Neither let us become security for any Mexican who may be elevated to the supreme power, nor for the tranquillity of the country. If we become responsible for Mexico in any way, we shall have trouble."

BARNSTAPLE, June 11.—A Coffin, with the body of a man unknown in it, drifted into Eel Bay, Upper Port La Tour, on the evening of the 10th inst. An Inquest was held on view of the body before J. K. Wilson, M.D., Coroner. Verdict—died by the visitation of God. There was nothing whereby it might be discovered who the deceased was, or from whence he came, although to appearance a passenger; was plainly but decently laid out in the coffin, which was rough made and bound round with rope. There had been some writing with white chalk on the coffin near the head, but it was unintelligible. His remains were decently interred in the Graveyard of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Cape Negro.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Two Catholic Clergymen, who returned to Quebec on the 11th June, from Grose Isle, reported the number of deaths among the people at the Quarantine station, up to the morning of that day at 1390. Those of other denominations could not be less at that time than two or three hundred. On the 14th twenty-five days after the first sick were landed, the deaths were estimated at 1800, out of about 20,000 passengers who had arrived up to that time.

The five priests who were down with fever, where the Rev. Messrs. McGuinn, McDevitt, McGuirk, Trahan and Tachereau. Their cases were stated not to be of an unfavourable character.

The Quebec Mercury of the 26th of June states, that the gentlemen of the clergy who had been attacked with fever, are all doing well.

The number of immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, this season, up to the 25th June, amounts to 32,338; to the same period last year, 21,632 had arrived, showing an increase, this year, of 10,706. In the num-

ber of vessels arrived, on the 26th June of the past and, the falling off in 1847 is 169—the numbers being in 1846, 659, in 1847, 490. It is stated in the Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 25th ult., that there were 110 deaths at Grose Isle on the preceding Friday.

PROPOSALS.

For the Emigration and Settlement of Scotch Fishermen at the Island of Grand Manan, New Brunswick.

The Island of Grand Manan is situated at the entrance to the bay of Fundy, in North America, and forms part of the British province of New Brunswick. It is just on the boundary between the United States and North America, and is separated from the mainland by a straight eight miles in width.

The south side of the Island of Grand Manan is already inhabited by about 1700 fishermen, who make a comfortable livelihood in part by the cultivation of the soil, but principally by fishing. The north side of the Island is woodland, and has hitherto remained unsettled in consequence of the want of a harbour on that side. With the view of promoting the fisheries on the north side of Grand Manan, a grant from the crown has been obtained, and a harbour has been formed called Dark Harbour. This locality has the singular advantage of a salt water lake, which is only separated from the ocean by a sea wall of stones and gravel, a few hundred feet in width. This lake is one mile and a quarter in length, and a half a mile in width, with water from five to ten fathoms in depth. The sea wall has been cut through, and a single channel established between Dark Harbour and the sea. Ships of 500 tons burthen can now enter Dark Harbour with facility, and there is perfectly secure during the greatest gales. The Legislature of New Brunswick recently granted the sum of £200 to build a breakwater, in order to protect the entrance, fully aware of its importance as a harbour of refuge. The Legislature has also granted the further sum of £200 towards making a road to the settlements on the south side of the Island.

There is not perhaps, on the whole coast of North America, any locality where better fishing can be found than around the Island of Grand Manan, and it can be followed at all seasons of the year. Cod, haddock, pollock and halibut are always abundant; the herrings are larger than those taken on the coast of Scotland; and Mackerel in the season are found in immense numbers and of the best quality. From the highlands of Grand Manan, one thousand sail of vessels may frequently be seen actively engaged in the fisheries; still the supply of fish for the colonies and the United States falls far short of the demand which is constantly increasing. During storms, and when bait cannot be obtained elsewhere, it can always be had in abundance in Dark Harbour, which also of itself is full of fish of every description.

The land around Dark Harbour is of good quality, well adapted for settlement and cultivation. The valuable timber trees, such as spruce, birch, larch, maple, or large size, can be turned to immediate profitable account. In order to promote the settlement of the land, and establish a body of resident fishermen at this very important fishing station, it is proposed to divide the land into lots of twenty acres each, and to dispose of these lots to fishermen from Scotland. It is further proposed to erect a house, twenty by twenty feet on each lot, one story in height, and one chimney, one floor, two less windows with twelve glass lights in each, one door and a bark roof, the same as usually put up by backwood settlers.

There is, with a house, would be leased for a term of ten years, at a rental of £3 per annum, with liberty to purchase the freehold at any time within that term for £25 sterling. The abundance of birch, maple, and beech, would furnish employment for a family during the severity of the weather, cutting and hauling it out to the shore, where it could always be sold for ready money; at remunerating prices, there being great demand for the United States market.

It would be advisable for emigrants to form small associations, to take passage together, and settle near each other, as they would, in such a case, effect a considerable saving in expense, and become settled much more readily and comfortably. They would embark at any port in Scotland, and be landed in Dark Harbour in 35 days or less, under favorable circumstances. Ships in proper season for the voyage, will be provided, at £3 sterling passage and provisions included, for each adult; two children under fourteen years of age being reckoned as one adult; and children under one year go free.

A Plan of the Island, showing the locality and the allotments for settlers, can be seen. A guarantee will be given, that the Houses as above described, shall be ready on any portions selected, for the reception of the Emigrants instantly on their arrival, without the slightest expense, after leaving the Ship, two months, notice being given.

It may be mentioned, that Grand Manan, from a singular position and proximity to the Atlantic, has no so severe a winter as the mainland; and that sheep may feed upon it nearly the whole year.

Noblemen and large landed proprietors in Scotland, having too numerous tenantry on their estates are strongly recommended to avail themselves of this opportunity, whereby, at a very small cost, a system of Colonization may be commenced which cannot fail to become popular, and will naturally lead to very extensive voluntary emigrations.

A grant of the entire property (about 8,000 acres) would be made, if desired, either for the value in money, or a rent for the whole would be taken. A contract would be entered into for carrying out settlers, in parties not less than twenty families, of five each, on

the average, and the Houses built for their reception at the cost of the State.

Applications for further information, may be made to the proprietor, John Wilson Esq., Saint Andrews, New Brunswick; M. H. Perley, Esq., Government Emigration agent Saint John, New Brunswick, John DeWolfe, Esq., or James Douglas, Esq. Liverpool or to William Pemberton & Co., Alderman's Walk; Charles Walton, ship broker, 3, Newman's court, Cornhill; Messrs. Macdougall & Newall, parliamentary solicitors, 44, parliament street.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1847.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—W. Fisher.
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.

Atkins and Clark House.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.
Director this week—F. A. Babcock.
J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. King Esq., President.
Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.

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.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, June 19 Montreal, June 25
London, June 19 Quebec, June 21
Edinburgh, June 14 Halifax, June 20
Paris, June 14 New York, July 3
Toronto, June 23 Boston, July 5

Arrival of the



Steamship Caledonia.

By the R. M. Steamship Caledonia, we have received London papers to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 10th June, the day of the Steamers sailing. The English Mail was received here by Stage on Monday Evening last.

A summary of the news will be found in our columns.

The price of Flour had declined 4s. 6d. per bbl. Wheat 1s. per bushel.

Trade in the Manufacturing districts was healthy, but somewhat limited owing to a higher range of prices being about to be established.

The money market was easier—cash could be had on better terms.

The Prospects of Trade generally was encouraging.

The Weather continued warm, and the crops looked most promising—as fine and luxuriant, it is said, as ever existed in Great Britain, during the memory of man.

In Ireland—particularly the southern portion, the fever still continued and was making sad ravages.

Accounts from Ireland report the splendid appearance of the crops, particularly wheat, and it is said there is every prospect of a large crop of potatoes, more of that excellent having been planted than usual.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAIL ROAD.

We are informed that Mr. Perley, one of the Deputation sent by the Rail Road Company to England, has returned by the Steamship Caledonia, and that he is expected to be in Town in a few days. Until after his arrival the proceedings of the Company, will not be made public; but we have heard, that a Nobleman of high standing, has accepted the office of Chairman to the London board of Directors, and that there is not a shadow of doubt, but that the work will rapidly progress.

GRAND MANAN.—In our columns this day we have copied a Prospectus for the Emigration and Settlement of Scotch Fishermen at Dark Harbor, Island of Grand Manan, in this County. The facts and information contained in the prospectus, may be relied upon, as correct. There cannot be a doubt as to the abundant supply of fish around the Island, and that the supply falls very far short of the demand both in these Colonies and the United States. The Island is well adapted for cultivation the soil in most places is rich.—Large flocks of Sheep are raised on it. Mr. Ross a wealthy farmer living on the island, states that he has kept several hundred sheep during the winter months without giving them fodder. We never have seen more advantageous offers to Emigrant Fishermen, than those contained in this proposition; and being well acquainted with the enterprising and gentlemanly Proprietors—we can safely assert, that the terms proposed, will be faithfully carried into effect, and

every facility and encouragement given to those persons who may embrace this excellent opportunity of establishing themselves as fishermen, at a good fishing station, and convenient and picturesque residence. We trust that some of those hardy and industrious Fishermen, may soon arrive among us.

IT is with feelings of deep regret we announce the sudden death of SAMUEL ABBOT Esq., of St. Stephen, aged 67, which took place in the morning of the 1st inst., at 5 o'clock at the "Revere House," Boston. Mr. Abbot was for many years a Justice of Common Pleas of this County—and was universally respected. His remains arrived on the 3rd inst. at St. Stephen and were buried with Masonic honors on Sunday last.

WE have received from the Publishers at St. John, some numbers of a neatly printed and well filled paper styled the "ALLIANCE." It is devoted to "literature, science, the arts, mechanics, agriculture, &c.," and is a cheap family paper, the terms being two dollars per annum. The matter original and selected, is entertaining and instructive. We wish the proprietors, (Messrs. Bailey & Day,) success.

The Guadalquivir, a new steam vessel, is intended to be dispatched from Liverpool for New York, about the 20th of July. She will be taken out by Capt. Hosken.

PARLIAMENT PROCEEDINGS.

The days of the present Parliament drag their slow length along. In the House of Commons, a resolution has just "Extending the Time for the Admission of Foreign Grain without paying Duty, until the 1st of March next."

Requisitions are pouring in from the several provinces of Ireland to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, calling upon him to convene a national meeting to take into consideration the most appropriate means by which the memory of O'Connell could be perpetuated in a monument.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—By an arrival at New Orleans on the 24th ult. we learn that Gen. Scott commenced his march for the City of Mexico on the 16th June. About 1000 troops left Vera Cruz on the 17 to join the army of Gen. Scott.

Santa Anna still remains in power, Gen. Almonte was still in prison, his trial not having yet come on. Several private letters have been intercepted by the Mexicans.

WE observe in the Halifax Times, lengthy Addresses to the Rev. Gentlemen composing the Church of Scotland Deputation, from the Minister and Congregation of St. Matthews Church Halifax, and also from the Lay Association in connection with the Church of Scotland, in that city. We have only room for the following extract from the Address of St. Matthews Church Congregation:—

We rejoice in the appointment, by the General Assembly, of a second Deputation, to visit their brethren in the American Colonies, and feel deeply grateful for this renewed proof of the affectionate interest felt by the Church of Scotland in our spiritual welfare.

We are happy to learn from you that special objects of your mission are, the preaching of the gospel of the Kingdom as God may give you opportunity; the inquiring into the spiritual condition, and ascertaining, by personal observation, the wants of your Colonial brethren, with a view to enable the parent to carry out more beneficially the objects of her Colonial enterprise; and the giving assistance of the determination of the Church of Scotland to use all the means in her power to supply, as speedily as possible, the destitute congregations and localities throughout these Colonies with spiritual labours. We hail the announcement of these objects of your mission with delight; we regard them as worthy of the Church you represent and the accomplishment of them, through the blessing of God, we anticipate the most beneficial results.

The Rev. J. C. Fowler returned an appropriate reply on behalf of himself and his Rev. Brethren of the Deputation, from which we take the following extract:—

It is most gratifying to find that you appreciate so highly the appointment of a Deputation to visit you, and that you regard it in the light in which it was intended—as a proof of the affectionate interest felt by the Church of Scotland in your welfare. The objects which we have been instructed to prosecute in the course of our journeyings, we thoroughly understand and have well described. We are not here as controversialists, to speak against that is evil against our christian brethren, or in the remotest degree to sow discord among conflicting parties; we contemplate purposes of higher and holier nature,—to preach, as we have opportunity, the glad tidings of salvation,—to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the Ministers and Elders and flocks with whom we may meet; to ascertain by actual observation the destitution of religious ordinances which thousands in this country are suffering, and qualify ourselves to make such a report to the Church at home as shall enable her more efficiently to prosecute her labours in this important field. You refer to the efficiency of the parent church, and the delight with which you hear of her prosperity. Gentlemen, I rejoice to assure you that the Church of your fathers and of ours is prospering beyond what some time ago, were our most sanguine expectations. If she has not the same number of men as she once had, to occupy platforms and make eloquent addresses to public assemblies, the general opinion is that never were her pulpits more ably filled, nor the pastoral duties of the ministry more faithfully discharged. To every department of christian usefulness she is directing her

attention, and, at the last (bly, a deep anxiety prevails that, not within their walls throughout the world the be preached to every creature, action must be combined prayer to accomplish it.

We understand that the I has returned to Montreal, the objects of his missions to da; it will, we are persuaded great satisfaction to all who petuated the union which ex- portion of the empire and it but especially to those who union and harmony of religio to learn that his mission has successful. We have reason arrangements have been in long, perpetuate the union of branches of Western Method Canada, under the entire dire- tish conference, and which union and consolidation of community throughout the British North America.

Dr. Alder having been ap- sident of the Canadian Confe under the necessity of return discharge of his official duty general Secretaries of the W- ary Society, has appointed- dant of the Wesleyan Chur- the Rev. Matthew Richey, A he has been ably sustained in- nions—to discharge the duti during the ensuing year. T Case together with the Rev Rye-son and Wm. Scott, in the Rev Dr. Alder to this r these important measures.

It is with deep regret we the death of Dr. Colling, w yesterday afternoon at the tion at this port. This y having recently returned fr completing his Medical stu the practice of his profession, and was much resp- munity generally for his tal- mally department. In coi W. S. Harding, he proce- ago to Patridge Island for th- sisting the resident Health C- Harding, in the discharge o- nies, and in the most benev- tion, contracted Typhus fev- ing fatal in his case, has de- a promising member of the A- and his young wife and me- loving husband and sincere f- "Dr. W. S. Harding who v- ward fever, is now, happi- "lover."

Her Majesty's Brig Dar- by a son of Sir Robert Pe- harbor yesterday, from Hali- Capt. Peel left town this de- vation, in the Steamer St- to his Excellency the Lieute- 26.

AFFAIRS AT THE QUARAN- We understand that 21 dea on Middle Island during the mate of the Looshauk is little hopes are entertained o- Capt. Thane, of the game v- sick on board on Friday. Key. He was removed to- day.

The passengers are not i- state of health as could be v- ing, forty feet long, is now- tion, which will enable the separate the convalescent fr- the Looshauk will be day; the Boliver, probably the week.

We regret to have it to sta has caught the infection, h- He is doing well. Dr. Th- place, and will visit the isla inspect the passengers there- to the wants of the sick.—A- ner.

The President of the Unit- sited Augusta, Maine.

MARRIED. Subscribers indebted to- and upwards will please be pre- accounts when called upon by- the few, who have paid us w- ledgements.

On the 6th inst., by the Re A. M. HENRY BERNARD JOSEPHINE, third daughter of t HATCH, of this Town.

On Wednesday last by t D. D. JOHN J. CREAM Esq. Waterbury, Queens Count EMMA, second daughter of Esq. of this Parish. (Our t- a liberal slice of the bridal lo- On the 4th inst., by the R- EHRMAN C. BAILEY, of this To- ANN CAMERON, of the Parish of Alexander Stewart, Adam Mrs. Ann Stephen, all of th- At Newcastle, Miramichi by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Esq. of Dalhousie County of Margaret, eldest daughter Malby, of Newcastle.

DIED. On the 1st inst., after a which she bore with christ- resignation, Margret, age Capt. Peter Smith, of this years.