

European Intelligence.

From Papers by the R. M. Steamship Cambria.

SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON QUESTION.

No event within our memory has produced a feeling of more general satisfaction and joy in this country than the intelligence which came to hand by the "Hibernia," that the Oregon question had been amicably settled between the American and the British Governments. The news arrived at a critical moment—literally on the eve of the dissolution of the Peel Ministry—and the excellent purpose to which this message of peace was turned by the outgoing Representatives of the Crown, will be best appreciated by those who read his last official speech.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND. The Liverpool Times of the 2d July, says: "From present appearances, we trust that there will be no failure in any single crop. Even the potatoes and turnips, which were looking very drooping ten days ago, owing to the drought, are beginning to grow very vigorously, and are not injured to any extent."

Dissolution of the Anti Corn Law League.—At a great meeting of the League, on Thursday, at Manchester, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Cobden, that the League should be dissolved. A grant of £10,000 to Mr. Wilson, the chairman, was also resolved upon.

The election of a new pope is a circumstance which has attracted much of the attention of the continental Journals. His holiness takes the title of Pius IX. His age is 51.

NEW GOVERNORS. The London Gazette of June 30, notices the appointment of the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, in the room of Maj. Gen. Sir John Harvey, appointed to Nova Scotia; Maj. Gen. Patrick Ross, to be Governor of St. Helena; Wm. Thomas Denison, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

The Oddfellows are the most numerous body enrolled together for mutual assistance in Great Britain. On the 1st of Jan. 1846, they had 3,884 lodges, in 386 districts, and their numbers 259,371.

Jewish Freemasons.—Important decision of the Grand Lodge of England.—The Grand Lodge of England has, after a correspondence and remonstrance, conducted by the Earl of Zeeland and the Grand Secretary, resolved to withdraw their representative from the Grand Lodge at Berlin, in consequence of the refusal of the Russian lodges to admit Jews to their meetings, though such Jews have diplomas of the Grand Lodge of England. The representative of the Grand Lodge of Berlin, in this country, is to be informed that he can no longer be acknowledged or take his seat in the Grand Lodge of England in his official character of representative.

Appointments under the new Government were offered to three rising young statesmen, members of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet, and declined—Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Dalhousie, and the Earl of Lincoln. Sir Robert Peel was unwilling to urge office upon them in his rival's Government, but personally had no objection to their acceptance of it.

The Duke of Wellington is to remain at the head of the army, without a seat in Cabinet.

Public feeling has not yet had time to exhibit itself respecting the personnel of the new ministry. One remarkable feature, however, is, that the "Times" the most influential paper in the British empire, is disposed to regard it favourably, and to give it a candid trial.

The general impression is, that the new Premier will hastily wind up the business of the session, and dissolve Parliament in the course of the autumn.

The only question that presses for an immediate settlement is the sugar duties, a question upon which the incoming Premier is said to feel strongly. A short bill has been introduced for extending the existing duties over another month. Peel would have settled the question before his retirement, if the multitude of his embarrasments had enabled him.

Thunder storms, attended with more or less destruction to life and property, have been general throughout the British Isles. The copious showers have cooled the parched earth.

The Cholera is said to have broken out at Aden, where five deaths were reported daily. The troops for the Sudan, who were embarked at Cork on the 25th ult. in the Blenheim and Crocodile. The vessels are to proceed to Resolution Island if they separate, and there the two store-ships from the Orkneys are to await their arrival. They proceeded in company through Hudson's Straits to Fort York.

Another rather extensive and well deserved brevet promotion among those who had distinguished themselves in the British and Native regiments on the Sutlej, has recently taken place.

IRELAND.

An effort is being made in Cork to raise a life annuity of £700 for Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance.

The Limerick Examiner says, "grass is growing on the quays of Waterford, so little business is doing in that city. Our own quays are deserted, the slow progress of the Corn Bill having paralysed the provision trade."

On Wednesday week three men, belonging to the Schooner Anne Semple, at Limerick, were killed by drinking the water of the Shannon, poisoned by the severs from the gas works and other manufactories.

Prosecution of the "Nation" Dublin Newspaper.—The prosecution instituted by the Government against the Nation newspaper, for the publication of a seditious libel, has failed, as the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were consequently discharged on Thursday last.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

At the weekly meeting on the 22d ult. Mr. O'Connell said, it had been stated that in the event of the Whigs coming into power, the Repeal cause was to be abandoned, or postponed, or compromised. He utterly denied the assertion, and promised, while he lived, never to abandon the cause, to support any persons, to power, or to support any party or faction. The week's rent was £107 6 7.

At the meeting on the 29th ult. a long letter from Mr. O'Connell was read, in which he alluded to what the new ministry should do for Ireland. Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was present, moved the insertion of Mr. O'Connell's letter on the minutes, and alluded to the resignation of Ministers as a most fortunate occurrence. Mr. Grattan followed Mr. O'Brien, and told Lord John Russell that he would have to vote a million sterling to erect Catholic chapels in Ireland; and contended that without repeal there could be no peace or prosperity in the country.

The overland Mail from India.—Accounts have been received from Bombay to the 20th May which contain the news of striking interest. The principal point of intelligence relative to the proceedings of the Lahore Government, which on the occasion of a slight disturbance gave strong proofs of its resolution to put down all attempts at revolt. A British Sentinel in endeavouring to prevent a drove of cattle from entering a street crowded with baggage wounded a cow on the nose. The cow being a sacred animal in the eyes of the Sikhs, a disturbance was caused; the shops and houses of the neighbouring streets were closed, and the superstitious zealots getting on the tops of the houses threw stones and other missiles on the British officers and soldiers who sought to appease the tumult. The Lahore authorities soon brought about tranquillity, apologised to the British residents and the officers, seized some of the ringleaders, and hanged one or two of the Brahmins on the following day.

China.—Sir John Davies had an interview with the Chinese Commissioner, Kienying, early in the month, and it is understood the arrangements are made for the vacating of Chusan, though the particulars have not been made public.

Sir John Davies visits Chusan in May, and the British troops in garrison will be withdrawn before he returns to Hong Kong. It is to be hoped, however, that Chusan will continue open to the vessels of foreign nations, not that it is of importance as a market, but simply as a port of refuge, or as a harbour of refuge to vessels damaged by stress of weather.

COMMERCIAL.

The passing of the Corn Bill and of the Tariff has caused the custom-house authorities in London and Liverpool to be more than usually busy.

In Liverpool, during four days of the present week, nearly a quarter of a million sterling was received for duties. The quantity of Wheat and Flour taken out of bond has been immense. The railroads, the canals, and other conveyances, have been loaded to repletion in transmitting this produce into the interior of the country.

The object of this extraordinary pressure was to secure the lowest rate of duty which the little sliding scale that remains in force during the next two years and a half can reach. The duty up to Thursday was 4s. per quarter on Wheat, and 2s. 6d. per barrel on Flour. Yesterday the average of six preceding weeks showed a decrease in the price, and an increase in the duty. A shilling higher on Wheat was exacted, with a corresponding increase on Flour.

This immense quantity of produce being thrown simultaneously on the market, must in the nature of things, bring down prices. The harvest, too, which promises to be prolific and early, may, we fear, produce something approaching to an agricultural panic.

THE IRON TRADE.—This trade partakes of the quietness existing in almost every other. A large steady consumption is still going on, and the quantity of iron produced during the last month has been less than during any month within the past year. This has arisen principally from the hot weather which has been experienced; in some of the iron mills and forges the temperature has ranged from 120 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit. To work in such an atmosphere is found to be impossible.

The principal manufacturers of Manchester contemplate bestowing a testimonial by the purchase of an estate for their great townsman, Mr. Cobden, which will doubtless be seconded generally throughout England. The subscriptions in Manchester on Thursday exceeded £18,000, and the amount of the testimonial will probably reach £100,000. It is also intended to make Mr. George Wilson, Chairman of the League, a present of £10,000 out of its funds.

Liverpool Timber Market, July 4.—The arrivals of the last month from British America consist of 21 vessels, 12,202 Tons, from Sir John and the lower ports. Three vessels from Quebec have arrived but are not reported.

American Pine Timber.—Of St. John, one cargo of 19 1/2 inches string, was sold 18d; one of 19 1/2 inches at 17d; one of 21 1/2 inches calliper at 17 1/2d; one of 19 1/2 inches string at 17 1/2d per foot; and two cargoes of 19 1/2 inches at 17 1/2d per foot.

Birk.—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 13d to 15d per foot, and apart, at 14 1/2d per foot, and by auction and private, at 15 1/2d to 16 1/2d per foot.

Deal.—A large cargo of St. John was sold by auction at 2 7/4d to 2 3/4d, averaging 2 9/16 per foot of two inch, and boards at 1 1/4d to 1 3/4d per foot of inch, and a smaller cargo, by private, at 2 1/2d per foot.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The mail from the South, which arrived at Baltimore last Evening, brings a little later intelligence from Texas, brought to New Orleans on the 5th inst. by the steamer Galveston, from Galveston, from which place she left on the 5th. She confirms the total loss of the steamer Potomac.

Report of rather an unofficial character had reached San Antonio that the Mexicans were concentrating a large force at Presidio for the Rio Grande, with the intention of marching against San Antonio. The report failed to excite much alarm among the Texans.

There has been a succession of gales at Brazos and in the Gulf. A party of dragoons were on the eve of sailing for Santander, where, it was said, the Mexicans landed provisions, munitions of war, etc. for the army.

The writer of the letter says the Mexicans in that region are sullen, and ready to join their brethren in arms when occasion offers. They have their arms hanging up in their houses, and show no signs of fear.

AN AFFRAY occurred in camp on the 29th June, between two Texan mounted men, one of whom, named Walker, was shot dead. No movement of the main body of the army beyond Matamoros has yet been made. The troops are impatient to march and will do so as soon as a sufficient number of light draught steamers arrive.

METAMOROS, Mexico, June 30. General Taylor's camp on this side the Rio Grande is yet above water in spots, although the chances of being driven or drowned out still look about even. I sat upon the banks of the river this morning with my feet puddling in the water; so you may know how near we are to an inundation.

Volunteers are still arriving by regiments, and still General Taylor is without transportation or any means of moving them.

From the interior the news is various and contradictory. It is said that a portion of the Mexican infantry has left Linares for some point near Tampico, and very likely such is the case. For some time the inhabitants of Matamoros believed that the troops would return and retake the place—could not for one moment suppose that the Americans would be allowed to hold quiet possession of the city. I believe that they have now given up all hopes. The number of Mexican soldiers at Monterey is known to be small—Arista is at his hacienda near that city with a few men only. The number of infantry at Linares is at present only 800, with a small force of cavalry in the neighbourhood.

Gen. Parades is said to be "en route" for Monterey with 6000 men—some say as large a number as 8,000. Scouting parties of Texans will probably be sent out as soon as the roads are in traveling condition; and then it will be difficult to ascertain the full force and intentions of the enemy.

MATAMOROS, July 1, 1846.—It seems to be the general belief in camp that Parades will give our army another brush ere long. That he is on his way to this region is not doubted—that he can muster an army of 30,000 men, is pretty generally believed, and if he does succeed in raising so large a body of troops, and General Taylor advances on Monterey, a pretty severe fight is certain to ensue. The General wears his laurels very calmly. "Honors are easy" with him, but he is chafing a good deal about being kept here with a large body of troops, unable to act against the enemy.

REMOVAL.—It is reported that the hurried mission of Mr. Morphy from England to Mexico, via the United States, is to make the following proposal, viz. that Mexico shall cede California to the United States for fifty millions dollars; and two and a half millions to be paid to American citizens on behalf of Mexico, and in discharge of the Treaty of Indemnity; ten millions to be allowed to the United States as indemnity for the expenses of the war, and thirty-seven and a half millions to be paid to the English claimants upon Mexico, in discharge of their mortgage upon California.

If the story is true, all we can say is, the United States ought never to accept such a proposition, or any thing like it. Fifty millions for a tract of country, a great part of which is a desert, and the rest of which we do not need, except perhaps the harbor of San Francisco. The possession of that harbor would be desirable in connexion with the Oregon country, but \$50,000,000 is a most outrageous price, and ought never to be seriously thought of. [N. Y. Jour. Com.]

The Provincial Government of Canada has appropriated £2,000 for the relief of the Newfoundland sufferers, and the Governor-General has subscribed £1,000 for the same worthy object.

The Editor of the Cincinnati "Spirit of the Times" having been requested to give a "first rate" notice of the performance of DeMeyer the lion Panist—published the following:—

From the moment of his appearance, breathing was entirely suspended by the vast concourse of enthusiastic human beings present, who awaited in the most profound silence, broken only by the thunder of their beating hearts, (which could be heard several miles) the moment which should agonize them with astonishment. He began; the first crash of the instrument took the sop entirely off the hat of a boy, who, like Zaccheus, climbed a tree on the opposite side of the street. Again he touched it, and the silvery notes dropped from his fingers like the gentle dew of heaven on a "patch of cactambers." Anon and you hear the "leete bits of notes" brilliant as a diamond's flash, and about as big as a gnat's tooth, while with distended ears you eagerly bend forward to catch them, as growing beautifully less, they die away in the distance.

Slam! Crash!! Bang!!! Thunder and Car-

tracats!!! you are knocked into the middle of next week, and buried leagues deep among the wounded and dying—"you're a gonner!" while just before you "kick the bucket," soft strains as if of paradise steal over your sensibilities affecting a resuscitation beyond the power of "smelling salts," and you "come to" and conclude to stay awhile. After you are fully restored, a "grand scena" puts you upon the railroad of delight, and carries you with lightning speed to the seventh heaven of ecstasy, from which you are only brought down again by the life like and terrific manner in which that classic extract from the great "Syrian" poet "Epinionondas" is executed. The glowing lines at once startling and descriptive

"The Bull bellowed like thunder,
And I ran like lightning
And jumped over the fence
And tore my trousers
As the heaven and earth
Was all coming together."

Here was shown the Mastery of the artist the bellowing of the infuriated bull, as with tail erect he courses across the field; the rapid patter of the feet of the flying individual; the tremendous leap with which he clears the fence, and the fatal sound which carries to his agitated mind the conviction that his "trousers is tore," together with the rolling thunders of the "busting up" of Heaven and Earth all conspired to form a "time" which sends the Queen's English a begging, and lays the axe at the root of the Lexicon.

P. S. We learn that Mr. DeMeyer's imitations of thunder was so perfect that it "turned" all the cream in Mr. Read's establishment.

P. S. 2d. Down the throats of his customers.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday July 23, 1846.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week.—Hon. T. Wyer.
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.

Slams and Clock House.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.
Director this week.—J. W. Chandler.
J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. KING, Esq., President.
Director next week.—Geo. S. Hill.

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, July 4 Montreal, July 8
London, July 3 Quebec, July 8
Edinburgh, July 1 Halifax, July 18
Paris, July 1 New York, July 18
Toronto, July 3 Boston, July 20

Arrival of the



CAMBRIA.

The Steamship CAMBRIA arrived at Halifax, on Thursday last, in eleven days and a half from Liverpool with the 4th July mail. On Friday last, a copy of the European Times of the 4th was received here by John Wilson Esquire, who kindly furnished us with that paper on Saturday, from which we copied a summary of the news and issued an Extra containing the highly important intelligence.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times July 4.

Passing of the Corn Bill and Customs Duties Bill.—Defeat of the Irish Coercion Bill.—Resignation of the Peel Ministry.—The Whigs in Office.

Two highly important events have occurred since we last addressed our readers. Those are, the passing of the Corn Bill and the dissolution of the Ministry. On the evening of Thursday, June 25, the House of Lords passed the third reading of the Corn Bill without a division, and at two o'clock the succeeding morning, the House of Commons left Sir Robert Peel's government in a minority of 73 on the Irish Coercion Bill.

The two measures we have named stand towards each other in the relation of cause and effect. Nominally, the ministry has been strangled on Irish ground; actually, its existence has been terminated by the exhaustion of vitality in upsetting the corn monopoly.

The result which has happened has long been foreshadowed. It has taken no one by surprise. The disruption in the conservative ranks produced by Sir Robert Peel's Free-trade policy was so complete that the party could never work again harmoniously, and the first opportunity for smiting the leader was sought by those who thought themselves betrayed. The Irish Coercion Bill presented that opportunity.

On Saturday Sir Robert Peel proceeded to the Isle of Wight for the purpose of tendering his own and his colleagues' resignation to the Queen, and on Monday night he made a lengthened exposition of his motives for resigning in the House of Commons, which will be found in another column.

The speech completely uproots the old land Marks of party. It shows that the ablest man in England—the most successful minister that ever swayed the destinies of this country, has risen superior to the narrow prejudices of party, and that his future course of action will not be less liberal and enlightened than the glorious example which he has so lately given to the world.

Several persons have been elevated to the peerage, among them Mr. Gladstone, father of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE CABINET.

Lord Chancellor.	Lord Cottenham.
President of the Council.	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Lord Privy Seal.	Earl of Minto.
Sec. for the Home Department.	Sir George Grey.
Sec. for Foreign Depart.	Viscount Palmerston.
Secretary for the Colonies.	Earl Grey.
First Lord of the Treasury.	Lord John Russell.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Mr. Charles Wood.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.	Lord Campbell.
Paymaster General.	Mr. Maculey.
Woods and Forests.	Viscount Morpeth.
Postmaster General.	Marquis of Clanricarde.
Board of Trade.	Earl of Clarendon.
Board of Control.	Sir John Lubbock.
Chief Secretary for Ireland.	Mr. Labouchere.
Admiralty.	Earl of Auckland.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Master of the Mint.	Right Hon. R. S. Shell.
Secretary at War.	Hon. Fox Maule.
Attorney General.	Sir Thos. Wilde.
Lord Advocate.	Mr. A. Rutherford.
Solicitor General for Scotland.	Mr. T. Maitland.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.	Earl of Besborough.
Commander in Chief.	Duke of Wellington.
Master Gen. of the Ordnance.	Marquis of Anglesy.

Most of the members belonged to the old Melbourne Cabinet. The admission of Cobden's health and his finances had enabled him to become a professional politician, he might, it seems, have risen to the dignity of a Cabinet Minister. His colleague Mr. Bright, there is every reason to believe will join the government in a responsible capacity.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—In other lists of the new Ministry than the one copied from Willmer & Smith, Lord Clarendon is mentioned as Colonial Secretary; Mr. Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade, and Sir W. Somervell, Chief Secretary for Ireland;—with the following additional appointments—Lord Chamberlain, Lord Granville; Judge Advocate, Mr. Charles Buller; Vice President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ward; Under Secretary for the Home Department, Mr. Hawes; Comptroller of the Household, Lord Marcus Hill; Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Tufnell; Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Dundas, Sir F. Troubridge, and Captain Berkeley; Solicitor General, Mr. Jervis; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Brady; Attorney-general of Ireland, Mr. Moore; Solicitor-general, Mr. Monahan.

Appointments under the new Government were offered to three rising young statesmen, members of Sir R. Peel's Cabinet, and declined—Mr. Sydney Herbert, Lord Dalhousie, and the Earl of Lincoln. Sir R. Peel was unwilling to urge office upon them in his rival's Government, but personally had no objection to their acceptance of it.

If Sir Robert Peel had desired the continuance of power, he might, by dissolving the Parliament and appealing to the country, have maintained himself in office for years to come. But he is anxious for retirement—for repose.

We are happy to notice the arrival at Halifax of some Officers of the Royal Engineers, with a few Sappers and Miners, sent out by the Home Government, for the purpose of exploring and making a report as to the best terminus on the Atlantic in these Provinces, for the proposed Rail Road from the St. Lawrence, both in a military and commercial point of view. We have no doubt but these Gentlemen were selected for this important service—not more for their skill and scientific knowledge, than for their known integrity of purpose and highly honorable character; and in order to carry out this object, will, doubtless, soon visit this quarter, where the Rail Road to Quebec was first projected, upwards of ten years ago; and after examining our position in every possible way, we have not the slightest fear of the result, as compared with any Port on the Atlantic within the British Provinces.

A Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says—a letter in the Washington Intelligence from the seat of war, states that Col. Thornton is under arrest for having brought on the fight with the Mexicans contrary to orders. The same writer makes it evident that there has been much want of efficiency, purpose, intelligence and accuracy in the conduct of the war since the battle of the 8th and 9th.

JUDGE PARKER.—We learn with much regret, by the OBSERVER, that his Honor Mr. Justice PARKER's health has been so much impaired by recent illness, as to render it necessary for him to take a voyage to England. The OBSERVER says:—"His Honor has obtained a year's leave of absence from his official duties; and we are quite confident that we express the public feeling and desire, when we devoutly pray the Almighty Disposer of Events to grant renewed health and strength to our distinguished citizen, and speedily to restore to active official duty a Gentleman, whose learning, integrity, and