

European Intelligence.

IRELAND.

We have still to record the receipt of alarming intelligence from the sister country, giving the details of the approaching famine, which has already made its appearance in several parts of the country, bringing with it a train of diseases, the results of which it is exceedingly painful to contemplate. Meetings are being held in various parts to devise means to arrest the progress of the evil, and procure work and food for the now starving population. A meeting of the citizens of Waterford was held on the 7th inst., the Mayor in the chair, to adopt measures to meet the existing destitution in the borough. A local relief committee was appointed. During the proceeding, the following observations were made by the Rev. Mr. Sheehan: "There was never such destitution in the city as there is at present. Show me a mason, carpenter or any other tradesman employed. The artisans have no employment, and consequently are in a state of destitution. Potatoes are now so high as 7d to 8-12d per stone, by retail, and it is by retail that the poor buy them. As there is no employment, and prices so very high, there must be extreme destitution." Committees have been formed at Ballyduff, Kilkenny, and Ballyborough, County Cavan. Accounts pour in upon us daily of the increasing distress. In many places there are no potatoes left in the ground, and the few that are left are so small that they will not be worth the trouble of digging them. A Castlebar paper has the following headed Famine in Mayo:—"This grand and long desolated scourge has at length broken forth. We have been written to from several parts of this extensive county, by gentlemen upon whose veracity we place the most implicit reliance, giving the most awful accounts of the sufferings of the people at this early period of the year. Even at Turlough, in the immediate neighborhood of this town, many families are at this moment, we learn, without food, and the wretched sufferers are to be seen, endeavoring to get provisions in time, that their children may not die! At the market of Castlebar, on Saturday last the provisions, which hitherto were considered reasonable, rose to an alarming height—potatoes from 2-12d to 5d per stone, and oatmeal from 13s to 16s per cwt."

Portsmouth, April 18. New batteries, bristling with cannon, have been erected at this port; all the fortifications looked to and strengthened, and the mouth of the harbour so guarded by the four stone chains of the floating bridge, which can be raised to the water's edge at pleasure, that no enemy could enter. Under my very window, two or three Regiments of the Line, and a strong detachment of the Marine Artillery, one of the finest and most effective corps in the service, are exercising on the broad expanse of the South Sea Common. The excellent, the nursery for our gunnery practice, is firing continuously, and trying the limit and range of all species of cannon. At Spithead and in the harbour, fully manned and ready for sea at a moment's notice, lie the Rodney, Serpenter, and three or four other first rate—The Timble, Retribution, and other large Steamers, with engines of eight hundred horse power. The Dockyard, considerably enlarged recently, with the Arsenal, are busy with the din of preparation, and I fear almost say that a war fever prevails, both in the services and out of it, and all are eager for a fray, no matter with whom. A war just now would be most popular. A large squadron—nominally and ostensibly an experimental one—is now collecting at Spithead. It will consist of eight or nine line of battle ships, fifteen or sixteen large war steamers, and some sloops and frigates under the command of Sir F. Collier. Even the Port Admiral's flag ship here, the St. Vincent, is pressed into this service. I have just passed on a relative—an officer on board that ship—who states that it is deemed not at all improbable that the squadron will be ordered off to the American coast, and the Yankees would be rather astonished. I should think, to find it off New York. Now return. Our sailors want a little change, and have a strong desire to emulate the recent services of the other branch of the service in the East.

THE OREGON QUESTION. The ten following letters from Lord Aberdeen contain the correspondence between his Lordship and Mr. Pakenham, as to the subject of the Oregon territory. The whole has now been printed in a complete form by order of the Houses of Parliament:— The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham. Foreign Office, March 3, 1836. "Sir—I have much satisfaction in conveying to you the entire approval by Her Majesty's government of the steps which, as reported in your despatch of the 29th January, you took, and of the letter which you addressed to the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of ascertaining clearly and authoritatively whether the United States Government would be disposed to admit the application of the principle of an arbitration in the Oregon question on any other terms than those which they had already rejected. In thus acting, you have, in the most judicious and satisfactory manner, anticipated the instructions which I was preparing to forward to you on this subject. We have now nothing to do but to await Mr. Buchanan's reply to your appeal to him, although I collect from your despatch that your proposal will certainly be refused. Should that reply, however, be of such a nature as to give any ground of hope that the matter in dispute may be brought to an amicable issue by means of direct negotiation, I shall gladly avail myself of such an opening. If not, it will then be for Her Majesty's government to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt, in order to meet any emergency which may arise. I am, &c." (Signed) "ABERDEEN." The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham. "Sir—Since my preceding despatch of this day's date was written, I have received your despatch of the 5th of February with its inclosure, by which you put me in possession of the final rejection by the United States government of our proposal of a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration. There is, of course, no time before the departure of the mail this evening for the consideration of so serious a question as that which is involved in the President's decision as now announced. I am, &c." (Signed) "ABERDEEN."

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In St. Petersburg, an unkindness has just been issued fixing the artist's copyright in his productions for the term of his natural life, with a remainder, in favor of his heirs, of twenty five years longer. At a funeral of a Miss Botley, at Marston, lately pursuant to her will, a cart laden with bread was drawn after the hearse, and the loaves were distributed to the poor in attendance. Private letters from the Governor General of India state that the markets in the Punjab are abundantly supplied, and that the inhabitants flock to them in the greatest confidence and reliance on the British army, which they seem to regard as a protective power against the violence of the silk troops. "Such are the good fruits of Sir Henry's admirable policy and moderation."

Mr. Bonham, who has been appointed by Sir Robert Peel British Consul at Calcutta in the room of the late Mr. Marshall, left town last week to enter on the duties of the Consulate. An order has been issued for all the foreigners domiciled in the town or territory of Calcutta to quit as soon as possible, unless a special permission of residence be obtained from the authorities. An earthquake was recently experienced at Malta. There were two shocks—the second a severe one, which did some injury to old houses. At a town in Sicily, called Noto, a palace was thrown down, and a church was damaged very seriously. An earthquake in Malta has not been known for the last 15 years.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—It will be recollected by some of our readers that Napoleon at his death, requested his executor General Montholon, not to publish the papers which, as executor, came into his hands, until 25 years after the death of the Emperor. Those years, have now elapsed; and these interesting papers are now in course of publication in Paris, and will soon be reprinted. The reading public will no doubt seek eagerly after a work which will reveal the opinions and intentions of such a man as Napoleon, the more so as these memoirs will not be thought colored by others, but veritable emanations from himself. Among other interesting matters in his exhibition of the method of his contemplated invasion of Russia, and what he intended to do, after having conquered that country.

Horrible.—A London letter to the New York Gazette says—"Some of the best blood of Poland has been poured out in the late insurrection. The Austrian authorities in the Grand Duchy of Posen, offered about five hundred dollars a head for every Polish nobleman dead or alive! In two days more than four hundred noblemen were massacred! And the barbarous, sanguinary order was issued by what has been miscalled the paternal Government of Austria."

Sentence of Polish Prisoners.—The Courrier de Varsovie contains the following:—The undermentioned is the result of the investigation set on foot owing to the events at Seidlitz, and the arrests of various persons: 1. That a conspiracy took place, with ramifications in the Polish provinces.—2. That the head of the conspiracy, Bonislus Dombrowski, sent from Posen, was chosen leader of the conspiracy on the right bank of the Vistula.—3. That the principal abettors were Pantaldon Potoski, Stanislas Kowalski, Ladislas Zarski, Jean Lytinski, Michel Mireski, and Antony Deskur. The agents and accomplices of Dombrowski were Stephen Dubritsch and Charles Ruprecht.—All these individuals brought before a council of war, have been found guilty of rebellion and sedition. According to the powers entrusted by his Majesty the Emperor, the Prince-Governor, after sentence of death was pronounced, has ordered Potoski, Kowalski, and Zarski, to be hung; the first at Seidlitz, the other two at Warsaw. As regards Dubritsch and Ruprecht, their sentence is to be commuted on the scaffold to banishment to Siberia, with the loss of all their rights. Mireski and Deskur are deprived of all their rights, and share the same fate as Debrissou and Ruprecht. Lytinski, who shewed true repentance, is equally banished to Siberia, with the loss of all his rights, after receiving 500 stripes. The law to enter into full force, as regards the confiscation of their property, according to Art. 171, book 1st, of the military criminal code. As regards any property falling to them by inheritance, it will be adjudged according to Polish law. This sentence was fulfilled the following day at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the citadel, with the exception of Potoski.—El. Prussian Gazette.

The New Bishop of Jerusalem.—The Rev Moses Belson, the new Bishop of Jerusalem, was a German Jew, formerly well known in

Exeter, where he worked as a journeyman saddler. He arrived in that city, travelling, as is the custom with young German mechanics, in search of employment and experience, and, having a desire to enquire into the authenticity of Christianity, received the cordial assistance of the late Mr. Sloman, and Mr. Grove, the dentist.—He was baptized, and subsequently returning to his own country, occupied a prominent post as an evangelist minister.

"The True British Sailor."—We publish with much gratification the following circumstance, which recently occurred at N. York, and which reflects equal credit upon the late Captain of the United States line of battle ship Columbia, called his crew all, and then told them that, as it was not at all unlikely there would be a war with England, if there were any Englishmen on board who wished for their discharge, they were to step forward, and they should have it. 270 seamen thereupon claimed their discharge as British subjects, and it being immediately granted them, seventy of the number left the shores of the States for England directly, and twenty of them shipped on board H. M. S. Rodney, a few days since, for Portsmouth.—This evidently proves that there are not wanting in the present school of British seamen those noble qualities, for which in former times they were renowned. And we trust that the Legislature will not be ungrateful to the resources provided for his maintenance in old age; so that, when decrepitude shall have unfitted him for further active service in defence of his country, he may find it a haven of repose worthy the patriotism of which we have so noble an example in the instance we have just adduced.—Shipping Gazette.

From the Boston Courier, May 4 Steam ship Cambria, from Liverpool for Boston, ashore on Cape Cod.—The Steamship Cambria, left Liverpool, 19th ult. at 4 P. M. arrived in Halifax, 1st inst. at noon, and left at 4 o'clock. She brought from 90 to 100 passengers, about 20 of which were landed in Halifax. On Saturday night, about 20 minutes to 12, the weather being foggy, the boat running about half speed, and just in the act of stopping for the purpose of sounding, she touched slightly on the bottom. The engines were immediately reversed, but she remained hard and fast. An anchor and stern cable were then carried out, and after heaving on it, the anchor came home, the boat then canting broadside to the beach. It was then discovered by communicating with the shore, that she was aground on the beach of Truro, Cape Cod, about five miles South of Highland Light, heading south. There was considerable swell on, although fortunately it was entirely calm. Other anchors were carried out, and every effort made to leave her off. About half past four o'clock, yesterday morning, George, B. Blake, Esq. and Capt. Chester, passengers, took horses to Plymouth, and thence came on by an express locomotive. At the latest accounts she was perfectly right. The stein tow-boat R. Forber, and the steamer Gen. Lincoln, left this city in the evening to render assistance, and express sent to Hingham for the purpose of obtaining the steamer Mayflower to go down and take off her mails and passengers, and bring them to this city.

It is confidently stated, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that letters were received by the Great Western from high sources, stating that the Oregon controversy is virtually settled as follows:—Lat. 49 to the Straits of Fuca, and thence through said Straits to the Pacific, leaving the whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain, the navigation of the Columbia for a term of years, &c.

Rumored Settlement of the Oregon Controversy.—In allusion to the above statement, and to a paragraph confirmatory of that statement, quoted from the Liverpool Mercury of April 10th, the Washington Union of Thursday evening says—"We can hear nothing of this settlement in England, or of these Despatches by the Calcutta. In fact we have no reason to believe either of them. It is further our impression, that Great Britain will make no offer until she hears of the disposition of the question of notice by Congress. The procrastination which has marked our counsels, has probably had its effect upon the British policy. If Congress had passed the naked notice in December last, we might by this time have witnessed a much more decided and cheering state of our relations with England. There is no knowing how far she expected the resolution of notice to be defeated, or how much she calculated on our divisions. As at present advised, we hear of nothing to justify the above statements in the "Liverpool Mercury," or in the "New York Journal of Commerce."

Fire.—The splendid hotel, called the New Jersey Hotel, erected by William Gibbons Esq. at Morristown, New Jersey, was utterly destroyed by fire at an early hour on Monday morning. The loss is estimated at from 80 to \$100,000, on which there was no insurance. Mr. L. F. Baily, druggist, is supposed to have perished in the flames. He was a boarder in the hotel, and had been very active in trying to rescue valuable articles of furniture. Since the fire, nothing has been heard of him, and there is every reason to believe that he perished. The hotel was a splendid edifice and is said to have cost over \$120,000.

Young Voyages.—Among the passengers in the Cambria, were Masters T. Cambria & E. Cambria Benson, twins, who were born on board the steamer on her last outward passage, and returned in her, upon this trip, with their parents.—Courier.

McCook, for an attempt to bribe a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$600 and the costs of the prosecution.

News from the Army.—The U. States steamer Col. Harney, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, bringing news from the Brazos Santiago to the 12th. Gen Taylor's forces are opposite Matamoros. His advanced guard were warned to retire but he continued his march, took position within reach of the Mexican batteries, on the 28th ult., and planted four 18 pounders, on the 28th ult., and planted the 11th Ampudia arrived at Matamoros, and sent a written notice to retire beyond the Neccas. The General replied that his orders were to occupy his present position, and he should repel any attempt to cross the river, assuring General Ampudia that he had no hostile intentions, but his sole purpose was to prevent any encroachment upon our territory. Gen. Taylor however fell back with his forces, but still commanded the town with his 18 pounders. Nothing was further done, and Gen. Ampudia sent to the city of Mexico for orders. Ampudia set out from San Luis with 2000 men, but his ranks were reduced by desertion and sickness to 1000 when he arrived at Matamoros and with all the commands at present, they cannot muster 5000 very poor soldiers. We cannot perceive how a fight is to grow out of the present position of the forces. If Paredes sends positive orders to cross the river and attack the Americans, Gen. Taylor will fall back until they are all over, and will retreat so as to advance; and if they are caught in that trap, the whole Mexican force will be captured. We apprehend, however, that they have more prudence than to venture across the river.—New York Sun.

A Fortunate Soldier.—Private McFadden of the 75th Regiment, has just had bequeathed to him by an uncle, deceased in India, the magnificent sum of £10,000.—Quebec Gazette.

Unlucky Accident.—We understand that during the easterly gale of yesterday, two boats filled with people from some parish below, and laden with produce for market, were capsized off the point of the Island of Orleans, and sad to relate all on board perished. A schooner passing at the time, scudging under bare poles, saw the catastrophe, but was unable to render any assistance.—Id.

Promotion.—Merit rewarded.—We learn with much pleasure that Sergeant Major Cochran of the 33rd now quartered in this Garrison, has received an Ensigncy in his own Regiment. This just tribute to the well known merits of Sergeant Major Cochran, will, we are sure, be a source of much gratification to his friends, both civil and military. May he long live to defend his Queen and Country, and to add many honors to his name.—Legalist.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY MAY 6, 1846

Charitable County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week.—Hon. F. W. 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. G. L. King Esq., President. Director next week.—Geo. M. Pacter. 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.

St. Andrews Sican Mills and Manufacturing Company. R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President. Director this week.—B. R. Fitzgerald. J. Wetmore, Agent. Saint Stephens Bank. G. D. KING Esq., President. Director next week.—Geo. M. Pacter. 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.—Apr 19 Montreal.—May 2 London.—Apr 13 Quebec.—May 1 Edinburgh.—Apr 13 Halifax.—May 10 Paris.—Apr 13 New York.—May 10 Toronto.—Apr 23 Boston.—May 11

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—From late N. Orleans papers, we learn, that Col. Cross of the U. S. Army was murdered by the Mexicans, who had crossed the Rio Grande—and that their commander had made a formal declaration to Gen. Taylor that unless he moved his army from the position he then occupied, within 36 hours, the Mexican batteries would be opened upon them.

Large reinforcements to the American Army, were arriving. Blockade of the Rio Grande.—We learned last evening that formal protests had been made before the British Consul by the English houses which had shipped cargoes on board the schrs. Equity and Floridian, for Matamoros, which were turned back by the United States brig Lawrence off the mouth of the Rio Grande. Still Later.—War with Mexico—a Battle with the Mexican Troops. The Boston Times Extra, of the 11th inst.

stent, says,—that a steamer arrived at New Orleans, bringing intelligence that a captain with two companies of cavalry fell into an ambush of the Mexicans, in which a lieutenant and 13 men were killed, and 2 captains and 46 men were prisoners. Gen Taylor had requested the Governors of Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, for troops. General Taylor's situation was most critical, having only ten days provisions and cut off from all supplies. Great excitement in New Orleans.

OREGON NOTICE.—We take the following extract from the New York Herald, by which it appears that the Notice for the abrogation of the treaty for the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory, has been sent by the late Steamer to the American Minister in London, to hand to Lord Aberdeen. How it will be received by the British Government remains to be seen—we know that Sir Robert Peel has stated in Parliament that—"we have rights in the Oregon territory which we are resolved and prepared to maintain."—There is no doubt that the Premier meant to adhere to this expression, and that it was well considered, and that the "notice" will not in the slightest degree, diminish his resolution to stick to it, and to all that it was understood to imply. From all that has yet transpired, and even the very last proceeding on the part of the U. S. Government, we do not imagine that a War will grow out of the question.

The Notice Given.—We received intelligence last evening from Washington, on the very best authority, that Mr. Buchanan, by direction of the President, sent despatches by the steamer which sailed from Boston on the 1st instant, addressed to Mr. McLane, in London, directing him to give Lord Aberdeen the year's notice providing for the termination of the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory. Mr. Buchanan has also given official information of the fact to Mr. Pakenham.—New York Herald.

RAILWAY SURVEY.

We notice with much satisfaction, by the following extract from the Courier of Saturday last, that the British Government has ordered a survey to be made from an Atlantic Port in these Provinces to Quebec, in contemplation of a Railway being made. It is also stated that the Engineer Department in this Province, have received these orders.—This is encouraging, and is the first step to be taken in this important undertaking.

We have much pleasure in stating, upon good authority, that the Home Government has ordered a Survey, in contemplation of the establishment of a Railway from an Atlantic Port in Her Majesty's Colonial Dominions to Quebec, and that the Royal Engineer Department in these Provinces is in possession of instructions to that effect.—Courier.

The Weather for the last ten days has been cold, with frequent heavy showers of rain, being more like that of April than May. Vegetation is more forward however, than at a corresponding period last year. Several of our agriculturists have commenced sowing and planting.

The Court rose on Tuesday afternoon—his Honor Judge Street having cleared the docket, the long standing and much talked of cause "the Queen v. 9' Clocks," closing the business—verdict for the Defendant. We have seldom seen his Honor Judge Street, looking in better health, and may add that no Judge has ever given more satisfaction.

MARRIED.

On Saturday the 9th inst. by the Rev. Michael Pickles, Mr. John Brown of St. Stephens, to Mrs. Rebecca Thompson, of St. Andrews. At St. John, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Smallwood, Stephen, second son of Mr. Stephen W. Storey, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Mary Walker of this City.

DIED.

At St. George, on Sunday morning 10th inst., Edward, infant son of Mr. John Mowat, aged 12 months and 18 days. At Fredericton, on the 30th ult. at the residence of her sister, Mr. Hiles, Lydia, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., first Rector of the Parish of Fredericton, in the 76th year of her age.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—May 4, Bgt. Hebe, Porter Yarmouth, Ballast F. A. Babcock. 5, Sloop Hornet, DeWolf Eastport, Provisions. 7, Sclsr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport Provisions Nelson, Meloney, Boston, assorted cargo. 8, Ship John, Leighton, Charleston, Ballast, John Wilson. 9, Sloop Hornet, DeWolf Eastport, Sundries. 13, Ship Sea King, Smith New York, mdze. E. & J. Wilson.

