

European Intelligence.

The Oregon Negotiation.—In the House of Lords on the 17th of March, the Earl of Clarendon moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence respecting the Oregon negotiation as the Earl of Aberdeen might think it consistent with public duty to produce. Nothing could be further from his wishes than to embarrass the Government; but though the language of the British and American Governments had been entirely pacific, yet it could not be denied that the two countries were insensibly drifting towards a war. It was time to break the silence so rigidly preserved on this side the Atlantic, and to furnish the house with all the information that could prudently be furnished. He was convinced that an able negotiator than Mr. Pakenham could not be found, and that the Government had acted most judiciously in every step it had taken in the matter; for it had declared to the world it would not engage in a war until every means of keeping peace were exhausted. It was morally impossible that two such nations as England and America should embroil themselves for a comparatively useless territory.

The Earl of Aberdeen had felt certain that the Earl of Clarendon's sense of public duty would induce him to make his motion the cause of an embarrassment, and this expectation had been fully realized by the noble earl's speech. It was only natural that the public should desire authentic information on the Oregon negotiation, and there could be no valid reason for refusing some of the papers in question; but he must reserve to himself the right of withholding a large portion of the correspondence, because its production, at the present moment, would be injurious to the public interests. In fact, he should not have been disposed voluntarily to produce any part of it; for though the American Government had done so, that was no precedent, as they were differently situated. The United States' Executive had called on the legislature to take a direct course in the matter; but that was not our case. Her Majesty's Government had no intention at present of calling on Parliament for an opinion, and therefore the information sought was not indispensable. Besides, in the present undecided state of the negotiation, the production of the whole correspondence might induce an unfavourable opinion as to the result of the negotiation; for which reason he must also decline to say what course it was intended to pursue with respect to the twelve months' notice. He had every hope that the issue of the transaction would be pacific, but still in so delicate a matter every well intended effort might be unavailing. He would conclude by repeating emphatically the following words from Her Majesty's speech, "The national honour will be spared consistently with the national honour to bring this question to an early and a successful termination." The motion was agreed to.

Notwithstanding the bland language of the Earl of Aberdeen, John Bull had begun to "fear up," and every day was calling into existence a fierce war party all over the United Kingdom. The Irish Coercion Bill, which originated in the House of Lords with the Earl of St. Germain, has passed through every stage of that branch of the legislature, and now awaits its fate in the other house. Some of its most stringent features have been reduced, but the measure is still highly penal; and the severity of its enactments, unless they are still further mitigated, stand a chance of rendering the measure a dead letter. The bill is being fiercely opposed in Ireland, and the liberal press in England is assailing it tooth and nail.

The Potato Crop.—It is a remarkable fact, says the *Dawnpatrick Recorder*, that, notwithstanding all the outcry which was raised on the subject of the failure of the potato crop, our markets are still well supplied with good potatoes at prices not high, all things considered. Indeed, the prices would be moderate, if not cheap, were it not for a few heartless forestallers, who are constantly prowling about the market on Saturdays, and raising prices on the consumers. It is a fact that excellent potatoes were sold, on Thursday last, at 2s 4d per cwt, although the market days the price is usually 3s. We are informed that there is abundance of potatoes in the country. Several farmers have only now raised their potatoes, which look remarkably well.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

As a specimen of the abuse which the repealers heap upon this measure and its authors, we annex an extract from the speech of Mr. Steele, at the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on the 9th inst. The Head Pacifist said: I call upon the omniscient of the massacre of Clontarf, the bloody-minded Lord St. Germain, to abandon his atrocious bill for the destruction of the liberties of the people of Ireland—I call upon the House of Lords and Commons to reject upon the condition of this country—upon the patriotic feeling which prevails in the Irish breast, and not pass a measure which is deemed a national insult, and which is a reproach to the nation. (Great applause.) I tell the members of the House of Commons that although this atrocious act of bloody minded Lord St. Germain may be passed, they have duties to perform from which this act cannot relieve them. (Hear.) I tell the members of the House of Commons that the present moment requires all the influence of O'Connell, together with that of the Catholic clergy of Ireland, to keep the country from bursting into a great volcanic combustion. (Cheers.) Let the stones enacting in other countries arrest their attention, and their assaults upon Irish liberty will be checked.—Mr. Grattan, M. P. who preceded Mr. Steele, said—"that the Cer-

cious [Bill of Lord St. Germain would never pass into law, and even if it did the people of Ireland—the eight or nine millions of people—had the power of rendering it wholly inoperative.—They had only to remain out altogether on the same night—(hear, hear)—and no police or military force could arrest them; and even if they did, the prisons would not hold them. [This statesmanlike suggestion for quashing an act of Parliament elicited a round of applause.]

Warlike Preparations.—The greatest activity continues in all the dock yards in England, and the recruiting for the army is still going on with great spirit, 6000 soldiers were ordered to India, 3000 of which were to proceed by the overland mail route. It is now stated that that order will be rescinded. There is a rumour current that an additional number will proceed to Canada.

Some of the rich Polish nobles resident in Paris sold shares in the French railways to the amount of £80,000 sterling to send the proceeds to their insurgent countrymen.

The great bulk of the people take Lord Aberdeen to task for "insincere matters" for the Americans.

A treasury order had been issued, opening the ports immediately for the admission of Indian Corn and buck wheat.

The Free trade policy of England had operated on the Continent, and Russia was about to liberalize its tariff.

The market at home continues fluctuating in consequence of the ticklish position of the Corn Laws, the Oregon, and the effect of the Railway mania.

Failures of substantial houses had taken place, but confidence was becoming restored. Indian Corn was getting quite popular as an article of food.

Proposals had been made to reduce the duty on Tea; but Ministers were averse to it.

Sugar had slightly advanced.

Lord Cathcart has been gazetted Governor-General of British North America.

The Steamship Great Liverpool was lost on a rock off Cape Finiserrre on the 24th February. Only three persons were lost out of 150—Mrs. Archer, from Bombay, a child, Miss Morris and female servant.

There were serious fears of famine in Austria.

The Cholera is making fearful ravages in the interior of Asia.

English underwriters have already introduced a clause into their policies, stating that they do not insure against capture, or destruction by an enemy.

An infectious disease has broken out among the sheep at Derbyshire; they are seized with difficulty of breathing, refuse their food and die in a few days. A great number have been carried off by it.

The Army and Navy.—The officers of the 13th Light Infantry are about to wear mourning for the late Sir R. Sale, their Colonel.

The regiments selected for Indian service are the 10th Hussars, and the 8th, 24th, and 32d Foot. The 18th and 95th Regiments are also ordered to move from China to Bengal.

The number of seamen required by the navy estimates is 27,500; boys 2,000; marines about 5,500; ashore 5,000—total 40,000.

The *Sir*, 10, had captured two slaves of the coast of Africa, and sent them into St. Helena.

Fatal Accident.—On Monday evening a woman named Eliza Johnston was killed by the charge of a gun in the hands of a man named Henderson, who keeps a sailor's boarding house near the Fish market and with whom deceased resided. The gun is stated to have been discharged accidentally, lodging the contents in and completely shattering one side of her head.—*Chronicle.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

St. Andrews 27, April 1846.

Mr. Abernethy.
Sir,—Since my return from Fredericton, I observed in the *St. Andrews Standard*, a letter from you, reflecting on me, for having on the 2d February last made some remarks on a petition presented by my colleague Mr. Hill, from R. Watson Esq. Deputy Treasurer at St. Stephen, relative to some Clocks that had been seized by him. I certainly did make some remarks, without having any reference to you or any other known person, but not in the way in which they are made to appear in the *Loyalist* and *Reporter News papers*, (and here I would observe, that the same matter, that is published in one of those papers is transferred to the columns of the other, without any alteration.) Mr. Hill late of the firm of Doak and Hill of the *Loyalist*, has invariably misrepresented my sayings and doings in the House of Assembly, for the reason that I never was an admirer of his, and he well knew it—what I said was this, that I had attended the trial at the request of Mr. Watson, being a member of the Assembly—in order that in the event of the case going against the government, that I might in my place, be enabled to show how far he, Mr. Watson, was right or wrong in the seizure made by him; and that during the time I was in the Court, that I watched the proceedings attentively, and that from the evidence adduced, and the Judge's charge to the Jury, I was satisfied that at least a portion of the clocks were smuggled, and that the Judge believed to be of the same opinion—and that it was the general impression that the verdict would be in favor of the seizing officer, and that ten out of the twelve persons composing the jury I was informed, were also of that opinion; and what could influence the other two, I was at a loss to conjecture. Thus much Sir, for what I did

say. I do not hold myself accountable for newspaper reports, particularly of debate in the House of Assembly—for instance the speech put in, my mouth by the *Loyalist*, when in Committee of Ways and Means, as every person who knew me could at one glance see that that the speech, was much more calculated for the meridian of St. John, than for the County of Charlotte, and which speech was afterwards corrected in the *Reporter*, the following week. I would now assure Mr. McAllister, that I have too high a regard for all who bear the same name in this County, and who I believe are all his relatives, to say one disrespectful word of any of them; they have long known me, and I hope they know that I am incapable of injuring or wounding the feelings of any or either of them. One thing however, I would observe before taking leave of the subject is—that as a public man, I will never shrink from my duty; and when it becomes necessary for the public good, and to correct abuses, or remove grievances, I will not mince the matter, although some of my most intimate acquaintances may be compromised.

Mr. Campbell, as the Attorney for the owners of the Clocks wrote me on the subject, on the third of March last, and had it not been for the dictatorial style in which that letter was written, I would then have given a full and satisfactory explanation; and as to my knowledge at the time that I made the remarks, that a new trial was to be had, I distinctly deny it; and if I had, I should have been sorry to have said anything to the prejudice of the parties interested. I again reiterate, that I said nothing to your prejudice, that I did not even at the time think, your being on that jury, and that it was not until my return, and speaking of the circumstance, that Mr. D. D. Morrison informed me you were one of the jury.

Hoping that the explanation will be satisfactory,
I am Dear Sir,
Respectfully Yours,
JAMES BOYD.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY APRIL 29, 1846

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—George D. Street.

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.

St. Andrews Bank.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mill 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, Apr 4 Montreal, Apr 17

London, Apr 3 Quebec, Apr 16

Edinburgh, Apr 2 Halifax, Apr 25

Paris, Apr 1 New York, Apr 24

Toronto, Apr 15 Boston, Apr 25

Court of Nisi Prius.—The April circuit of the Courts of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, for the County of Charlotte, was opened on Tuesday the 28th inst., by His Honor Mr. Justice Street.

There were twenty-eight causes entered for trial, only one of which has as yet been tried.

His Honor in addressing the Grand Jury, pointed out to them, the duties of their office, which he observed, were partially included in the oath which they had taken—he observed that the institution of Grand Juries was of very ancient date in the mother country, that these bodies are generally selected from those persons possessing influence and standing in different parts of the County, in order that they might bring together, the knowledge which they possessed of any violation of the laws which might have been committed in their County. His Honor then congratulated the Grand Jury upon the small number of crimes which were presented for the consideration of the Court, upon this, his first appearance in the County, to administer the laws in his judicial capacity. He found upon inspection of the calendar only one case, the charge in which however, was of a very serious nature, being that of setting fire to a dwelling house in which persons were then living. This his Honor observed was a capital offence by the laws of the Province, and the punishment for which was death; he stated that one person was charged with this offence as principal, and two others as accessories in the first degree. His Honor stated to the jury that their duty would be to examine and consider well the evidence brought

against the parties, and if they thought they were warranted in putting them upon their trial, to find a Bill, after which they would be tried for the offence before the proper tribunal. He adverted to the measures now in progress in the Mother Country and the Provinces, and other parts of the world in order to train up the rising generation in the path of knowledge and usefulness.

Yesterday pursuant to arrangement, the Magistrates of this County, proceeded to the lodgings of his Honor Judge Street, and having entered his Honor's room, the Hon. Thomas Wier, senior Justice, presented his Honor with the following Address.

To His Honor GEORGE F. STREET, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court in the Province of New Brunswick.

We, the undersigned Magistrates for the County of Charlotte, avail ourselves of the present occasion, to offer your Honor, our sincere congratulations upon your promotion to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

During the course of your practice at the Bar we have had frequent opportunities of witnessing your skill and ability as an Advocate, and of becoming acquainted with your conduct and character in private life; and we feel assured that you will be a powerful auxiliary to your Brethren of the Bench, in the administration of civil jurisprudence. We consider the learning and impartiality of the Judges, as the best safe guard of our lives characters, and liberties; and we rejoice that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint you to the distinguished situation you now occupy.

With our best wishes for your Honor's continued health and happiness,
We are, your Honor's,
Most Obedt. Servants,
THOS. WIER, J. P., and
fifteen other Magistrates.

(Signed)
St. Andrews, April 28, 1846.

To the Magistrates for the County of Charlotte.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for the kind address of congratulation, which you have been pleased to present to me, on this my first coming into your County, in my judicial capacity—and it is the more gratifying to me, coming as it does from those whose long personal knowledge of my conduct during the many years I was in practice at the Bar of this Province, has enabled them to form a just estimate of my character, and qualifications for the high and responsible situation it has pleased Her Majesty to promote me to—and I trust I shall so discharge the duties thereof as to prove to you and the public at large, that the confidence in me, you have so kindly expressed, is not misplaced. I am well aware how important it is to the public, and how deeply the interests of the people are involved in the due administration of justice, and how necessary it is, (in order to secure that blessing to us all, that the Bench should be filled by men of high legal attainments, and strict integrity of character, it therefore affords me the greatest satisfaction to be associated with men (my Brethren of the Bench) who possess those qualifications, in so eminent a degree, as to call forth the admiration of all who come within their influence, and you may rest assured that the first object of my ambition in future will be to prove that I am worthy of being so associated.

In conclusion I have only to express my full trust and confidence that you Gentlemen as Magistrates of the County will so exercise your powers and influence within the sphere of your jurisdiction as to give every aid and support in your power, in the maintenance of good order and obedience to the laws in this flourishing County.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most odt. Servt.
Geo. FREDK STREET.

Alarm of Fire.—On Friday last, the house owned by Mr. Robert Law was discovered to be on fire about 1 o'clock p. m. The Engines and a large number of the inhabitants were immediately on the spot, and the fire was soon extinguished—not however until the greater part of the roof was destroyed. While the people were returning from Mr. Law's another alarm was made from the lower part of the town, when the fire was discovered in an unoccupied house near Mr. Falls—it was extinguished without doing much damage.

Seed Potatoes.—The C. C. Agricultural Society have received by the Bge. Volant from L. Adonderry, and Bge. Brunswick from H. C. 350 bushels of Seed Potatoes, which are sound and in good order for planting. Members of the Society desirous of obtaining seed, can do so by applying at the store of W. McLean Esq. until Saturday, after which they will be disposed to persons in want of them.

Provincial Appointments.—The Reverend John Ross, of Saint Andrews, to be a Member of the Board of Education for the County of Charlotte, in the room of Dr. McLean, who has left the Province.

The Governor and House of Assembly to Prince Edward Island, it appears, are at

loggerheads. The former dismissed the Speaker of the House from the Executive Council, as is alleged, for expressing sentiments contrary to the opinion of His Excellency, on a Despatch from Lord Stanley, on the subject of an increased issue of Treasury Notes. The measure was brought before the House, and Resolutions passed condemning the Governor. The next day a Resolution was passed:—

"Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the House of Assembly has no confidence in Sir Vere Huntley, Lieutenant-Governor of this Colony."

MARRIED.

In St. Andrews, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. M. Pickles, Mr. Alexander Watson, to Miss Louisa Christy, both of the above place.

At St. George, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, Mr. Timothy Conly, to Miss Mary Berry; and on the same day, Mr. Richard Cornish, to Miss Sarah Cooper, all of the Parish St. George.

DIED.

At the Rolling Dam Parish of St. Patrick, on the 13th inst., Margaret Ann, second daughter of Capt. Samuel McFarlane, aged 15 years—much regretted by a large circle of friends.

At St. Croix, on the 23d March, of an illness arising from the bursting of a blood vessel some time since, William Hammond Esq. of this City, in the 40th year of his age, leaving a wife and several young children in mournful bereavement. Mr. Hammond has for several years past been one of our most enterprising and prosperous merchants, and had been recently appointed a Justice of the peace for the City and County of St. John. He bore a high character for integrity, and usefulness in the community, and his premature death will be generally lamented. His remains are on their way to the City for interment.

On the 22d inst., at Monmouth, Parish of Lunenburg, Mr. John Tegenus, a native of Scotland, and Churchward to the Kirk of Scotland, aged 83 years.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

April 25, Schr. Splendid, Bge. Yarmouth Molasses to Master.

27, Bge. Brunswick Morrison Hall, Cords and Potatoes.

To City.

22, "Volant, Bal-on, Londonderry, and to Potatoes, Passengers.

Schr. Mary Jane, McMillan, Eastport, Sundry.

29, Sloop Hyacinth de Wolfe, Eastport, Potatoes.

Ship Jane and Barbara, Brown, Savannah, Ballast, to order.

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that the Sargente Court in the County of Charlotte will in future be held on the first Tuesday in every month at the hour of noon, at the Office of George D. Street, Registrar of the said County of St. Andrews, at which time persons applying for Letters Testamentary or Letters of Administration, are requested to attend.

By order of the Sargente,
GEORGE D. STREET,
Registrar.

St. Andrews April 29, 1846.

Notice.

ALL Persons are forthwith purchasing a Note of Hand given by John Segee and the Subscriber, in favor of Henry Simpson or order, for the sum of Ten Pounds noted Nov. 1844, and payable in June or July 1847 as said date has been paid.

DANIEL B. PEER.

April 29, 1846.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the matter of *Jatus Wetmore a Bankrupt.*

TAKE NOTICE, that I appointed a Public Meeting on Monday the 1st day of June next at noon, to audit the account of Harris H. Hatch, the provisional Assignee, in the above matter, of which all persons interested will take Notice.

Dated the 29th day of April, 1846.

H. HATCH.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the matter of *Samuel Wat's a Bankrupt.*

TAKE NOTICE, that I appoint a Public Meeting on Monday the 1st day of June next at noon, to audit the account of Harris H. Hatch, the provisional Assignee in the above matter, of which all persons interested will take Notice.

Dated the 29th day of April, 1846.

H. HATCH.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

Wanted a BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentice to the Printing business, Apply immediately at the

STANDARD OFFICE.