

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

From the Observer, April 30.
The ship *Marchioness of Bute*, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought papers of that town to the 26th March, three days later than received by the Great Western. The steam ship *Liverpool* arrived from New York on the 25th, and the intelligence carried home by her relating to the boundary difficulties had caused considerable excitement at Liverpool. The *Marchioness of Bute* sailed too soon after the arrival of the *Liverpool*, to receive news from London in answer to intelligence by the latter vessel. We have copied several articles from the *Liverpool* papers, which are subjoined. The paper of the 26th contains all the proceedings in Congress, including the war speeches and the Bill authorizing the raising of men and money.

From the Liverpool Mail, March 26.
By the steam-ship *Liverpool*, Captain FAYRE, which arrived last night in sixteen days from New York, we have received our usual files to the 10th current, eight days later date than those brought by the *England*. They are almost wholly occupied with information of an important nature, and which will be read with the deepest interest by all classes of men. The claims of the State of Maine, and which Lord Palmerston only a few days ago pronounced to be untenable and preposterous, are to be established by force of arms. Unlike the slumbering executive of this country, the government of the United States have resolved to levy a considerable army, professedly to prevent the incursions of the British, but in point of fact to resist the Queen's just rights, as asserted by Sir John Harvey, to settle the question, by seizing upon and taking possession of the territory. Congress has authorized the President, by a bill just passed, to raise, if he thinks it necessary or expedient, fifty-five thousand men, to arm, equip, and hire vessels of war; to erect forts; and to borrow money to the amount of ten million dollars, and to appropriate instantly a certain portion of the grant to the purposes specified in the bill.

Now, disguise it as some men may, we say again that these demonstrations not only evince a hostile attitude, but point incontrovertibly to the unavoidable issue—war? We care not who is in New Brunswick, Halifax, or Nova Scotia—whether Sir JOHN HARVEY, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, or any one else—whoever is the representative of Her Majesty, must act up to the instructions sent by the Foreign Secretary in the name of the Queen of England.

They tell us that the American Government have at length resolved to commence active negotiation in order to arrive at an immediate settlement. But of what use can negotiation be, when the whole House of Representatives declare that they never will surrender the territory? Our space prevents us from following the argument further for the present, and we must therefore confine our attention to the details. It will be seen that the committee on foreign affairs appointed by the Senate, had reported that, after a long and patient, and critical investigation, they could find no trace of any agreement between the two powers, by which England was to exercise exclusive jurisdiction; but on the contrary, they had found that the disputed territory was not to be in possession of either, except so far as each held it respectively. That if New Brunswick had determined to maintain possession, then the crisis had arrived under the constitution when the President could call out the militia. That Maine has not violated the spirit of the compact in sending a land agent to drive out law-

less intruders—it was the right of both so to do but the duty of each to retire afterwards.—that if New Brunswick forbore to execute her threat, then Maine was to withdraw the troops, and if she would not do so, then she was to receive no military aid from the United States.

The utmost excitement continued to prevail on the border, but no actual collision had taken place between the belligerent parties. The Americans were in very strong force, and additions were daily being made. Instead of Governor FAIRFIELD exhibiting any symptoms of compliance with the wishes of the President, he had given orders for the marching of new troops, and was warmly supported by the inhabitants of Maine and Massachusetts.

ODESSA WHEAT.—Six thousand miles from New York, in the interior of the eastern continent, and in the heart of the most despot government on earth, is a city containing sixty thousand inhabitants, sprung up where but forty years since only a few fishermen's huts existed, and at the wharves of which now, two hundred vessels are sometimes seen at a time exchanging the various products of the east and the west. That city is Odessa; and the wheat shipped from this place in large quantities to the countries of the Mediterranean, Portugal, Spain, Great Britain, and to the shame of American agriculture be it said, to this country also, is known by the name of Odessa wheat. The whole immense extent of Southern Russia, including the Crimea, is a vast plain, rich in the soil, and wherever cultivated producing as does the same range of country in Poland, and the north of Germany, the most luxuriant crops. It is divided off into immense seignories, or as it would be called at the South, plantations, cultivated by white slaves of whom some of the proprietors own from twenty thousand, and these men clothed in undressed sheep skin, and performing all their operations in the most primitive, barbarous manner, are still able to send wheat to this country, and it is said at a handsome profit. To England the trade in Black Sea or Odessa wheat, is an object of consequence; and now when in consequence of the partial failure of the crop, the ports are thrown open for the importation of grain, the supply from this source promises not to be the least abundant in meeting the wants of a half-famished population.

Something like war.—Very great activity prevails in the ordnance department at the present time.—The gun business has not been so brisk since the battle of Waterloo, and good workmen are with difficulty obtained. Very extensive contracts (indeed the largest ever known) have been lately entered into for the supply of military and naval stores of all descriptions.—Large quantities of stores have been lately shipped off from the Tower for the colonies and various parts of the United Kingdom.

Lord Durham is expected to be sent as ambassador to Russia. It is said that the differences between him and the cabinet have been made up.

Infidelity.—Mr. Robert Owen, the founder of the "social system," met with a signal defeat last week at Reading. Mr. Owen had challenged the clergy of that town to a public discussion of the relative merits of Socialism and Christianity. The Rev. Mr. Legg took up the glove, and, before an assembly of upwards of 800 breathless quiet auditors, he nobly vindicated the divinity of our faith, and rendered the wretched infidel who was opposed to him literally speechless.—*Both papers.*

The Marquis of Douro's Marriage.—The marriage of the Marquis of Douro turns out to be a "true bill" this time. Lady Elizabeth Hay may well be a little vain of her conquest, considering the number of noble maidens who have indulged in the hope of becoming the future Duchess of Wellington; but those day dreams are now over for ever. The marriage will be solemnized on the 11th of April with great pomp and ceremony.

The Special Council of Lower Canada has voted £3000 for repairing or improving the Road from Quebec to the New Brunswick line.—The Council has voted upwards of £26,000 for various public works and improvements in the Province, and has been in session for about two months.

The Great Western took her departure from New York for Bristol on Monday the 22d inst. with no fewer than 111 passengers.

The Queen has conferred the honor of knighthood upon Captain George Back, royal navy.

The Queen has appointed Capt. Sir John Ross, R. N. to be her Majesty's consul at Stockholm.

UNITED STATES.

Steam Navigation.—I here was a meeting at Boston on Saturday, of persons favorable to the establishment of a direct communication by steam, from that port to Liverpool. The following letter from Mr. S. Cunard, who recently contracted with the British Government for the conveyance of the mails between England and America, was read in the course of the proceedings:

"Dear Sirs, You will be pleased to learn that Steam Boats are to proceed twice in each month for Boston, calling at Halifax. The government have given the contract to me for eight years certain, and it may continue much longer—a year's notice is to be given on either side. I am building powerful boats; they will be equal to any ever built in this country.—They are 1100 tons and 420 horse power, and as the government has been very liberal to me, I am determined to have the best boats that can be procured. I am bound only to carry the mail on account of government, and am to get fifty thousand pounds sterling, paid quarterly; which is no small sum to assist me in paying the way; and I think when the boats are seen, that I shall have all the passengers from Boston, and to the eastward of Boston. I hope to make the passage to Boston, calling at Halifax, in twelve days. I have no doubt a steam packet will leave each port before long, three times in each month. It will be a great advantage to Boston, and I think you should all encourage me, and I have no doubt but you will do so.

POTATOES, &c.—WHO WILL BUY? ADDRESS EDITORS:—A B. wishes to know if any responsible man will take all the potatoes and rutabaga he may raise or procure in any field or fields in the town of Winthrop, ready dug at the common time of digging, not exceeding ten thousand bushels, in the fall of 1840, at 12-2 cents per bushel. He puts the time at some distance, as seed is now dear, owing to the southern drought the last season, and he wishes opportunity to plough, and no doubt the purchaser will need some preparation, as, if he is furnished with ten thousand bushels, he would have to "sheet over" twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

If any one is disposed to contract, he will leave his name and residence at the Maine Farmer Office, we shall hear further from.

A. B.

PROVINCIAL.

The St. John Courier contains an interesting letter on the subject of a *New Mail Route* between that city and Halifax, drawn up by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce in St. John, and forwarded to Nova Scotia for consideration, in December last. The plan proposes that the mails should start simultaneously from St. John and Halifax: a steamboat to be employed solely and entirely in carrying the mails and passengers between St. John and Victoria, in Digby Gut, a distance of 30 miles, by which arrangements it is calculated that an intercourse between the two places can be reduced to 21 hours. We have not been able to insert the letter, but the above sketch will enable our readers to form some idea of the facility with which intelligence will be received from home, from this new route, and the arrangements lately effected for carrying the mails between England and Halifax by steam. It is probable that European dates can be received here on an average in 16 days.—*Woodstock Times.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, held at the office of Duncan Robertson, Esquire, on Monday the 29th instant—

R. W. Crookshank, Esq. in the Chair, and I. Woodward, Esq. Secretary to the meeting.

The Annual Report was read, received and ordered to be published. Members then proceeded to the election of a Committee for the ensuing year, when, L. Donaldson, Esq. D. W. Ratchford, James Whitney, William Walker, John Wishart, William Mackay, Hugh Mackay, S. I. Logan, and H. G. Kinnear Esquires, (who with the members of the House of Assembly for the City and County who are ex officio members) were elected.

The Committee then unanimously elected Leuchlan Donaldson, Esquire, President, Elisha De W. Ratchford, and Hugh Mackay, Esquires, (ex officio members) Secretary.

Twenty-two Prisoners pardoned and sent Home.—On Monday last, our village was the scene of pleasurable and great excitement occasioned by the unexpected arrival of Colonel A. McDonnell, Sheriff of Midland District, Upper Canada, on board the British steamer "Commodore Barrie," from Kingston, with twenty-two of the Prescott prisoners pardoned by the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. Colonel McDonnell sent for the Magistrates of the village, and stated to them that he had been requested by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to inform them what he had done for these prisoners; and that he earnestly hoped it would have a happy effect in allaying the excitement which had led to so much trouble and distress to both Governments; and if it should have that tendency, the remaining prisoners in due time, would receive the benefit of it.

The act of gratuitously bringing the pardoned prisoners to our shores was magnanimous on the part of the Canadian authorities, and will tend more than any thing that has transpired, to restore the state of friendly feeling, and national intercourse and good will between the people of both sides of the line, which so happily existed previous to the late border troubles.—*Sackett's Harbor Journal.*

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR,

In all things I like a straightforward, honest, course; especially in public measures and proceedings of a municipal character. In your last paper you advert to the incursions of C. D. to which I have no objections to offer; at the same time you endeavor to manifest a species of impartiality by inviting those of a different opinion (as I take it) with yourself and Britannicus, to express it through the same medium—viz. your paper. Now, Sir, although it is embarrassing in a perilous undertaking to engage in an adventure when the head director is adverse to your

interests and I incline to promote those of a competitor, yet I will for once venture to make a few remarks and inquiries, (agreeably to your suggestion.) but I do not mean to wage a wordy warfare.

Your correspondent, if you please, talks about Mr. Hatheway's rebutting charges before he should be restored to the magistracy.—Pray what charges are they which he is called upon to rebut? Those which were instigated by malice, concocted and preferred in secret, and which he could not rebut for want of opportunity? Was he furnished with a copy of those charges? Were they of a nature to be fairly met, or were they allegations merely made by parties whose influence and standing precluded the possibility of erroneous impressions or statements?

I am aware that a few individuals felt themselves annoyed by Mr. H. and disliked him, but pray how did he stand with the public at the time those allegations were made, or afterwards? Had he lost his confidence; or was dissatisfaction confined to a few comprising a certain clique and their dependants? Was not his standing such that a fair and open mode of proceeding was unsafe, and compelled them to adopt a dishonourable and hidden one?

When these queries are fairly answered, I shall have materials wherewith to enter further into this anomalous grievance in the administration of government in this Province; and in the mean time I am, Sir, Your Obedt. Servt.

LOOKERON.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY MAY 4, 1852.

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.

Director next week, E. Wilson.

Discount Day, THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Sims and Black House.

Commission next week, Toss Turner.

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.

Director next week, Robert Todd.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Tuesday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Discount Day, FRIDAY.

Bank opens from 10 till 3.

LATEST DATES.

LC. BOR.	Mar.	22
LIVERPOOL	Mar.	23
EDINBURGH	Mar.	17
PARIS	Mar.	20
FORBETH	Mar.	20
MONTREAL	Apr.	17
QUEBEC	Apr.	17
HALIFAX	Apr.	23
NEW YORK	Apr.	23

NEW YORK PACKETS TO ARRIVE.

Days of sailing from their respective ports as follows:	
Liverpool—Ship G. Washington, Halldore, March 25.	
Ship Handed via St. John, Halldore, April 7.	
Ship South America, Burdow, 7.	
Ship Garlick, Palmer, 11.	
London—Ship Wellington, Chadwick, March 27.	
Ship Quebec, Halldore, April 7.	
Ship Philadelphia, Morgan, 17.	
Ship Samson, Sturge, 27.	

The latest European intelligence has been received through an arrival at St. John, as will be found in another column; but the great anxiety felt on this side of the Atlantic to know what course Great Britain will pursue in regard to the precipitous conduct of Maine, is not yet relieved. Information of the proceedings in Congress, reached England on the 25th of March, but the latest date being of the 24th, there was no time to learn anything further than that the news caused great excitement. We may expect, however, to receive early intelligence on this important subject, and although it appears to be a prevailing sentiment that the peaceful relations of these countries may be preserved, still it is the hope of every loyal British subject that the honor and integrity of the Empire may be maintained at all hazards. While the Americans profess a desire to sacrifice a great deal to prevent a war, that sacrifice does not extend to a foot of land of which they are the doubtful proprietors; and while they insist on the treaty of '33,

nothing but the treaty for some acres of land, of covering grounds with their troops, and crowding on privities to us by that treaty time when we expect land acting with a nation to have every satisfactory settled so, it does not need that war must ensue; the interests and the immense in netary concerns of tries, lead us to expect will be preserved, a understanding establishment it.

We understand it will take place on starting from Mr. rowing round the Bling to the Wharf. bets have been taken contest is expected.

Postscript. An arrival Liverpool papers of the great trial to test the strength fixed for the 11th Apr. of Tavistock and Dr. Sir been banished from Court Flora Hastings. The game have dissolved both in

MARRIAGE. At Miramichi on the 11th inst. Archibald, Mr. Donald, 1st of Cuthbert, to Miss M. the Parish of St. Mary's.

At Miramichi on the 12th John McLeish, to Miss Mac.

DIED.

On Saturday, April 20th, 1852, aged 50 years, Mr. W. Smith, under a lingering consumption with that tortuous and firm belief in the Christian religion, the wife of the late Mr. Smith, their grief by the sympathy of surviving friends.

Shipping.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

April 27 Ship John, Capt. E. A. 1st Lt. L. Smith, 2nd Lt. Star, Nickerson, Halifax.

May 2 Ship John, Little, Esq. W. 1st Lt.

CLEARED.

April 29 Ship Union, Watson, W. 1st Lt.

May 3 Ship John, Murdoch, 1st Lt. Star, Nickerson, Halifax.

— Baldoon, Kenny, 1st Lt.

Brig Matilda, from Ciel to London put into Norfolk street, with cargo of sails, &c.

Brig Thos. Naylor, from 1st Lt. Boston, which put back leaky, has probably been of entirely, as some of her cargo has been lost.

A painted port brig, per se is distress.

Schr. Aurora, from Lond N. B. foundered at sea 17th inst. two men were drowned, and at New York.

B. G. Agassiz, of Halifax, found, and full of water, 20th inst. in lat. 40, 40. 10. N. The wreck of a vessel, of fallen in with 10th inst. lat. bottom up, and without passengers.

On Sale.

SUBSCRIBERS.

230 Bds. Richmond St.

53 Bds. Quebec do.

200 Bds. Genesee do.

103 Bds. Philadelp. do.

50 Bds. Pilot Broad.

20 Bds. Finch.

2 Bds. Bright Varnis.

Bags Coffee.

Tierces Rice.

Boxes Chocolate.

200 Thousand Spruce D.

600 Thousand long pine.

WM.

St. Andrews, May 4, 1852.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to effect a revaluation of the Lashing a line of packers; or A. St. Andrews, Deer Island, Ips. Bello, and Grand Manan receive proposals from such persons as may wish to enter into contracts. The Tenders will be received at the Office until WEDNESDAY the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock.

Any further information.

THOMAS W.

WILSON Esq.

John Brown.

St. Andrews, May 4, 1852.

WANTED.

A Mistress qualified to

MADRAN SCH.

Apply to the Rev. D.

St. Andrews, May 4, 1852.