

## European Intelligence.

The steamship *América* arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning, at 3 1/2 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 31st inst. She was off the harbor at 6 o'clock the previous morning, but could not get in on account of the thick weather which prevailed along the coast. The *A.* brought out 65 passengers, 18 of whom landed at Halifax.

Business affairs were not brisk in the manufacturing districts.

The cotton market has again given way, and prices were 1d. lower. The sales of the week amounted to 30,750 bales.

The market for Broadstuffs was also dull and drooping.

Money continued abundant as ever in London, and discounts easy, although rates were not reduced by the Bank of England. The returns of 2d show the amount of Bullion in the Bank to be £19,815,745, being an increase of £29,815. Consols steadily closed on 2d at 98 1/2 for money and account.

Freights are rather higher, and passengers pay extreme rates, in some cases as high as £5 in the steerage.

**PARLIAMENTARY.**—In the House of Commons, Mr. Secretary Walpole had introduced the new Militia Bill; its provisions aim at raising a force 80,000 strong—50,000 the first year by voluntary enlistment—term of service five years—bounty £4 to £5 either in one payment, or by monthly instalments—time of training and discipline 21 days each year, but power given in case of emergency to increase it to 7 weeks or reduce it to three days—estimated yearly expense £240,000.

Lord Palmerston supported the measure.

Lord John Russell did not oppose, but found fault with some of its provisions.

Mr. Hume protested against numerous amendments when they were by no means needed.

Mr. Cobden ridiculed the idea of an invasion, and complained of expenditure being incurred to "provide against an imaginary evil."

The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Anderson had made an ineffectual attempt to induce the Commons to place the British Commercial Marine, so as to be available as a reserve to assist in the defence of the country.

Mr. Henry Barkley's Bill to provide for taking votes in Parliamentary elections by ballot, was rejected by a majority of 102.

Mr. Sherman Crawford's Irish tenant-right Bill, had also been buried by a "manœuvre" on the part of the Government.

The Attorney General for Ireland had, however, promised to produce an unexceptionable measure.

Mr. Bailey Cochran had given notice that after Easter, he would move a resolution having for its object the establishment of Steam communication between the Canadian and Newfoundland Colonies and Great Britain.

In the House of Lords on 2d, Lord Derby intimated that it was not intended to interfere with the Maynooth grant.

At the same time, Mr. D'Istria in the Commons, in answer to Lord John Russell, stated that Parliament would be dissolved as soon as the necessary measures for the safety and service of the Country were passed, and that the sense of the new Parliament would be taken upon the policy of the present Government during the current year.

The approaching General Election was absorbing much attention throughout the United Kingdom.

The Protectionist party had held a great Meeting at Liverpool, at which Mr. Forbes McKenzie, one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Mr. Charles Turner, the Tory candidates for Liverpool, attended and gave an account of their political faith.

Mr. McKenzie's Speech was remarkable for the fact, that it contained the announcement that Lord Derby's Government would not seek to reverse the Commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, but merely to modify and amend it so as to afford relief to the Agricultural and Shipping Interests, while the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws had generally depressed.

Sir Thomas Birch had issued his farewell address to the Electors of Liverpool.

The Reform and Free Trade party had nominated Mr. Joseph C. Ewart in its stead.

Sir James Graham had delivered a remarkable Speech to the Electors of Carlisle; in the course of which he advocated an extension of the suffrage—extolled Free Trade, but was not prepared to support Vote by Ballot.

**IRELAND.**—Mr. Chas. Gavin Duffy, of the Nation, is a candidate for the representation of New Ross. He is opposed by Mr. T. N. Reddington, late under-Secretary for Ireland.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Catholic Defence Association held daily sittings to decide upon the merits of the new candidates for Parliamentary honours, and to recommend those of their choice to the Irish constituencies.

A Meeting of the Citizens of Dublin had been held on the subject of Tenant Right.—Mr. Crawford's Bill was unanimously approved of, and the Meeting pledged itself to support no other candidate at a General Election but such as were staunch supporters of a National Tenant Right.

A numerous and influential Meeting had been held at Lord Charlemont's house in Dublin, for the purpose of taking steps to erect in Ireland a suitable memorial in honour of the lamented Poet, Thomas Moore.

Sir Wm. Somerville, the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been hunted from the representation, and it is said sought refuge in Canterbury.

**FRANCE.**—The French Chambers were

opened on the 29th ult. by the President in person. He was attended by a brilliant Staff, General Officers, Colonels of Regiments, Councillors of State, &c. His reception was of the warmest kind. In alluding to Foreign powers, he says, it is for all our interests to keep with them the most amicable relations. He next explains what his conduct will be in doing so, he disclaims any intention of degrading himself Emperor. If the restless and disaffected portion of the community by underground intrigues endeavour to sap the basis of his Government, if in their blindness they could excite the legitimacy of a popular election, or enlarged by their incessant attacks the future prospects of the ministry then would he demand from the people in the name of the repose of France, a new title which would irrevocably fix upon his head the power with which they invested him.—Immense applause greeted the various salient points of the address, and at the end, cheering and cries of Vive Napoleon were enthusiastic. Neither General Cavignac nor M. Carnot attended. It was reported that the President's donation would be fixed at ten millions of francs, with an addition in case of marriage. The feeling increases that the Empire may be expected—no farther arrests had been made except according to law.

## THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1852.

### TO THE POLLS!

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.**

**MEN OF CHARLOTTE!**—To-morrow is the day appointed by the High Sheriff for holding a Public Meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating the County of Charlotte, in conformity with the Act for the establishment of Municipal authorities in this Province. The meeting will take place at the Court House at 12 o'clock, noon, when we trust the intelligent yeomanry from the various Parishes of this County will be present and accept or reject the Charter as they may deem proper. It is unnecessary for us to add, that we have been for some time convinced, not only of the necessity but the absolute benefit of this proffered boon. We are not insensible to the fact, that many of our Magistrates, Representatives, and the largest land-holders with few exceptions, are opposed to an adoption of it; but let not the people be deterred, they have the power in their own hands, and it is their province to say, "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill!" We understand that persons from different parts of the County will be present, and address the meeting.

We take the following extract from the Grand Jury's Report at the present April Sessions, as we are desirous the people should know the views of that respectable Body on the Municipal Corporation Act.

"The Municipal Corporation Bill having been commented upon by former Grand Jurors, this Grand Jury would remark, that the 22d day of April is advertised as the period when its merits will be discussed, and the Bill either rejected or adopted, as the majority may determine."

"The present Grand Inquest for the County of Charlotte, view the Bill as a boon offered to all persons interested therein, which, if properly appreciated, will have a tendency to afford them the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges as British subjects, and while they acknowledge the principle of equal rights, they consider the Ballot Box as the proper medium of determining."

We have been requested to copy the following paragraphs from the 25th section of the Municipal Act, shewing the power of the County Council.

1st. For making, maintaining, or improving any new or existing road or street, or for stopping up, altering or diverting the same, not being a great road.

2d. For the erection, preservation or repair of any new or existing bridges and public buildings.

3d. For the purchase and management of such real estate as may be required for the public use of the inhabitants of the County.

In the last "Miramichi Gleaner," we observed another requisition to the Honble. Mr. Street, signed by 80 published names, but said to contain over 1,000 signatures, in which he is again called upon to resign his seat as Representative for Northumberland. The people of that County appear to act by impulse, and are determined, if they can, to oust Mr. Street, for his manly, straight-forward, and patriotic advocacy of the Railway measures, passed during the last Session of the Legislature. Of this, his constituents may rest assured, that Mr. Street will receive that support from the other parts of the Province which he is so eminently deserving.

**CALIFORNIA.**—Dates to the 17th March have been received at New York from San Francisco, giving accounts of a great flood overflowing Sacramento, Marysville and Nevada, by which several lives were lost.

No pains have been spared by the High Sheriff to give the greatest publicity to the fact that a Public Meeting will take

place to-morrow, Thursday, at the Court House; a large number of Handbills, containing the requisition and signatures, have been circulated in every Parish in this County, and have reached its most remote districts, where a newspaper is seldom if ever seen; in addition to which, besides our usual circulation we have struck off extra copies of our paper containing the Municipal Act.

**Saint Andrews Iron Foundry.**

This establishment, we are happy to notice is in full and active operation, under the management of its proprietors, our townsmen, Messrs. Alex. and John Watson, and the facilities for work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith business have been greatly increased. The quality of the castings is quite equal to any imported, and the patterns are of the newest and most improved descriptions. They are constantly casting Cooking Stoves, Franklins, Patent Windlasses, Plough, metals, Mill, and Ships castings, &c., which will be furnished at lower prices than they can be imported for. It is as much a duty, as it is our interest, to encourage "home manufactures;" and we hope that the enterprising Messrs. Watson, will meet with that patronage, which their exertions and workmanship justly entitles them.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**—We are happy to notice, that the new stores in course of erection in Water-street, are spacious and present very neat fronts, making quite a pleasing addition to the Eastern end of the town. We observe also, that several of the old buildings are undergoing repairs and alterations, which will add materially to the appearance of our streets. A coat or two of paint would contribute largely to the benefit of many of these buildings.

**FRUIT TREES.**—We would again call the attention of persons requiring fruit trees to the advertisement of Mr. Sharp in our column. He has a large nursery, an extensive assortment of the best varieties of grafted apple and plum trees, which are adapted to this climate, having been raised in the vicinity of Woodstock, and his prices we learn are moderate.

**OBITUARY.**—We have the melancholy duty to announce the demise of Mrs. OWEN, the lady of Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. F. W. OWEN; which took place at the family residence, at Campo-Bello, on Thursday last, after a brief illness, deeply and deservedly regretted by her relatives and numerous circle of acquaintance.

**COMMON PLEAS.**—The following notes of His Worship, the Hon. H. Hatch's charge to the Grand Jury, furnished us by a friend, were omitted in our last number:—

"A very full Grand Jury being called and sworn, coming from almost every Parish in the County, the Chairman of the Session, (the Hon. Justice Hatch), addressed them: the prominent parts of his speech, are nearly as follows: He informed the Grand Jury, that there was no criminal case before the Court, and, therefore, he had no particular point of law to give them in charge, but if they would advert to a part of their oath, wherein they were required to present all things that should come to their knowledge to the best of their understandings, they would come to the conclusion they had duties to perform among themselves. This knowledge was obtained in two ways: first, by the Court sending witnesses sworn to them to give evidence upon an indictment; and secondly, if any of them, coming as they did from different parts of the County, knew of any breach of the law by any party, or any nuisances by which the rights of the public were interfered with, the Grand Jurymen in possession of these facts, was bound by his oath to disclose the same to his fellows, and if they, or a majority of them, agreed that the matter so disclosed was an offence against the law, the foreman should cause the same to be reduced into writing in the shape of a Presentment, and hand it over to the Court for their action. They would see the importance of their Body, as a Criminal Court was almost powerless without the intervention of a Grand Jury, and therefore a duty was imposed upon them to be a careful investigation upon every subject brought under their consideration, and they should perform their functions without fear or favor, as they are, in a great measure, responsible for the quiet and peace of society in bringing offenders to justice. Having said thus much upon their duties, he would now call their attention to the public accounts of the County, and he would observe, that the public contributions for any object, there should always be a full and open disclosure of the expenditure. That the speaker was always of this opinion, and never neglected any occasion to carry these views into effect as an amateur not only of policy, but as a matter of right. He would state, for the information of the Jury, what he had received from the County Treasurer, and upon his own examination of the County accounts of the present year. The amount of expenditure from April, 1851, to the present Session was £424 13s. 9d. This sum includes all the ordinary accounts passed last April and September, the salaries of the public officers, amount paid

for conveying lunatics to the asylum in Saint John, bread and fuel for the goal and Court House, and the insurance of this building.

To meet this expenditure, there was a balance in the Treasurer's hand of £57 7 5.

Amount of assessment for the year 1851 was £300. Received for licences, fines, auctioneer duties, &c. £226 15 9, amounting in the aggregate to £584 3 15 leaving a balance in the County Treasurer's hands of about £160 to meet the expenses of this Session.

He, therefore, congratulated the Grand Inquest upon this favorable state of the monetary affairs, and that a County situated upon the borders, consisting of 20,000 inhabitants, was only assessed for the last year £300, and that the same amount would cover the requirements of the County, with some repair on the County road. The County was in no ways in debt, but had money in hand, and in all probability would remain so. From the present law, every assessment for County purposes must be laid before the Grand Jury in the first instance, subject to their Presentment, and the expenditure of the same in like manner, and this is a salutary check upon any unnecessary or improper expenditure by the Justices.

He would now observe upon another subject, which, as it was of importance to the public at large, it was customary to give it publicity through the Grand Jury, and that he had taken this opportunity to do so. It has been brought under general observation that the public mind has been turned very much to agricultural pursuits for some time past. Agricultural Societies have been formed in every part of the Province, and they have been engaged in obtaining the most improved seeds, implements of husbandry and stock. The New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of agriculture, home manufactures and commerce throughout the Province have taken advantage of this public disposition and have resolved, at the annual meeting in Fredericton the last year, that a general exhibition of the industry of the whole Province, under a form of a general Show or Fair, should be held in October next, to embrace all kinds of agricultural, mechanical and domestic productions, and works of art and science, and, in fact, every thing of interest, manufactured or unmanufactured. Here is a great field opened up for competition, where all parties are interested from all parts of the Province to come together, bringing with them their various productions. Here the man of art and science, the geologist, the mineralogist, the agriculturist, the mechanic, and manufacturer, will greet each other, interchange their information upon the various productions—call forth observations which will have a tendency to open up the mind, and which, altogether, must have a good effect upon the future destinies of the Province, in disseminating sound information upon the objects aimed at.

Agriculture stands first in the order of three different interests, in which the New Brunswick society proposes encouraging; and it is the first in importance, inasmuch as all other interests are subservient to it. Without the cultivation of the land, the human family could not well exist, especially the civilized part, and, therefore, he that raises the staff of life must be an important and essential person in any community. The improvement of the soil is an honorable employment, and it was so stamped by Omnipotence itself in the case of our first parents, and will ever remain so until time shall be no more. It is of great usefulness to encourage home manufactures. If we could bring the whole Province under the conviction, that all articles used of every description should be made and prepared therein for home consumption, it would be the means of stimulating industry, create an internal trade of barter, and the utility of the measure would be gradually developed by its effects. The commerce of the Province is an object that all parties have an interest in. Our timber, at least a part of it, has drawn the attention of merchants in England from its durability. It should be fostered and protected, and manufactured in various ways, especially in the shape of ships as an article of export in payment. The Minerals of this Province are daily coming into repute from their variety, abundance and superior quality, and it only requires capital to make them extremely productive at home and an export abroad. A very valuable mine of asphaltum is now being worked in the County of Albert, the original licence gave five pounds to Government for it, and he afterwards sold it for three thousand to another party. It is chiefly used in generating gas.

The licence law has been read, and it has always been a difficult question to dispose of, and this arises principally from the want of a paid police, whose duty it would be to inform against vagabonds. In the absence of this, no person will undertake to become a common informer, and, therefore, delinquency escapes. Probably the great transition in cause of progress, will bring relief.

**THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY.**—Religious toleration in Austria has been further illustrated by a ministerial edict forbidding the meetings of the Anabaptists in certain of the crown lands, that are not named. The measure entirely corresponds with those already mentioned, for the suppression of the Scriptures, and the late expulsion of the Scotch missionaries from Gallizia and Hungary. Although there is every reason for believing that the treatment of these gentlemen was dictated by other feelings than that of religious bigotry, still it is manifest that the ultra-catholic Jesuit party are on the alert throughout the monarchy, and are not ever scrupulous as to the means employed for the extermination of papal doctrines, and the extinction of heresy. Another seizure has been made of 900 Bibles, the property of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who have two printing establishments in Hungary, the principal one at Güns. The printing office has been forcibly closed, and the publication of the sacred volume interdicted by order of government. This invasion of the rights of property is the second instance of the kind that has occurred recently, and the English agent of the society has not yet succeeded in obtaining any satisfactory answer to his inquiries on the subject. As the circulation of the scriptures was allowed in Hungary in the middle ages, when protestantism thrived in that country, it is hardly credible that government really intends to forbid it now; but, should such be the case, it does not follow that the members of an English society should be out of pocket—which will be the case if the act of confiscation be not withdrawn. The property belonging to the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the different provinces of Austria, is estimated somewhere between £3000 and £4000.—[Vienna Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.]

**REVIVALS IN RELIGION.**—Very deep interest is being manifested in Religious subjects among the various societies in New-York, Brooklyn, Harlem, and adjacent places. In Harlem, Brooklyn and Williamsburg this is particularly the case. Union meetings of all denominations are being held daily, the attendance upon which is very large.—[New York Sun.]

**SHIPPING JOURNAL.**

**ARRIVED AT ST. STEPHEN.**

April 12th.—Schr. *Calla*, Clements, Yarmouth.—C. B. Eaton & Co., molasses, &c.

18th.—A Prussian Barque, passed St. Andrews for the Ledge.

**CLARKE AT ST. STEPHEN.**

April 10th.—Brigt. Osprey, Bancroft, Barbadoes, lumber.—A. McCulloch.

16th.—*Calla*, Clements, Barbadoes, lumber. C. B. Eaton & Co.

**AUCTION SALE.**

To be offered at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 27th April, instant, at the Wharf of ODELL & TURNER, at 11 A.M., a lot of Iron PLOWS, imported from England, last fall, by the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, together with complete sets of IRON CASTING attached to each Plow. Terms made known at the sale.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.

St. Andrews, April 24th 1852.

**TO BE LET.**

THE COTTAGE opposite the residence of D. W. JACK, Esq., lately occupied by Mr. Rice. Possession on the 1st of May. Apply to J. W. STREET, Esq., or the subscriber.

JEROME ALLEY.

St. Andrews, April 20th, 1852—41.

**BY AUTHORITY.**

CROWN LAND OFFICE, April 6, 1852.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Land will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the fourth day of May next, at noon, by the respective Deputies at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

Purchasers will not be allowed to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber on these Lots under application already made.

No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.

**At Crown Land Office, Fredericton.**

100 acres, lot 23, block 26, Magaguadavic River, R. Herbert, 10s. per 100 acres survey.

100 acres, lot 13, block 7, Skiff Lake road, Thomas Cunningham improved, 2d acre survey.

100 acres, lot R, block 12, Skiff Lake road, D. M. Ross improved.

50 acres, lot 50, block B, between the first and second Red River Lakes, A. D. Allen.

4w R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

**STEAMER NEQUASSI T.**

THE Steamer Nequassie Capt. T. Carey is again on the Route and will ply daily between Eastport, St. Andrews, Robinson, and Calais, and in connection with the Steamer Admiral for St. John, on Wednesdays, and for Boston on Thursdays, until further Notice.

ROBERT KEE, Agent.

10th April, 1852.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of John Christie, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE CHRISTIE, Administrator.

St. Stephen, April 12, 1852. pdm

**For Sale or to Let.**

THE HOUSE and PREMISES, on Frederick-street, now occupied by the Rev. John Ross; and possession to be given on the 1st July next, or perhaps earlier, if required.

D. W. JACK

April 2, 1852.

les, the property of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who have two printing establishments in Hungary, the principal one at Güns. The printing office has been forcibly closed, and the publication of the sacred volume interdicted by order of government.

This invasion of the rights of property is the second instance of the kind that has occurred recently, and the English agent of the society has not yet succeeded in obtaining any satisfactory answer to his inquiries on the subject.

As the circulation of the scriptures was allowed in Hungary in the middle ages, when protestantism thrived in that country, it is hardly credible that government really intends to forbid it now; but, should such be the case, it does not follow that the members of an English society should be out of pocket—which will be the case if the act of confiscation be not withdrawn. The property belonging to the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the different provinces of Austria, is estimated somewhere between £3000 and £4000.—[Vienna Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.]

**REVIVALS IN RELIGION.**—Very deep interest is being manifested in Religious subjects among the various societies in New-York, Brooklyn, Harlem, and adjacent places. In Harlem, Brooklyn and Williamsburg this is particularly the case. Union meetings of all denominations are being held daily, the attendance upon which is very large.—[New York Sun.]

**SHIPPING JOURNAL.**

**ARRIVED AT ST. STEPHEN.**

April 12th.—Schr. *Calla*, Clements, Yarmouth.—C. B. Eaton & Co., molasses, &c.

18th.—A Prussian Barque, passed St. Andrews for the Ledge.

**CLARKE AT ST. STEPHEN.**

April 10th.—Brigt. Osprey, Bancroft, Barbadoes, lumber.—A. McCulloch.

16th.—*Calla*, Clements, Barbadoes, lumber. C. B. Eaton & Co.

**AUCTION SALE.**

To be offered at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 27th April, instant, at the Wharf of ODELL & TURNER, at 11 A.M., a lot of Iron PLOWS, imported from England, last fall, by the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, together with complete sets of IRON CASTING attached to each Plow. Terms made known at the sale.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.

St. Andrews, April 24th 1852.

**TO BE LET.**

THE COTTAGE opposite the residence of D. W. JACK, Esq., lately occupied by Mr. Rice. Possession on the 1st of May. Apply to J. W. STREET, Esq., or the subscriber.

JEROME ALLEY.

St. Andrews, April 20th, 1852—41.

**BY AUTHORITY.**

CROWN LAND OFFICE, April 6, 1852.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Land will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the fourth day of May next, at noon, by the respective Deputies at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

Purchasers will not be allowed to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber on these Lots under application already made.

No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.

**At Crown Land Office, Fredericton.**

100 acres, lot 23, block 26, Magaguadavic River, R. Herbert, 10s. per 100 acres survey.

100 acres, lot 13, block 7, Skiff Lake road, Thomas Cunningham improved, 2d acre survey.

100 acres, lot R, block 12, Skiff Lake road, D. M. Ross improved.

50 acres, lot 50, block B, between the first and second Red River Lakes, A. D. Allen.

4w R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

**STEAMER NEQUASSI T.**

THE Steamer Nequassie Capt. T. Carey is again on the Route and will ply daily between Eastport, St. Andrews, Robinson, and Calais, and in connection with the Steamer Admiral for St. John, on Wednesdays, and for Boston on Thursdays, until further Notice.

ROBERT KEE, Agent.

10th April, 1852.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of John Christie, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE CHRISTIE, Administrator.

St. Stephen, April 12, 1852. pdm

**For Sale or to Let.**

THE HOUSE and PREMISES, on Frederick-street, now occupied by the Rev. John Ross; and possession to be given on the 1st July next, or perhaps earlier, if required.

D. W. JACK

April 2, 1852.