

## European Intelligence.

From the *Boston Atlas*.  
By the arrival of the ship *Adirondack*, Capt. Shipley, and the pilot boat *William J. Rorer*, Capt. McGuire, from Cork, and the packet-ship *Queen of the West*, Capt. Woodhouse, all at New York, papers from London and Liverpool of the 10th and 11th March have been received. The *Romer*, it now appears, was sent out by the *Sun* and *Tribune*, of New York city, and the *North American* and *Ledger*, of Philadelphia, as an express vessel.

The Patrick Henry and St. Nicholas anticipated her accounts on the other side, as the *Adirondack* has here, so that the enterprise, spirited as it was, has proved a failure. She arrived out at Cork on the 6th of March, after a voyage of 24 days, having on board "a Mr. Gale, the bearer of dispatches," who left on the same night for Liverpool. On her outward trip she lay to eleven days. She however received no damage, except having some of her sails split.

The comments of the English press on the refusal of the American Government to arbitrate on the Oregon Question look warlike.

The Revolution movement in Poland had spread extensively, and a Government had been organized at Cracow. The latest advices, however, appear to indicate that the struggle of the unfortunate Poles for freedom will prove unsuccessful.

Cotton has slightly advanced, and remained firm.

The price of Wheat and Flour had improved.

The Tariff was still under discussion in Parliament, with a prospect of being speedily completed in accordance with the plans of the Ministry.

There has been no action in Parliament on the Oregon question.

In the House of Commons, Monday March 9, Sir Robert Peel said it was intended to reduce the duties on rice, Indian corn and buckwheat, to one nearly nominal, from the passing of the act.

As regarded Indian corn and buckwheat, it was intended to admit them duty free, for a limited period from the day when the report of the committee should be agreed to, taking securities for the payment of the duty should the bill not ultimately be sanctioned by Parliament.

After a very desultory discussion, the resolutions relating to the various kinds of grain were agreed to.

In the course of the debate Sir Robert Peel mentioned that the Government had already expended £100,000 in the purchase of rice and Indian corn for the relief of the suffering people in Ireland.

Great fears are entertained that the next year's crop of potatoes will be more extensively diseased than the last. The sets even from the most carefully selected cuttings are found to be strongly marked with the mysterious rot.

The *Globe* says that all leaves of absence to officers belonging to regiments serving in India have been cancelled, and they have been ordered to join their respective headquarters by the overland route.

**London Money Market—Evening.**—The market for English securities continues flat. The extent of dealing has been exceedingly limited, and the fluctuation in prices proportionately small.

Amid the interest and excitement felt in respect to the Oregon dispute, the chances in favour of a more liberal Tariff in the United States seem to attract but little attention. The funds look decidedly better this morning and there is a rally of about 1 1/4 per cent. in Consols, which for present transfer are 95 1/8 to 5/8, and for some time 95 3/4 to 96. The transfer books for the three-and-a-quarter per cent. are now about to close, and they have been marked 97 5/8 to 98 1/4—*Lon. Sun.*

Much surprise continues to be expressed that no question has been put to Ministers in Parliament, to elicit some information respecting the view taken by Mr. Pakenham after his offer of reference was rejected—*Standard*, March 10.

**CORRESPONDENCE, OR, NO CORRESPONDENCE?**—The following is the Message from the President, delivered to the Senate on Monday, in answer to the resolution of Mr. Clayton:—

*To the Senate of the United States.*  
In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 11th inst. calling for copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the authorities of the United States and those of Great Britain, since the last documents transmitted to Congress, in relation to the subject of the Oregon territory, or so much thereof as may be communicated without detriment to the public interest, I have to state that no correspondence in relation to the Oregon territory has taken place between the authorities of the United States and those of Great Britain since the date of the last documents on the subject transmitted by me to Congress.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, April 13, 1846.  
The answer, it will be perceived, meets the call specifically; but it does not preclude the idea, in itself very probable, that there may have been correspondence between Mr. McLane and the Department of State, giving the substance of conversations between Mr. McLane and Lord Aberdeen. In fact, Mr. Clayton said, he did not desire to intend to call for such correspondence; though we must confess, we cannot see any good reason why.—*N. Y. Commercial*.

**Very late from China.**—The first sailing clipper-ship *Montauk*, Capt. McMichael, arrived at New York on the 9th inst. from Macao, in the remarkably short passage of eighty-seven days. She made the run from

Macao to the Cape of Good Hope in forty-two days—probably the quickest on record.

It appears that the commercial treaty between the United States Government and the Celestial Empire, had been ratified on the 29th of December, by the Chinese Commissioners and Commodore Biddle.

At Shanghai winter had set in with a severity not before experienced there. Parties were able to walk on shore on the ice from the vessels at Woosung. The thermometer, on one occasion, was as low as 12 deg., and skating was common.

### PROVINCIAL.

**Retirement from Public Life.**—On Tuesday last, after the Members had returned from the Council Chamber, and His Hon. the Speaker had gone through the customary forms, etc. etc.: Mr. Wilmot rose and announced his intention retiring from public life. We did not take any notes at the time, not being prepared with materials; but as near as we can recollect, the Hon. Gentleman spoke as follows:—

Mr. Speaker,—The business of this session having been brought to a close, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without addressing a few words to you sir, and to Hon. Members generally. I have for several years been engaged in the arduous duties of public life, and I feel it a duty I owe to my health, and as well as to my private affairs, to retire (at least for a season) to private life; and as this may probably be the last time I shall ever meet you sir, or any other of my hon. friends, in the Halls of Legislation, I cannot take leave of you, Mr. Speaker without personally and publicly tendering you my acknowledgments for the courtesy and kindness which as Speaker of this House you have ever extended towards me; and I must now beg to congratulate you sir, and the country at large upon the ability and talent which as Speaker of this Assembly you have ever displayed. To my friends around the benches I would address a few words.—If I have ever in the heat of debate, said anything wrong, or made use of language calculated to wound the feelings of any hon. Member, most sincerely do I regret it, and I now humbly crave pardon for such. I am aware that I have too frequently been urged by the impetuosity of my feelings, and the impulse of the moment, to make use of language which might have wounded the feelings of my friends, and which I have afterwards deeply regretted; for this I crave your forgiveness. Gentlemen farewell!!!

This address, delivered in a most dignified and solemn manner, produced a most thrilling sensation throughout the House and Gallery, and we could see the briny tear glistening in the eye of more than one hon. member. The hon. Gentleman during the delivery of the address was evidently labouring under powerful excitement, as the tremulous lip, and faltering accent, more than once bore testimony.—*Loyalist*.

**THE CATHEDRAL.**—We learn from the *Head Quarters* of Wednesday last, that the opposition which his Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton has met with at the Seat of Government is likely to deprive Fredericton of the proposed Cathedral. This the *Head Quarters* seems greatly to regret, as well on account of its depriving the people of Fredericton of the presence of his Lordship, whose piety and Christian humility have already had a beneficial influence in that community, as from the probability of its being followed by the removal of the Military Head Quarters, and finally the Seat of Government, to St. John. The *Head Quarters* considers that the removal of the Cathedral would be an entering wedge to unsettle the question of the Seat of Government. The disadvantage of building the Cathedral elsewhere than at Saint John, it would thus appear, is beginning to be felt, and, added to the difficulty said to exist in procuring a foundation, must, sooner or later, after His Lordship's determination. If it should be followed, as the *Head Quarters* anticipates, we imagine that the Province would lose nothing by the motion.—*Courier*.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,—I happened to be present lately at a court of General Sessions, where the Grand Jury, after several days' labour, handed a report of their doings to the Clerk. On the Bench, were two or three mahogany chairs, very large and high, in which sat as I supposed a superior order of magistrates, there were also a number of small low common chairs, occupied by the others. A fine looking old gentleman in one of the mahogany chairs, (which I took to be the chief,) directed the Clerk to read the report, which stated—that the Jury had presented a mill dam as a nuisance, in consequence of its causing a flowage over a Public Road, and obstructing travellers—upon which the old gentleman told the Jury, that they had no right to make such a presentment—that they had nothing whatever to do with that road, as there was a Supervisor appointed to it. At these remarks some of the Jury stared with surprise and others appeared embarrassed, as though they thought they had done something wrong.—One of the low chair Justices informed them that they had an undoubted right to make the presentment, without reference to Supervisors. Well, thinks I, what in water is to be done now, for one of the Justices must be wrong—perhaps they will settle the question of law, by a vote of the Bench.

I merely mention this occurrence, as one of a hundred that might be named, to demonstrate the necessity of putting some barrier into the Mahogany Chair.

Yours, A SPECTATOR.  
Saint George, April 18, 1846.

### For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,—Having been informed of the nature of the communication of Mr. James McBride under the signature of "a friend to good order in society," you will oblige me by inserting this at the same time. I should not have considered it necessary to have noticed the article, had it appeared with its author's name; but as it may not be generally known who wrote that effusion, it might possibly on that account, if uncontradicted, injure the cause he professes to advocate, but wishes to destroy. The facts are these, and Mr. McBride must either be so silly as to be unable to comprehend the plain language used, or so wicked; as wilfully to misrepresent it.

I had been appointed at a former meeting, to prepare a petition to be submitted to the society, praying the Justices to grant no licences in St. Stephen. The petition was submitted, and approved, on the evening in question—and the sole object of my observations was to explain its origin and purpose. I did not advocate an appeal to the licence laws to suppress intemperance, knowing or believing as I do, that such a course, unless supported by a strong majority of the community, would be worse than useless—and knowing also, that the total abstinence men are in a decided minority, here, at present. Such a course was neither contemplated nor discussed, until Mr. McBride commenced his observations, against the propriety of putting the laws in force, when he was informed by Mr. G. M. Porter, that he had misunderstood the object of the meeting, and my own statements corroborated Mr. Porter's. My views on the subject have been frequently and openly expressed, and I now repeat them.—That enforcing the licence laws, alone, will not make men temperate, but wherever there is a strong and decided expression of public sentiment, against the sale of spirituous liquors in a community, and a few put that expression at defiance, then, and only then, can these laws be called in with advantage, to the aid of the cause of Temperance, and we have had as yet no such general expression in the lower village of St. Stephen.

I may refer if necessary for the correctness of the above to Messrs G. M. Porter, W. Todd, H. P. Eaton, F. Beck, &c.

A. CAMPBELL.  
St. Stephen, April 18, 1846.

[The words in italics are inserted by the Editor, Mr. C. not knowing the signature.]

Days on which the Mails for England will close, at the Post Office, in this Town.  
Tuesday 25th April at 5 1/2 A. M.

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY APRIL 22, 1846

**Charlotte County Bank.**

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—W. Fisher.

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.

**Sims and Mack House.**

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—Jacob Paul.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—Wm. Todd.

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 9  
London, —Apr 3 Quebec, —Apr 8  
Edinburgh, —Apr 2 Halifax, —Apr 18  
Paris, —Apr 1 New York, —Apr 17  
Toronto, —Apr 9 Boston, —Apr 18

### Arrival of the



### CALEDONIA!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

From the *New Brunswick* of Tuesday.

The express from Halifax arrived last evening at 9 o'clock, with the Mail by the steam ship *Caledonia*, which vessel arrived at Halifax last Saturday, in about 14 days from Liverpool, having left on the 4th inst. We subjoin a summary of the important news by this arrival.

**THE BRITISH TARIFF.**

Sir Robert Peel's Commercial Measures have passed a second reading, in the Commons after a week's debate, by a majority of 88, which is a diminution of 9, as compared with the first great Parliamentary division that followed its introduction into the House. The speech of Sir Robert Peel, in closing the debate on the second reading, was another of those elaborate, well-reasoned arguments, pregnant with mind and matter, which the Premier on great occasions, is in the habit of giving to the world.

### COMMERCIAL.

The commercial accounts from all parts of the country are desponding. With the solitary exception of the Iron trade, in which great activity prevails, owing to temporary causes, there is not a branch of manufacturing industry, which is not suffering more or less under paralysis. This depression is mainly owing to the uncertainty which still hangs about the late of the tariff.

The Money Market is in a very unsatisfactory state. Cash is scarce and dear, and nothing but first rate paper, and that at short dates, stands the least chance of discount in the London market.

The Corn Market, pending the discussions of the Government scheme, is like all the produce markets, in a complete state of stagnation. Prices vary but little, and parties merely purchase from hand to mouth, to satisfy their immediate requirements. The general belief is, that if the measure is passed the article will rise in value, but to this doctrine, there are, of course, some dissentients.

### PARLIAMENTARY.

English politics centre entirely in two measures—the English Tariff and the Irish Coercion Bill.—The latter measure is being fiercely assailed, and will be stoutly opposed by the bulk of the Irish and a large portion of the English Liberals in Parliament. An angry debate took place on the evening of the 1st inst. when this measure came before the Commons, and a narrow majority of 33 in a tolerably full house affirmed that it should take precedence of the Tariff.

### FROM INDIA.

**Two Great Victories over the Sikhs.—Termination of the War in India.**

This steamer brings advices of two more great battles in India between the British and Sikh armies, both terminating in decisive victory to the former. The first was under the command of Sir H. Smith, and the latter Sir Hugh Gough, which was perhaps one of the most bloody on record. In Sir H. Smith's battle, the whole army of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, cannon (56 pieces), baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain—his all, in fact, wrested from him by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry; and in that of Sir Hugh Gough's, the Sikhs lost 12000 men and 65 pieces of artillery. The English had 300 men killed, 13 of whom were officers, and 2,500 wounded—101 were officers. H. M. 53rd and 62nd regiments suffered enormously. General Dickey and Brigadier Taylor are among the dead.

Thus has ended a war, respecting the consequences of which a good deal of anxiety not unnaturally prevailed—a war forced upon us by the peculiar exigencies of the case; from which we could not shrink, but for which we had made no previous preparation. The Sikhs took an ungenerous advantage of the long alliance which had existed between us and their great ruler, Runjeet Singh; and their perfidy has been punished in a manner fully commensurate with its enormities.

The Governor General who was expected to enter Lahore, the capital of the enemy, about the 20th ult. had issued a proclamation relative to the war, in which he denied that territorial aggrandisement was sought or desired.

A vote of thanks has been passed by Parliament to the Indian army, and the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General are to be elevated to the Peerage.

**Passing of the Notice in the Senate!!!**

On Thursday last the resolution for giving the year's notice for annulling the treaty for the joint occupation of Oregon was passed in the Senate. Mr. Johnston proposed an amendment in the shape of a preamble to the resolution, which was adopted. The general purport of which is, that under the subsisting convention, there is a divided allegiance between the American and British residents in Oregon, which ought now to cease; and that notice be therefore given. The resolution as amended passed, ayes 40, noes 14.

**Arrival of the Unicorn.**—The Steamer Unicorn, Capt. Dallimore, arrived at Boston on the 17th inst., having left Liverpool on the 19th March. Her long passage was owing to westerly gales, and by detention of a week in the ice. She put into St. John's, Newfoundland, whence she sailed for Halifax on the 14th inst.

The condition of Ireland is more than once alluded to in the Parliamentary proceedings. It is evident that the effects of the potatoe disease are more and more severely felt. The competition between sellers, who wished to dispose of their crops before they should be attacked by the disease, has naturally kept the price heretofore, lower than it would naturally have been in view of approaching famine. This relief, if it may be called such, is now coming to an end, and the provisions made by government and others, are proved to have been necessary.—We notice a proposition for the establishment of public fever hospitals in Ireland.

**POTATOE DISEASE.**—On our first page of this day's impression, we have copied a well

written article on the Potatoe disease. The information is valuable, and worthy the attention of our farmers. It appears that Potatoes raised this year, from what appeared to be healthy sets, were attacked with the insidious disease that destroyed the crop of last year, which renders it very problematical whether any crop of this useful vegetable can be raised the ensuing season. We understand that several persons do not intend planting any potatoes, and that they are about trying crops of turnips, beans, &c. in their stead.

**Mission House.**—We are informed that the Members of the Wesleyan Denomination in this town, have purchased a site for a Mission House; that the frame, &c. has been procured, and will be raised early in the next month. The situation selected commands a view of the town, being on the side of the hill, and nearly opposite the residence of Alex. Grant, Esq.

**Mexico.**—The news from Mexico is very warlike. Mr. Shidell, the American minister, had demanded and received his passports. President Parades had issued a proclamation calling upon the people "to resist the aggressions of the United States government—that the Mexican government does not acknowledge the right of the American flag on the soil of Texas—that she will defend her invaded territory, and never, never, permit new conquests, or new advances of the government of the U. States." The American Army of Occupation, numbering 3,500, arrived and encamped opposite Matamoros on the 25th March. The Mexican forces were drawn out on the side of the river, the Rio Grand, within 300 yards. Since the arrival of the U. States' fleet, the Mexican captain Rodriguez set fire to the custom-house and other buildings at Point Isabel, and then made his retreat.

**The Season.**—Since the publication of our last number, much rain has fallen; the weather is cold, and on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 1st day of March, it gave way opposite Chatham, and moved down with the ebb tide. It has been gradually giving way ever since, and there is a reason to expect that in a few days the navigation will be open.

The streets and fields are bare of snow, and we learn that Mr. Gavin Rannine, of Chatham, Mr. Hearle, of Napan, and several other persons, commenced ploughing on the 31st ult. a circumstance, we believe, unparalleled in the history of this part of the Province.

The freshets have been unusually high, and much damage has been sustained by settlers residing on the banks of streams, particularly on Kenos's river. The bridge over this river has been carried away, together with a number of cattle and sheep.—*Gleaner*.

To the Editor of the Standard.

St. Andrews, 21st April, 1846.

Sir—Since my return from Fredericton, I observed in the *Standard*, a letter from Mr. McAllister, relative to words spoken by me on a matter then before the House of Assembly. I should have immediately replied to the same, had I not ever since been busily engaged in the Session's business of the County. In your next number I shall make a reply thereto, that will at once exonerate Mr. McAllister, and myself from being actuated by improper motives. As to replying to Mr. A. Campbell's letter, I did not feel called on so to do, particularly from the manner, in which the question was put to me in that letter.

Yours &c.  
JAMES BOYD.

### DIED

Yesterday morning in this Town, Mr. Gordon Gilchrist, aged 86 years. Mr. Gilchrist was a native of the Parish of Loth, Sutherlandshire, North Britain, and emigrated to this Province in 1784. As a husband, father, and relation, he was indulgent and affectionate, and during the whole course of his long and useful life, has been distinguished for his undeviating integrity. His humane disposition, and courteous demeanor, secured for him the respect and esteem of all classes of Society, within the circle of his acquaintances. He was an elder of the Scottish Church in this place, from its first organization, until prevented by old age from attending to its duties.—His funeral will take place on Friday, from the residence of Mr. Thomas Benav, at 3 o'clock, where the friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

At St. Stephen, on the 1st instant, Mr. William Todd, aged 70 years. Mr. T. was a native of Goffstown, Mass., but for the last 34 years a resident of St. Stephen. His end was peace.

### SHIPPING JOURNAL.

#### PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED.—  
April 16, Bge Wm. Herdman, Marshall, Hull 42—ballast, H. Frye.  
17, Sch Jesse, Payson, Westport, Produce.  
21, " Ann, Welch, Westport, wood.  
—CLEARED.—  
April 16, Schr Nelson, Meloney, Boston.  
17, " Allanshaw, Harrington, Paraboro, Salt &c.  
21, Ann Welch, Yarmouth, Fish.

## House

The will the despo Bulkheads on Ingran No 2—House & the Cl belong by John Rogers No 3—Lots N Keleys division, by G. D. Street, No 4—Lot N nion, fronting on No 5—300 A ness land frontin being part of I Campbell John Esquire. For informat

St. Andrews A HOUSE & And immed

To I Bocal Hotel, Subscribers, and Entertainment. large Barns with a Garden contains 100 ac ready for seed as with top dressing, and has a large c ure sufficient for enough wood for Any person desi House (where the every day) would amine for them reason for renting are to retire from For further pa Standard Office, o R St. Patrick Apr

Flour 60 Bbls. Sup received, and for sa

NO 1 A.L. persons I against the u CLARK, deceased, quested in present within three month ed are requested to ment to AUC Patu St. George, April 2

N A.L. Persons lavi gainst the u St. Stephen, decaed persons imbedied to make immedie JE Or to be a JA

Falkirk A PAINT 20 Bbls Falki 1 Pancha Su To arrive in the H ex 12 Hds Bile 12 Cwt Bt I April 21.

To And possu that well nov Corn it as a stus or Grocery it and spacious stabletan 12 Stalls for loze ing Eight Tol of Aymara, quest, o of the Quail, Ho too well know to re tion.

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St. Andrew April

CHARLOTTE C

A MEETING O DERIES O will be held the B day the 4 day of elect Direct for the Report make inn mbtlers, elected w by order

April 8 1846