

## European Intelligence.

From Wilmot & Smith's European Times, March 4.

### SIR HOWARD DOUGLASS AND THE COLONIES.

The following is a portion of Sir Howard Douglass' speech on the Corn Laws, in the House of Commons, on the 27th Feb. Our Colonial friends will see that in Sir Howard Douglass they have an able and sincere champion.

SIR HOWARD DOUGLASS.—I rise to make a few observations on the momentous subject which Sir Robert Peel has brought forward; and to explain and to declare the vote which it is my intention to give, against withdrawing protection from British agriculture, and against the extinction of the protective principle. I was brought forward for the representation of Liverpool on the colonial, and consequently on the protective principle. Although perfectly unfettered and unpledged, I yet distinctly and explicitly avowed myself the advocate of that principle. I have bestowed the most calm and dispassionate consideration on this question. I have listened with attention to all that has been said on both sides in this debate; and far from being shaken, I find my opinions confirmed, and my vote must conform with my opinion. [Sir Howard then proceeded at great length and ability to show, which he illustrated by a variety of statistical facts, that the present movement of the Government for the repeal of the Corn Laws was neither necessary or expedient; and then proceeded to remark that the noble Lord, the member for the West Riding, observed forcibly, the increase of population requires additional means and sources of subsistence.] It appears to me, that by maintaining the Corn Laws we shall best provide for this, by extending and improving the cultivation of Great Britain and Ireland. It seems a strange, and one contrary to all experience, that the way to encourage the production of articles of any kind is to expose that branch of industry to unequal competition. But can we not find, do we not possess, in our Colonies, unbounded sources—rich fields of virgin fertility, such as the noble Lord has depicted in the United States, from which we may derive unlimited supplies of British produced food? I had imagined a species of free trade among ourselves, by which we might acquire, freely, the agricultural productions, as well as others, of our colonies, if we were really to treat them as if counties of the country. There was a right move made in that direction in the passing of the Canada corn bill, for which I voted with great pleasure; but this admirable principle is very imperfectly carried out. I heard with great pleasure the other night the hon. members for Montrose, Stockport, and Cockermouth, express their wish to see this great principle extended to other colonies; and their belief or hope that the time was now come when the colonies generally were really to be incorporated with the United Kingdom as integral parts thereof, and that thus a new era of colonial management was about to commence.

Why Sir, from the moment that the protective principle shall unhappily be extinguished, not only will the Canadian corn bill, though at present subsisting in the form of a solemn compact between the Imperial Parliament, which originated, and the Canadian Parliament which re-enacted that measure—not only from that moment will this compact be absolutely annulled, but the colonial system itself will be virtually dissolved. For the Canada corn bill will become wholly inoperative—absolutely nullified. How much of grain do those hon. members think will come from Canada, Prince Edward's Island, and Australia, when the ports of the United Kingdom shall have been opened to foreign corn? Not a particle of the United States' bread stuffs will transit through Canada, by the costly inland communications which are now opening for that purpose, to be taken down the St. Lawrence to Quebec to give the British shipowner the benefit of the freight home, and the British merchant the advantage of the transaction; and should this measure pass, the United States may well despair from the measures they have adopted (the recent transit act) to counteract and defeat the important advantages which the Canadian corn acts were intended to confer. What becomes then of the agricultural prosperity of Canada?—Canada is, essentially, an agricultural colony. I well remember that in 1826, when holding the government of one of the British North American provinces, under a distinguished and justly celebrated statesman, Mr. Huskisson, at a time when emigration to Canada was becoming brisk, and Canada corn was only admitted to the United Kingdom in limited quantities, and at a considerable duty—I think 5s., to have written to Mr. Huskisson a dispatch, in which, referring to his trade acts and to the measures proposed by his Majesty's then government, to promote the permanent interests of the British possessions abroad, I endeavored to represent the rapid progress then making in British North America in agricultural operations, and the necessity of improving inland communications, and of adopting a steady course of policy which should ensure to the Colonies, at all times, external markets for the consumption of their agricultural productions, in the markets of the United Kingdom, and in those of the other colonies in the west. I represented that no distress can be so severe as that which must result from a population extending itself over unbounded fields of virgin fertility, peopled by emigrants from the mother country as a measure of relief to themselves from the occasional pressure of unemployment labour, if at any time we should fail in ensuring them markets for the productions of their industry. And it does now become a matter of the very greatest importance to consider, what is to become of the Colonies

if we now fail in this duty to them? by withdrawing protection from the interests we have created, and the industry we have cherished. The United States will not free trade with British North America; and if so, and we withdraw protection from the productions of the Colonies as by the extinction of the protective principle, and the repeal of the differential duties, we are asked to do, it is quite obvious what the tendency must be. I have often imagined—and it was for this that I moved for, and obtained the order of this House, for the extensive returns which are now preparing, namely, the various colonial tariffs and commercial relations at present subsisting between all the colonies of the empire and the mother country, and between the colonies themselves—that it might really be possible to treat colonies like counties of the country, not only in direct trade with the United Kingdom but in commercial intercourse with each other, by free trade among ourselves, under a reasonable moderate degree of protection from without, and so resolve the United Kingdom, and all her colonies and possessions, into a Commercial Union, such as might defy all rivalry, and defeat all combinations. Then might colonialization proceed on a gigantic scale; then might British capital animate British labour, on British soil, for British objects, throughout the extended dominions of the British Empire. Such an union is the United States of America, a confederation of sovereign states, leagued together for commercial and political purposes, with the most perfect free trade within, and a stringent protection from without; and signally, surely, has that commercial league succeeded and flourished. Such an union, too, is the German Customs League; and it has succeeded to an extent that really is, in so short a time, marvellous. But free trade—the extinction of the protective principle—the repeal of the differential duties—would at once convert all our colonies, in a commercial sense, into as many independent states. The colonial consumer of British productions would then be released from his part of the compact, that of dealing, in preference, with the British producer; and the British consumer of such articles as the colonies produce, absolved from his; each party would be free to buy in the cheapest, and sell in the dearest market. I defy any hon. member opposite to say, that this would not be a virtual dissolution of the colonial system. The British flag might still fly for a time, where sound British policy had raised it in every part of the world. The colonists would regard it still with the veneration to which it is entitled. Our navies might still guard their coasts and waters, and our troops hold military possession of their land; but then would come the question of the economists in debates on the navy, army, and ordnance estimates, what is the use of colonies? They consume not, as of old, the productions of the United Kingdom in any greater degree than if they were foreign States; we no longer consider and treat the colonies as domestic sources essential for the supply of the materials of our manufacturing industry—and the elements of our maritime power; and it will be difficult to answer that economical argument, when, moreover, we shall have discarded our colonies, for considerations of a wretched pecuniary economy, and sacrificed national objects, and high destinies, to the minor, and the comparatively mean, calculations of speculative wealth. I have said what the effect of free trade must be on the Canada corn bill. What will be the effect of the extinction of protection, when fully carried out, on the British North American trade? I am not speaking of the terms proposed in this new tariff, but of the total abolition of all differential duties, which must be the result of this measure. When this is carried out with respect to sugars, what is to become of the British West Indies? How will they be affected by free trade in sugar? for the perfect extinction of protection must be carried out to the extent even of admitting slave-produced sugar, as already demanded, and as we have already done slave-produced cotton. What is to become of the colonies of Ceylon, and what of British India—that boundless space in which, in the valley of the Ganges alone, sugar sufficient for the supply of the whole world might be produced? And now, sir, in conclusion—fervently do I hope, that, if this measure pass, the intentions and expectations of my right hon. friend honestly and faithfully devoted to the best of his judgment, to promote the real interest of his country, by this extensive measure, may be realized to the fullest extent: sincerely do I wish that my opinions may prove to have been erroneous, and my apprehensions groundless. But, under a strong conviction that such will not be the workings of this measure, believing that the value of British industry will be depressed; that the physical and social condition of the people will not be raised; that British agriculture will be checked and injured, and that consequently manufactures, commerce, and navigation, will suffer, and the great pillars of our maritime supremacy, and the elements of our naval power subverted;—I give a willing, confident, conscientious, and consistent vote, however painful and reluctant in some respects, against this perilous, and, as it appears to me, unnecessary experiment—an experiment in which there is no retreat; a movement in which there is no receding; an experiment, the success of which can scarcely add to the general well-being, the prosperity, the greatness, and the glory of this country; but any failure in which must prove ruinous to imperial Britain. [The gallant member resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.]

**Health of Daniel O'Connell.**—The health of O'Connell is said to be fast failing. He has attained the allotted duration of human life; but, if all the accounts which appear

to be true, is not destined long to exceed it. Those who see him nightly in the House of Commons declare that he is sinking fast, and that the last twelve months have added thirty years' load to his existence. He enters and leaves the House on the arm of his son John; and once or twice, when he essayed to speak, his voice was so feeble that he could scarcely be heard in the reporters' gallery. This appears to be the winding up of a career which will always stand out, despite its imperfections, as one of the most remarkable in the history of the British nation.

**The Potato Disease.**—At the ordinary meeting of the Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday, Dr. Lindley exhibited some specimens of new potatoes grown at the gardens of the Society and Lady Rolle at Bicton. In many of the diseased of last autumn was very apparent, and in some cases it was very extensive. They had been produced from sets of potatoes which had been but slightly affected, and showed that wherever the vitality had been influenced the disease would be perpetuated—a fact which could not be too generally known among growers. In many of the brown and blighted haulm and in the decayed tubers was quite as perceptible as in the case of the old specimens. In the specimens fresh dug up, no appearance of fungus could be detected by the most minute microscopic examination, but this was very apparent in those from the country, showing that this was a consequence and not the cause of the disease.

**Compensation for the Corn-Laws.**—Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart. has intimated to his numerous tenantry in Peebles shire, that although he feels confident that Sir Robert Peel's measure, when once fairly carried into effect, will produce a result highly beneficial to society at large, still, with an anxious wish to satisfy the minds of his tenantry, he begs to assure them, should any reduction take place on farm produce, in consequence of these measures, a reduction will be made up on their rents.

### GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA.

An extraordinary Gazette gives the official account of all the military operations in this great struggle. The result, we are proud to say, is as glorious and decisive a victory as ever crowned the British arms, and equalled only by the field of Waterloo. The following is an outline of the battle:—On the 12th, 13th, and 14th of December, the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej, with, at the lowest estimate, 80,000 men (of whom 20,000 or 30,000 were cavalry), and about 150 pieces of cannon of the largest calibre movable in the field, and exquisitely finished—an artillery immeasurably more powerful than was ever brought into the field by Wellington or Napoleon. It is only in morals that the Sikhs are to be ranked as barbarous. They are a race as vigorous in body, as acute in intellect, and as skilful in all the arts they cultivate, of which war is the chief, as the generality of Europeans. The place at which this formidable host, passed the river may be about 40 or 50 miles from Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, and within a much less distance of Ferozepore, the most advanced of the British posts. Ferozepore is about 15 or 20 miles from the point at which the Sikhs crossed the river, if it is so much. The invaders having established themselves and organized their force on the British side of the Sutlej, made some slight demonstration of attacking Ferozepore in the interval between the 15th and 18th; but, upon the last name day, broke up, and taking the direct road to Delhi, proceeded in a southerly direction, as if they would mask Ferozepore, leaving it on their right. In this direction a division of 30,000 of the invaders had proceeded about 25 miles to a place called Moodkee, when, on the evening of the 18th, they were met by a part of the British army commanded by Sir H. H. Gough and the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, who, as second in command, took the field in person. A fierce conflict ensued, in which the Sikhs lost the artillery attached to their division, in number 17 guns.—It was in this stage of the battle that Sir Robert Sale and General Macskill fell. The contest proceeded languidly through the 19th and 20th, the armies on both sides being occupied with the burial of their dead, and the reorganization of their respective armies. During these two days the British commander received timely reinforcements; but the invaders having fallen back upon their main body, probably 30,000 or 40,000 presented a prodigiously augmented force, when the shock of battle was renewed on the 21st, at a place called Ferozeshah, about 12 miles in retreat from Moodkee. At Ferozeshah the invaders had prepared a strongly-entrenched camp, which they stood prepared to defend with 100 pieces of their huge field artillery and 60,000 men. Imagination can scarcely depict the fury and the obstinacy of the two days' fight that must have preceded the capture of the invaders' camp, with all its material and artillery, and the utter dispersion of the invading army on the 22d December. The most fortunate escape to islands in the Sutlej, or perhaps to the Punjab bank, but the greater part were scattered in broken parties through the British territories. Their loss is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 35,000 in killed and wounded. Our loss in killed and wounded, it is to be feared, falls little short of 3,000 including 50 European officers.

**From the Journal of Commerce.**  
Extract of a letter dated Washington, 17th March, 1846.  
The Oregon question has made rapid progress within the last few days. The extraordinary speech of Mr. Haywood had an electric effect, and certain facts have since been disclosed which cast floods of light on the motives of certain political managers.

It is well understood that the Times was established by the ultra 5440 demagogues, because they deemed such an organ necessary as a means of coercing the President. Their plan was to pretend that he was committed by the Baltimore resolutions for the whole of Oregon; and seeing that Mr. Calhoun had checkmated both Hannegan and Allen, by his resolution moved as a substitute for Hannegan's, they saw that they had no hope but to intimidate the President by acting upon the Union through the Times, and it was established for that purpose.

Mr. Haywood's speech alarmed them. They saw that he spoke *ex cathedra*, and hence the denunciation by Hannegan, Allen Douglass. Hence the vile slanders of the Times.

Mr. Douglass, however, being interrogated by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, left the cat out of the bag. He tells us that the Baltimore resolutions were offered by Mr. B. F. Butler, the friend of Mr. Van Buren, and that the Oregon and Texas resolutions were drawn up by Mr. Walker, the present Secretary of the Treasury.

These resolutions pledged the Democratic party for the re-annexation of Texas and the re-occupation of Oregon. Mr. Van Buren and many of his prominent partisans had committed themselves against the annexation of Texas. His letter on that subject was the ostensible reason why the Convention refused to nominate him. Mr. Butler was his friend, acting for him in that Convention?—why did he move the Texas resolution? What were the arguments urged by Mr. Walker to induce Mr. Butler to move a resolution creating a party test, requiring Mr. Van Buren to take back what he had said, and to stultify himself?

Was it because the re-occupation of Oregon was coupled with the annexation of Texas? And if so, what made the annexation of Texas, when coupled with the immediate occupation of Oregon, so acceptable to Mr. Butler, when Texas first and Oregon afterwards was so hateful?

These resolutions were got up at the Baltimore Convention, by a set of men who met there for the purpose of dictating who should be the party candidate for the Presidency. They were professedly part of the scheme for President-making. It may be well to see by whom they were concocted, and the object to be accomplished by them. Messrs. Hannegan, Allen, and Douglass, affirm that they were framed and adopted as party tests. They do not hesitate to denounce all persons who do not adopt these tests, as unworthy of party support. Were they got up and adopted for the purpose of being used at the next Presidential election? Did Mr. Butler consent to become the organ of creating a test which would compel Mr. Van Buren to take back what he had said in relation to Texas, because he foresaw that Mr. Calhoun would not take back what he had said in relation to Oregon?

Those who met in Baltimore with some honorable exceptions, were village politicians, men who make politics a trade, and combine together for the purpose of dividing the spoils. Their purpose was to elect a President who would give them the offices, the jobs and contracts of the government. With a majority of them Mr. Van Buren was their first choice. They took Mr. Polk, because, failing in their first choice, they wanted time to organize for the next election; and the Oregon resolution was introduced as the basis of their organization.

They knew that Mr. Calhoun had refused to permit his name to come before them, because he believed they had been unfairly and improperly selected. Very few political intriguers have made a new issue, in which their own sins have returned to plague them, because it is no manifest that if we lose any part of Oregon, it will be because in their attempt to defeat his nomination, they have compelled the government of England to assert a claim to the country, which, if his policy had prevailed, they would have surrendered, and we would have acquired, without a conflict.

### LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The most interesting debate which we listened to this winter took place on Wednesday on the Railway Bill; interesting not only in reference to the relative state of numbers and influence in the House, but also even balanced that it was impossible, to foretell the final result even to the last moment, but also as respects the great intrinsic importance of the subject.

At a certain stage of the debate it was discovered that the 3d Section, which places the amount of £7500 annually for seven years at the disposal of the Company—after the Railway shall have been completed—was suspended on the vote of the learned member from Charlotte (Mr. Hill) who expressed himself willing to concede the amount with certain guards and amendments in favor of his own County, which he introduced. Here Resolution met Resolution, and amendment met amendment; and it was amusing to see the generalship displayed in securing the important vote. At last Mr. Partelow succeeded in framing a new Section which met the approbation of Mr. Hill, and the Section was sustained.

A Bill introduced by Mr. Boyd on the subject of regulating the Herring Fisheries at Grand Manan, was thrown out after a long discussion.

Yesterday the House went into consideration of the Message on a retired allowance for the Hon. Judge Botsford, lately recommended by His Excellency through the Provincial Secretary: the result of the motion which was supported by his honor the Speaker, Messrs. Partelow, J. A. Sweet, Esq. &c., and opposed by Messrs. Hannington, Fisher,

Hill, Boyd, Wilmot and others, is, that the question was decided in the negative, on a motion brought by Mr. Hannington. The House afterwards was occupied for a considerable time, in discussing a Resolution brought by Mr. Wilmot, having for its object to prevent any grant being voted in Supply towards the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, until the precise site shall have been ascertained, and until that, with estimates of the expense of building, be furnished to the House. After dividing on this Resolution, and the amendments involved in it, three times, the question was, left exactly as it stood previous to the discussion.—Reporter March 27.

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY APRIL 1, 1846.

### Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATTON, President.  
Director next week—Wm. Whitlock.  
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.

### Saint Stephen's Bank.

G. D. Kink, Esq., President.  
Director next week—Alar 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 RATES.

Liverpool.—Mar 4 Montreal.—Mar 22  
London.—Mar 3 Quebec.—Mar 15  
Edinburgh.—Mar 2 Halifax.—Mar 25  
Paris.—Mar 1 New York.—Mar 23  
Toronto.—Mar 15 Boston.—Mar 24

**The Freshets—Roads, &c.**—In consequence of the late heavy rains, and the ice breaking up in the rivers, much damage has been done. We learn that the old bridge at St. George has been swept away; a new mill belonging to Daniel Gilmore, Esq. at the Upper Falls, has shared the same fate, and the boom has been carried away. All the bridges between the Upper and Lower Falls, with the exception of the two bridges at the lower village, have been destroyed. The old bridge on the St. Stephen road at Cornick's mills, has been swept away, and the new bridge at Waweg has lost several feet. The roads are almost impassable throughout the County, and on the American side they are equally as bad;—three mails being now due at the Post Office here from Boston, &c.

SIR HOWARD DOUGLASS' speech, delivered in the House of Commons during the great debate on the question of going into committee on Sir R. Peel's commercial measures, will be found in our columns this day. It will be noticed that he continues to be the staunch friend and undiminished advocate for the interests of the Colonies, as he has always been.

The weather for some days past has been mild.—The snow has disappeared under the rays of the sun.—The river has been open up to St. Stephen for the last three weeks, and there is every prospect of an early spring.—In consequence of the long spell of dry cold weather, no rain having fallen from the 26th December until the 16th March, water was scarce, several of the wells having dried up; but since the late rains there has been an abundant supply.

**Nova Scotia.**—The Legislature was prorogued on the 29th instant. Lord Falkland, in his speech on the occasion, expressed his satisfaction at the general result of their labours, and the unanimity with which they had carried on, and with the means they have adopted to ensure the efficiency of the Militia force, and for amending and consolidating the Acts relative to the finances of the country, but regrets that the Assembly had not decided to accept the control of the Civil and Territorial Revenues on the terms offered by Her Majesty, as he was convinced that they would have proved highly advantageous to the Province.

On the day of adjournment, an address to the Crown to abolish the state oath of abjuration and supremacy was adopted, on motion of Mr. Doyle; and another on the subject of the Coal Mines, introduced by Mr. G. R. Young.

Rumours of the promotion of Attorney General Johnston to be Master of the Rolls, in the room of the late Mr. Archibald, and Alexander Stewart, Esq. to be Attorney General, are published in some of the Halifax papers.

**Arming the Militia.**—In addition to other warlike preparations on a large scale, it is stated that 7000 stand of arms are to be sent

from England to Minas of Nova Scotia.

The navigation Albany was open which day the steamer the latter city from the North the 24th of February.

The Steam hei trips for the Se

Responsible Gen  
—Resolutions on  
Sir Charles Metc  
Gore, and the Can  
tember, 1841, hav  
sembly of Newfor  
one.

The obitu  
was received after

At St. George, t  
tracted illness whi  
fortitude, Ann Ma  
Douglass, aged 28  
sic husband and  
their loss. Mrs L  
favours with the  
amiable and obligi  
At St. Stephen  
ult. after a severe  
silly regretted, M  
est son of Wm. C  
in the 26th year o  
and a large circle  
lament their loss,  
these in their bere

For Sa

The H  
the Bar  
tion of  
Also.—The CO  
now occupied by  
Enquire of

St. Andrews, S

Assi

The Subscriber  
at the Bannock  
Bangor, on  
beat, a  
A. L. the right  
the late T  
B. son, had, in  
estate in the Pre  
together with all  
Treasurers for  
and lands—said  
County of York  
3,000 Acres  
5,005 Acres  
little  
6,000 acres  
The under-  
driven into the  
the waters of the  
are supposed to  
The title of s  
and his interest  
in the time and  
tion to the Sub  
DOV

Boston March

Hay

A. T. Hathwa  
teen Ton  
will be sold in  
lowest Market  
notes by AR  
Dear Island,

House

To be sold  
WEDNESDAY  
next, at  
A TWO STO  
formerly own  
J. J.  
St. Andrews

Puk

A. L. Persons  
A COUNTY  
same in, on  
April next. BY  
Dated 7th Mar

Bank o

THIS Bank  
Deposit  
rate of THREE  
parties having  
obtain interest  
formerly.

St. John, De

FLOUR

Just received  
at Barris, sup  
do do  
at Barris, sup  
do do  
at Barris, sup  
do do