

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 1. In a debate on the Navy Estimates, Sir R. Peel, at the close of a lengthy speech, proceeded to give a preliminary denial to the assertion that government had sacrificed any interest of England in acceding to Lord Ashburton's treaty for settling the North-Eastern boundary.

Lord John Russell said—he did not think that Sir R. Peel had reason to pride himself on the result of the debate on the Ashburton capitulation. It was true that the vote of the House approved capitulation; but there were many voices to which the House had given its approbation, and from which the country had withheld its concurrence; and he believed that the vote on the Ashburton capitulation was one of them.

Tuesday, April 2. Colonial Accounts.—Dr. Bowring brought forward his motion for a select committee to inquire into the state of the colonial accounts, and the means of improving them. He read his motion on the fact that we possessed 41 colonies, containing a population of 5,000,000—that the imports from those colonies into the United Kingdom amounted to £10,000,000 or £11,000,000 sterling—that the exports from the United Kingdom into those colonies amounted to nearly £17,000,000, of which nearly one half was of British produce and of British manufacture—that those colonies employed 3,000 vessels and 900,000 tons—that no accounts from them were ever laid before the House, but only abstracts of them—that those accounts were kept in a very irregular way—and that the same system of keeping them did not prevail in any two colonies.

Mr. Hope said it was not his intention to object to the appointment of such a committee, but he would remind the hon. member that the House had no power to compel all the colonists to adopt all the recommendations of that committee. In the crown colonies the Government undertook the responsibility of regulating the expenditure and of superintending their accounts; but in those colonies which possessed a popular and representative form of government, neither the House of Commons nor the government at home undertook any such responsibility, or exercised any such superintendence.

After a few observations from Mr. Hume, and from Dr. Bowring in reply, the motion was agreed to.

April 4. Increased Grant to Maynooth.—Sir R. Peel moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the Act 40th George III., cap. 85, having reference to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth.

The Speaker said that now was the proper time for the hon. members who had been entrusted with petitions, having reference to the Maynooth grant, to present them.

This was the signal for one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed in the House; nearly 200 members of the Ministerial side of the House stood up at once with petitions in their hands, the greater portion of which were against the grant.—On the opposition side also they rose in clouds.—The sudden and loud rustling of the petitions which they held in their hands had a ludicrous effect, and created general laughter.

Many of the above petitions were from dissenting bodies, and rested on the principle that religious establishments should not receive any support from the State. Sir R. Peel, in a speech of an hour and a half's length, explained the proposal which he was prepared to submit for their deliberate consideration. He began by avowing that he had foreseen the opposition which would be made to his proposal, and which was represented by the petitions which had just been presented, and for that reason he had taken care to give the country timely notice of his intention. Three courses he said, were open to him to take, viz: to continue without alteration the present grant and the present system; to discontinue the vote altogether; and to repudiate all connection with Maynooth; or, after providing for existing interests, to adopt, in a liberal and conciliatory spirit, the institution provided for the Roman Catholic clergy, to extend its parliamentary provision, and to improve the system of education, without interfering with the doctrine or discipline of the Roman Catholic Church. The third course was that which he recommended to the adoption of the House. "I feel," said the Premier, "I feel that if we are prepared to continue and augment the grant, we should do so in a liberal and conciliatory spirit. If we are to

take that course, all will admit that it ought to be taken in such a spirit. But if we are seriously to consider the position of this institution, we should do so with a view to extensive improvement. I mean to meet the Roman Catholic priest in the spirit of a really generous and confiding treatment, in the sincere and ardent hope that we shall be met in a corresponding spirit. I think we should make a provision that shall really enable the college to have sufficient supply of clerical men to meet the wants of the Roman Catholic people. We propose that the college shall be made in appearance, and in fact, worthy of an institution of the kind. [Hear, hear.] We propose that proper provision shall be made for the accommodation of the president and professors; and we propose to limit the amount of money for putting the college into repair, and to take a vote, of course, not an annual one, of £20,000. We propose also that the Lord Lieutenant should have the power of directing a visitation whenever he may think proper. [Hear, hear.] But observe, the visitatorial powers shall not extend to any matter relating to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of Rome. We will not spoil this act by any attempt at undue interference with such matters.—[Hear.]

The Premier concluded his speech thus:—“We have not introduced the measure without holding communication with the Roman Catholic Church.—We have not made it a subject of stipulation; but we have intimated to them what were our intentions and we have every reason to believe that they will be satisfied and grateful for the provision we make. We have every reason to believe that the great body of the intelligent and respectable Roman Catholic community will accept the measure as a liberal and efficient maintenance for those who are trained to the priest-hood. I now commit the measure to the consideration of the House. Throughout this speech Sir Robert Peel was very liberally cheered, by gentlemen sitting on the Opposition benches, while those who occupied the Ministers seats maintained a dead silence.

Sir R. Inglis opposed the proposal. He denied that any contract or compact existed which bound the Imperial Parliament in honour or good faith to continue any grant to Maynooth. “The flag of Protestantism,” said the right hon. baronet in conclusion, “thank God! was still at the mast-head; and so long as one single shred of that loved flag remained, he, for one, would endeavour to nail to the mast, and would fight as manfully for it, and under it, as when in happier days it waved triumphant and unscathed over the whole empire of England.

MAYNOOTH GRANT—OPINION OF DISSENTERS IN EDINBURGH.

At a meeting of the independent church and congregation held in Argyle-square chapel, Edinburgh on the 31st ult, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the proposed Grant to Maynooth College, James McLaren, in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

“That, in the opinion of this meeting, all grants of money from the public treasury for the support and encouragement of particular theological tenets are unwarranted, either by sound policy or scripture authority.

“That, in conformity with this view, the proposed additional grant to the College of Maynooth is objectionable: at the same time, it does not appear to be expedient to petition Parliament at present against it for the following reasons:—

1. The most zealous opponents of the grant are the parties who have appropriated to themselves the largest share of the public property, which has been devoted to upholding ecclesiastical establishments, and whose object evidently is to rouse the zeal of dissenters to co-operate with them in maintaining their present ascendancy.

2. Because we conceive that every man is answerable to God alone for his religious belief, and that the state is not competent to decide what the logical tenets ought to be adopted and maintained; therefore, if we were to petition against this grant on the ground that it was for the support of theological dogmas which we consider unscriptural and dangerous, we should therefore, imply that the State has a right to judge what creeds are to be countenanced as true and scriptural, and thus admit a principle subversive of religious liberty.

3. It is an ascertained fact that in Ireland the Protestants, who were in 1763 a third part of the population, were in 1834 only a tenth—the number of Catholics in 1760 being 1,326,869, and of Protestants 544,865; while in 1834 the numbers were 7,190,968 Catholics, and 762,972 Protestants; and firmly believing as we do that the doctrines of Protestantism are founded on truth, and Popery on error, we cannot doubt that but for the baneful influence of Protestant ascendancy, and the unfair treatment of the Catholics, truth would have prevailed against error, instead of error making conquest from truth.

4. The Catholics cannot be expected to understand the distinctions between the different sects of those whom they believe heretics, or the grounds of their opposition to the Catholics, receiving back but a small portion of what they conceive themselves to have been defrauded of by the Protestants; and if they and Protestant dissenters combining with the Orangemen and no Popery party in this opposition, it will not only excite their hostility to their dissenting countrymen, but indispose their minds to the reception of the truth when stated by them.

5. Because large grants have been made to colleges exclusively Protestant, and extensive revenues have been forcibly taken from Catholics and bestowed on Protestant

institutions; and considering the system which is at present acted upon by government, it does appear partial and unjust that magnificent funds should be expended on one class, while a comparative pittance is refused to another.

6. While we testify against all grants from the public fund for the promotion of any theological creed, we do not consider that we should be justified in joining in the clamour now raised against a particular sect, and that the sect which has suffered from the domination of a high church party, who, while they take every opportunity of lordship over Dissenters, are now desirous to use them as tools for the accomplishment of their own purposes.”

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Rumour is afloat; and we hear of promotions and appointments to be made, that are predicated, at least on questionable grounds, and on doubtful principles; in as much as the time-serving demagogue is to be rewarded for his unbelieved tergiversation.

Should these changes and elevations take place, as thus rumoured, we shall be left to deplore that degraded state of government which admits of a dereliction of all those observances, that mainly constitute the safety and well being of communities; and to acknowledge, that there may have been more reasons, for want of confidence in the government, on the part of the Assembly, than appeared on the face of their proceedings.

The reflecting, and moral part of the people are usually found disposed to support existing administrations, from an innate love of order & peace, and so long as their confidence is not outraged, and their feelings insulted, they are rare to continue it; but there are limits, even to forbearance; and when it is found, that the ruling power is placed in hands that scruple not to resort to objectionable expedients, in order to sustain themselves in its exercise, that confidence is not only shaken, but an impulsive desire arises to be relieved from a state of anxiety, produced by illegitimate measures; the consequence of which is, that good will is exchanged for distrust, if not hostility.

I trust, however, that these reports are premature, and that Government has not committed itself to a course, so subversive of that repose and good feeling, which form the basis of social enjoyment, and public tranquillity; and that it is about to invert the acknowledged rule.

“That which makes the man, and want of it the fellow”—but, that it will continue to adhere to such principles, in all important appointments, as tend to sustain honorable standing, and moral consistency, without putting honesty to the blush.

These sentiments, Sir, I, for one, shall continue to cherish, till no longer permitted;—and in the meantime,

I am your Obedt. Servant,  
VERBUM SAT.

April 28, 1845.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1845.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. H. Harris, President.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—J. Wilson Esq.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Andrew's and North Street.

Commissioner.—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King Esq., President.

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, — April 5 Montreal, — April 14

London, — April 4 Quebec, — April 14

Edinburgh, — April 1 Halifax, — April 23

Paris, — April 1 New York, — April 23

Toronto, — April 14 Boston, — April 23

On the morning of Saturday last, a small Schooner was seen from Head Harbour Lighthouse, apparently full of water and the main mast gone. The Keeper, Mr. J. Snell, sent a man to board her, and to bring off the crew. The man soon returned with two men who were taken from the Schooner in a miserable plight. It appears that the vessel loaded with wood, left Beaufort Harbour the night previous, and two hours before daylight struck a sea and sailed. Mr. John Black, the Captain, in attempting to throw off some of the Deck-load, was himself by a sudden motion of the vessel, thrown overboard; but after some time he fortunately succeeded in regaining the wreck, and saving his life. The men after receiving some refreshment kindly furnished by Mr. Snell, were sent home in the Lighthouse boat.

We copy the following from the *Wester's Enquirer*, a paper published in Derwent, England.

“New Brunswick.—Cathedral.—We are happy to find that the subscription towards

this object is progressing very satisfactorily. About £1,200 have already been subscribed, and we have reason to hope that that sum will be considerably augmented, before the bishop elect proceeds from this country to his future diocese. Whether we consider it as a well-merited mark of personal regard, or as a contribution towards the Church is an important but hitherto neglected colony, the object is one which has our warmest sympathy, and which we cannot too strongly urge upon the churchmen of the diocese of Exeter.

A view of the proposed cathedral has just been published. It is a very handsome structure, and reflects great credit upon the architect, Mr. Frank Wills, of this city. It has been adapted from the church at Snettisham, in Norfolk, one of the finest parish churches in the kingdom. It has been selected, as affording a specimen of pure and perfect decorated English architecture, and as depending for its effect rather on beauty of form, than on intricacy and luxuriance of carving. It will consist of a chancel, forty-eight feet by twenty-nine; a central tower, twenty-six feet square; north and south transepts; a nave, eighty-three by twenty-five (with aisles), sixty feet high, with a cradle roof. The west window is of extraordinary beauty; and the east window, though perfectly different, is so disguised as to harmonize with it. Underneath the west window is a triple porch, or gallery, of a rich and graceful character. The clerestory has an unusual but beautiful arrangement of circular windows with two light cusped panes. The tower, which has octagonal pinnacles at either corner, is surmounted by a lofty spire, which appears to shoot from the very ground, and will be, in all, nearly 200 feet high.”

Rumours of War.—The *Courier*, (N. Y.) publishes several rumours of war, which have clearly produced an impression upon the minds of the editors that the U. States are to have trouble with that country. The *Courier* says:—

“It is a fact, that letters are in town from Havana expressing apprehensions for the fate of vessels, both from this port and New Orleans, which were due, but had not arrived at Havanna—the cause of apprehension being, rumoured war on the part of Mexico against the U. States.

“It is a fact that the *Martha Washington* which arrived here Thursday from New Orleans, reports having spoken on the 18th, off Cape Florida, the Spanish brig of war *Atravida* one day out from Havana, bound to Cadiz. The *Atravida* is, we understand, a dispatch vessel kept for special occasions.

“It is a fact, that the British steamer of 1st April for Vera Cruz, was due in Havana on the 6th. The Spanish express brig was despatched next day for Cadiz. She therefore carried the news from Mexico, whatever its character, of a date subsequent to the knowledge there, of the bill for annexation having become a law.”

The following hints may prove useful to such of our Readers as are fond of the delightful and profitable employment, of cultivating their own gardens:—

EARLY POTATOES.—The potatoe may be brought forward some weeks earlier in the season, simply by putting the seed where it will sprout before planting. If a stream of horse dung (unfermented) be placed in some sunny and sheltered position—say from three to five inches deep—and a quantity of fine garden mould thrown over it, potatoes, deposited beneath the surface of the latter, will soon vegetate and be ready for planting from two to four weeks sooner than those that are in the bin.

Early Peas may also be forwarded in the same way. As the pea is a very hardy plant no apprehension need be entertained as to the effects of cold or frost upon them after they have once begun to grow.

Peas for early use, cannot be sown too soon after the ground is dry enough to work. Select a warm piece of ground, rather sandy, and do not put on too much rank or strong manure, as it tends to throw the peas too much into vines.

The pea crop is a very profitable one in many situations. Sown on a sod furrow, it furnishes an excellent preparation for wheat, or any other crop. Very hot weather seems not to be favorable to the *filling* of peas;—therefore it is advisable to sow them so early that they may get well advanced before the hottest and driest part of the summer comes on.

Peas and oats are sometimes sown together, and are considered profitable. Ground into meal, they form an excellent food for fattening hogs and other animals, and in sections where Indian corn cannot well be grown, are highly estimated.

Weather and Crops in the United States.—The *Baltimore Patriot* of 27th of March, says:—“The accounts from all round the country represent the wheat crops to be in a most thriving condition. The fields are as green as is usual on the 1st of May. It is too early to make any certain calculation of the next harvest, but the indications have never been more favourable at any season, than they are now.

The *Swallow*.—The pilot, by whose negligence this Steamer was lately run on shore in the Hudson, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court sitting in New York. His trial is looked for with much interest.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.—Nearly half of the town of London, in Canada West, was consumed by fire on Sunday, the 13th inst. The fire broke out in the “Robinson Hall Hotel” about noon, when most of the inhabitants were attending divine service, and before it could be subdued, reduced to ashes

four squares and portions of three others, covering an area of about thirty acres of ground.

It is computed that the whole number of buildings erected in Boston during the past year is not less than two thousand.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Debtor's prison. Infirmary, Whitecross-street.—Extraordinary Cure of Scrofula by the use of one large Pot of Ointment and a Box of Pills. Captain Ferris, an inmate of the above prison, had, for many years past, several dreadful scrofulous ulcers on his legs and other parts of his body, which resisted every other kind of treatment. His case was so desperate as to confine him for several months to the infirmary, until he was miraculously cured by the use of these medicines.

MARRIED.

At Belfast, Ireland, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. James Morgan, the Rev. Robert Irvine, of St. John, N. B. to Elizabeth Mary, second daughter of the late Robert Orr, Esq., Barrister at Law, Dublin.

DIED.

At St. John, on Saturday morning, after a severe illness, borne with exemplary patience and entire trust in her Redeemer, MARY ANN aged 19 years, third daughter of Mr. GEORGE N. SMITH, Artist, of that City.

[The foregoing obituary is copied from the St. John papers.] On repairing thither to pay our last and obsequies to a beloved sister, we had the consolation to hear a universal expression of admiration for the genuine piety of the deceased, and a general sympathy for those who must feel most acutely the sudden loss of such an interesting and endearing young creature just blossoming into life. Funeral sermons were preached at the various Methodist Chapels in the City and Portland, as well as a strict member of that Society and a teacher in the Centenary Sunday School. Her last hours gave ample and striking evidence of the triumph of faith over death and the grave.—Ed. STANDARD.]

CONTRACT FOR OIL.

THE undersigned Commissioners will receive TENDERS until Saturday the 7th of JUNE next at noon for the supplying of Eleven hundred and Fifty Gallons of Fish Spine Oil, and ten Hundred and Fifty Gallons of Porpoise Oil, to be delivered at St. Andrews, on or before the 7th of JULY next, in Lasks not exceeding Fifty Gallons each, the Oil to be free from Dregs and Sediment and to be approved of by the Commissioners, the Porpoise Oil to be of this year's catch, payment will be made in two days after the completion of the Contract.

THOMAS WYER, Commissioner of Light Houses. JOHN WILSON, Light Houses. Saint Andrews, 25th April, 1845.

COMMONS LOT.

FOR SALE.

BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Auction, on SATURDAY, the third of MAY next, in front of the Market House at 12 o'clock, A 10 ACRE COMMONS LOT, under lease from the Magistrates and lately occupied by James McNall.

JAMES W. STREET, Aucr. April 29, 1845.

Total Abstinence.

THE regular Monthly meeting of the Total Abstinence Society will be held at the TOWN HALL on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock.

The Public are requested to attend. By order of the Committee. ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.

St. Andrews, April 28th, 1845.

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT Pleasantly situated FARM, in the Parish of St. David, near Morris Mills, about three miles from Oak Bay, and four and a half from St. Stephens.

This Farm contains about seventy acres, of excellent Land, it has a good House nearly new, 21 by 31, and a Barn 30 by 56, and a young Orchard on the premises, for Terms (which will be made easy) and other particulars, apply to Mr. Oliver Hitchings, on the premises, or

W. McLEAN, Saint Andrews. St. Andrews, April 30, 1845.

Brandy, Hollands Gin, Paints, Oil, &c.

Now landing—viz. “Brunswick” from Liverpool:—

10 Hhd. best Cognac Brandy, Mar

4 Qr. Casks, 1 tall, Otards, &c. Brands.

5 Hhd. finest Pale Hollands.

4 Terces Moist Crushed Sugar,

6 Boxes best Poland Starch,

4 Hhd. 1 Boiled and Raw Linseed

4 Qr. Casks OIL.

12 Kegs best White Paint.

72 do Red Paint.

2 Casks Whiting.

8 do Lamp Black.

22 Kegs Gun Powder.

1 do best Canister, do.

J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews, April 7, 1845.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

ST. ANDREWS. GREY.

THE Sale to continue the while to expect formed on the 1 to call again, without will say St. A

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Dated 11

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