

European Intelligence

FROM PAPERS BY THE HIBERNIA

(From the London Courier.)
THE RIGHT OF THE COLONIES TO BE REPRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT.

There are few subjects which have been less thought of home, than the unrepresented nature of our numerous dependencies, in the various quarters of the world—and yet, none are of greater importance to the continent—the successful progress—and ultimate prosperity of our vast Colonial possessions.

The subject has indeed been frequently mooted by the press of the North American Colonies, the West Indies, and Australia; but has met no response in this country, for the want of proper organs of publicity to take up the matter. The Colonies have either had to rest content with the services of mere official agents—whose duties and position in many instances, are scarcely recognised by the Colonial Office, or the Government; or else they have been compelled to retain a feeble advocate in Parliament, as in the case of Mr. Roebuck for Canada, and Mr. Scott for New South Wales.

If we had a consolidation of the whole British Empire, by representation from every part of it, in the Imperial Parliament, we should bear less of those various shames and discontents prevalent in most of our Colonies, and in which we had occasion to advert at some length recently.

Let us examine in the first instance the value and extent of the countries to be represented.

According to a recent writer, the British Colonies at the present moment embrace upwards of seventy distinct possessions, covering an area of more than two millions of square miles, and containing a population of over a hundred million of souls.

They consist of eleven in Europe, eleven in Asia, including our recently acquired territory in Hong Kong; five in Australia; eight in North, five in South America, thirteen in Africa, and nineteen West India Islands.

The trade to the Colonies is enormous, the exports to them being from eighteen to twenty millions of pounds annually. Who, then, can dispute the assertion that their good government is of the utmost importance?

In the seventy-two possessions in Britain there exists, then, an enormous population, an amount of wealth which would hardly be credited, and an unlimited field for industry; and Britain might, by a system of good government, render this interest more productive than any other; for great as the wealth of Britain is, it has been principally accumulated in its Colonial possessions. Nay, she must look to them not only for future trade, but also for future protection.

If Great Britain would retain her Colonial empire, ample justice must be done to it; and for justice to be done, every portion of it must be represented in the Imperial Parliament. Each important Colony must have its chosen representative to maintain its rights against all enemies.

These representatives might also act as *Chargés d'Affaire* or Agents for the Colonies, and together form a Board, which under the inspection and direction of the Imperial Parliament, should govern the Colonies, the Colonial Secretary for the time acting as Chairman.

The effect of representation in the House of Commons would be soon seen; the representatives of the Colonies would join with such members of the House of Commons as are already inclined to foster and protect the Colonial interest, and together they would plead the cause of the suffering Colonists with knowledge of "cause and effect," with temper and discretion, and their wrongs would be heard, not within the dull portals of the Colonial Office, amongst a number of dozing clerks, but within the walls of St. Stephen's, with the rank and intelligence of the most prosperous and wealthy country in the world for listeners.

It is her Colonies alone that has raised Britain to her pre-eminence—that have given her gold to fill her coffers to overflowing—that have exalted multitudes of her sons into Princes more wealthy than the Phœnician or Venetian merchants of other times—that have reared for her the luxuries of every clime—that have provided homes and occupations for millions of her destitute labourers, and places of shelter for her poor nobility and gentry, by the patronage of public office in them, that constitute a ready outlet for her surplus capital and population. The Colonies, that have done all this, have no voice in Parliament, where each class in Britain is represented.

Give the Colonies Parliamentary representation, and it would form a bond of Union—that great element of national strength. In the words of a recent-ventured North American colonist, it would cement and consolidate the whole Empire. It would lead to the mutual sustenance of their respective sources of wealth—the consumption of British manufactures of West India Sugar—of Newfoundland fish—of Canadian timber—of East Indian spices, and cotton—of Cape wines—of Australian wool and wheat. We may depend upon it, that our true policy consists, not in free trade with every body, but in free trade throughout the world.

It is a wretched policy said Mr. Thomas Bannister, a gentleman who has written ably and forcibly on the subject under review—it is a wretched policy to govern the Colonies upon principles which tend to their separation from the parent state, so soon as they are strong enough to throw off their dominion. It is merely a dream to indulge the idea that any body of Englishmen will ever willingly consent to their own degradation. This, however, so long as they are deprived by the policy of the Government of a voice in the

National Councils, must inevitably be the case. On the other hand, the admission of the Colonists into the Councils of the nation, would at once raise them to the stations they had lost by expatriation; and in return they would bring to those councils their intelligence—the absence of which is so detrimental to the real interests of the Empire. Every community possesses abundant men, who will either be useful or disserviceable; as it is secured in the enjoyment of their rights—mischievous if deprived of it.

The nation would have the benefit of hearing the opinions of men really conversant with Colonial questions who would possess the confidence of the local Legislatures, and of a large majority of the Colonists. This would give them the necessary influence at home.

We have left ourselves little space to enter into the details of the plan, or to enter into the best mode of carrying out our view into practice, should the suggestion meet with popular approval; but we have at least done something towards the object, by placing it prominently before the public, and we shall return to the topic on a future occasion.

The Army.—It is stated that among the plans at present under consideration on the subject of the army, is one for employing the out-pensioners in the recruiting department, with additional pay, in lieu of maintaining the present staff of non-commissioned officers and men from each regiment. Should this plan be carried out, a considerable saving will be effected to the public. There are in England five recruiting districts, in Ireland three, and in Scotland two.

Dr. Candlish has resigned the Professorship of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, preferring to remain minister of St. George's Free Church.

It is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to found a bazaar somewhere in the Chinese seas, probably at Victoria, Hong Kong.

On Sunday morning James Prince Lee, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Manchester by the Archbishop of York, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

Defalcations to the extent of £400, or some other considerable amount, are said to have taken place in the Glasgow post office, and an official inquiry is at present being instituted.

Since the general flag promotion in November, 1846, no fewer than twenty admirals have died, and three retired rear admirals. Nine admirals on the active list have died within the last three weeks.

Suicide of Sir St. John Mildmay, Bart.—It is our painful duty to record the death of Sir St. John Mildmay, Bart., by his own hands, at an early hour yesterday morning, at his residence No. 6 Hakin Terrace, Belgrave Square. The deceased gentleman's health of late was stated to have been tolerably good, but for several days past his vial had noticed that he appeared depressed in spirits. On Sunday he appeared somewhat better; he retired to rest between 11 and 12 o'clock, and nothing more was heard or seen of him until shortly before five o'clock yesterday morning, when his valet was awakened by a desperate report of fire-arms; he was undressed for some time what to do, but eventually he went up stairs to Sir John's bedroom, when on entering the room, he was horror-struck on discovering his master lying prone on the carpet, weltering in his blood and lifeless; his head was shattered to atoms, and a small double-barrelled holster pistol, which had been recently discharged, was lying close to his right hand. It had evidently been discharged in the mouth. Several medical gentlemen were promptly in attendance, who pronounced death to have been instantaneous. Captain Mildmay, a son of deceased, who resides in Clarendon Place, was informed of the melancholy event, and in the course of yesterday information was conveyed to Mr. Walkey, M.P., the coroner for Middlesex, in whose district the body lies, who will hold an inquest on Wednesday morning.

Grain Laws.—We observe that in all quarters the grain laws have now become a topic of popular discussion. The chief complaint against these laws is the great destruction of food which is occasioned by the increase of Wild animals. It is the great grievance and complaint of the tenant, that after paying a high rent for his farm, he sees his produce devoured by a privileged enemy, whom he dare not destroy. This is no doubt, felt as a severe hardship; to redress which it is proposed to extend to the tenant the right to kill game on his own farm. This, it is considered, would give him contentment; and, if such an arrangement could be brought about, it would be a great boon certainly to agriculture, and would, besides, put an end to that bear-burning, of which this question has been so long the source, and which has occasioned constant vexation to all the parties concerned.—*Edinr. Ex. Courant.*

The following States have given in their adhesion to the international copyright convention of Great Britain:—Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Altenburg; principalities of Reuss-Schleiz, Gerard-Lauenstein, Ebersdorf, Schwarzenburg-Rodenstein, and Schwarzenburg-Sondershausen.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 26th of November announce the death of five British officers, who fell in the hands of the Kafirs, and were massacred.

FRANCE.—Abd-el-Kader, after being confined for several days in the lazaretto at Toulon, has been transferred into a wretched prison at Fort Lamalgne, where he is treated with great rigour, in consequence of his refusal to write a letter to the King, thanking his Majesty for the hospitable reception he had

received (in the lazaretto), renouncing the convention with General Lamartiniere, and the Duke d'Aumale, expressing his ardent desire to live and die in France, and above all, begging the permission of the King to be allowed to visit Paris, in order that he may make his submission to his Majesty in person. The unfortunate Emir has written letters to the Duke d'Aumale, General Lamartiniere, and Marshal Bugeaud, complaining of the manner in which he has been treated, and demanding the fulfilment of his treaty of capitulation. It has been determined, however, that the prisoner shall remain in France, whether he will or no, though another attempt is to be made to induce him to request that he may be allowed to do so.

The Insurrection in Sicily.—Letters from Rome, of the 15th instant, state that the account of the insurrection in Sicily had produced a deep sensation in that capital. It was reported that the Austrian ambassador, in compliance with instructions he had received from his court, in case any serious disturbances took place in the kingdom of Naples, had demanded a passage through the Roman dominions for an army of 30,000 men to assist King Ferdinand in putting down the revolt. His holiness had peremptorily refused that permission, and declared that he would, in conjunction with his allies, resist by force all invasion of his states. Lord Minto, on the other hand, having been asked if England would permit Austria to send a naval expedition to Naples, was understood to have replied that his Government would take no step to prevent the repression of a rebellion, but that in the event of the success of the rebels, and the establishment of a regular government under the royal authority of Naples, Lord Palmerston would oppose all foreign intervention. Lord Minto, who had undertaken the British fleet not to appear at Naples, lest its presence should excite a revolutionary movement, had, however, in the face of the licence of the press, and of the fact that the Emperor of Austria had sent a fleet to the Gulf of Naples, to protect the property of English residents. The Papal Government had concluded a loan of 1,000,000 of scudi, (£200,000) at 94, with M. Delahante, a French banker.

So great is the distress of the working classes at Vienna, that the funds of the public pawnbroking establishments have been exhausted by the numerous advances which it has made on pledges, and it has consequently contracted a loan of 1,000,000 florins (about £104,000).

A treaty offensive and defensive has been entered into between the Dukes of Parma and Modena and the Emperor of Austria, for the purpose of resisting the reform spirit. Meanwhile, there is fighting at Pavia. At Syracuse, it is said the people have got possession of the citadel, and the soldiers have joined with them.

Fresh outbreaks had taken place at Pisa and Genoa.

India.—By the overland mail advices have been received from Bombay to December 15; Calcutta, December 7; and China November 25. The most important news brought by the arrival is that supplied from Calcutta, which represents the truly disastrous effect of the late commercial embarrasment in London upon the mercantile community in that presidency. Nine highly respectable firms had been compelled to suspend payment, and it was impossible to calculate how far the serious consequences of these failures would extend.

The Governor General quitted Lucknow on the 22nd November, after five days spent in the capital of Oude, and after having been present at many *fiets* and entertainments. Lord Hardinge took occasion to warn the King of the dangerous tendency of the course he has been pursuing, and warned him that unless some thorough reforms were at once introduced in Oude, it would be the duty of the British government to interfere.

The Austrian force in Italy now numbers 75,000 men. It is, in ordinary times 30,000.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN NOVA SCOTIA AND QUEBEC.—The British North American Telegraph Association of Quebec, have appointed Mr. Gishorn to look after the interests of the Association in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Mr. G. arrived at Fredericton last week, and will press the subject upon the attention of the people, with the view of establishing a line of telegraph from Halifax to Quebec, through this Province.—*New Brunswick.*

On Saturday night last, a man of the name of Joshua Hoyt, recently sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary, for stealing a coat, made an attempt to escape from the yard; he was pursued by the Keepers, and being unable to overtake him, a shot was fired as a signal to halt; but disregarding it, he continued on his course, upon which one of the Keepers, taking aim, fired, and brought him down, one of the balls entering the side, and coming out of the groin, through the other slugs lodging in the hip, causing his death. It would appear that the Keeper acted according to the order of the Commissioners.—*Id.*

A new Wesleyan Methodist Church, at the Bend of Pentecost, was opened and dedicated to Divine service on Sunday the 23rd inst. Appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. H. Parker, M.A., Principal of the Savile Academy. On the 30th, the Rev. Mr. Boyer, of the Church of England, conducted divine service in the Church.

THE ORDER IN ENGLAND.—We learn from the New York Organ that P. W. F. Mau-

rice, H. Cruser, under instructions from the National Division of the United States, has organized London City Division, No. 1, in London, Stratford, No. 2, in Essex, and two other Divisions.—*Excelsior.*

Free Trade with the United States.—In consequence of the important movement in the United States House of Representatives, the American merchants have begun to establish Agencies for purchasing grain in different towns in Canada, under the expectation that it will be admitted duty free into the United States, in a short time.—*Toronto Examiner.*

Provincial Parliament

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
Extracts from the Journals.

On the 11th inst., petitions were presented by Mr. Porter from F. H. Todd, N. Lindsay, and Ann Lindsay, praying a return of export duty on cargoes of lumber which were referred to the committee of Trade. Mr. Boyd presented a petition from the Rev. J. Neal and 42 others praying a continuation of the Grant for the Grand Manan Packet, referred to the Post Office committee—also a petition from J. B. Wilson and 122 others praying that no alteration be made in the great road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephen until the Government ordered an explanation and export of said line—referred to Road Committee.

A bill was brought in by Mr. Boyd for the Registry of Electors—read a first time.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from Mr. L. Brown, praying that a sum paid by him for duty on a horse may be refunded.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from John J. Robinson Esq. of Camp Bello, praying for return of Export duty on a cargo of lumber.

Mr. Porter presented a petition from Wm. Campbell and J. H. Maxwell, availing of the Privilege of the House to be reimbursed expenses incurred in support of Emigrants.

On the 11th inst. Mr. Boyd presented a petition from the Rev. J. Ross, D. Mowat, G. P. McMaster, and 160 others, praying for a repeal of the Act authorising the granting of Licenses to Tavern Keepers & Retailers, and to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Province—received and ordered to lie on the table.

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, Feb 23, 1848

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. Harris Hatch, President.
T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—W. Fisher.
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. ANDREWS BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company
R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.
Director this week—John Agnar.

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, Jan. 30 Montreal, Feb. 9
London, Jan. 30 Quebec, Feb. 01
Edinburgh, Jan. 28 Halifax, Feb. 31
Paris, Jan. 11 New York, Feb. 15
Toronto, Jan. 26 Boston, Feb. 61

ENGLISH NEWS.

On our first and second pages of this day's impression, will be found a summary of the news brought by the R. M. Steamship Hibernia, which arrived at Halifax on the 13th inst. after a passage of 15 days.

NEW ELECTION IN HALIFAX.—The Hon. Joseph Howe and the hon. James B. Uniacke, having accepted office, have consequently vacated their seats in the Assembly. Their election cards are published in the Halifax papers. Mr. Howe offers for the township of Halifax in the room of the hon. Mr. McNair, who has been appointed to the Legislative Council; Mr. Uniacke offers for the county of Halifax.

THE ARMY.—The Halifax Recorder says, the following changes will take place during the present year, in the undermentioned Garrisons on the North American Station:—

The 23rd Regiment at Halifax, N. S. will be relieved by the 97th Regt. from Malta.

The 25th Regiment, at Fredericton, N. B. will be relieved by the 1st Royals from Barbadoes.

The 46th Regiment at Halifax, N. S. will be relieved by the 7th Royal Fusiliers from Barbadoes.

The 77th Regiment, at Montreal, Canada, will be relieved by the 10th Regt. from Barbadoes.

The 82nd Regiment, at Halifax N. S. will be relieved by the 38th Regt. from Jamaica.

The 93rd Highlanders, at Quebec, Canada, will be relieved by the 60th Highlanders from Gibraltar. All the above Regiments on being relieved, return to Europe.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—A Bill to regulate the summoning of Jurors passed the Council on the 12th instant, after some discussion. The Solicitor General explained the nature of the Bill, which he said was to remove all doubts in the right to challenge the array in certain cases—that it did not interfere with the Common Law, but provided that in all civil cases, three jurors may be peremptorily objected to on the Plaintiff's side, and also on the part of the Defence.

On the 14th, the hon. Mr. Chandler laid before the Legislative Council, a Message from His Excellency a Message, containing an extract from a Despatch from Earl Grey dated in March last, concerning Responsible Government. Hon. Mr. C. said, he was also commanded to state that the said Despatch applied to all the British North American Colonies. A short debate followed, which is somewhat amusing; one hon. member contending that the Despatch referred to Nova Scotia only—and wished to know what "authority" the Governor had for applying it to this Colony.—Another hon. member said, "he was sorry the Despatch had been received at all, as it would only add to our confusion. The Despatch gave us more of the system of Responsible Government, but still kept back the most important part. The Executive had nothing to do with the public money, without which there could be no real responsibility." The order of the day was settled for the 15th.

On the 12th inst. a bill brought into the Assembly by Mr. Ritchie for the appointment of Commissioners to hold a court for the trial of cases brought by Seamen for the recovery of wages, passed with a suspending clause, not to come into operation until January 1849.

On the 15th a petition presented by Mr. Boyd, for interest on £250 paid into the Crown Land Office by the late Mr. Rait, for which no credit had been given, was rejected. An immense number of Petitions were presented during the day, from all quarters of the Province.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

On the 15th Mr. Brown presented the Petition of John Wilson, in behalf of the President and Directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, praying for Legislative aid in continuing the operations of that Company, by the issue of Provincial Scrip, which should be applied to no other purpose than that of constructing Railways. Mr. Brown, in presenting the Petition, stated that although he was intimately acquainted with the subject of the practicability of constructing Railways through the Province, yet he had never turned his attention to the subject of raising money for this purpose in the manner proposed. He would further inform the House that he had been furnished with a Bill prepared and based on the prayer of this Petition. He would, therefore, wish to state, that if it should be expected of him to take charge of this Bill, he felt that he was not quite competent to undertake that duty, and he thought that the better way would be to lay the Petition on the table, bring in the Bill, and afterwards if the House thought proper, the whole matter could be referred to the Railway Committee.

Mr. Partelow was in favour of sending the Petition to the Railway Committee at once. The Petition was received, laid on the table, and the Bill founded thereon, brought in and read a first time.

The amount of Scrip which is proposed in the Bill to be issued, is £100,000 with 5 per cent. interest for 50 years. Our respected contemporary of the St. John Courier, in speaking of the bill, makes the following appropriate remarks:—"The details of the bill are precisely similar to those adopted in Massachusetts; all the railroads in which State have been built with money borrowed on State scrip from all parts of Europe, and have proved eminently successful. It would have been as much out of the power of Massachusetts, at the outset, to have built railroads, as it is now for New Brunswick, but for this mode of borrowing money upon the public credit. The scrip of Massachusetts as issued, was loaned to the Railway Companies, who raised money upon it, whenever and wherever they could, and in no one single instance has the State been called upon to pay a single dollar, either for principal or interest. The plan is well worthy of a trial in this Province, under proper regulations; for no other seems so well calculated to advance the progress of railways and the settlement of the country."

We sincerely trust that the Bill will pass, as there is no doubt but the Scrip can be disposed of in England.

The Frederickton Reporter says:—The Hon. W. B. Kinnear has been appointed acting Attorney General, with the salary annexed, until the arrival of Sir Edmund Head, when the Office will under the new tenure, be officially disposed of. The strong probability is that the present appointment will be sustained by the new Government.

The Postmaster at Halifax advertises for tenders to carry the Express Mails for Canada and this Province, to commence after the arrival of the 1st April steamer. They are to be conveyed from Halifax to these Provinces in two portions, the letter portion at the rate of 8 miles, and the newspaper portion at the rate of 6 miles an hour. The

return Mails for miles an hour, but cautiously.

The Eastport S that the Steamer At trips from Boston March, and to the March.

It is rumour spreads procuring during the early part

Born in Horses.—borough having died tempt to cure them, h copy from the Albany following recipe, which and cholera in horses: quart of castor oil, mix with as it will take; bl and when bleeding free blood and all."

FROM THE
Waynesborough,

Dr. Fowler.

During the past year with a fever about two her in a slow and feeble with a most violent daily large quantities accompanied with col afflicted with great pain suffered almost to a she was under the care of a physician, who done their symptoms which appetite and which threw off. At last, a friend a very bad cough for was effectively cured of Wild Cherry, and r try it. She did so, a single bottle, she began a physician that my da Balsam. He replied, preparation—keep up, continued to use it until healthy. I believe it as do not hesitate to i alleviated my daughter

N. B. Let those w merits of this popular neighbors for proof of Beware of the S tions of Wild Cherry. Dr. Wistar's Balsam, wrapper.

SOLD BY THOMAS S. A. H

On the 21st inst. by Mr. James McGlaughlin Ann. L. Gilmore, of St

At St. John, on t your illness, which patience to the Dr. Mr. Edward Murra a husband and three loss.

E. BAYNE
Graduate of the U intends practicing his and its vicinity.

Dr. E. B. may be fo Coldwell's Boarding 1 st. Andrews, Jan. 23

N.
THE Undersigned h of Trust and Ass Creditors of ROBERT W. chart.

The Deed of Trust Signature at the Office whom all indebted to t Estate, will present the S. H. W. HENRY JOHN BO St. Andrews, Feb

NO
THE Commissioner Parish of St. Ste Legislature the press shortly thereon to lay on the width of not less th

TO
THAT large and House, in K present by Mrs. C are too well known description. For part Jan. 25, 1847.

Hides!
P. E. Sch'l L. O. C. Pernambuco Dry: one the most rigid in and will be sold a large storage. St. John, Nov. 30.

GENERA
Smith and I
THE subscriber r friends and the p fitted a shop in rear of copied by Mrs. Parker and will be happy to fit Smithwork in all its an etc., will be executed W. The Subscriber trusts ledge of his business to

St. Andrews, Dec. 8.

