

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

NEW YORK, March 1. The screw steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, which sailed from Liverpool at about 10.30 A. M., Feb. 16, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Europa arrived out at Liverpool at 8.20 P. M. on the 14th. Steamer Jura, which was to have left Liverpool simultaneously with the Canada, anchored in the Mersey for the night, owing to fog, and was run into by a Dublin steamer. She lost figure head, cutwater, etc., and had to be docked. Her cargo was not damaged, and it was expected she would sail on the 19th.

There had been a debate in the House of Lords on the right of search question.

Malmesbury said the code of instructions for the suppression of the slave trade, agreed to by England and France, had been submitted to the United States.

Lord Stanley's Indian Finance statements show losses of £21,000,000 sterling. Another loan of £7,000,000 will be required for the prosecution of the Indian war. The Naval estimates are only increased about £1,000,000.

The Paris Bourse had been comparatively steady, but on the 15th declined 3 under disquieting rumors. Three closed at 67fr 70c a 67fr 75c.

It is reported that in the event of war Napoleon is preparing to take the field in person.

The French budget shows an increased expenditure of 29,500,000 francs. The estimated increase of revenue is 43,000,000 francs.

An official article in a Vienna paper says, Austria is quite willing to take, as a basis for diplomatic discussion on the Italian question, whatever may be agreed on by the Western Powers.

GRAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords on the 14th of February, the Earl of Malmesbury, in reply to Lord Wodehouse, said he would lay before the House the recent correspondence with the United States Government respecting the right of search. He thought England had exercised a wise discretion in giving up that right, and he believed that a code of instructions which had been agreed to by England and France, and had been submitted to the United States for approval, would be found to work satisfactorily in repressing the slave trade.

The Earl of Clarendon said the right of search was a belligerent right and could not be properly exercised in time of peace. He trusted that the new code of instruction would prove satisfactory, but unless they were adopted by all the great maritime powers there would always be disputes and inconvenience.

The Earl of Derby believed that the code of instructions which had been submitted to the United States would prevent further complications.

After a few words from the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Brougham and the Earl of Carlisle, the subject dropped.

On the 15th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Donoughmore stated that it was not the intention of the Government in the course of the present session to introduce any measure for relieving the shipping interests from paying tolls.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply to Lord C. Paget, stated that Government would not grant conditional guarantees either to the Atlantic telegraph or any other submarine telegraph.

The war panic appears to be dying out.—The Paris correspondence of English press has little that is new upon the subject.

The correspondent of *Le Nord* says, that all efforts made by England to induce France and Austria to agree upon a common ground for negotiations on the subject of Italy have failed.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Globe* says, that from Vincennes, Metz, and every arsenal in France, guns and stores were on the move for the Mediterranean and Lyons.

The Paris Correspondent of the *London Daily News* says that the Emperor was making preparations of a nature to indicate that he intends to take the field in person, and that it is certain he burns with the ambition to command an army in actual warfare.

The French Minister at Hamburg and Frankfurt had an interview with the Emperor. It was reported that they were sent for by him to report to the state of public feeling in Germany.

The *London Herald's* Paris correspondent continued to write very warlike letters. In his last he states that an impression prevailed that before the expiration of two months, hostilities will break out.

The Paris Bourse on the 12th and 14th, was comparatively steady, but on the 15th the market was flat and depressed, and the three per centes closed at 66fr. 75c for money, and 67fr. 70c for account, being a decline during the day of about 1/2 per cent.

Information from all parts of France shows that trade had relapsed into complete stagnation, without symptoms of improvement. Sudden heavy failures had produced uneasiness, and in some manufacturing districts general distrust prevailed.

M. Bordier, a banker, had been declared bankrupt at Orleans.

The Paris flour market was dull, but wheat was steady. The Provincial corn markets were generally firm. The wine market was firm. Brandies quiet.

The 22d of February was thought to be the day fixed for the meeting of a Conference, to discuss the point raised by the double election of Couras as Hospodar of the Danubian Principalities.

AUSTRIA.—The *Oesterreiche Correspondent* contains an official article in which it is admitted that the speech made by the Emperor Napoleon at the opening of the Legislative Assembly is calculated to dissipate the apprehensions of war which have recently been entertained in Europe, more especially if it is followed by a cessation of the armaments which have been going forward in France.

The article intimates that Austria is quite willing to take as a basis for diplomatic discussions on her temporary occupation of Central Italy whatever may be agreed on between the two western powers, and has no doubt that matters will thus be brought to a successful result.

It was generally believed that the bids in London for the six million Austrian loan were only between one million and one million five hundred thousand pounds.

LATEST.—London, Feb. 16.—The funds yesterday opened at an advance of 1/2, and showed steadiness throughout the day, an adverse change which had taken place on the Paris Bourse not being generally known till after regular hours.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange a firmer feeling prevailed, and the general tendency was favorable. Complaints of the prejudice inflicted upon business by the prevailing political suspense are becoming general. The immediate effect is to increase the interest of money. The fall on the Paris Bourse, to-day, was nearly 1/2 owing to various disquieting rumors.

EVAPORATION.—From the whole surface of the ocean says Dr. Dick, there arises, every twelve hours, no less than thirty million cubic feet, which is more than sufficient to supply all the rivers on the earth. This immense body of water is formed into clouds and carried over every part of the continents; and again it is condensed into rain, snow, or dew, which fertilize the earth. Should this process pause, we might wash our clothes, but centuries would not dry them, for evaporation alone produces this effect; vegetation would wither; rivers would swell the ocean; the operations of nature would cease. So close is the connection between this process and vegetable and animal life. "Praise the Lord, for He causeth the vapors to ascend from the ends of the earth."

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 9, 1859.

The English news by the Steamer City of Baltimore, is up to 16th Feb. England's efforts to induce France and Austria to agree upon some common ground of negotiation had failed; and the information from the Continent looks belligerent. It is stated that France is making active preparations, and it is reported that the Emperor is preparing to take the field in person; guns and stores from every arsenal in France, were on the move for the Mediterranean. Trade in France was stagnant, and general distrust prevailed. Plus with an excitable people like the French is just the position to create a thirst for war.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The last number of this ably conducted and neatly printed paper, among other interesting matter, contains the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Patents for the United States; from which we learn that there were 3,710 patents issued during 1858, of which number 20 were to subjects of Great Britain, 561 were for inventions relating to agricultural implements, 164 for improvements in the steam engine, 198 for improvements in railroads, railroad cars, &c. We have frequently suggested and recommended to our artisans and mechanics to subscribe for the *Scientific American*, as one of the best, if not the best journal, for the scientific, mechanical and industrious classes, published in America. The cost of the engravings in the present number amounts to \$300, and the proprietors state that they are "determined that no other journal of the kind now published, shall equal it in sound, practical, interesting information in the field to which it belongs." The terms are \$2 a year; clubs of five, \$8, ten copies for a year, \$15, which is only \$1.50 to each person in the club.

The "Parish School Advocate and Family Instructor," for February, has been received and we have copied a short article from it on our Railway. The number before it contains many excellent articles original and selected; and the low price at which it is published should ensure it a wide circulation in the Province. Terms, 3s 6d per annum.—Clubs of five 3s per copy; each monthly number contains 16 pages of closely printed matter.

The survey for a Branch Line of Railway to the Ledge from the New Brunswick and Canada Line, is rapidly proceeding, and no doubt the route will be decided, and the work commenced during next summer.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY.—There appears to be considerable business doing by the Railway. Large lots of square timber are brought down three times a week from Cranberry brook, in addition to other lumber and produce, and yesterday a loaded train of 39 cars arrived from the upper country with lumber, shingles, cordwood, &c. This gives however but a faint idea of what the trade will be ere many months elapse. We understand that large quantities of lumber are now yarded near the line, for transportation.

Railways in Maine.

Our neighbours in Maine are rousing themselves into great activity, and taking measures for pushing their Railway system from Bangor eastwardly to this Province, as may be seen by the following:

The plan agreed on at Augusta, contemplates the extension of the European and North American Railway, from Oldtown, to the boundary of New Brunswick, in connection with a line to St. John and Halifax, with a branch line to Houlton and Woodstock. Any aid from the State is based on the proceeds of the public lands. The road to be built in sections, the first to extend from Oldtown to the Mattawamkeag, to be built and equipped by the company. Toward the second section, aid from the State, from the proceeds of the land, is to be extended, to the amount of \$5000 per mile, not to exceed \$300,000. A further loan of \$700,000 to be granted, on the security of the whole road, as the work progresses, not to exceed \$3,000 per mile, and the proceeds of the land office are to be set apart, as a sinking fund, for its redemption. The company to pay the interest, and make good every deficiency, if the proceeds of the land office are not sufficient to meet this loan.—The lands to be sold to actual settlers, at a minimum price, to be fixed by law.

The only question that seems to be raised, is, can the company build the road on these terms. If so, there is a general disposition to favor it.

It is understood that the city of Bangor will have to lift the chief part of the load.—She could well afford to do it. This line will do as much for Bangor, as the Montreal road has accomplished for Portland.—[State of Maine.]

Legislative Council.

On the 26th Feb. an animated debate took place in the Council, upon a question proposed to the members of the government by the Hon. Mr. Odell, the object of which was to ascertain the course pursued by our delegates at home, what instructions they had received on their departure, and how far such instructions had been complied with.—If this knowledge could not be obtained, he wished to know what influence had directed them in the policy which they adopted.—He also wished to elicit the opinions of certain gentlemen connected with this House, who were in England at the same time, as to the propriety of the government consulting, and whether their advice and influence had been obtained on behalf of the Province. He wished also to know what it was that so tied up the hands of our delegates, that they had not—as the other colonial delegates—been allowed to the works in construction here, as a part of the general great scheme proposed by the colonies; how we were to get in and out of the Province.—He could not see a word on that point in the whole correspondence.

Hon. Capt. ROBINSON said he was in England at the time, but he was there on his private business. On the arrival of the Canadian Delegates they were anxious to go at once to the Colonial office; but he advised them not to do so previous to the arrival of the Delegates from New Brunswick. He was of course desirous of meeting the delegates, if it were only on the common principle that gentlemen from the Colonies should see and recognize each other in London. It was in the meantime necessary for him to go to a distant part of England, and it was there that he received a despatch from the secretary of the company with whom he acted, stating that Mr. Fisher wished to see him in London. On the receipt of this, he lost no time, but at considerable expense accomplished a journey of over four hundred miles, but on arriving in London, and during five days following, none of the delegates called on him, and when he came to their hotel he only found two cards directed to his address. He also called next day, but found that they had left for Paris. When they had returned he saw Mr. Fisher. (The Reporter here understood him to say that he had seen Mr. Smith on the street.) It was evident that if ever we are to have an inter-colonial railway, it must be built by the introduction of British capital, not that of the colonies. Strict faith must also be kept in the matter of bonds and pledges; for the least dereliction in that respect would cause a breach of confidence which would prove highly injurious. Our credit should not be soiled in the money market of England. Here the hon. gentleman went into figures in connection with the work already done and that now in progress on the St. Andrews Railroad—their cost, their extent, their execution, and their importance to the Province.) He also wished to know why the eastern line should be called the government Railway. He defended the provincial policy of the line with which he was connected, from the fact that instead of sending money out of the country, they had introduced a large amount for circulation and he insisted on the necessity for the strictest faith being kept with them, otherwise the result would be unfavorable to the province, while on his part he would not take his hat in his hand, but state the matter as in duty bound, at home.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 3.

Two petitions presented against incorporation of Dorchester Olive Freestone Co. Bill was introduced by Mr. Gray for prohibition of spawning grounds.—By Smith to abolish so much of Law relating to Highways as provides for assessment of non-resident lands.

A motion by Wright to rescind resolution of 23rd Feb., relating to prosecution of general business before 12 o'clock, was negatived.

Cudlip presented petition for money to repair wharf at Indian Town. Referred to Board of Works.

At 12 o'clock order of the day the Revenue Bill, was taken up. Dr. Vail in Chair. Pro. Secretary explained provisions of Bill. On expensive soaps above 6d. per lb., 12 1/2 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. Malted grain 1 1/2 per cent. for general revenues. On Tinctures 12 1/2 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. The additional 2 1/2 per cent., which was the only materially difference between new Bill and old one, would rise the estimated Revenue from £103,000 as estimated under the old Bill to £110,000 as estimated for current year.

Wilmot went into general finances. He argued that the interest for the year, without providing for interest of Debentures issued since November—was £50,000—namely, on funded debt £45,186, floating debt £4,403, supposed Marine's Commission £110. This was the principal item in which he disagreed with Tilley's general statement, differing somewhat in particulars.

He made out balance unprovided for being Expenditure over Estimated Revenue £37,350 15s. 6d. He condemned the principle of the alteration in the Revenue Bill.

Mr. Tilley said the difference between Estimates of Revenue and actual Expenditure, was only £15,000. Interest on Railway Expenditure would be less in the year than £10,000 to meet which there was balance on hand, 1st November of £25,000. Estimated Receipts of year £23,000, balance to credit of that fund at the close of 1859, £8,000.

He defended the Bill and argued that the interests of the poorer classes had been cared for in it.

After some few remarks from others, progress was reported and the bill ordered to be printed.

Bill to amend Act Incorporating Diocesan Church Society passed. Adjourned 5 o'clock.

No business of any note was transacted in the forenoon, and no disposition apparently on the part of the House to display much activity in disposal of business. The topic of conversation in and out of the House is the grand Ball which took place at Government House last night. The Legislature was well represented on the occasion, and it is stated that upwards of 200 persons were present.

Mr. Wilmot submitted a petition from Messrs. Hatheway & Small, asking for return of duties on Steamboat Machinery. The petition could not be read under the initiation rule but was withdrawn with the understanding that it would be brought before the House by means of address or otherwise.

Progress was reported on Mr. W. E. Perley's Bill relating the jurisdiction of justices in Civil Suits. The Bill to amend Chapter 224, Title 24, of Revised Statutes relating to insolvent or confined debtors, was committed, and gave rise to a long discussion. The Bill provides for virtually abolishing imprisonment for debt. Mr. Williston, the mover, supported the bill in a long speech, followed by several others, pro and con.—A motion was made to report progress.—This was objected to by Gillmor, Hamlington and others, who urged that at this stage of the Session, bills should be promptly disposed of. A motion to postpone it 3 months was lost. The Bill was then adopted. Yeas—Williston, Read, McMillan, Steadman, Watters, Mitchell, Lawrence, Botsford, Allen, Taylor, McAdam, Scovill, Wilmot, Tibbitts, Chandler, Tilley, Brown, and Gillmor—18. Nays—Fisher, Cudlip, Perley, Connell, McLeod, DeBrisay, Gray, Kerr, Lewis, McClinton, McPhelim, Gilbert, Ferris and W. E. Perley—14.

Mr. McLeod gave notice that he would divide the House on the 3rd reading of the Bill House adjourned at 5.

March 5.

The labors of the Railway Committee commenced this morning. The sitting lasted two hours. All the members of the Committee were present.

In the House, Mr. McPhelim introduced a Bill relating to the qualification, appointment and tenure of office of the principal Judicial officers of the Province.

Mr. Cudlip introduced a Bill to alter the time of holding the Circuit Court in County of St. John.

The Bill to incorporate the Victoria Suspension Bridge Company was committed, and gave rise to an animated discussion, which lasted all the afternoon.

The discussion occurred on the Section relating to limited liabilities. Lively debate followed. House adjourned at 5 1/2.

The Prince of Wales will be the first presumptive heir to the throne of Great Britain who will have visited Rome since the time of Henry VIII.

THE SAINT ANDREWS RAILWAY.—Through the indomitable perseverance of the inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, N. B., this line of railway is now in working order, to within a short distance of Woodstock, Charlotte County. The trade of the upper St. John, intended for shipment, along with much of the traveling, has already begun to shape its course to the seaboard at St. Andrews, a harbour open at all seasons of the year.

The British North American Provinces have for the last fifteen years been sending delegates and despatches to the British Government, asking assistance towards the construction of a trunk line of railway from Halifax to Quebec; and how near we are to its consummation is a problem still unsolved; while the energetic people of the Counties of Charlotte, Carleton and Victoria, are pushing their railway through towards a Canadian terminus; and will no doubt, ere long, be in a position to draw a large portion of the trade of Canada to the frontier at St. Andrews. And all this progress is being made quietly, and without a word about delegation to England; while all the delegations consisting of Attorney General, Provincial Secretaries, along with the other Honourables, sent to confer about the Grand Trunk Railway, has turned out to be a total failure. We suggest that the next delegation proposed, whether the next year or the year after, may be sent to St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte; there to confer with the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, as to the secret of their success. It certainly will not cost so much as it does to send delegations to Downing Street, and we have no doubt with much better results to the public.—[Parish School Ad.]

Murder in Washington.

THE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY KILLED BY A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Washington, Feb. 27.—The community is thrown into an intense excitement to-day, by the killing of Philip Barton Key, the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, at the hands of Daniel R. Sickles. According to report, Mr. Sickles becoming convinced of the truth of certain scandalous rumors involving his wife's reputation, resolved to redress his wrongs immediately. At about two o'clock this afternoon, proceeding from his residence near the President's house to the south-east corner of Lafayette square, in the same neighborhood, where Mr. Key was engaged in conversation with Mr. Buttrick of New York, he charged Mr. Key with having dishonored and destroyed his domestic peace, and shot him with a revolver. One of the balls entered the left side of the body, and passed through to the corresponding point on the opposite side, lodging under the skin. Another shot took effect in the right thigh, near the main artery, when Mr. Key fell, imploring Mr. Sickles not to kill him. The third shot was in the right chest but glanced from the body, inflicting only a bruise. Death ensued in a few moments. The body was taken into the National Club House, when a jury of inquest was held, who, after an examination into the circumstances, of some hours length, returned a verdict, merely stating that the death of Mr. Key was from the effects of pistol shots, fired by Sickles.

The premises of the Club House were crowded with people anxiously enquiring all the circumstances of the event. After Sickles had killed Mr. Key he repaired to the residence of Attorney General Black, where he was advised to deliver himself into the hands of the officers, who subsequently conveyed him to jail, to which he was committed for further examination to-morrow. The facts which led to the tragedy will then probably judiciously transpire. The inquisition of the Coroner was merely with reference to the causes which produced death.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The severe cold of the present winter has put this structure to a severe test. The tubes obey the law common to iron in any shape or form, by contracting or expanding, as the case may be one ten-thousandth part of its length for each fifteen degrees variation Fahrenheit.—Thus, from pier to pier the Victoria Bridge tubes extended 260 feet; it is fixed upon one pier—it is free to move to and fro upon the other pier upon smooth rollers provided for the purpose rendering its obedience to these laws easy and uniform. For instance, 260 feet in length of tube gives one third of an inch, as one ten-thousandth part of its length. In July last the thermometer indicated a maximum of 120°. On the 10th and 11th of this month January, it marked 37 below zero, making an extreme variation of 157. This would produce a difference of eleven ten-thousandths parts of the length of the tube—equal to 2 1/2 inches. And this is the exact quantity, found by measurement to have been the case. The extreme cold on the days mentioned induced more than ordinary motion to be taken, the low temperature having reached a point unknown to the engineer since he has been in the country.—[Hamilton Canada Times.]

ARREST OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.—On Sunday last, four lads, named Hourk, Murphy, McGlinchy and Ogle, broke into the store of Messrs. Stewart & McLean, for the purpose of robbing it. They were tracked by the Police, and the three first-mentioned were arrested. They admitted that they were the parties who entered St. Andrews Church on Friday last, and committed sundry depredations there, mutilating the Pulpit Bible, robbing a money box, &c.—They had made a fire in the state, but the fortunate entrance of the Sexton, between 2 and 3 o'clock, but no doubt prevented the

destruction of this sacred edifice. They were remanded yesterday examination. Much credit is due to the Police force for their vigilance in the matter out.

It is time that a Reformatory established in this community, given to the Chief of Police or any Magistrate to send there whose parents are neglectful of and education.—[Morning News]

The Hanoverian Government posed to the Chambers the sul the guillotine for the last in that country for capital

To Intending Assu

ENTRANTS before the approval of a balance (6th April) will be future divisions of Profits—of a standing than later Entrants. Life Association of St. 2 Hanover Street. This Association, now of twenty is one of the most extensive in the Kingdom. It is almost all on a First Class Life, are invested principally in First Class over land.

During the last Six The new ASSURANCES were 637,691, 0 0, being annual average of 781, 10 0. THE ANNUAL INCOME 000 sterling. The POLICIES are from liabilities to forfeiture.

New Brunswick Br

Head Office, 2 DIRECTORS.—FRANCIS FERGUSON, E. W. H. ADAMS, Esq. ALEX. J. JARVIS, Esq. R. W. DONALD, M. A. HON. J. A. STREET, SAMUEL D. BERTON, Esq. Application may be made to R. R. STEV Agent for 1

March 9th, 1859.

Boston and Saint John: FIRST TRIP THIS SE

'Eastern City' & 1

STEAMER CITY, TOX ON the 1

St. John. Returning on THUR 17th March, for Eastport, Portland, &c. Steamer "ADMIRAL" leave April, for St. John. Returning on 24th April, for Eastport, Portland, &c. St. Andrews, March 8th, 1859.

AUCTION

ON TUESDAY the 10th May next, only disposed of at private sale at Public Auction, on the premises of the Town of St. Andrews, 10 per cent of the sale, 15 per cent of the sale, 25 per cent of the sale, 35 per cent of the sale, 45 per cent of the sale, 55 per cent of the sale, 65 per cent of the sale, 75 per cent of the sale, 85 per cent of the sale, 95 per cent of the sale, 100 per cent of the sale. For further particulars apply to WM. HENRY or, WM. WH

March 5, 1859.

Commons Land f

WILL be sold at Auction on April next, 1859, at 12 o'clock, Premises—a lot of Land on the Town of St. Andrews, being lot 20 Acres more or less, also a Commons Land fronting on the containing 4 Acres more or less, c the Ship Yard, Leased by the late Thos. Marshall, (deceased), years is still unexpired. For further particulars apply to St. Andrews, March 2d, 1859.

LETTER

REMAINING in the Post Andrews, 1st March 1859. Burk Patrick Lusty Des Birch Isabella Linton W Connolly Thomas Legere M Callaway S J McCrea I Crownin John McDanel Campbell Donald 2 McCarthy Camell John Mooney E Collins Henry Markey J Day Patrick Noble W Dismore Robert Nickerson Dick Mrs Samuel O'Connell Downs William Lucy A S Flaherty Peter Starkey J Hill Nehemiah Solis Jos Horgan John Secy. Hib

Persons calling for any will please say "advertised."

G. F. CAMPBELL

BEEK'S BOOK S

SAINT JOHN. Just received per Martha Greenough THE PROMISE OF THE FA Palmer's new work; Economy of salvation, by Mrs. P. Enns, Devotion, by Rev. E. O. The Riches of Grace, by Guide to the saviour, by C. G. Fin The Tongue of Fire, by Arthur Life of Lady Maxwell Triumphs of Truth from Journa Layer of J. Cagney The True Woman at Home and A American Vocalist; Winchells W. Livingstone's Travels. All of t for sale at Publishers prices, by

March 2

HENRY