

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Africa.

The Steamship Africa arrived on Saturday morning, 17th. The news is meagre and unimportant.

The Indian loan of five millions has been nearly all taken up at 98. The Bullion in Bank of England has decreased £105,000. Consols slightly declined, closing at 96½ to 97. Discount unchanged.

The Atlantic Cable was being taken on board the Niagara and the Agamemnon rapidly, to be finished about May 10th.

The relations of France and Switzerland continue unsatisfactory.

New measures for public safety were being organized at Naples.

It was rumoured in England that the Levianthian is for sale in her present incomplete condition.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions more active. Sugar declined 6d to 1s; Tea declined. Other markets generally unchanged.

Latest.

The steamer City of Washington, which sailed from Liverpool on the 31st ult., arrived at New York on the 18th inst.

The Europa arrived out at Liverpool on the morning of the 29th ult.

The English papers were generally engaged in criticising the bill amending the government of India; and the new project was, in a majority of cases regarded as impracticable.

Parliament was not in session, having adjourned for the Easter holidays.

Maximilian has published a lengthy manifesto in the London Advertiser. He addresses his remarks to the Emperor Napoleon.

Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort will probably visit Berlin before the prorogation of Parliament.

A good deal of interest is excited by the rapidly augmenting amount of bullion in the Bank of England and by the fact that the Bank has nearly as much gold in hand at the present moment as the amount of notes in circulation. The Bank can virtually give 20s. in gold for every pound of its note paper.

FRANCE.

The Vienna correspondence of the Times expresses the opinion that a storm is brewing between France and Austria, which sooner or later will burst in Italy.

The Paris Patrie says there is no foundation whatever for the inference drawn by certain foreign journals from the recent order of the Minister of Marine to make an extraordinary levy of sailors. The reason for the order is simply that, in consequence of the war in the East, the number of sailors on the ordinary rolls is very small, and the object is not to put the navy on war footing, but only to insure a sufficient supply of men for the regular peace establishment.

A subscription has been opened in France to relieve M. de Lamartine from his pecuniary difficulties, and the Emperor has desired that his name might be placed at the head of the list.

PARIS, March 26th.—It is rumored that the Emperor of the French may pay a visit to Queen Victoria, at Osborne, this summer.

Marshal Pelissier gave a dinner yesterday, to which he invited several English officers at present in Paris. The Marshal expressed to those gentlemen his high esteem for the British army.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of March 9 had arrived at Suez, whence intelligence had been telegraphed to England.

Advices from Lucknow are to: March 8. Sir Colin Campbell reached to within a mile of Lucknow on the 1st of March.

Gen. Outram was attacked February 21, at Alubagh, by a large force of rebels, and again on the 25th, defeating them on both occasions with great slaughter. He crossed the Gomutra March 6, with six thousand troops, and took a position within range of Lucknow where he was again attacked, but repulsed his assailants.

Gen. Franks had joined Campbell with 4000 troops.

The army now before Lucknow amounts to 50,000 men, with 120 guns, and also 10,000 cavalry.

The columns of Generals Rose and Whitehead were advancing on the Ghansi and Allahabad, to intercept the insurgents in those directions.

Gen. Franks had an engagement near Ghansi. He took a large rebel force, killing and wounding nearly 3000, and capturing all their guns.

The Punjab is quiet.

The Bombay market is very active. Money easy. Freight to Liverpool £1 a ton.

Further intelligence from Lucknow by telegraph, had been received, bringing dates down to March 8. The rebels had created a strong line of defence along the Canal, which would require siege artillery.

The Times correspondent at Calcutta writes:

"The trial of the King of Delhi has now lasted 14 days. It is a strange business. The King sat on a camp-bed, listened to the most damning evidence without attention, and when occasionally into fierce excitement as a favorite approaches. Fencible a most singular and some what unexpected piece of evidence given by a Christian half-caste woman. It is fatal, and the trial wretchedly reported, certainly proves three things:

First—the revolt was instigated by the Shah of Persia, who promised money and troops. His proclamation to that effect was posted over the Mosque gate, and was taken order of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, who moreover was warned by John Everette, a Christian Resident, very popular with the natives, that he had been warned to fly, as the Persians were coming, that the Mussulmans were exceedingly excited, Sir Theophilus thought the matter one of no importance.

Second—A paper was produced, addressed to Mr. Colvin by Mahomed Dervish, revealing the whole plot six weeks before it broke out. Mr. Colvin treated the warning as unimportant, and never even reported it to the government.

Third—The murders of the Europeans in Delhi were committed by order of the King in the presence of the Royal family, and by means of the Khassboudars, his special body guard.

The singular statement of a very intelligent Sikh is also cited, to the effect that the determination to mutiny was formed twenty five years ago, and the native army, bespattered with praise, has been in a mutinous condition ever since.

CHINA.

The raising of the blockade of Canton had caused trade to resume its usual channels. It is said that the Chinese merchants have a stock of 21,000,000 pounds of tea on hand. The Canton correspondent of the London Times writes:

"On the 10th, as in my last letter I informed you would happen, the blockade was raised. Astonishing numbers of great junk had two or three days previously emerged from unnotified creeks, and were fitted for sea with laudable activity. On the morning of the 10th, the river seemed suddenly crowded with huge matted sails, the pack-houses on Honan had been rented and refitted by European merchants and in an hour, as though by enchantment, Canton seemed to be in full swing of commerce. Verily this commercial proudest is a wonderful thing. Probably some portion of those 21,000,000 pounds of tea is by this time a long way on towards England."

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mail steamer arrived at Malta on the 28th of March, with dates from Sydney to February 10th, and Melbourne February 16th and gold valued at £126,884.

The shipments of gold to England by sailing vessels since the previous mail amounted to about 110,000 ounces. Exchange on England at 60 days sight was at par.

MARKETS.

The general character of the English stock market remains unaltered.

FROM LIBERIA.—A letter from Ex-President J. J. Roberts, dated Monrovia, Feb. 2, and received in Baltimore, furnishes some information respecting the recent progress of affairs in Liberia. Business was very dull and money very scarce at the time of writing, and as a consequence not only the mercantile interests of the country but the operations of the government were embarrassed. The agricultural interests, however, were never in a more flourishing state. In allusion to the French system of collecting emigrants on the coast for their West India colonies, Mr. Roberts says he is afraid that the system is going to give the government of Liberia some trouble. "Already he says some of the native chiefs in the neighbourhood of Cape Mount, have commenced their old practices of kidnapping, and making predatory wars for the purpose of supplying emigrants to the French. The government must put a stop to this within her jurisdiction."

Capture of a Slave.

H. M. Steamer Styx appears to be most vigilant in her efforts to put a stop to the landing of slaves on the island Cuba. We have recently observed accounts of her overhauling suspicious looking vessels off the coast, which is considered by some American journalists to be highly-handed acts. The brig Los Amigos, which arrived at Baltimore on the 10th inst., reports that on the 29th March off Havana, was boarded by a boat from the British steamer Styx, and was informed that the steamer captured a slave on the 24th, and sent her to Kingston, Jamaica.

Later from California.

The Star of the West, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York, bringing the California mails of March 22.

The news from California is unimportant. Nothing worthy of note had transpired previous to the sailing of the steamer from San Francisco. There had been no particular movement in financial or commercial affairs. Money was easy, and the supply of dust from the mines continued to flow in sufficient quantities to meet all demands. The Star of the West brought \$1,325,912, which is an increase on the amount brought by the arrival of the corresponding date last year of nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Our dates from Salt Lake City are to the 6th of February. Brigham Young and his Mormon followers continue to exhibit their belligerent and braggadocio spirit, and were throwing out all manner of threats, evidently for the purpose of intimidating the United States troops. It is again asserted that the Mormons are suffering for lack of supplies.

THE HUNDRETH REGIMENT.—The recruiting goes on rapidly. Captain Clarke has filled up his Company, and Capt. Fletcher begins to enrol men for his. We understand that the recruits are all, or almost all, of old country origin. Another batch to the number of 46 arrived in this city yesterday by railway from Upper Canada.

With the exception of three or four, they are as good a looking set of men as ever took the shilling. (Montreal Herald.)

Recruiting in this town says the Three Rivers Inquirer, is rather successful. The scheme seems to find favour in the eyes of the French Canadian population here.

Captain Macartney of Hamilton has succeeded well, his recruits in that city, up to Wednesday evening, numbering 43. In all he counts somewhere about 70 men towards the 80 he has to obtain.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,—I beg leave to inform the Public generally, through the medium of the "Standard," that I purpose publishing an EARLY DAY.

A Tri-Weekly Morning Penny Paper.

The late "Patriot" will rise, with renewed vigor, like the Phoenix from its ashes!

To say more at present would be premature.

JOHN G. LORIMER.

April 15th, 1858.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards struck off at short notice.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 21, 1858.

The "Woodstock Journal" contains the following article upon the reception which the unjust resolution met with, introduced in the House of Assembly, by Mr. C. Perley, for the discontinuance of the grants of land to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

A more unjust or iniquitous resolution never was introduced in any Legislature, and the bare idea of bringing any such motion before a British House of Assembly with the hope of its being passed, is ridiculous; the Legislature and Government have too high sense of honesty to pass such a measure at any time, as that of breaking faith with a Company which has expended large sums of money in opening up the country, and otherwise improving it. How those gentlemen who advocated the passage of such a resolution will appear before their constituents, who are deeply interested in the success of the Line, is more than we can tell. The article which we alluded to says:

"We find a very incorrect impression abroad in this County as to the reception given by the House of Assembly to Mr. C. Perley's resolution for a discontinuance of the grants of land to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company. It appears to be thought that it had a favourable reception; that the members generally approved of its principle; and that the Government gave assurance that its principle should guide them in their dealings with the Company. The very reverse of this is the fact. The notion of passing such a resolution was scouted on all sides of the House. Not one member we believe, who spoke, except Messrs. C. Perley, Connell, and M. Adam, said a word in its support. Members of the Government explained that the Administration would be guided by the Act of Assembly, and would insist upon the Company's fulfilling the conditions therein set forth. But that Act could be constitutionally construed only by the law officers of the Crown. To fix its meaning arbitrarily by a resolution of one branch of the Legislature was unconstitutional, unjust, and inexpedient. Hon. Mr. Smith said that under the acts relating to the St. Andrews Railway, British capitalists had embarked their money in the construction of a railroad through our Province. To pass a resolution of this house putting a construction upon the Acts which they would not fairly bear was breaking faith with these men. He showed that there was another reason why the resolution could not be passed. Its preamble set forth that the Company had not located or constructed the road from Eel River to Woodstock, or the branch to St. Stephens. But the House possessed no information upon which they could vote that such was the case. Every member who spoke, except the three above mentioned, took a decided stand against the resolution. Had it been pressed to a vote it would have been unceremoniously kicked out of doors."

No one, we suppose, would be ready to suspect our worthy representatives of any vast amount of disinterestedness or delicacy. But it certainly showed a degree of selfishness which few would have supposed them willing, for very shame's sake, to exhibit to throw a stumbling block in the way of the Railroad because its terminus was not to be at their doors or upon their land. Had Messrs. Perley and Connell succeeded in their object, and by stopping the grants of land have injured the Company and retarded the progress of the work, and cast a shade upon the good faith of the Province, in order that their own selfish ends might have been secured, in what position would they have stood before the people of Carleton? Is the Town of Woodstock the whole County, that the interests of all other sections should make way to its peculiar interests? Is there no land in Carleton fit to build a Railway terminus upon but that of Charles Connell? Is it not absurd that our two representatives to secure their own private ends should jeopardize the construction of a great public work in which every man, woman, and child in three great Counties is vitally interested?

It strikes us that the good people of our Town may as well set their minds at rest about the locality of the terminus of the railroad. All their anxiety and all their indignation and all their talk will not mend the matter a whit. No disinterested person would for a moment contend that the expression in the Act that the road shall be constructed from St. Andrews in the County of Charlotte, to Woodstock in the County of Carleton, meant that it should terminate in the village of Woodstock. The Town of Woodstock could not have been meant, for at the time of passing the Act no such place existed. Had the Legislature intended that the terminus should have been within or immediately beside the Village it would have so fixed the terminus by express language. The truth is that the expression "to Woodstock" is not definite at all, and was not meant to be so. The Legislature never intended to force the Company to terminate the Road in the village, or at a distance from it of a quarter or half mile, or a mile, or of three miles. The words "to Woodstock" are intended merely to point out in a general way the course and locality of the line, the precise location and termination of which is left to the Company. This we believe to be a common sense view. And without professing to know much about law we may say that we think that it is just the view which a disinterested lawyer would take.

The Town of Woodstock is a very important place and our Townsmen are a very important people. But they must not initiate the Emperor of China in falling into the sad mistake of thinking that the sun rises in their mouths and sets at their feet.

We understand that Henry Fisher, Esq. has been appointed Chief Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Fisher is an old classmate of ours, and what is more important—is "the right man in the right place." We wish he had a better school law for his guidance.

THE LEVIATHAN.—The Portland Advertiser is informed by a passenger on the steamer Indian, that just before he left England, he visited the monster steamship. That there are 1750 men hard at work upon her, that her machinery is already in, and everything is being driven as fast as man can do it, and that Capt. Harrison hopes to get her ready for sea in July.

Property in St. Andrews, we are happy to state is approaching its real value; the price of town lots and dwellings is gradually rising. Within a short time sales of property have been effected at fair prices; but as the prospects of the town brighten, there cannot be a doubt that houses and lots will not only increase in value, but be difficult to obtain. As a further instance of prosperity, we may mention that several large houses and stores are in course of erection, and the old ones are being repaired and painted. The "good time coming" we trust is at hand. The truth is, that the Railway is benefitting both the town and country.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

We frequently select from this ably conducted and respectable New York Journal: "The story on our first page entitled the 'Fatal Nuptials,' was, through some oversight of the compositor not credited to the Golden Prize, from which it was taken. On former occasions we have directed attention to the prospectus of that popular journal, and the inducements held out to subscribers apart from the main consideration, viz: a large, neatly printed, interesting and well filled newspaper adapted to the parlor, counting room or workshop. Besides the news of the day, markets, and useful receipts, it contains beautiful tales, all having a moral tendency, and the leaders are written in a chaste and elegant style, for the benefit of the million. Every subscriber is entitled to a gift worth from 50 cents to \$500 immediately on receipt of his subscription money. Price per annum \$2, invariably in advance.

A correspondent at St. George, has furnished us with a long letter on the Parish election. He complains that the notice calling the meeting was illegal, as it did not name the hour or place at which the election was to take place, together with some grave charges. But as he refuses to sign his name to the letter, or permit us to use it, we cannot publish his communication, although the "honesty" he speaks of, has no terrors for us.

TRY IT.—It is said that a quart of Spring Rye mixed with a bushel of Wheat before

sowing, will prevent all injury to the Wheat from the weevil. Reason; the Rye overtops the wheat and affords a resting place for the insect. It is also said that none of the Rye thus sown, matures.

David's Pain Killer is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, Hornets, and the like. I have been stung by Scorpions, and in both cases eased the most excruciating pain, and entirely prevented the swelling by applying the Pain Killer.

REV. JESSE BENJAMIN.

Died, in this city, yesterday morning, after a few week's illness, aged 63 years, the Hon. GEORGE STILMAN HILL, of St. Stephen, Barrister-at-Law, and Member of the Legislative Council. The deceased was elected in 1830 to represent the County of Charlotte in General Assembly, and served in that branch for several years, in the uninterrupted and deserved enjoyment of the respect and confidence of his constituents. As a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Province his conduct was at all times actuated by principles of justice, patriotism and moderation. In private life he was a sincere and steady friend—a kind and indulgent parent—a good and provident husband. His character was distinguished by meekness, charity, and forbearance. Pious without ostentation; confident without presumption, he cherished the solid hope of a christian and passed a useful life in the steady practice of those virtues which are the chief ornaments of the christian character. His remains were yesterday afternoon removed to St. Stephen, accompanied by those members of his sorrowing family who had only arrived to witness the serene and happy close of his mortal career.—Head Quarters.

House and Lot for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that pleasant situated HOUSE and Corner LOT, No. 4, Letter B, in Morris's Division, adjoining Mr. George Saunders's dwelling.

On the premises are a nicely finished two story house, with out offices and barn, and a well cultivated garden. The lot runs 80 feet on Queen street and 160 feet on Sophia street and is situated in a respectable neighborhood.

Possession will be given at any time.

Attn: Building Lots Nos. 1 and 2, Letter M, Morris's Division, corner of Carleton and Sophia streets; these lots are 80 by 100 feet each.

JOHN MCWHINNEY.

St. Andrews, 21st April, 1858.—if

13th April, 1858.

W. WHITLOCK.

OFFERS FOR SALE—

100 Bbls. S. fine Philadelphia FLOUR,

10 Bbls. Pilot Brand,

40 Bushels Harvey Settlement Grass Seed,

200 do. Northern Red Clover Seed,

Imperial and Dwarf Marrowfat Peas,

A good assortment of (Shaker) Garden Seeds.

TO ARRIVE:

30 Bbls. fresh ground Philadelphia CORN MEAL,

500 Rolls Paper Hangings,

Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and Williams' Bitters, always on hand.

March 31st, 1858.

IN STORE and for SALE, by the undersigned, the following, at reduced prices:

10 Casks Portland Cement boiled,

and Raw Linseed Oil,

2 Tons Brandy's No. 1 & 2, London White Paint, 14, 28, and 56 lb. kegs,

16 Chests best English Congou Tea,

4 Bags Black Pepper,

30 Casks Bay's London Brown Stout, and Pale Ale, qts. and pints,

20 Casks Brandy do. do.

12 Boxes Woodstock Pipes,

10 Bbls. Fancy and Extra S. fine Flour,

12 do. Extra Mass Beef,

14 do. Extra Mass Pork,

3 Cans do.

25 Boxes Soap and Candles,

10 Bbls. Muscovado Molasses,

3 Tiers refined English crushed Sugar.

LIQUORS, &c. (in Bond):

5 Q. Casks

1 O-tave Best old Port Wine

1 Hhd.

1 Hhd.

4 Q. Casks Best old Sherry

2 O-taves

16 Hhd. Hennessy & Martell's best old Brandy,

2 Q. Casks

8 Pipes Best Holland Geneva

1 Puncheon old Jamaica Rum

2 do Best Malt Whiskey

3 do Alcohol, 90 per cent proof

6 Baskets Heidrick & Queen Victoria CHAMPAGNE

2 Bbls. Porter's Burning Fluid

2 do Cider

1 do French

Kege F & FF Gun Powder

38 Bags Shot, assorted sizes

6 Tons J. B. & S. round Iron

20 Bags Wrought Spikes, assorted

1 Sore Dinner St.

&c. &c.

JAMES W. STREET.

Sugar, Molasses, & Pork, &c. Utices from Boston.

5 Hbds. Bright Muscovado SUGAR,

10 do. MOLASSES,

10 Bbls. Extra Mass Pork,

For sale low.

JAMES W. STREET.

April 6, 1858.

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