

## European Intelligence.

### Arrival of the North American

The Steamer North American, left Liverpool on the 3rd inst., and arrived at Portland on the 15th, bringing four days later news, and 120 passengers.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
Parliament was in session on the 1st. The House of Commons, after some formalities, adjourned to the 12th.

In the House of Lords, Derby made his usual ministerial speech, giving an insight into his intended policy. After stating the grounds upon which he had undertaken office, and the difficulties which beset him, he glanced at the state of the army, and the state of the navy, and said that there was yet a most respectable numerical force remaining within the United Kingdom. He had no doubt that the exertions of Sir C. Campbell and the troops under his command would lead to successful results, and when the mutiny was fully suppressed it would be the duty of government to undertake the task of pacifying and tranquillizing the empire.

He then referred to the Chinese War, and expressed satisfaction, notwithstanding the loss of the cause of the war, at the success which had attended British arms, and added that now Canton had fallen, it would be the duty of government, to make without the least possible delay, a safe and honorable peace, so that commerce between England and China might be re-established.

He then adverted to the relations with France, and urged the necessity of remaining on friendly terms. He insisted on the importance to France and Europe of the preservation of the Emperor's life, and indignantly denounced the atrocious attempt of his assassination. He made great allowance for the indignation betrayed by the French people, nevertheless, he did not believe that a true representation of the feeling of the French army, from what he knew of the Emperor he felt satisfied that his sincere wish to keep on terms of amity with England.

The Foreign Secretary, Lord Malmesbury, was preparing a reply to Count Walewski's despatch, which he believed would satisfy public feeling, and there was nothing in Mr. Milner Gibson's resolution which would prevent the Government from proceeding with the Conspiracy Bill, although further action would depend upon the reply from France to Lord Malmesbury's despatch. With regard to the policy of the Government, it was impossible having been called to office suddenly, and not at the commencement of the session, to bring forward any programme now.

On the subject of Government of India, he thought the time not opportune for any statement, but he was prepared to yield, and a modified bill, as presented by Lord Ellenborough would be presented. In regard to Parliamentary Reform, his own opinion was that no alteration was required; but he nevertheless thought some modification and amendment might be made to suit the convenience and wants of the people. All he could promise, however, was that during the recess Government would earnestly direct their efforts to the preparation of a bill which would be introduced in the course of the next session.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that when he retired from office, whether the period for which he held long or short would not be found to have left the country in a worse position than he found it.

Earl Granville and Clarendon defended the late government, and the House adjourned till the 15th of March.

Sir F. Thesiger assumed the Chancellorship as Lord Chelmsford.

Mr. Blackburne declined the office of Irish Chancellor, and the Hon. Joseph Napier was appointed.

The papers are occupied in criticising Derby's speech. The Times says it anticipated, and that so long as he does exactly what Palmerston would have done had he not forfeited his place by that one omission, he may be tolerated, but the moment he shows a will and a game of his own, it is easy to see the result.

**INDIA.**  
The Bombay mail, with a week's later news, arrived at Suez, on the 22d February. The Times Malta correspondents telegraph—"The Commander-in-Chief was at Puttighur preparing for an invasion of Oude, which would probably be from several points, about 25th of January. His own column is nearly 15,000 strong, with 100 pieces of ordnance; while at least 10,000 men from other points will be ready to co-operate with him.

Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels at Bauda.

The Rajpootana field force, after capturing the strong fortress of Awah, marched on for Coteah, where disunion reigns.

Delhi has been placed under the authority of the Punjab Commissioner, and the army declared broken up.

**THE ARABIA AT NEW YORK.**

The Steamship Arabia arrived at New York, on Saturday last 20th inst. She brings very little political news.

The members of the Derby Cabinet, would be re-elected to Parliament without opposition.

The Italian Constitution party was holding a conference in London to agitate the for-

mation of a National Confederation in Italy.

A proposition to hold a great Exhibition in London in 1861 was being canvassed.

The condemned French conspirators are not executed. Numerous arrests continue to be made. French Bourse depressed.

An Earthquake had laid Corinth in ruins, and thirty lives have been lost.

A great fire had occurred at Constantinople, and destroyed three hundred houses.

**MARKETS.**—Flour dull and nominal; Wheat firm; Corn advanced sixpence; Provisions but little changed; Coffee not shilling higher; Sugar firm; Tea very dull; Consols 98½.

**Provincial Parliament.**

**House of Assembly.**

Thursday, March 18.

After the reading of the Journals the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of a bill introduced by Mr. Chandler to provide for the preservation of the peace among the labourers on the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway.

Mr. Tibbits moved a resolution to the effect that the officers of Receiver General and Province Treasurer should be consolidated into one office. The resolution gave rise to considerable discussion in which various views were advanced by members as to the measures that should be adopted for the better carrying out of the system of Responsible Government. Progress reported.

Mr. Gray's bill to amend the Election Law passed with certain amendments.

Several more separate school petitions presented.

Mr. Cullip's resolution to appoint a Committee of both Houses to investigate the affairs of the Central Bank, was before the House and gave rise to a tedious and prolonged discussion. An amendment was proposed to the effect that the investigation should be extended to all the Banks. The discussion lasted until five o'clock, when both amendment and resolution were negative. The motion was then made to take up the school bill. Amid much confusion and unsuccessful attempts to adjourn, the House decided against the motion with the understanding that the school bill will be taken up at 11 to-morrow.

House then went into Committee on Mr. Gray's bill to afford relief to wives and widows, as erroneously copied by some of the papers, and children, deserted by their husbands and parents. Progress reported.

Purification bill passed upper House. House adjourned 5:35.

Friday March 19.

Several bills were under consideration in the House in the morning. The bill to divide the Parish of St. John in King's County, and a bill to amend the law of the Parish of Upham.

Mr. Mitchell in accordance with the report of a select committee submitted the following resolution as a rule of the House:—"That no bill of a private or personal nature be received or entertained by this House, unless it shall be certified that the sum of seven pounds ten shillings has been paid into the hands of the Receiver General, towards defraying the printing and other contingent expenses of this House," which resolution after some discussion was adopted by the House.

At 11:30 o'clock the consideration of the School Bill was resumed. Fifth section passed without opposition. Sixth section created considerable discussion.

Mr. Alden urged that the Trustees should be paid for their services. This was not concurred in by a majority of the House.

The consideration of the School Bill was resumed in the afternoon.

Mr. McPhelin proposed an amendment to the effect that the trustees should be paid for their service. The amendment was lost by a large majority.

Several other amendments were proposed and lost, and the sixth section carried entire. Progress was then reported.

A discussion then took place on Mr. Desbriens resolution relative to the course pursued by the Government on the subject of a railway to connect New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The Attorney General moved an amendment, the principles of which were not discussed. Progress was then reported.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Gilmor moved that the House adjourn to meet again this evening at 7 o'clock, seconded by Mr. Wright, and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Smith moved a reconsideration, seconded by Mr. Wilmot. Reconsideration was carried.

The House adjourned at 6:30.

**REACTION.**—The Belfast Banner states that the ensuing season is expected to be less favourable for emigration than any for several years past, owing to the unpromising condition of commerce and manufactures in the United States. Within the last six months more persons have returned to Belfast from New York than sailed hence direct for that port during 1857. There are but two vessels on berth here at present for Quebec. A few years since there would have been a score at the corresponding date.

**HOPES.**—It is supposed that the City Treasury will reap some benefit from the prevailing religious revival. Quite a number of the ex-Aldermen and ex-Councillors who have been connected with the fraudulent

transactions of the past few years, are among those who have experienced a change of heart. They will undoubtedly practice restitution as well as repentance. Nothing is more common than to find in the English papers acknowledgments, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of money received from repentant defaulters, Comptroller Flagg will be happy to attend to all similar cases here.—N. Y. Times.

**The School Bill and Other Matters.**

(Continued.)

Mr. Edmon.

Your promptitude in giving publicity to my former communication encourages me to send you another article forthwith, for insertion; not that any remarks of mine, or those of any one else, will have the tendency to change the features of the New School Bill from its present unbecomingness; for, in the emphatic words of the "News,"—"The School Bill will pass, and, just as it is."

Our present Legislature is so constituted, that, weak or wise, the Government must be sustained in any and every measure emanating from so pure a source! But, let us not essay to moralise on the past, present, or future; our business at present is with the School Bill, that disposed of, we may turn our attention to—other matters. Having glanced last week at some faulty parts in several sections of the New Bill, we will just refer now to the change, alterations, and additions (we wish we could call them amendments) in the corps of officers to be attached to the School service. First, the Superintendent's salary is raised from £250 to £300; a Clerk also allowed him (which now is not) at a salary of £150—increased of salary; therefore, in the Superintendent's office £200; but then, the Superintendent must deliver at least 14 lectures annually, and travel through every County in the Province—from the centre to the circumference for £50! Well, that is "political economy," with a vengeance! And so, the Superintendent will find it. Ifay of the Herald, recommended the Government to employ a lecturer, but surely the simpleton could not have read the Bill, or, reading it, did not understand it. But, the greatest, grandest stretch at economy was, in reducing 14 Inspectors to 4—"The Morning News" exulted in "edging strains at this masterstroke of statesmanship, and entered into the work, statistically, to prove the great saving of public money thereby! Averaging the salaries of the 14 County Inspectors, as he did, from £50 to £100 each, equal to 475 each Inspector, which in the aggregate, is £10,900. One would be led, apart from a closer investigation than a mere reading of the sophism of the "News," to conclude that, herein, was a great saving indeed; but 4 Inspectors' pay at £50 each, the fixed salary, amounts to £200, and we leave it to any and every person to say, which is calculated to perform the most labour and do the most good—14 Inspectors at £150, or 4 (doubtful if better) at £100. The change in this respect, we hope it may prove otherwise; at all events so far as *economy* goes—that is, found wanting, the fallacy of the "News" and others to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Next, the TRAINING SCHOOL is to have an addition by the term, "Model School," with two teachers (male and female) to be employed—here is another addition to that already existing establishment, which added to the £150 for Superintendent's clerk, and £50 to himself, will puzzle even the feeble mind of the Provincial Secretary, all the united wisdom of the Government, and that of the present School Act. We always understood the Training School, so called to be, neither more nor less, a "Model School," which, if it be not, it ought to be. Teachers and Candidates for teaching, attend in order to be instructed in a systematic mode of imparting instruction, and to this end, pupils are collected (the tools if we may speak, whereby teachers and candidates are to work, for the express purpose of initiating the hitherto uninitiated as above-mentioned, under the superintendence of the Training Master, who may be imagined as addressing the teachers in this wise—"Here, gentlemen, are pupils, and here is the model I recommended you to adopt when in charge of a school"—giving them, then and there, practical demonstration of the efficiency of his system. What then, we ask, is a Model School but a Training School, and vice versa? Let the Government reply, and tell us, where the necessity of another Model School in connection with the one already in existence. "Economy" will not justify it. Its foreign to our intention to find fault needlessly, with the Government on the School Bill, or any other measure; but, when others attempt to laud and magnify a Government, and their supporters, in every act whether good or bad, it then becomes the duty of every man who would not be a "tame follower" to speak out the truth fearlessly, rather than sacrifice public good, by following the odious example of the courtier-flatterers and sycophants of Cæsar.

**TRISTRAM SHANDY.**

**BABEL IN NEW YORK.**—At one of the recent meetings of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Bacon read a paper on the languages spoken in New York city. Eighty languages he said, are used in business and social intercourse among the inhabitants of that city.

**ESCAPE OF A FORGER.**

BAXTER, March 12.—Daniel C. Emery, the famous forger, escaped from the jail in this city this morning, by the aid, it is supposed, of a confederate, who concealed him-

self in the jailer's house. Emery was under conviction, and awaiting a decision of the law Court upon exceptions in his case.

**Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards.**

Struck off at short notice.

**The Standard.**

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 24, 1858.

The Legislature has such a large number of Bills before it, that the business of the Session cannot be closed before the second week in April. The great question asked is, what has the Legislature done for the welfare of the Province? We leave the answer of this important interrogatory to wiser heads than our own. We know of one Bill which has been passed, and which in our opinion will forever leave a stain upon the present Session, viz: the Bill suspending the grant to King's College, which passed the Assembly on the 10th inst., and by which the grant will cease on the 1st of November next. A more disgraceful, unfair, and injurious measure never passed the Legislature; by it the Province will lose upwards of £1000 sterling, as the British Government will at once withdraw that amount, which it paid annually for the support of the College—the services of three professors whose attainments and faculty of imparting knowledge to the students, are beyond dispute—and the people a seminary for learning which is not excelled in British North America. This is only one of the many bad fruits of the present Session's legislation. Our space this week will not permit of our entering as fully on the question as we desired, but we fearlessly assert that all unprejudiced minds concerned the measure—look with much interest to the action of the Legislative Council, trusting that the Bill will be thrown out.

**MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.**—On Wednesday evening last, the Rev. John Ross delivered a lecture on "Man's ability and facilities for improvement." The Rev. lecturer began from the Mosiac account of man, he was described in his bodily powers and mental faculties, adapted to his wants and condition, to be perfect. His knowledge of the works of God was not the result of laborious study, but of intuitive perception—that man's description of things is expressive of their qualities, and not a convenient or arbitrary arrangement. It was shown that man must have passed through a sad process of deterioration—yet in early life he gives clear indications of mental powers which arise and assert his original brightness. The early training of these powers was pointed out; and the great changes which they had effected on the earth, the arts and sciences described in a plain but forcible manner. From man's mental powers of action, and his education to direct them, the lecturer passed to his social affections, as an essential part of his mental constitution—which qualifies him to impart and receive all the benefits of society. The growth of these was also pointed out, and their beneficial result in any department of life, among intelligent and virtuous men—and concluded with some illustrations of self-taught men, to show what man could do if he employed well, the time and talents his Creator has bestowed, and for which we were all accountable.

The above is but a very imperfect outline of the Rev. gentleman's lecture—in fact we do not presume to give even a synopsis of the lecture, which was both able and instructive, and listened to throughout with great attention.

The Third Lecture will be delivered this evening, by R. E. Smith, Esq., on "Education."

"Education," a correspondent of the "Colonial Presbyterian" gives a glowing description of the agricultural capabilities, of the Parish of Richmond, Carleton County.

"The Parish of Richmond is in my opinion about one of the best farming districts in the Province; it stretches from the rear of Jacksonville on the north, onward to Eel River on the South, a distance of a good many miles. Within that compass large tracts of land, of superior quality, are everywhere discernible; and the fact that an ordinary farmer here can raise a thousand bushels of oats without much trouble in the course of a year; get out from thirty to forty tons of hay, besides raising potatoes in any quantity, of the best quality, within the same period, proves that the agricultural resources of this part of the country are very great."

He thus alludes to Railway operations:—"Speaking of the first and last article of produce, it seems to me evident, that when the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway is completed next fall, the farmers up the River securing an outlet into the American markets for the same, will become powerful competitors to those of Prince Edwards Island and Nova Scotia. It is then that the St. John markets will be deprived of much that ought to have found its way into them. The number of the 'Presbyterian' from

which quote, contains an article complaining of the ministers of the Church of Scotland who petitioned against the Presbyterian Bill. It alleges that side by side with branches of the Kirk in England, Canada, and Nova Scotia, there are other Presbyterian bodies enjoying civil, corporate privileges, known as, "the Presbyterian Church of England," "the Presbyterian Church of Canada," "the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia." It denies that any religious body recognizes the existence of others in its title, and asks why a principle which is not observed by, or in relation to other bodies, should be applied to the Synod whose Bill was lately rejected. We notice that the members of the Church of Scotland in that Province, would be the last to oppose this Bill. Our readers will not expect us to enter on the merits of the question—but we may observe, that if the persons applying for the act of incorporation are not Presbyterians, we should like to know who are? The petition against the Bill objects to the title "the Presbyterian Church" being used by one body exclusively, also alleges that it is not favorable to union, but the Presbyterian says that the petitioners of the Established Synod are opposed to union! We hope these differences will soon be healed up—the sooner the better.

**Books received.**

The North British Review for February has been received from the New York publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co.

The first article is an able paper on "Stanhope's History of England," next "Correspondence respecting Naples," then follows an interesting article on "Scottish Natural Science." The fourth paper is entitled "Evolution of Education," the fifth "Arnold and his School," sixth "Proverbs Secular and Sacred," seventh "Rambles of a Naturalist," eighth "Capital and Currency," ninth "Industry," tenth "Recent Publications."

It is almost superfluous to state that these articles are interesting and are written with great force and ability. The low price of this Review 15s. per annum, places it within the means of every one.

THE LOST DAUGHTER, by the late distinguished American author, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, author of "Lionel Lincoln," "The Northern Bride," "The Line," etc. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar.

This is a most attractive volume, written in the fine, chaste style of the lamented author. The stories have all moral tendency, and are far superior to the most of the works with which the American market is flooded. Mrs. Hentz must have been a close observer of human nature, as her characters are portrayed in that simple, pure, and heart-winning style peculiar to herself. No one can read her works without feeling a deep interest in them. They are published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., 309 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE FREEMASON'S MONTHLY MONITOR for February has been received, and contains much useful information to the Craft. Published at Carleton, St. John, by Edward Williams.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April is also received; it contains fourteen articles, and concludes with spirited literary notices. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, publishers. Price, \$3 per annum.

The steamer Nequasset, Capt. Herring, made her first trip for the season on Monday last.

Having used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, in my family during the winter past, I would urge its general use for the purposes for which the Inventor has recommended it. I think it invaluable, and would not like to be deprived of its advantages.

E. G. POMEROY, St. Louis.

**ST. ANDREWS MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.**

**THE THIRD LECTURE**

will be delivered before the St. Andrews Mechanic's Institute, in the Town Hall, this (Wednesday) evening, by R. E. Smith, Esq., on "Education."

Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 10 to be had at the Stores of Odell & Turner, Dr. Clark, and Wm. Ingram.

BENJ. R. STEVENSON, SECRETARY.

St. Andrews, March 24, 1858.

**To Let,**

THE HOUSE and Premises belonging to, and adjoining the residence of D. W. J. Clark, Esq., Apply to C. W. DIMOCK.

N. K. CLEMENTS, St. Andrews, March 23, 1858.

**FOR SALE.**  
A SUPERIOR SHIP FRAME, capable of 750 tons, now lying in the yard, Apply to JAMES W.

March 23, 1858.

**Meeting of the**

THE Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas of Charlotte, will sit in House in St. Andrews on Tuesday of April next 12 o'clock.

At which time and place, all Coronators, and Constables of, and all persons required to be at are hereby Publicly Notified to attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's T.O.S. Sheriff

St. Andrews, March 16, 1858

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having any legal claim against the Estate of John Macdonald, deceased, and in present time, duly attended, within three months from the date of this notice, to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ROSE M. Adm.

St. Andrews, March 16, 1858

**CARD.**

The Subscriber tenders his thanks to the friends of St. Andrews, who have patronized him for the last year, a form that he has added to his list, and is now prepared to furnish houses, with pure and ever new by attention and punctuality to the end of their favours.

March 17. THOS. TRI

**NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA Land Company.**

**NOTICE TO BUILD.**

COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. Andrews.

**TENDERS** for the erection of present ENGINE HOUSE, to contain three locomotives, and a large water tank, for the Locomotive House with 600 small ENGINE HOUSE, will be received at this Office till the 1st APRIL next.

Plans and specifications will be found in the Office, St. Andrews, Thursday the 11th inst. an Engineer's office, in the Horwath March, will be settled on, which may also be obtained.

JULIUS

**EASTERN CITY**

STEAMER EASTERN CITY, will leave St. John on MONDAY, turning leaves St. John for East Boston, Thursday, 18th inst.

The ANTI-SLAVER will commence when this line will be kept up, season, with its usual punctuality. It is expected the Nipponese connect with the Eastern City, March 9.

W. WIL

**Notice to Ship**

U. STATES SH

To any one requiring a Pilot Fundy and its adjacent ports, I recommend Captain JAMES CLARK, a pilot, and a skillful in a ter of his profession.

ROBE

Commanding

Capt. JAMES CLARK, Of Machias, Seal Island.

I have again employed Capt. St. Andrews, as Pilot in the F on the coast of Nova Scotia to him every thing that can be done.

ROBE

Commanding

Halifax, Sept. 22, 1857.

**New Brunswick RAILWAY AND LAM**

**INQUIRIES** arising on any recently made at the O times at which Bills and A to be delivered in, and as to payments are made.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY**

That the Company's pay do weeks—the one next succeed being on the 25th day of March next on the 25th day of May, a All Bills delivered prior to a paid on the one next succeed Bills now in the Office will be March: those which may be which the accounts shall be deli Every six weeks' accounts a pay day of the next six week delivery thereof—and no Bill terminate dates.

N.B. All Bills must be de before the Pay Day, so as mail which goes out on the St

JULIUS

Company's Office, Feb. 8, 1851

St. Andrews, 1851