

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Europa.

The steamship Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst., arrived at Halifax Friday morning at 11.45 A. M.

The steamer City of Baltimore sailed from Liverpool on the 11th inst., with 272 passengers, and same day as Arago from Southampton, with 164 passengers and about \$150,000 for New York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The country is excited by electioneering movements. The supposition is that Lord Palmerston will carry a majority, but a small one—Lord Palmerston continues to receive addresses of confidence. On the Commons notice book is a motion by Mr. Gordon to interrogate the Government respecting the present state of relations with the United States. Lord Egin has a similar notice in the House of Lords for Tuesday the 17th. The Commons recommended to the Queen to bestow an appropriate reward on Sir John McNeil and Col. Tulloch for their services as Crimean Commissioners.

Lord Carnarvon moved for copies of correspondence respecting the proposition of the cost of the war with Persia to be charged upon the Indian revenue or relating to the ways and means by which provision for such expenditure is to be made in India. (The motion was expressed a wish for information with regard to the treaty just concluded with Persia.) The Earl of Clarendon replied that the treaty was of the most satisfactory nature.

Persia undertook to evacuate Herat within three months after its ratification; and upon the fulfilment of that condition England would immediately evacuate Persian territory. Commercial advantages were also gained, as England was to be placed on a footing with the most favored nations, while all former disputes between Persia and Afghanistan were to be referred to the arbitration of England. The Earl of Elenborough regarded the treaty as an admission by Persia that she had adopted an improper policy, and that she had abandoned her designs upon Herat.

Mr. Labouchere said that from the most recent information it appears that the northern ports of China were perfectly tranquil.

The House having gone into Committee Lord Palmerston moved a resolution placing at the disposal of the Crown £4000 per annum, to be conferred upon the Speaker for the term of his natural life, which motion was carried.

In reply to a question respecting the Danish sound dues, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the treaty about to be signed had given satisfaction not only to British Ministers but also to ministers of the other powers directly interested in the transit.

The West India Mail steamer was rescued and taken into Southampton.

The late arrival of Australian gold was delivered on Thursday, and nearly the whole was purchased on account of the Bank of France. The remainder scarcely sufficed for the general funds of the market, and about five thousand was taken from the Bank. There was an undiminished demand for money on Thursday both in the discount market and at the Bank of England.

FRANCE.

The Neuchâtel conference progresses but slowly; the next meeting would be held on the 14th. The Prussian minister wants for instructions. The Bank of France for the past month shows a cash increase of 23,464,000 fr., and an increase in Branch Banks of 3,472,000 fr. The Post's Paris correspondent states that an exchange of notes has taken place on the China difficulty between England and France, and the best understanding exists with reference to joint operations. Advice report favorable of the appearance of the crops in Normandy.

SPAIN.

The Country is quiet; preparations for an expedition against Mexico continue, but the final opinion of the Government has not transpired; it is thought probable that the operations will be limited to a blockade and bombardment of Vera Cruz, and will not extend to landing a military, which the danger of the Country and climate might render hazardous.

CHINA.

Hong Kow, Jan. 30th.—Admiral Seymour had withdrawn from the Gardens and Duch Polly fort, as a reprisal for recent attack on the British fleet. Seymour had burned down the western sea boards of Canton.

PERSIA.

Intelligence from Bushire is to Jan. 23d. Health of British force good and supplies plenty. No further operations had taken place.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Cabinet had under consideration to-day the Dallas-Gladstone treaty, and approved it in the form annexed by the Senate. It will be conveyed to our Minister at the court of St. James by Alex. H. Evans of Washington, who is a special messenger, will leave Boston for Europe on Wednesday next, and return to this country after visiting London and Paris.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION.—The London Lancet publishes replies from physicians, surgeons, and others, to Mr. Solty's attack upon smoking. In answer to one remark from that gentleman, a correspondent says, "I believe the present Emperor of the French is an ardent admirer of the habit; and who will venture to assert that he lacks 'high intellectual activity'?" Hobbs and Locke were smokers; so were Byron, Moore, Shelley, Scott, and a host of others, whose names along the stream of time triumphant-

ly come down to us; and they will bear comparison with those personages to whom Solty had adverted." — *Clericus Anglicanus* says that some of the bishops are "noted smokers."

House of Assembly.

DEBATE ON THE ELECTION LAW.

MR. STREET said he had listened with a great deal of attention to the arguments that had been used on both sides, and it had been admitted that difficulties existed and that a remedy was necessary. After carefully reading the Act of 1855, he came to the conclusion that the Counties of York and Caledon had not a legal register. (The hon. gentleman here read from the Act, pointing out the manner in which Revisors and Assessors were elected, and their duties.) The sections to which he referred did not apply to incorporated counties, and therein existed the difficulty. No doubt it was the intention of the hon. member for York, and others who framed the Bill, that the Register should be a legal one, but there was an omission in the Act, and therefore the Register of voters for the County of York was not a legal one. Although it might be argued that the law had been carried out, difficulties would present themselves if an election were required to be held in this county to-morrow. In counties where the duties he had enunciated had devolved upon the Sheriff and Clerk of the Peace, the Register was legal. In the City of St. John it was expressly provided by a section that the lists should be revised by officers of the Common Council; and if similar provisions had been made for incorporated counties, the Register would have been legal. In his own county (Charlotte) there was no legal Register. Respecting what had been said of the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Peace as to the reconstruction put upon one of the sections of the Act, he believed that the Sheriff had done all in his power towards carrying out the law. There were discrepancies and defects in the Act and that was the reason why the law had not been complied with. He (Mr. S.) thought that a great deal of superfluous matter had been introduced in this debate. He maintained it would be better that as soon as we had a law there should be another appeal to the people, rather than have so much bickering and endless discussions on the floor of the House. Hon. members were not sent there to amuse themselves, but to be of service to their constituents. The hon. Attorney General had stated in the effect that the Bill was only intended to apply to an emergency which might occur by the death of a member or otherwise. But here we were met with another Bill in the shape of an amendment, and instead of hon. members confining themselves to this, they had made lengthy speeches denouncing a return to the old system. He (Mr. S.) could have seen the force of their appeals if the Province were placed in any better position by passing the amendment; but this would not be the case. The amendment did not provide for a legal register of voters, but provided for adoption of another system contrary to the intention of the law. If the Bill took away rights, the amendment would have the same effect. It would be impossible to comply with the requirements of the law by taking the Assessors lists for a Register, and he contended that it would not meet the difficulty nor have the effect of carrying out the law of the land. It was highly essential that the first election under the law should be carried out according to its letter and spirit; but this could not be done under the amendment. It would be better to hold another Election under the old law bad as it was, than to hold one under a new and imperfect law. If the appeals made by certain honorable members had any import at all, it must be admitted that the Province was not now fairly represented.—He began to be of that opinion, after witnessing what had occurred thus far during the session. He believed the people of the Province would soon become disgusted with such a state of things. It might be amusing to some members but the people did not send them there to act in that way. Already had they been there one month and from day to day there was nothing but recrimination and party feeling displayed. Every thing seemed to be made a party question, and on every division some members seemed only to think of testing the strength of parties. It appeared to him that as soon as they had an election law there should be an appeal to the country to see if such a state of things could not be checked. His short experience had not given him much of a taste for Parliamentary life; but if another election occurred he should feel it his duty to place himself again before his constituents. He hoped the House would excuse him for digressing.—He was in favour of the bill but denied that he was for retrograding. There were many objectionable features in the old law. He was a warm advocate for Registration, but he had his doubts about the working of the ballot in his county at the present time. [The hon. gentleman spoke in a low tone

during the greater part of his speech, and the Reporter was unable to hear all that was said.]

FREEDOM, March 20th.

This has been a somewhat eventful day at Headquarters; a day that will long be remembered; a day that has sealed the fate of some of those with whom the people had entrusted their interests, only to be betrayed.

The Attorney General rose and said that he would state, for the information of the House, that a full meeting of the Executive Council, held last evening, had unanimously resolved to advise His Excellency to prorogue the Assembly, with a view to a dissolution. Of that course the Government took upon themselves the full responsibility. He trusted that at the close of one of the stormy sessions ever known in New Brunswick, no member would indulge in any asperities or any personal remarks; and he trusted also that no member would carry away any feelings of resentment for what might have occurred during the session.

The Executive Council were immediately responsible for this act. If they had given His Excellency advice which would be detrimental to the interests of the Province, the people would disapprove of their conduct, and their punishment would be a warning to future Administrations. But if they had acted properly, the people would support them, and their success would be an encouragement to future Administrations to take a decided, straightforward, and manly course. He believed that the people would so decide this question, that future Governments would be placed in a position to carry on the business without that obstruction which had occurred this session. He did not, personally, desire an Election; but this was one of those periods in which all private feelings and predilections should be lost in a sense of a great public duty. Both sides of the House had expressed a desire for an immediate dissolution, and the wish had been responded to. He did hope that his desire that nothing unpleasant should occur before the prorogation would meet with a unanimous response from the House.

Mr. Fisher said, he had not time to enter upon the question of the constitutionality of the course of the Government; but he entirely agreed with the Hon. Attorney General, that all asperities should be forgotten.

Mr. Harding said, that before the prorogation, there were some long standing claims upon the revenue should be settled. He referred to the claims of Mr. Tibbitts and others, on the Disputed Territory Fund. He moved for an Address to the Governor for the payment of these demands.

Messrs. Kerr, Boyd, Barberie, J. Earle, Street, Smith, Lewis, DesBrasay, and Wilton opposed the motion.

The Speaker settled the matter by drawing attention to the Resolution of last session, yielding up to the Executive the origination of money grants. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Smith said, that he was astonished at the announcement made by the Attorney General. He thought the Government should have resigned. Having dissolved the late House, and having called the present session at their own time, they should either have carried through their measures, or have resigned. If in the next House they should again be defeated, would they again dissolve? Why did they not take their present course immediately after the division on the Want of Confidence Motion? For all the evils which had taken place, and which would occur from this session, he held the Government responsible. He had intended to move a resolution calling upon them to resign, and he believed it was the knowledge of this intention, and of the result, which had driven them to prorogue. He would now move, "that the Government, having declared their inability to carry on the business of the Country, this House call upon them to resign."

Mr. Street opposed the Resolution, showing that hitherto the Government had been in a majority in the House, and had carried their measures, and were therefore not called upon to resign; but that the announcement that the opposition were a united body coupled with the declaration that they were determined to drive the Government either to resign or dissolve, made a dissolution necessary. Besides, the Resolution bore a falsehood upon the face of it, in stating that "the Government had declared their inability to carry on the business." They had declared the very contrary, as the promised appeal to the country proved.

Mr. Lawrence said that he should produce authorities to prove from the practice in Great Britain that the Resolution was wrong in principle. He showed that a vast change had in a few days taken place in the Opposition; their cry was "Dissolve!" but they had changed it to "Resign!" He went on to show that the retardation in the business was caused by the Opposition. Several of its members had stated that there were twenty men, fast united together; their leader had declared that the Government course which would drive the Government to either dissolve or resign; and no one had risen to deny that Mr. Johnston spoke for him. The leader of the Government would never have made that assertion of those who supported him. Who then were the "tame followers?" Was this the course to be pursued by those who professed to come to that House to calmly, honestly, and dispassionately consider measures for the benefit of the Country? Were such expressions as those of Mr. Johnston such as should be heard in the Senate House of our enlightened Country? No! In these declarations were furnished to the Government an ample justification for the promised dissolution.

Bring down your measures, or appeal to

He then went on to speak of the Resolution moved upon the matter of appointments to the Legislative Council, when the members of the Opposition commenced shouting "order," and "question." The Speaker said, that Mr. Lawrence was perfectly in order; and he resumed his remarks. Then commenced a scene such as was never before seen in the Assembly of New Brunswick, and the like of which we trust will never again be seen; a scene which will reflect everlasting disgrace on a party, who assuming to themselves the name of liberal, outrage every principle of fair play, decency, and justice. Whenever Mr. Lawrence attempted to speak, he was saluted from members of the Opposition with loud and continual shouts of "order" and "question." The Speaker having quieted the noise, declared emphatically, that he would not put the question until Mr. Lawrence had finished his speech.

Again the voices of the Opposition broke loose, and the hon. member's voice was drowned. He folded his arms, and stood coolly surveying the "obstructives."

The Speaker wished to know what was the point of order which was raised.

Mr. Johnston said that Mr. Lawrence was not speaking to the Resolution.

Some applause having been given from the by-standers, an order was given to clear the galleries and lobby.

After a few minutes, His Excellency arrived, and was received with loud cheers.—A few minutes more and he re-appeared at the door, entered his carriage, and drove off amid loud cheers (led by the Mayor) for himself, Mr. Lawrence, and the Government.

And thus ended a session such as it is to be hoped will never again be seen in New Brunswick.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 1, 1857.

Prorogation of the Legislature.

Our readers are already aware, that the Legislature was prorogued on Thursday last, and that a dissolution will immediately take place. The motives which led the Executive Council to advise His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor to this course, will be appreciated by the country. The Opposition, from the commencement of the session, appeared determined to upset the Government; and their leader, Mr. Johnston, boldly asserted in his place in the Assembly, that he would pursue a course which "would drive the Government either to resign, or dissolve the House, and to accomplish his purpose he would sit there until next June."—The cat having been let out of the bag—that the ignominious twenty Members were bound together to oppose the Government, and obstruct every measure introduced by them. As there is to be an Election immediately, it behoves the constituency of this County to make immediate preparation and choose their Representatives. Let there be no squeamishness about coming out boldly and supporting the Government; stand shoulder to shoulder, having your guns ready, or, in other words, your minds made up. Elect those men who have proved themselves true patriots and honest representatives; men, who by their acts showed that they were anxious to do their duty, but were thwarted at every step by a party of unprincipled office seekers, whose great aim was to get hold of the purse strings and fat offices. Their motto is—"to the victors belong the spoils." Ah! there's the rub! the cloven of their party peeped out under the helms of professions of patriotism. They began with a factious opposition and ended with it, and we earnestly hope that it may be their last effort as legislators.—The closing scene of the session, as given in the Opposition papers, beggars description; such unseemly, rowdy conduct, was never before witnessed in any House of Parliament. The radicals tried every dodge to prevent Mr. Lawrence from speaking, crying "order," "question," shouting, but they were, (as we hope they will be at the polls,) defeated.

The Government seeing the position of affairs, instead of resigning as their Opponents wished and desired—very wisely determined to take an independent course, viz.—dissolve the House and appeal to the people, but here they met with a difficulty. The Election law of 1855 was not carried out in several Counties, and consequently two thirds of the Province was disfranchised; the Attorney General then brought in a Bill reviving the old Election law for one year from 1st May. This was the only course left, as their new Election Bill, which we are informed not only extended the franchise, but also contained the ballot system, with an easy method of registration—would have met with a dogged opposition from the radicals, who frequently said to the Government during the session, "Bring down your measures, or appeal to

the Country." They knew that no dissolution could take place until an Election law passed; the Government resolved then to revive the old law for one year, and brought in a Bill to that effect, which passed after much opposition. The radicals then ceased from urging "an appeal to the people." But the Administration, who have not changed their opinions, nor desisted their constituents as their opponents have done, determined that the time of the country should be no longer wasted by a factious Opposition, advised the Lieut.-Governor to prorogue the House, with a view to its immediate dissolution. This has been done, and the Opposition, true to their own feelings, so far outraged common decency—yearning—as to absent themselves from the Council Chamber while *Mrs. May's* Representative delivered his speech proroguing the legislature. For such unbecoming and unparliamentary conduct, we are happy to say, there is no precedent. If they had no respect for the person administering the Government, they should at least have respected the office. Will these men after this deceive the people by asserting, that they have a majority in the Assembly, they would not pass resolutions of such an unpleasant nature as to induce His Excellency to apply to the Imperial Government to be relieved from his Government.—Such attempts will be futile.

It is ridiculous for the Opposition to talk about loyalty, patriotism, and a high sense of honor. After such gross conduct no one will believe them; but "to the victors belong the spoils;" that's the great governing principle with them. We are not tied to the Government, nor have we, up to the moment of writing, received one penny of their money, nor solicited from them an office; we gave them our support independently, and will continue to do so while they conduct the affairs of the Province for the benefit of the people. It matters not who the men are who compose the Executive Council—whether they are rich men's sons, or poor mechanics, provided they possess sound principles, are progressive, and competent. The present Administration, we firmly believe, are the right men in the right places; but they have been vilified, misrepresented, bullied, and prevented from bringing forward measures for the benefit of the Country, by a clique and their tame followers, whose hungry maws will not be satisfied with anything less than *large salaries*, because "to the victors belong the spoils!" The people generally understand this, and we hope will mete out that punishment to those would-be rulers, which they so richly deserve. At all events it is expected that they will leave a sufficient number of them at home to rusticate for the next four years, and elect men in their stead whose motto will be, "The noblest motive is the public good." We desire to be thus plain, that it may be known our flag has not been taken down. Political differences, however, do not interfere with our private friendships. We respect a friend in private life, as such; but when he becomes a public man, his acts are open to animadversion. Had the opponents yielded to the reasonable request of the Government, to allow the Supplies to be granted for the By-Roads, Schools, &c., and then appealed to the Country, they would not be regarded as a faction; but no, they were determined to upset the Government, and retard the business, if they remained in the House until June. It is more than probable that very month will sound their political death knell. Want of space precludes our pursuing the subject further this week, but in our next we may give a political sketch of some of them, which will be taken from the authorized Debates, and then the people can judge for themselves.

We commend to the attention of our readers, the speeches of Messrs. Boyd and Street, on the Election Bill, which will be seen in our columns this day. Mr. Boyd's is on the first page, and Mr. Street's on the second page. The debates not having reached as in time will account for their not being published in regular form.

We have received the first and second numbers of the "Western Recorder," published at Carleton, (opposite the city of St. John) by Mr. Edward Willis. The "Recorder" is neatly printed, and well filled with reading matter, judiciously selected—the Editorial department gives evidence of considerable talent; taking our contemporary altogether he bids fair not only to take a high stand in the corps editorial, but also to be a great acquisition to the place he has chosen for his local habitation.