

European Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 4.

Steamship per Cambria. The London Times of March 31st estimates the shipment of specie by this vessel at £520,000, and the amount per Cambria, Sarah Sands and Caledonia, at £1,000,000 sterling.

The most important event since the departure of the Hibernia is the decline in the price of provisions. The corn markets are recording in every direction, and in some descriptions—that of Indian Corn, for instance—the fall has been astounding. The price has receded about 2s. The rapid rise in this species of food surprised many persons, and, in the judgment of the uninitiated, exceeded the necessities of the case. Flour, like Indian Corn, has sustained a considerable fall; and the existing depression can hardly fail to be increased by the fine spring weather we are now enjoying which foreshadows an early and prolific harvest.

China. A meeting was to have been held in Canton on the 12th February in behalf of Ireland.

It was reported that the first steamship conveying the Irish mail, will leave Havre about the last of next month for New York.

We have again the gratification to announce the approach of an event calculated to increase the domestic happiness of our sovereign and the prince consort. Her Majesty's accouchement, it is confidently stated, will take place in August next—**Morning Post.**

The central relief committee of the society of Friends in Dublin have received £7000 per Cambria, from their brethren in America.

During the past week, potatoes were imported into London from Holland, Germany, Italy, Spain, France, Madeira, the United States, and the British colonies in North America.

The Sarah Sands was to leave Liverpool for New York on the 6th inst., and the Caledonia for Boston on the 20th.

The European Times announces a great revolution in steam propulsion, the result of the discovery of a Mr. Parkhurst which has been secured, by letters patent in all parts of the world. The invention, it is said, has been tested by experiment. Mr. Parkhurst was to take passage in the Sarah Sands, for the purpose of laying his discovery before the American government.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY. The American subscriptions are already beginning to pour in; already are those substantial results of the noble generosity to which we have so lately called attention, beginning to reach our shores; and, ungrateful, indeed, will our people be (but we fear not for them in that respect), if ever they forget the timely aid afforded to them by America, in this their hour of need.—**Freeman.**

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament had adjourned over to celebrate the Easter holidays. On the 31st of March, Lord John Russell moved that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday, the twelfth of April. He would propose that the House should go into committee on that day. They would afterwards take the miscellaneous estimates. He would add, that on the first Friday after the recess, he proposed taking the consideration of the third reading of the Irish Poor-law Amendment Bill, and the third reading of the Landlord Property (Ireland) Bill. Motion agreed to.

Wick's Times says of the proceedings in Parliament. The principal interest of the Parliamentary proceedings relate as usual to Ireland. The battle in the popular branch of the Legislature is still a poor law for that country. The Government measure has been debated at great length, and amid much opposition. The amendments have been various, but most of them have shared the fate which they deserved—defeat; and, in too many instances, the eleven foot of interested selfishness has been visible. The object of the dissentients has been to make the measures as worthless as possible, and to throw, as heretofore, the burden of supporting the poor of the sister kingdom on the people of England. The Irish landlords instinctively recoiled at contributing their fair share. But the Bill is now safe—so far, at least, as the House of Commons is concerned. The Bill has gone through its third critical stage—the committee, and the third reading, will take place after the recess. In the House of Lords there is no reason to believe that it will fare worse than in the more democratic House. The calamity which has overtaken Ireland, will, when the present storm has blown over, prove of permanent service. A better system will supersede the one which has entailed so much misery on the wretched inhabitants; and when the lords of the soil find that they must do something towards the support of the poor—when relief becomes compulsory, and not optional, the owners of property will have the strongest pecuniary inducement to raise the condition of the pauper by means that will prevent him from becoming a burden on the community.

Lord Morpeth has introduced an important bill into Parliament, which proposes to establish a board in London for promoting the health of towns, and regulating all measures bearing upon that object. The bill proposes to secure for the poorer classes in the great communities, the advantages of improved air, light, and water. The details of the measure are voluminous; like the Poor Law Bill, its working will be entrusted to the local authorities on the spot, subject to the supervision of the head body in London.

The Inauguration of Prince Albert as Chancellor of Cambridge University took place at Buckingham Palace in London on the 25th of March. A large deputation from the University, and many other members arrived at the Palace to assist at the ceremony. They were received in the Throne Room, where Dr. Philpot, the Vice Chancellor de-

livered an address to the Prince. After taking the oaths of supremacy &c., and other ceremonies, and the delivery of a Latin oration by Rev. Dr. Crick, the Prince made an address. In the evening a good dinner was given at the Palace to the deputation and other guests.

The King of Holland had been dangerously ill. The latest bulletins announce some improvement. The Bank of England return of March 27, reports the amount of notes issued £21,320,349,771. Silver, £1,191,603. Public deposits, £2,616,272. Other deposits, £9,163,182. Notes in the Banking department, £1,660,151. Gold and Silver coin, £55,243. Daniel O'Connell's health had improved, and he had gone to the Continent. On the 27th of March, he left Paris on his way to Rome. Dr. Ghoniel, the King's Physician, was of opinion that if he would avoid political excitement he might recover his health.

Liverpool Timber Market, April 3.—The arrivals last month from British America consisted of ten vessels, 5167 tons against nine vessels, 4157 tons, in the same month last year. There has been a fair consumption, demand, more particularly in the supply of railway requirements, and there has been some improved feeling in the market with a rise in prices. **American Pine Timber.** O'St. John one cargo of 10 inches over and under 18 1/2, and lately one of 18 inches and under 18 1/2, two others have been ordered, the price asked not being obtainable. **Red Pine.**—A parcel of St. John one cargo was sold at 15 1/2 per foot another from yard at 16 1/2 and some middling in like manner at 15 1/2 per foot. **Birch.**—St. John, with cargo has been sold at 15 1/2 and apart at 18 1/2 per foot. **Planks and boards.**—St. John with cargo have been sold at 15 1/2 per foot apart at 15 1/2 to 6, per standard. Several parcels have been sold from the yard at from 24 1/2 to 2 1/2 per foot. Boards at 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 per foot of 2 in. Sales have been made at higher rates, which have not generally transpired and holders are establishing an advance in correspondence with the high rates now ruling in London, Hull and other ports.

St. John Ash had been sold at 16 per M.

IRELAND.

Lord Cloncurry has given an order to the Messrs. Sheridan, of Parliament-street for sixty pounds worth of carpeting, to be manufactured in Dublin.

Since the commencement of this year nine thousand natives of Ireland have sailed from Liverpool for America.

A cargo of flour from Hamburg, which cost £1,500, has arrived at the promoters of the Limerick Joint Stock Bakers, and the committee are in treaty for a licence to commence operations.

The 15th of June next is named for opening the Railway communication from Dublin to Monaghan within 46 miles of Limerick.

The New Provincial College at Belfast has been contracted for, at the cost of \$34,000.

Mr. Steele has written a letter to the *Dublin Freeman*, in which he indicates that he has for the present withdrawn from Conciliation Hall. He had recommended that Association to meet less frequently, which advice being disregarded, he retired.

Saunder Potatoes. At the Droghda market last Sunday upwards of one hundred barrels of saunders potatoes were exhibited for sale. They were chiefly jumpers, and sold at from 20s. to 25s. per barrel for seed—**London Advertiser.**

A correspondent informs us that there were upwards of one hundred loads of potatoes at Kilkenny market on Wednesday, which were offering at 6d. more or less, and today there was a good supply of excellent potatoes—the price asked was 13s. per barrel.

Leaving Post. Ireland is literally inundated with bread stuff. At the principal ports the ships are under demurrage, there being no ware-house room left unappropriated. "Every tide" says the correspondent of the *Daily News* "washes fresh provision cargoes into the port of Dublin. The stars and stripes have very rarely been seen on our waters, and several of the stars-spangled banners, in consequence, have attracted the attention and excited the admiration of our citizens throughout the week. Some of the American vessels, contrary to the expectations of the Emigrants, did not wait for an outward cargo but after unloading, dropped down the river, probably for Liverpool. Prices are tumbling Indian corn, which once fetched 80s., has been offered and refused at 34s.

Dublin, March 29th. There are very melancholy accounts of the spread of typhus fever, and of its fatal effect among those of the wealthy classes, whose official duties or benevolent labors bring them within the range of contagion.

In Belfast, the most thriving commercial and manufacturing town in Ireland, the pestilence is also extending.

Dublin, April 1. It will be learned with gratification that there is considerable improvement in the progress of spring work. Many of the landlords are bestirring themselves, and taking active measures to procure supplies of the necessary seeds for their tenants; and if this conduct be not generally imitated much of the danger which now menaces the country, in the shape of a deficient harvest, will undoubtedly be averted.

The misery which prevails in the rural districts of the western presidency of India is unalleviated.

The Overland Mail. During the course of the month, two mails from India have reached London, by which we have received advices to the following effect—Calcutta, Feb. 20; Bombay, Feb. 22 and March 2 and China, January 28.

The Affairs of Lahore continued to require the utmost vigilance and activity of the officers employed there. Colonel Lawrence and his assistants administered the government to the best effect, and the inhabitants had some hopes of improving their condition under the British rule. It was stated that no troops would be sent to the frontier station Peshawar. Some of the nomad tribes in the Lahore district had revolted, but their forces had been routed by the young chief called Ghodab Singh, who although possessing the same name, is not of the Maharajah of Jammu. The insurrection is said to be owing to the dislike entertained by the people to the rule of Ghodab Singh; and it may be correct, it says but little for the policy which established that chief in so important a position in the Sikh Kingdom. Raja Lal Singh has been taken to Agra, and placed with his family to the fort, where the celebrated gates of Samanah are still in "durage" state.

Sir John Lister has been appointed to the command of the Punjab division of the army, comprising the whole of the troops on the right bank of the Sutlej; Colonel Wheeler is to be a brigadier of the first class, and Colonel Campbell is to be a brigadier of the first class, and to command at Lahore.

Great excitement had been caused at the court of Peshawar by the information that a British officer was coming to take charge of the province.

We also learn that the hands of ransomed Indians which the British Government had obtained from Dost Mahomed, had crossed the Indus at Attock. There is said to be a great scarcity of money at Cabul. Dost Mahomed remained there in quiet.

The principal items of Scinde news are that Sir Charles Napier has taken his departure for Hyderabad, and that a party of Jacob's Horse had achieved a trifling success over the Booghties. Sir Charles Napier had issued a general order, dated headquarters, Karachi, January 28, from which the following are extracts:

The army of Scinde is ordered to be broken up and the number of troops reduced, so as in future, to form the ordinary garrison of a frontier province. This, as regards the interior tranquility of Scinde, might have been done two years ago. But the character of the Lahore Government and of its troops made it necessary for the Government of India to keep an army in Scinde.

The portions of the Naldu territory which had been confiscated have been made over, partly to the Rajah of Patialah, and partly to the Mahomedan chief of Multair Kotela, in testimony of the opinion entertained by the Governor-General of the value of the assistance rendered by those States to the army during the campaign on the Sulley.

A commission, however, had been appointed to enquire into affairs, and it was hoped that further hostilities might be avoided.

The Prince and Princess of Capua.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 17th inst. announces that the differences so long existing between the King of Naples and his brother the Prince of Capua have been arranged. The King is to pay to the Prince the six years' arrears due of his annuity. The Princess is to have the title of Duchess of Mascalci and to be received at Court.

From the New York Albion.

THE ST. ANDREWS RAILROAD. The spirited people of the town of St. Andrews, have taken the lead in the matter of railroads in the Lower Provinces. They have subscribed a large sum to commence the undertaking, have obtained important grants and privileges from the Legislature, and are now endeavoring to get the remainder of their stock taken up in England. Captain Robinson of the Royal Navy, and Mr. M. H. Perley having been sent home to effect this latter purpose.

Captain Robinson, having done us the favor to address a letter to the Albion describing the route, purpose and advantages of this road, we have great pleasure in giving it insertion, and to it we refer the reader for information. We have the most sanguine expectations that this road will be speedily constructed, and we have the further expectation that it will prove profitable, and be followed by other roads, not only in New Brunswick but in the other North American provinces; for the people of the provinces may be assured that this great modern improvement is essential to their prosperity and to the development of the immense resources with which that vast region abounds. Any nation, or people, who do not adopt the railroad system, must be considered behind the age, and must take rank with those inert and stationary countries which are a standing reproach to the enlightened epoch in which we live.

As we have said on former occasions, we hail with satisfaction the contemplation of colonial railroads in any quarter, and therefore cheerfully give our support to that in question; but we must still press the great main enterprise—that of a road from the Atlantic to Lake Huron. The people of Nova Scotia are deeply interested in the first part of this great inter-colonial communication—we mean the route from Halifax to Quebec—and should pursue it unceasingly. That it is feasible and will be profitable we have no doubt; and its utility, nationally as well as locally, is obvious to every one. As throwing light on this point, we copy from the colonial papers a portion of a pamphlet lately put forth by Mr. George R. Young, which is worthy of an attentive perusal.

The peculiar and unhappy state of things presented to us in Ireland and part of Scotland, by the failure of the crops, constitutes the present a most favorable period for beginning these enterprises. The unemployed population is abundant—the desire to emigrate is general, and the disposition of the British Government to promote those views, and to give employment to the unemployed is well known. The class of emigrants too, now about to seek the shores of North America, is of a superior character. Unhappily, the very poor and destitute have not the means of emigrating, but the distress is so general, that thousands of those who have some means left, are looking forward to an early removal from the plagues of their birth to some place where they may find a better lot, which, by the modern improvements in navigation, are now brought so near to them. The British journals inform us that it is the class of small farmers that may be expected, and they will bring with them means, industry, and intelligence. They are exactly the kind of people adapted to the North American Provinces, they are generally well skilled in dairy business, which the soil, climate, and situation of land adapted to this branch of agricultural industry is incalculable, and railroads are necessary, in many cases, to gain access to them. As the timber trade must, in process of time, of necessity be diminished, it seems proper to look to other articles for export: there are none so easily found, and so likely to prove successful as those manufactured from the produce of the cow. These ideas we have put forward before, and we repeat them now because they appear to us more applicable and more in unison with the pecuniary of the times than at any former period.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,—Any feasible plan for improving the state of our schools, should on the part of the public receive at least a careful and candid consideration. In the hope that such will be given to the following remarks, I shall attempt to show the advantages of establishing one large and well regulated seminary where there is a sufficient number of scholars for the purpose, instead of having a variety of small and isolated schools.

It may not be observed, that increasing the number of scholars in a class does not materially impede their progress.

Take for example two teachers of equal abilities and diligence, the one having a class of five pupils, and the other a class of ten. Every one who has reflected upon the subject will at a glance perceive, that under similar circumstances the progress of the latter class will be nearly if not quite equal to that of the former; or, that either teacher could have instructed the whole fifteen in one class, with an equal degree of improvement on the part of the pupils. When a class is any one branch is properly arranged, a thorough teacher can direct the studies of twenty or thirty scholars, or even a greater number, with nearly the same facility and progress that are practicable in teaching one. The increase of numbers may be carried to any extent, as long as the teacher can succeed in engaging the attention of all his pupils.

On the other hand, by increasing the number of classes in a school, the progress of the scholars is materially impeded.

The reason is obvious. The time and attention which the teacher devotes to each class, are diminished in proportion to the number of classes. In a school consisting of two classes, he can devote one half of his time, or three hours per day, to each; if there are three classes, only two hours to each can be given; four classes will receive an hour and a half each; six classes, an hour each; and twelve classes, only half an hour each. It requires no reasoning to show, that more instruction can be imparted in three hours, than in half an hour; and that in a school of the latter description, however small the scholars generally, will make but little progress; while in one however large, where there are only two or three classes, an ample opportunity is afforded for thorough tuition and rapid improvement.

Now, if unfortunately we have in most of our schools there is such a variety of ages, talents, acquisitions, dispositions, and pursuits, among the pupils, that classification is all but impossible. In a school of only twenty scholars, a dozen different classes are not unfrequently found. Under such circumstances no teacher can succeed. Although education has lately engaged a large share of public attention, and the inefficient state of the schools has been a fruitful source of complaint, and the teachers have been soundly rated for not doing what no mortal man could accomplish, yet little notice seems to have been taken of this subject, and no means adopted to remove the difficulty.

In places where there is a sufficient number of children, an effectual remedy for this evil may be applied. From a union of small schools, or otherwise, one large and efficient seminary might be established. The number of classes in such an institution would not exceed that now found in some of the schools, although the number of scholars might amount to hundreds. Four teachers of about three classes, each having charge of about three classes, with sufficient time and attention could be given to secure a thorough and rapid progress. When a teacher has only three branches to divide his attention, he may reasonably be expected to advance his pupils with very great speed. The principle of division of labour, which is so successfully applied in almost every department of manufacture, is equally applicable to the business of education; and indeed in some of the most respectable and useful schools on both sides of the Atlantic, this principle is so far carried into effect that no teacher is allowed to give instruction in more than one branch. The general management

of the institution, as well as the tuition of the more advanced classes, ought to be under the direction of a competent superintendent.

The expense to the public for such a seminary, would be no more than is now incurred for the half dozen minor schools in which the children are taught; but the advantage to the latter in the acquisition of a sound and liberal education, would be incalculable. Their moral and intellectual training would be greatly improved, the amount of knowledge actually acquired would be vastly increased, and much valuable time would be saved. Institutions of this kind when properly conducted, have not only the means of communicating the blessings of a thorough education to these in their immediate vicinity, but have been a credit to the neighbourhood in which they were situated, and have elicited a great and lasting benefit upon the public at large.

It is not my intention at present to enter into the details of the general plan here suggested. My object is simply to bring the principle before the public, and if it be approved, minor arrangements can then be easily made, and the system carried into full operation.

Yours &c. D. S. MORRISON.

April 24th.

New Steamer.—The beautiful steamer built at the yard of Mr. Hugh Irvine, Courtenay Bay, in the year of this city, was launched on 1st Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a concourse of spectators. She is principally owned by Messrs. Thomas Barlow & Co., Mr. I. Merritt, and Capt. Alcock, and is named the "Saint John". The proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in every respect a superior boat; she is modelled and painted in the style of the New York River Steamers, and her appearance is much more attractive than any of her predecessors in our waters. Her cost is stated to be about £8000—the engine which was manufactured at Messrs. T. Barlow & Co's (Pneumatics) Foundry in this city, costing nearly half the amount. It is expected that she will be propelled at the rate of about sixteen miles an hour, and perform the passage to Fredericton and back again in a day. She is to be commanded by Capt. Wythe, long known as the popular commander of the Steamer New Brunswick, and we learn will commence her trips on the river on or about the first of May. We wish her enterprising owners the most abundant success.—**Observer.**

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1847.

CHARLOTTE COUNTRY BANK.

HON. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—Wm. Whitlock.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

SALES AND 221 York House.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Kerr, C. W. Dunlop, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

St Andrews.

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director next week—S. T. Cove.

SAINT STEPHEN BANK.

G. D. Lusk, Esq., President.

Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool—April 5. Montreal—April 16.

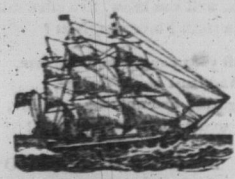
London—April 3. Quebec—April 17.

Edinburgh—April 1. Halifax—April 21.

Paris—April 1. New York—April 24.

Toronto—April 16. Boston—April 25.

Arrival of the



Steamship Cambria.

The R. M. Steamship *Cambria*, arrived at Halifax on the 19th inst. and Boston on the 20th, making the passage to Halifax in 14 days. The news was received here via Boston on Friday last. The English papers and letters via St. John, were not received until Monday night last. We have given in our columns such selections as we trust will be interesting.

The most remarkable article of intelligence is that of the reaction of the corn market. There had been a sudden fall in the prices of grain of every description, in England, Ireland and France. This change appears to have arisen not so much from an excess of quantity, notwithstanding the large importations, as from a panic among the speculators, who had become alarmed at the high prices.

The state of Ireland recently received of into effect the general works show that the exaggerated, and in turbulence have oc- ly the poor people b emphy patience. I had not been enforce- tures will soon be in the counties where the preliminary arri completed and rates, relieving the destitut

ST. ANDREWS.

In the New York published a letter from a brief account of the above enterprise; and the same subject by the we have copied into the pleased with the mat- ters this important po-

We quite agree w or people, who do n must be considered b which we trust will British America pro- county have taken a road matters—let the they will undoubtedly noble example for oth-

THE WEATHER.

last we have had with high winds, when compared w ried last year. M nearly all their g this month, and a planted. Spring p commenced. The risen to 40, and h is becoming scarce.

SONS OF TEMPER.

this column, it w under the above d ed in this Town, are to unite total

The rules, which w—a liberal allowanc member in case, at present, numeri gain to this Instituti an extended notice.

THE COURT.

Court of Oyer and T Delivery was opene by His Honor M Honors charge to t and effective, he sta criminal cases at th not capital crimes, their duties respecti There are 26 ca-

A complimentary.

mon Council and S presented to L. Don Mayor of that city, office—to which th lie reply.

Lord Elgin is on first Canadian Pari Liberal Press comm

attempt to form a p has placed himself o old compact party: a of jealousy in the should think it wou the issue.—Colonel of the 51st Regt. die Sunday.

QUEBEC.—The C.

Agent, Mr. Bucha great number of E from Limerick, at t spring.—Some of t sted in their passag rest are finding the resources. The Qu increase its stock to

SONS OF DI.

The Charlotte Di of Temperance of Brunswick, was of Wednesday last by bell W. P. of Howa Division, Wilberfor the Brethren of Fro visions and others.

The following br-

cers for the term r Charles Stevenson W. A. John Little A. R. S., Hugh C Stevenson T. Chari M. Law A. C. Jo McWhinney O. S.

