

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "KANGAROO."

THE BALLOT REJECTED IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT!

The Commercial Treaty.

The Cession of Savoy Definitely Settled by France and Sardinia!

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE KING OF SARDINIA EXCOMMUNICATED BY THE POPE.

NEW YORK, April 6th.

The Kangaroo arrived this morning. The annexation of Savoy to France has been definitely settled by France and Sardinia, and the treaty signed.

The proposition in favor of the ballot was rejected by large majorities in both Houses of the English Parliament.

The Reform Bill being debated, but attracted little interest.

A squadron of four vessels, headed by the screw steamer Hero, is to convey the Prince of Wales to Canada.

The London Times strongly recommends that he make a tour through the United States, and feels sure a visit to the President will be appreciated.

Mrs. Jameson, the authoress, is dead.

Florence Nightingale is seriously ill. Prayers were offered up in the Garrison chapel for her.

The Municipal Council of Nice voted against annexation of France, and sent a deputation to Turin on the subject.

The commercial treaty between France and England is in full operation.

Austria declines to renew diplomatic intercourse with Sardinia, owing to a flagrant violation to the treaty of Zurich.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 15th March, Lord Tynham moved a resolution declaring that it is expedient in the election of members of Parliament that the votes of the electors be taken by secret ballot.

The Duke of Newcastle opposed the motion, and argued that publicity is an essential element of freedom, and that the ballot adopted in America is not secret voting.

The motion was lost by a vote of 4 yeas to 39 nays.

On the 20th in the House of Commons, Mr. H. Barkley made his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill providing for taking votes by ballot. After some debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 147 to 254.

It is announced that the squadron to convey the Prince of Wales to Canada on his forthcoming visit will consist of the screw steamer Hero, 91 guns; the Ariadne, screw, 26 guns; the Flying Fish, screw, 6 guns; and the royal paddle yacht Osborne. The Prince will take his passage out and home in the Hero, one of the finest vessels of her class in the navy. The yacht Osborne will be retained for services on the coasts and rivers of Canada.

At a meeting of the Red Sea Telegraph Co., the completion of the line to India was formally announced. It was likewise stated that in the course of a couple of months the Mediterranean line is expected to be finished when London will be in direct communication with Calcutta.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ADVISED TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

The London Times of the 20th ult., after discussing the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, says:

It would be a matter of regret if the Prince of Wales, satisfied with the homage of the Canadians, should neglect to visit the Republic which now plays so great a part in the world. We do not, of course, anticipate in any case that the Prince would return to England without having set foot on the United States territory; but there are different ways of visiting a country, and as none repays attentive observation more than the American Republic, so none is likely to be so ill understood by a mere flying tourist. America is not a country of museums and palaces, to be "done" in so many days with a Murray's Handbook. Its interest consists in its people, in the phases of civilization through which they are passing, in the political and commercial activity which they display, in their energy and restlessness, their greatness and their weakness.

Although we cannot expect that a youth in his nineteenth year should be able to appreciate the American Commonwealth, yet we feel sure that a journey through the United States and some association with the people would not be lost labor. Of a kind and courteous reception the son of Queen Victoria may be very sure. The interest of Americans in the descendants of the former ruler of their country is second only to that of Englishmen themselves, and whatever may have been formerly the case, the feeling is now one of good will and sympathy. The Prince of Wales might find both instruction and recreation in a visit to the Atlantic cities, whether it be New York in all its ambitious and spanned splendor or its more quiet rival.

There is much to be learnt from a few weeks of such travel—more than a foyol personage may ever afterwards have an opportunity of learning. One who is called to such high destinies, and who has such opportunities of directing the tastes of his countrymen, may advantageously study the progress in the arts of life by a people through, as it were but yesterday, on the shores of a new continent, a progress not less wonderful than their commercial prosperity. If the Prince of Wales should further visit the President of the United States at Washington, the courtesy will, we feel sure, be appreciated, and tend to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

The Savoy deputation, consisting of forty members had arrived in Paris and had been received by the Emperor.

The deputation presented the address. The Emperor expressed his pleasure in receiving the deputation, and the following is said to be the sense of His Majesty's speech:—"The reunion of Savoy and Nice has been resolved on principle. The assent of Piedmont and the population has been obtained to the reconciliation of the frontiers, and the negotiations with the Powers who signed the treaty of 1815 permit the hope of a favorable examination of the question by the greater

part of them. Friendship with Switzerland had almost a cession of territory to be promised which he believed would not be contrary to the wishes of Savoy, but as it was known that the population refused that Savoy should be dismembered, France renounced this cession, although wishing to protect the interests of Switzerland." On Saturday the deputation will dine at the Tuilleries.

A despatch from Vienna announces that Austria will pronounce against any violation of the rights of Swiss neutrality guaranteed by treaties.

The treaty relative to the cession of Savoy is said to have been signed by France and Sardinia before issue of Thouvenin's despatch, 15th March.

The Prussian Cabinet has forwarded a note to Paris on the Savoy question. It dwells strongly on the danger of applying the theory of national frontiers, and insists that the cession of the slopes of the Alps seriously weakens the frontier of Switzerland and Germany.

ITALY.

Nothing decisive has taken place relative to the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont. The Tuscan Assembly had dissolved. It was asserted that Piedmont would contract for 150,000,000 francs.

The Paris Constitutionnel states that the Pope had addressed a monition to King Victor Emmanuel, intimating that henceforth all relations between his Holiness and the Royal family must be considered as broken off. That his Majesty will understand that he has openly violated the laws of the Church, and is formally excommunicated. The Holy Father reserves to himself the duty of taking into consideration the interest of the Universal Church and the good Catholics of Piedmont before proceeding to severer measures, which in any event, weigh from henceforth upon the person of the King.

Le Nord says, the moment the Pope's bull is fulminated the cities of Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Turin, Bologna and Florence have agreed to illuminate and give the character of a National celebration to the event.

It was said at Vienna that the French troops at Rome would retire to Civita Vecchia if the Pope excommunicated Victor Emmanuel.

Another report from Vienna is, that the Neapolitan troops will at once enter the Papal States if the Sardinians take possession of the Romagna.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

By way of Gibraltar, we have some particulars of the opening of the second campaign in Africa. In the last campaign the Spaniards lost 250 killed and wounded.

Tangier was expected to be attacked in a few days.

The whole of the Spanish fleet had left Gibraltar for Tetuan.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH ARMY FROM ITALY.

MILAN, March 21.—The French army has to-day commenced its returning movement to France, and the 80th Regiment of the Line left by way of Susa; one company per day. The 2nd Regiment of the Line by way of Nice, the battalions departing daily.

News has been received of the death of the Shah of Persia.



THE STANDARD.

DURHAM, APRIL 13, 1860.

We bespeak for the Petition to the Legislature, which will be found in our columns of to-day, a careful and patient perusal, which we are sure will be well repaid by the information conveyed.

There are some persons opposed to any change in our present School Laws, and who suppose that whatever is, is right; but who, after an explanation of the system, its working, &c., become extremely indignant at what they usually term "the atrocious injustice practised upon them," and that without knowing it; for being deeply engrossed in business, they never gave a moment's consideration to minor affairs.

We desire the comment of our exchanges, as by discussion the truth is most likely to be brought out.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—The current No. of this little serial is at hand. It is vastly superior to any other 'child's paper' we know of.

TERMS.—Single copies, per annum, 50 cents; 5 do. \$2; 14 do. \$5; 24 do. \$8. Address, LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT, 132 south third street, Philadelphia.

THE GYNESEE FARMER.—The April number of this periodical is at hand. It contains a complete compendium of all that is useful and necessary for farming operations during this month. Being practical and truthful in its remarks, we heartily recommend it to the notice of our farmers.

Our Gravel Roads are in active progress. The work is as yet confined to the Garafaxa Road south of the Saugeen river.

Continental beggars, having a printed petition, which sets forth that the holder has been overtaken by some dreadful calamity, by which he lost several relatives, and many more thousand dollars. Those to whom they make application will perform an act of charity by giving them a sound horse-whipping.

We have seen hundreds of those petitions, or bagging cards, all similar in purport—that of a village having been inundated by flood, or sunk by earthquake. The villages represented have never been in existence, much less the flood or earthquake.—Put the dogs on the impostors if they present themselves.

Edward Wicklow has been sentenced to be hung in Guelph, on the 16th June next.

A lecture will be delivered in the Durham School House on Tuesday evening next at 7 p.m. by Mr. John Davidson, on the Habits and Customs of, and their results upon, the people of Canada.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED

HUMBLY SHIRWETH,—

That your Petitioners are inhabitants of Upper Canada, and are faithful and true, loyal and dutiful subjects of our most gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria: That your Petitioners yield to none in ardent and respectful loyalty to Her Majesty, and firm attachment to the British Constitution: That the present Common and Grammar Schools and Public Library Laws of Upper Canada, as they now are, are called the Common School System of Upper Canada, taken as a whole, are not promotive of the interest and welfare of your Petitioners; but on the contrary, a real grievance, and an intolerable burden to them; and that your Petitioners do verily believe they are so regarded by the generality of their fellow-subjects of said part of the Province: That your Petitioners regard with much pleasure and satisfaction the warm desire evinced by the Provincial Parliament to make provision for the necessary assistance for the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the inhabitants of the Province generally; but they feel bound to declare that the evils arising from some of the details and provisions of the said laws do, in the opinion of your Petitioners, far more than counter-balance any good which may be derived therefrom, and entirely prevent the intention of the Legislature—or at least what your Petitioners take to be such intention—from being carried into effect in Upper Canada: That the said laws do greatly oppress many of your Petitioners, and as your Petitioners believe, many other inhabitants of the Province, especially the poorer portion of the people, by obliging them to pay rates for Schools from which, if they were ever so desirous, they cannot derive any pecuniary advantage, or any benefit, be it what it may, as Parents or Guardians; while other richer persons who are honorable minded, and are able and willing to pay their debts—whether for educational assistance or other things—are, if they send their children to the Common School, in a great measure obliged, greatly to their disgust, to bear the character of paupers, to say nothing worse, inasmuch as they are obliged to participate for the payment of their school expenses, not only in the fund provided directly by the Legislature for the assistance of the poorer portion of the inhabitants, but also in that which is obtained by a compulsory rate on the said laws by unjustly depriving other individuals of their own property: That the said laws do also greatly oppress your petitioners en masse, inasmuch as they have virtually confiscated all the property of each individual—liable to pay school rates—in the Province, by taking the control thereof out of his hands and placing it in the hands of certain persons called School Trustees, and securing to them for a certain purpose, the right of electing a state tax upon the whole of the property to the full amount of the property and the value of the same, for the subsistence of themselves and their families that which the said trustees may think proper from time to time to leave them: That the so-called liberty of the people to elect such trustees, amounts to but little account, inasmuch as the people have no control over such trustees with respect to the amount or portion of the property which they (the trustees) shall take, or in the management of the school; that the chief, if not the only, inducement that many persons in each school section can have to attend the election of such trustees is a chance to get such reasonable means most easily possible, to take the least possible amount of property; whilst other persons attend with an entirely opposite view, and thus the law breeds strife and contentions year by year in each neighborhood: That the amount of property taken by the trustees by the authority and in submission to the said laws, cannot possibly be said to be a tax upon the people of the Province by their own voluntary act of self-assessment otherwise than the same may be said of any other tax imposed by the Legislature, inasmuch as the power to levy such taxes is given to the trustees, and not to the people; and which tax your Petitioners do believe is generally more unwillingly paid by the people from the sense of injustice and arbitrary power connected with it, than any other tax which is imposed by the Legislature of the Province: That the said laws are otherwise beginning to appear what they really are, a clog upon industry, by reason of the uncertainty attending possession, and consequently the use and benefit which may be derived from property when obtained, as persons naturally feel inclined to look upon the property which they cannot hold, but must part with as soon as demanded of them, and thus they expect that such demand will not be long delayed; that even a Patent from the Crown for a parcel of land does not secure such parcel of land to the holder of the Patent from the rapacious demands of the trustees, and that the holding of property by the sort of tenure imposed upon your Petitioners by the system, though it may be compatible to a state of serfdom, is odious to your Petitioners as British subjects: That your Petitioners do believe the system is advocated but by a comparatively small number of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, and by those who are generally of a low and vulgar character, and some of whom it is admitted will not send their children to school if they have to pay even but a small sum therefor, but who can be sometimes induced thereto by the privilege offered them by the system, acting as a bribe, of getting their school bill paid at their neighbor's expense. Others are the paid officials of the system, who derive immediate pecuniary advantage, and who seem quite competent and ready to apply scurrilous epithets to any who may oppose the system; but in whose official capacity they are acting, and who are generally of a low and vulgar character, and who are ever, yet, among the paid officials, some few are to be found who have given utterance to sentiments just and noble that your Petitioners feel bound in duty to request the notice of.—

I cannot look upon the old world unimpressed with the conviction that even France, which is in possession of all kinds of wisdom except the wisdom which Christ came down on earth to teach—the country which has laid her slaughtered millions of human victims on the altar of liberty, and which has created a new era in the history of the world—the fiercest of her contending factions—the atheistic tranny under which she writes, speechless and bleeding—to the want of a standard of moral truth which she can respect for its purity, and of men of pure minds and honest aims to teach it—to the fact that the instruction her masses has devolved on men who, whether priests or professors, have been engaged in rejecting the council of God.—John Kirkland, Esq., County of Wellington School Report for '53, page 112.

It is not based on the oracles of eternal truth, but on the opinions of men, and in ordinary measure, mischievous, not only as respects the momentous concerns of eternity, but merely as regards the comparatively minor interests of time.—Rev. Alex. Mann, A.M., County of Lanark School Report '55, page 226.

I must confess considerable astonishment on reading the opinion of many Local Superintendents, expressed in your last Annual Report, that education ought to be compulsory. While I depise most heartily the tyrannical and narrow view of liberality, do not look with any favor on an attempt to enforce despotism, under whatever form it may present itself, or whatever pretence it may put forth. There is no reason why, if an individual be forced to receive secular, he should not also be forced to receive spiritual knowledge, the argument founded on the general good, is as cogent in the latter, as in the former case. The public idea of social freedom, I believe, too strong and enlightened to tolerate for an instant, the insidious scheme of taking a shoot of seeming liberality, and then to turn it upon the people, and to make it a means of destroying the tree of English liberty. The interests of education, I admit, are most materially affected by the narrow-minded penuriousness of parents who if charged 6d or 1s per month for a child, prefer hoarding the miserable sum, to sending their offspring to school. . . . He who receives a direct and present advantage from education should, certainly, pay more for it than he who only receives an indirect and prospective benefit. The purely free school system, is socialistic in its tendencies, and subversive of that spirit of independence which is the characteristic and necessary element of the English people. The said laws are a curse to the genius of universal liberty.—Rev. John A. Morris, County of Carleton School Report, '56, page 132.

It is by the public libraries, accessible to all, that progress and mental development, started in the school rooms, can be continued in after life, and which will qualify all to discharge better their duties which humanity requires they should perform for individuals, their country, and their race. They seem to be the only means of raising the moral and intellectual level of the people, and of correcting popular errors, and of purifying the moral atmosphere, and expel the prevailing vices, by awakening new wants, and elevating the means for their gratification; to protect the country from the danger of having free institutions controlled by ignorance, which may end in anarchy, or in that immobile conservatism which pertinaciously resists all change, defends whatever is, however injurious in itself, and however incompatible with real progress. The experience of the civilized portion of mankind bears testimony to the fact that the more the people are instructed, the more they are inclined to the love of liberty, and the more they are instructed, the more they are inclined to the love of liberty, and the more they are instructed, the more they are inclined to the love of liberty. . . . The purely free school system, is socialistic in its tendencies, and subversive of that spirit of independence which is the characteristic and necessary element of the English people. The said laws are a curse to the genius of universal liberty.—Rev. John A. Morris, County of Carleton School Report, '56, page 132.

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Yet, after all, what is learnt in school is but the alphabet of thought for the man, and we who speak the glorious English language, do not think of it as a necessary part of our education, and we do not think of it as a necessary part of our education, and we do not think of it as a necessary part of our education. . . . The purely free school system, is socialistic in its tendencies, and subversive of that spirit of independence which is the characteristic and necessary element of the English people. The said laws are a curse to the genius of universal liberty.—Rev. John A. Morris, County of Carleton School Report, '56, page 132.

That your Petitioners do not believe that the said laws are agreeable to and approved of by a majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada; but, even if that were the case, it would still be wrong in the Legislature to continue them in force as they at present exist, because the said laws oppress many persons as unjustly and contrary to their rights as the laws which have been repealed, and the said laws are a curse to the genius of universal liberty. It has pleased Divine Providence to grant them, and that without receiving any proportionate benefit in return therefor, which is most manifestly unjust and repugnant to the Divine Laws which are binding upon nations and peoples as well as individuals, and which are by the British nation, as well as many others, acknowledged to be the supreme rule of right: That your Petitioners do believe that any change in the said laws by which the people will be deprived of the small degree of liberty now possessed will only serve to make the system more odious and intolerable than it now is: That your Petitioners dare not invoke the Divine Blessing upon the system, except as an affliction, which they humbly pray that it may please the Almighty to give the Provincial Parliament grace speedily to remove: That your Petitioners believe that the secular as well as the religious education of the young, and providing them with necessary food and raiment, &c., &c., is a duty which the Almighty Creator has imposed upon the respective individual parents, or other guardians of children; and that the rights of individual citizens and liberty of action in the providing, oversight, and control of such education belongs to such parents, or guardians, individually; and that such parents, or guardians, should (and in all free countries do) of right have the individual liberty to exercise such right in order to the proper discharge of such duty: That the said school laws—although they do not openly profess to ignore such educational right, and to prevent such liberty of individual choice and action—yet do in effect deprive the mass of the inhabitants of Upper Canada of such right and liberty, inasmuch as when the people are deprived of their property, or the benefit of the Common School or section, they have no other means or power left to supply their children with the desired education, therefore, they are not only deprived of their property and educational liberty, but also to that extent of their parental authority: That your Petitioners do believe that many persons who send their children to the Common Schools, regard such sending as their only choice between two evils—thus if we do not send them, we have no other means left open to us, if we do send them, we surrender to the system, and our children's liberty to the doers of an unjust and odious system; but they may perhaps some day recover their liberty: That your Petitioners cannot regard such sending as a proof of approbation of the system on the part of such persons, but only of submission to it: That your petitioners do claim for themselves to be possessed, by the mercy of God, of natural affection, ordinary sagacity, and common sense, and consider themselves competent to manage their own ordinary affairs; and also able, except for the present system—and do desire to perform their duties to their children as it may please Divine Providence to direct: That the said laws do not see any just cause why they should be deprived of their property, and of the educational care of their children, as if they were so many lunatics: That some of your Petitioners have migrated from different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and others are the immediate descendants of such; and that your Petitioners do regard the proscription from the schools of the text books which have been in popular use in the Old Country, as a wanton and heinous outrage upon the sentiments of their own and our children's liberty to the doers of an unjust and odious system: That your Petitioners, with the genius and principles of British Institutions: That your Petitioners cannot desire any greater degree of liberty than that which belongs to them as British subjects, such as is enjoyed by their fellow-subjects in Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, and they cannot be satisfied with less: That your Petitioners do believe that while some persons submit to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well deserve respect and approbation: That the said laws do not see any just cause why they should be deprived of their property, and of the educational care of their children, as if they were so many lunatics: That some of your Petitioners have migrated from different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and others are the immediate descendants of such; 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