

Lord Palmerston said his hon. friend had rightly understood the motives which induced him to abstain on Monday from making any observations upon the Budget, these motives were equally strong upon the present occasion he would therefore say in reply to the question that he had no doubt of being able to lay all the papers upon the table, including Lord Clarendon's answer to Mr. Marcy, in the course of next week, probably on an early day.

Sir J. Pakington said, Hon. Gentlemen had asked quite right in asking Government for production of papers, and he was glad to hear that in course of a few days the House would be in possession of answer returned to Marcy's despatch. It would perhaps be only fair towards Government to postpone any discussion on their conduct with regard to Episcopism question, until despatches were produced, but he earnestly hoped that discussion would not be long delayed, he spoke in no party sense, and with no party object, when he said that he regarded with feelings of the greatest anxiety, he might almost say of shame, the present state of our relations with America for the present painful position of affairs, he attached blame only from public documents which were in the hands of hon. members to what he considered to be the serious misconduct and unwise policy of her Majesty's Government, by which the Government of the United States had been irritated, deceived, and offended; under these circumstances, he regretted that Mr. Baillie felt himself under the necessity of withdrawing the motion, but he trusted that the intention of Mr. Moore, or some other independent member, would afford those members on conservative side of House an opportunity of calling attention to real merits.

Sir G. Murray strongly deprecated the tone adopted by the Hon. Baronet in expressing a decided opinion upon the question at the present moment; he was glad, however, to find not only from cheers on his own side of the House, but from the manifest indications on the side of the Hon. Baronet, that his views did not meet with general concurrence.

Mr. Moore appealed to Lord Palmerston to appoint an early day for the discussion—no answer was made, and the subject dropped.

Sir Edward Lyons is to be raised to the peerage, for his services in the Black Sea, being the only peerage manufactured from this war.

The Queen gave a grand Ball on the evening of the 17th. Two thousand invitations were issued, Mr. Dallas was present.

Fountains of Sydenham palace opened, they excel Versailles.

Prince Napoleon is visiting English ports in yacht.

Collections continue in England for those who suffered from the inundation in France.

The baneful Ribbon System is prevailing extensively in the north western counties of Ireland, especially Donegal and Sligo, owing to instructions from Government, the constabulary are making great exertions to break up the confederacy, and numerous arrests have taken place in Donegal. One day last week, 21 persons were marched into Tiffney by the constabulary, and committed for trial at the assizes.

FRANCE.
Napoleon is taking steps to have the Emperor appointed Regent for her son. Project of law on the subject has been sent to the Senate, and debated with closed doors. The project propose that on the Emperor's demise, the Empress should reign, assisted by Council of Regency, whose names the Emperor will leave under sealed envelopes, meanwhile the Government papers are writing up the project.

Latest from Paris under date of the 21st, states the Moniteur, contains decree ordering creation of the general system of inspection of the army and commissariat by special staff established for that purpose. The Moniteur also gives the project of the Senator's committee on the Regency; it states that the Emperor is to attain his majority at 16 years of age—the Empress' mother to be regent and guardian of her son during his minority, but not to contract second marriage while it continues, in case of the Empress' death—Regency to pass to Senator, Prince of France, then to other Princes in order of hereditary succession, and failing them all, to Council of Regency appointed by Senate.

Two and a half million francs have been collected for the sufferers from the inundation.

BELGIUM.
The Editor of Brussels paper L'Annonce is fined and imprisoned for an editorial alleged to be libellous of the Duchess of Brabant.

ITALY.
Two or three changes have taken place in the Italian Ministry, the chief being the appointment of General Marmora to the War Department.

Baron Werner, the Austrian Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Rome the rumoured object being if possible to convince Cardinal Antonelli, and his colleagues, of the necessity of making reforms in the administration.

The Morning Post's correspondent, writes from Vienna, Marshal Radetzky had communicated from Lombardy with his Government stating that if certain symptoms of excitement continued in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, he should demand an increase of 30,000 Austrian troops. The Council was summoned on receipt of this despatch, at which the Emperor presided, when it was agreed that the increased force should be ordered if necessary.

The same writer says, "I understand a note has been received by the French Gov-

ernment, which is very haughty, and independent."

On the 15th the King of Serbia distributed the English Crimean medal to his troops at Turin, with military coronations.

DENMARK.
The treaty of commerce between Denmark and the United States expired on the 14th. The first American vessel that appeared in the Sound since that event, was the Sarah Bryant, Captain Jefferson, which arrived on the 17th, bound from Cronstadt to New York, with a cargo of Russian powder. She paid the Sound dues, but under protest.

RUSSIA.
The Russian Government is turning its attention to its American territory of an Imperial Decree notified, that to assist the development of the Russian Naval power in the Pacific Ocean, the administration of the fleet and harbors thereon should be placed under the independent control of the Government of Eastern Siberia. An exhibition is being at Hamburg by the Russian American Company, to sell next month for the Russian American territory. The exhibition is of the nature of a New Colony, numbering five hundred persons, including five hundred persons, including artificers of all kinds.

The Russian ships Caspovitch and Constanine, and Hamburg steamers will convey the expedition.

The papers say that it appears now settled that we shall obtain no grain to speak of this season from Russia, and hundreds of vessels in the Black Sea which had gone there in anticipation of meeting cargoes, may have to return empty.

Prince Menchikoff has been summoned from retirement by the Emperor, to consult respecting a rumoured military expedition in Asia.

Latest advices from St. Petersburg state, that in consequence of the dearth of provisions in the Crimea, and sickness which prevails there, a decree has been issued, prohibiting all persons not inhabitants from landing there.

NEW BRUNSWICK POLITICS.
Our affairs are attracting much attention in the adjoining Colonies, and the remarks of some of the papers are conceived in the best spirit, which proves that the whole question at issue is fairly understood. The Western News, published at Bridgetown, in a very sensible article, after shewing that the Lieut. Governor had the right to dissolve the Assembly, argues as follows:—

"That in the abstract he had the right, has not been denied, but it has been roundly asserted by a great portion of the Press and by the friends of the discarded administration, that the act was a tyrannical one, striking at the very root of the Colonial Constitution; that his Excellency's advisers having been sustained by a majority of the people's representatives, of necessity had the confidence of the people, and his Excellency, in dismissing them, was assuming a position in direct antagonism to the wishes of the people. Now all this is very fine, and very true, if we leave out of our estimate one material consideration, namely, the liability of poor human nature to change, and to become corrupted by the desire for honorable offices and nice little salaries—it may just happen therefore that the advisers of the Crown—who are themselves in a large degree the holders of office with salaries—may cease to represent the 'well understood wishes of the people,' even while a majority of the lower house yields them its confidence.

Taking this view of the question, where can the people appeal if not to the person who alone can constitutionally remedy this state of things. The people of N. Brunswick have endorsed the action of Governor Sutton with their approbation; they believed his Excellency simply desired the people themselves should decide a contested question; and the only symptoms of tyranny they could perceive were exhibited in the conduct of the late ministry in persisting to foist on them a law of which they did not approve. In our mind much credit is due to the Governor for his honorable purpose and manliness of action; he has exerted the power vested in him by the constitution wisely, for it was exercised in favour of the people against a tyrannical compact, who made use of the people's name to cover acts which were hateful to them.

One word more and we lay down our pen. We would say to the inhabitants of our Sister Province, beware how you establish or perpetuate party from mere sectional or personal motives; let no demagogue, however plausible, lead you into the mistake that 'men not measures,' should be your motto, but reverse it and then act upon it. This is the only course to prevent you falling into the disunited and disgraceful state, which this Province has presented to all calm observers of its political condition, for many years past.

RECRUITING IN CANADA.—"A traveller," writing to the Times, says—"I should like it to be made known that in 1849-50, when I was travelling through the United States, at the time carrying on hostilities against Mexico, I observed that agents were employed in Canada to engage recruits for the United States army, and I saw the recruiting sergeant come on board the steamer from St. John's (Canada) on her arrival at Plattsburg (Lake Champlain), and heard him ask the captain of the vessel, 'quidly if there were any men for him. How many of the force sent against Mexico were thus raised I had no means of learning.'"

STEAMER BURNED.—We learn that the steamer B. F. Tibbitts, which has been engaged up river in towing rafts, took fire on Saturday and was burnt to the water's edge. [Courier.]

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, calling a meeting of the Provincial Legislature, for the despatch of business, on Thursday the 17th instant.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1856.

The Elections throughout the Province are all over, and have triumphantly demonstrated how much more correctly His Excellency the Lieut. Governor knew the wants of the people and the state of the country than his late Executive Council. The members returned, are 29 Constitutionalists against 12 Radicals, giving a majority in favour of the Governor and against the Prohibitory liquor law of 17.

Such an expression of feeling as that, requires no comment, nor is it possible to prove more forcibly than by such a vote of the whole country how shamefully false are the statements by which the opposition press have been trying for the last two months to gull the people into supporting a corrupt party in power.

In this County, according to the Sheriff's returns, we have two constitutionalists, and two Radicals; but there is no doubt in the least that the Scrutiny which has been demanded of Mr. McAdam's votes will displace him and give a seat in the House to Mr. G. J. Thomson. We have good reason for believing that not less than 250 bad votes were polled in St. Stephens for the Radical ticket, and it will require little more than the half of that number to be struck off to send (as a correspondent said some weeks ago,) Mr. McAdam back to his mill, as our quondam friend Mr. Brown has returned to his plough. By reference to our paper of the 18th of June, Mr. McAdam will find that a correspondent and not ourselves, used the words.

If it had not been for the profuse disbursement of hard cash, and the most oppressive application of ledger influence, we do not hesitate to say that the whole of the four government candidates would have been returned in this County, but though for a little time, (till the scrutiny is over) we must content ourselves with the presence of only two members in the House, in whom we can have confidence, we have, at all events, the negative satisfaction of knowing that the other two are, at least in the present House, powerless for harm.

DECLARATION DAY.

The High Sheriff opened his Court, which stood adjourned after the close of the Poll on Friday last, on Monday the 7th inst., for the declaration of the successful Candidates. After the usual and necessary forms had been observed, he declared the state of the Poll for this County, to be as follows, viz:

Boyd	1489
Gillmor	1352
McAdam	1323
Street	1226
G. J. Thomson	1452
Sievens	1114
Dr. R. Thomson	1050
Carson	63

Mr. Boyd then came forward and addressed the Electors, thanking them for the proud position in which they had placed him at the head of the poll. The Hon. Gentleman dilated at some length on the prospects which he thought were now opening up for the Province, and concluded by again tendering his sincere thanks, and declaring his determination to continue his exertions with the same unflinching zeal as he believed he had ever evinced for the welfare of the Province at large and of this County in particular.

Mr. Gillmor, on coming forward, to express his thanks and acknowledgments, complained that the foulest slanders had been got up to ruin his election, and produced a placard which had been circulated through some parts of the County, and instanced a letter which had appeared in these columns from "A Lumberman & Shipper," as examples of such slanders. We listened with the greatest attention to discover how the hon. gentleman would prove in either of the two cases he selected for his complaints, that the statements they contained were false—but we are bound to confess, that after a long harangue on the matter, we could discover nothing beyond this, that he considered them slanderous and that therefore of course they must be so. With respect to the Liquor law, the hon. gent. stated, in answer to a question that was put to him, that it was not true to say that he had stated on the hustings he would declare his opinions and how he would vote on that question after the poll was taken—he would not now pledge himself either way, but should vote as he thought proper. He defended the course he had pursued in the legislature on the subject of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad, and on the general Railway schemes of the late Government, and contended that, notwithstanding the result of verdict of the country as expressed by the returns from the different Counties, he still was justified in condemning the Governor for the exercise he had made of his prerogative, which he declared to be arbitrary and unconstitutional.

Mr. McAdam, who stood next on the poll, then came forward and returned his thanks to the people. The hon. gent. was very brief in his remarks. He said he should vote for the repeal of the liquor law, because the constituency evidently desired that he should do so; but that whenever an opportunity again occurred, he would go for the enactment of prohibition—he didn't explain why he conveys it will be less incumbent on him at some future time to defer to the wishes of his constituents than it is now; but doubtless they will know how to appreciate the value of that consideration for their wishes, which is most defensible at one time and defensible at another. He touched upon the Railway topic and also alluded to the act of the Governor in having dissolved the House in the same strain as upon the occasion of his nomination, and concluded what every one appeared to think a very uninteresting speech.

Mr. G. D. Street then rose. He said that notwithstanding he was fourth on the poll, he felt proud of the position which he occupied when he reflected on the gigantic exertions which had been made to keep him out, and he considered also that it was most satisfactory to know, notwithstanding the lavish expenditure of money, the oppressive use of ledger influence, and the intimidation which had been used by the opposite party, that the great majority of the constituents of this county were unassailable by such means; and that had it not been for the corruption which was proved to exist in the district of Milltown it would have been impossible for the opposition party to have returned a single member. He analyzed the votes of the several parishes shewing, that unless a satisfactory reason could be given why one parish, and only one, in the whole county should consist almost entirely of Radical voters—no other conclusion could be arrived at, than, that that parish was corrupt, and had not given an independent vote. The hon. gentleman contended that it was unnatural and contrary to common sense to suppose that the same ratio of diversity of opinion which had been proved to exist in every other Parish, and indeed throughout the whole Province, should be entirely reversed in one single Parish. The fact of the votes having been cast in St. Stephens, he might almost say so unanimously for one ticket, and all confining themselves only to three votes, although 4 candidates must be returned, proved, an undue and improper influence, had been brought to bear on them. He congratulated himself and the candidates on the same side as himself, that both he and they could proudly maintain that their party was free from any imputation of bribery or corruption being brought against them. He dilated at some length and with great force of language on the two great questions which the present Elections have solved so satisfactorily. He vindicated the conduct of the Lieut. Governor against the disgraceful, but ridiculous charges that have been brought against him, and demonstrated by the most convincing arguments the evils which must necessarily arise from the enforcement of a Prohibitory law. With regard to Railways, the hon. gentleman did not approve of the old scheme, which would involve the country in debt beyond its means to repay, and would not give the people Railways when they were wanted, to open up and develop the resources of the country—but would saddle us with abortive lines that would never be finished. To the St. Andrews Line he had always been a warm and staunch supporter and he trusted it was scarcely necessary for him to say, that he should still continue to be so, and that in his legislative capacity he would always be found ready to give his attention to its interests and welfare. The learned gentlemen went on at some length to discuss the revenue and educational questions, and other topics, and during the whole of his speech he was frequently interrupted by loud and long continued bursts of cheering.

He concluded by expressing his thanks to the friends he saw around him, and to all those, whether present or absent, who had raised him to the position in which he stood, assuring them, in eloquent and feeling terms, that he most deeply felt and appreciated the high honor they had done him.

The above is but a mere outline of the speeches; want of time prevents our giving the remainder of this week.

A scrutiny was demanded of the votes polled for Mr. McAdam, who then demanded a scrutiny of the votes polled for Messrs. Boyd, Street, and G. Thomson.

St. Louis, July 2.—An extensive fire is now raging in this city, by which five steamers, have been burned to the water's edge.

The following Table shows the state of the Poll at its close, in the several Parishes.

PARISHES.	BOYD	GILLMOR	MCADAM	STREET	G. THOMSON	SIEVENS	DR. THOMSON	No. of Voters
St. Andrews	254	164	115	241	169	81	185	309
St. Stephens	165	361	422	119	147	369	99	633
St. David's	188	134	155	89	98	126	55	225
St. James at the Kirk	90	85	111	44	69	103	39	163
St. Patrick at the Mills	136	73	107	79	92	84	17	165
St. Patrick at the Falls	117	99	144	192	42	137	173	173
St. George	141	204	135	134	124	135	223	293
Pennfield at School House	89	49	27	66	60	32	90	116
McGawans	78	67	46	59	68	44	73	115
West Isles	109	35	13	99	85	22	74	127
Grand Manan	74	90	30	73	67	12	65	87

1489 1352 1323 1226 1452 1114 1050 2296
Mr. Carson received 63 votes. By deducting the votes at St. Stephens from the total Messrs. Boyd, Street, Thomson and Gillmor have the majority; deduct the votes given at St. Stephens and St. James, and Messrs. Boyd, Street, G. J. Thomson and Dr. Thomson the Constitutional Candidates would be returned by large majorities over the Radicals.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.—From Mr. Street's Speech on Monday last, we are happy to learn that most encouraging news has been received by the last English mail respecting the prospects of the railroad.

A PUBLIC DINNER will take place in the Town Hall, on Thursday next, to celebrate the victory achieved throughout the Province in favour of Constitutional principles, and in support of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. The hon. the Attorney General and other members of the Executive Council are expected to attend, to meet the four Constitutional Candidates at the Election just closed. Capt. J. Robinson has kindly consented to take the chair. Tickets of Admission 10s.—to be had of Mr. Pheasant, or the Committee, and at the office of the Standard.

The Legislature is summoned to meet on the 17th instant, for the despatch of business.

C. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Semi Annual examination of this institution was held on Saturday, June 23rd, before the President and Directors, when the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved.—Examined the various classes in Greek and Latin, also Geography, History, and Mathematics, and found the progress, as well as the answering of the boys in general quite satisfactory.

After the examination the Rev. Dr. Alley addressed the pupils giving them advice as to choice of companions, and good behaviour during the vacation, and also commending them for the good examination they had passed.

The Hon. Col. Hatch also expressed his perfect satisfaction as regards the answering in the different classes, and particularized the French class, as being the best examination which he had heard of for the last twenty years both in pronunciation and in syntactical accuracy.

The classes in the above institution will re-open on August 1st.

UNITED STATES.

THE SUMNER OUTRAGE.—The examination of Brooks in the Washington Criminal Court is postponed in consequence of Mr. Sumner's continued ill health.

KANSAS.—The debate in the Senate on the admission of Kansas, still continues, and is attended by considerable excitement. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Thursday (3d) the debate was still going on without any prospect of an adjournment.

Females.—A few words, which should be read by maids, wives, widows, and the sex generally.—How many young women lose their health and good looks while yet in the day of life by using improper medicines, or obtaining from proper medicine when such is required. Behold the young girl, verging into womanhood, prostrated with suffering, friends unable to prescribe or procure, yet wishing to do both; to such Holloway's Pills would be found an invaluable blessing, as they correct the obstructions in their health. To the mother at the turn of life they also equally invaluable, and enable the adult thus to pass through that dangerous period of women's existence, saving them from that immense amount of misery suffering they otherwise so often endure.

JOY TO THE INVALID.—Persons afflicted with any of the diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach, nervous debility, dyspepsia or liver complaint, should try PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. It seldom fails to effect a cure in a very short time. Sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada.

WARRIED.

At Beech Hill, on the 26 inst., by the Rev. John Ross, Mr. John S. Govern, of Mauderville, to Annie S. fourth daughter of David Mowat, Esq. of St. Andrews.

By the same on Sunday 6th inst., Mr. Robert Henry to Miss Lavina S. Stewart, both of St. Patrick.

By the same on 6th inst., Mr. Horace T. Ames, of St. John, to Miss Helen G. elder daughter of Mr. Thomas Berry, of Saint Andrews.

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