

European Intelligence.
One Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Niagara, which sailed from Liverpool soon after noon on Saturday, May 24th, with 130 passengers for Boston, arrived at Halifax, at 8 p. m. June 4th.

The Fulton sailed from Southampton on Wednesday. The North Star arrived at Cowes on the 23d ult. The steamer Persia arrived off Liverpool-bar at midnight on Friday 23d ult. and came up the river at half past 4 on the following morning. The steamer Ericsson not telegraphed.

The steamer Washington carried out advices that Lord Clarendon, in Parliament, admitted the authenticity of the correspondence with Nicaragua seized by Walker, but stated that the matter had come to nothing, and was nothing but a trade sale of muskets; also, that the British Government had readily refused the proposal of the Central American States to take any active part in their affairs.

The Washington also took out the report of the Chancellor of Exchequer's Budget, which merely proposes to retain the income tax two years more. Since she sailed there has been very little news.

BRITAIN.—The Bank of England, on the 22d ult., reduced the rate of discount for bills of more than sixty days, from seven to six per cent. Short bills also remaining at six per cent.

There was an interesting debate in the House of Lords on the Maritime Law.

Lord Colchester moved that Parliament disapprove of the conduct of the Plenipotentiaries in the Congress at Paris; they having abandoned without knowledge or sanction of Parliament, the principle inherent in all belligerent Powers, of capturing enemies' goods on board of neutral ships.

Lord Clarendon made an able speech in reply, having reference chiefly to the position of the United States. He quoted Mr. Marcy's letter on the subject, calling it moderate and dignified, and defended the course of the British Plenipotentiaries in giving up a privilege which it was impossible to maintain.

Lord Derby, in a strong speech, denounced the abandonment of this important privilege, as not only humiliating and derogatory, but dangerous to the interests of England. It was favorable to France which previously opposed it, and fatal to Britain that afterwards assented to it.

The motion was lost by a majority of fifty-four.

Lord J. Russell gave notice that on Monday he should ask Lord Palmerston a question, with a view of ascertaining whether it was the intention of Government to interfere in the war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Lord Palmerston incidentally stated that the question of Danish Sound Dues was still unsettled, but remains under consideration between Britain and Denmark.

The Gazette contains a Board of Trade notice, stating that Danish Consuls in Russian ports have been instructed to afford the necessary commercial facilities to British subjects, until British Consuls can be sent to Russia; also announcing that Carthagen will be deemed a free port from the 1st of September next.

The British press, especially the Times, continues to keep alive the excitement on the Italian question.

Lord Lyndhurst has withdrawn the motion in the House of Lords, lest it might prejudice negotiations now going on with Italian courts.

The London Times thinks affairs of Central America will compel a combination of Britain and United States for their adjustment. It also says, Mr. Buchanan's statement that "there is nothing to arbitrate," is untenable, and suggests the Emperor of Russia as arbitrator for the United States.

The trial of Palmer for poisoning his sporting friend, Cook, continues. Defence is closed. The case turns mainly on medical testimony as to whether or not the symptoms of death accord with symptoms of strychnine. Most eminent physicians of Britain have given evidence which seems equally balanced for and against the prisoner. The case excites extraordinary interest. It is valuable as making public that vegetable poisons are readily detected long after death.

FRANCE.—Baron Haub has presented credentials as minister from Austria.

No resident ministers yet appointed from Russia. Count Orloff performs the duties.

The Emperor has been giving a Review and a Ball to Prince Maximilian of Austria, and Oscar of Sweden.

The baptism of the Imperial Prince will take place about the middle of June. The Legislative session will be extended in order that its members may witness the event.

M. Thierry, the historian of Norman Conquest, died at Paris, on the 23d ult.

SPAIN.—Democrats had brought forward a vote of censure on the Government respecting recent troubles at Valencia, but it was negatived by a large majority.

ITALY.—Nothing new on the Italian question.

PRUSSIA.—A postal convention has been signed between Prussia and the United States.

Herr von Rochow is sentenced to five years imprisonment in fortress for the recent fatal duel with the Minister of Police, Hinckeldey.

DENMARK.—The protocol of the Danish proposition to which Russia, Sweden, and the Duchy of Oldenburg have given their adhesion, is published; it is dated Copenhagen, May 9th; it is a lengthy document, and its substance is that Denmark will renounce

the Sound and Belt Dues for thirty five millions of Rix dollars. All Maritime powers must assent, Denmark reserving the right to treat separately with the powers not represented in the present negotiations; the compensation named covers dues both on shipping and cargoes. Denmark demands security for the money, and appertains the sum as follows: (in round numbers); Denmark herself to pay a million and a quarter Rix dollars; Austria, 29,000; Belgium, 200,000; Spain, 1,000,000; France, 1,250,000; Britain, 10,000,000; Norway, 867,000; Oldenburg, 25,000; the Netherlands, 1,500,000; Prussia, 4,500,000; Russia, 9,900,000; Sweden, 1,500,000; making a total of thirty-one and a half millions, leaving a balance of three millions three hundred thousand Rix dollars due by Powers not above named.

Further, as there exists a present difference between Denmark and Britain that may delay a settlement, Russia agrees to keep open her offer on condition of the other powers, doing the same. The documents are signed by A. Lubme, Tengoborskie and Lagerheim.

RUSSIA.—The Navigation was opened to St. Petersburg on the 15th ult. Commercial advisers do not, as yet, describe any material variation in the course of trade.

The rate of Exchange at St. Petersburg is steady; the prohibition of the export of gold still continued, but was expected soon to be removed.

The Empress Dowager of Russia had arrived, on a visit to her brother, the King of Prussia.

The Czar was gone to Warsaw.

The first English steamer bound to Cronstadt, called the Tyne, has been lost, with all her cargo, off the Island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Finland.

THE EAST.—The evacuation of the Crimea, by the French proceeds rapidly. Letters to May 10 state, that the Russians had hanged several Tartars for assaulting allies; some had been sent into exile and others were condemned to work on the roads for life.

Scoury had appeared in some English regiments and could not be accounted for. It was still a question what would be done with the horses.

Banquets had been given to Sir Colin Campbell.

Peace has been proclaimed at Tiflis.

The capture of the Circassian village of Saneoh, and six thousand cattle, by the Russians, is confirmed.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—Letters from Corfu report these islands quite flourishing. The crops of Olives are good, and currants promising well.

COMMERCIAL.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

COTTONS 944.

TEXAS.—Price, 24 1/2 a. 22 1/2 a. Red, 15d a. 16d; Birch 17 1/2 a. 20 1/2 a. Denis, 25 a. 28 1/2 a.

THE LATE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.—Mr. Crampton left our shores yesterday for the Canada for England. We understand that he has a complaint that the letter of Mr. Marcy announcing to him his dismissal, and delivering to him his passports, was not presented to him until four hours after the sailing of the Asia from New York last week, so that he had no opportunity to telegraph to the commander of that steamer, and to detain her until he could take his passage on board of her. Mr. Marcy's despatch went out by the Asia, a week in advance of Mr. Crampton.

MR. BROOKS AND SENATOR WILSON.—The following is the correspondence which recently took place between Mr. Brooks and Senator Wilson.

Mr. Brooks to Senator Wilson.

SENATOR WILSON, May 27, 1856.

SIR,—In the Senate to-day, when referring to the collision with Mr. Sumner, you spoke of my conduct as "cowardly," thus making yourself an arbitrator of true courage.

In debate in the Senate heretofore, you declared yourself responsible for what you might say there and elsewhere.

I therefore, hold myself at liberty, by this note, to request that you will inform me, without delay, where and when, outside of this district, a farther note will find you.

Respectfully, &c., P. S. BROOKS.

HON. HENRY WILSON.

Senator Wilson to Mr. Brooks.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 10 o'clock.

Hon. P. S. Brooks.—

Sir,—Your note of the 27th inst., placed in my hands by your friend General Lane, at twenty minutes past ten this morning.

I characterized on the floor of the Senate the assault upon my colleague as "brutal, murderous and cowardly." I thought so then—I think so now. I have no qualifications whatever, to make in regard to those words.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.—We publish as follows the names of the new Executive Councilors with their respective offices and religious predilections attached. Our readers by comparing this table with our editorials on the subject of the dissolution, can judge the rest for themselves.

Hon. J. H. Gray, Attorney General, Episcopalian.

R. D. Wilton, Provincial Secretary, Do.

F. McPhelin, Post Master General, Roman Catholic.

J. C. Allen, Solicitor General, Episcopalian.

R. L. Hazen, (without office,) Do.

E. B. Chandler, do Do.

Religious Intelligence.

We have perused the above article from the Religious Intelligence with regret. The introduction of Religious animosities into Politics is to be deprecated. But the Religious Intelligence in making such remarks should at any rate apply them equally to the past as to the present Government. It is justified in finding fault with the present Government not yet a week old and unfilled, on such grounds—why is it he did not find fault with the late Government, which at its construction and for upwards of six months afterwards was composed as follows:

Charles Fisher, Attorney General, Episcopalian.

S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, Do.

W. J. Ritchie, Do.

J. M. Johnson, Solicitor General, Do.

A. J. Smith, do Do.

J. Brown, Surveyor General, Universalist.

Mr. Brown having been in office only for a few weeks, until Mr. Brown could visit Charlotte.—New Brunswick.

The opposition Press are persevering in their shameful but vain efforts to mislead the people, as to the real position of affairs, and the true nature of the questions which are left for the decision of the voice of the whole constituency of the country; and in many instances, we are sorry, but not surprised to see; they have descended to the vilest abuse to support their untenable arguments against His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, for the noble proof he has given of his sincere desire to administer the Government of the Country according to the wishes and wants of the people.

It is sheer nonsense to assert, as the mis-called liberal papers do, that the Governor acted "unconstitutionally, and tyrannically, and was guilty of a high handed abuse of the prerogative," in dissolving the House of Assembly, when the country was in a ferment from one end to the other, when the law was set at defiance with impunity, and when the Executive was not only powerless in reality, but acknowledged themselves incapable of enforcing its observance.

It is equally as absurd to pretend, as the Fisher organs do, either that the late Executive was a strong and united one, or that the late House of Assembly was a true Representation of the feelings and opinions of the people. So true is it that the Council were dissatisfied and at variance among themselves, that they could not agree sufficiently, even on any single one of the great questions which imperatively demand the attention of the Legislature, to venture to introduce a solitary Government measure, with the exception of their Railway scheme; and this was so clipped, altered, and transformed to suit the views of the different members they were forced to bribe to support them, that it bears about as much resemblance to the original plan as a common tram road does to a first class railroad.

As to the late House being a faithful exponent of the feelings of the constituency, we maintain that such a statement cannot for a moment be sustained in any view that is taken of the case. Did Mr. Fisher faithfully represent the feelings of the County of York, when he voted for sustaining the Liquor law? Most certainly he did not, if we are to judge by the overwhelming majority with which Mr. Allen was returned over the total abstinent candidate, Mr. Needham! Did Mr. Tilley, judging by the late election for Mayor in the City of St. John, truly express the sentiments of that large constituency, when he fanatically opposed its repeal? Nay, can it be said of the whole House as a body, that they faithfully represented the people, when the majority of them, with Mr. Tilley at their head, voted to sustain that law, and now declare their readiness to repeal it, if the people will only be fools enough to trust them?

The position we take is incontrovertible.—Either the late House must acknowledge they misrepresented the feelings of the majority of the people when they sustained that law, or else in admitting now that it must be repealed, and consenting to do so if they are sent back; they mean to assert that a violent and sudden revulsion of feeling has taken

place in the public mind, which is too glaring an absurdity to be listened to.

Again, in another view, it must be admitted by every impartial person, that the late House was not in a true sense composed of real representatives of the people. Either we are, or are not, a total abstinence community. If we are not, it is clear they misrepresented us;—if we are, then it is equally certain, though they sustained the law we are presumed to love, that we should never have chosen men, nine-tenths of whom are notorious drinkers, and who by their lives and actions belie the principles they pretend to advocate.

The people have now an opportunity to declare whether this is still to be, considered a free country where every one may eat, drink, and clothe himself, according to his own judgment; or whether we are to submit to the dictation of our equal and fellow man, arrogating to himself a higher standard of morals than ourselves. For this opportunity we have to thank His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, who has nothing to the world to gain by giving it to us, but who on the contrary, if we fail to support him, risks the loss of his position and its emoluments; when, by remaining passive and allowing the Country to "drift" into ruin and confusion, he might have retained both without let or hindrance. Again, therefore, we call upon all true lovers of their Country and our glorious Constitution to uphold the Governor, by returning only such men as will pledge themselves at the hustings to support him in the disinterested and noble course he has taken.

Our colors are nailed to the mast. Let the rallying cry be—"The Governor and Repeal of the Liquor Law," and there need be no fear for the result.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held at Grand Manan, on the 4th inst., before Willford Fisher, and Cochran Craig, Esquires, on view of the body of Jane Gray, (wife of George Gray,) found dead in her house on the night of the 2d inst. The body was badly buried—deceased was subject to fits. The verdict of the Jury was—"that she came to her death by fire—or causes unknown."

CANDIDATES FOR CHARLOTTE.

The following are the names of the Candidates whose cards appear in our columns:—

James Boyd,

Robert Thomson,

Geo. D. Street,

Geo. J. Thomson.

The people can judge of the principles of the Candidates from their cards. The above named gentlemen are true liberals, and the constituency have it in their power now to return men of pure constitutional principles—thoroughly British feelings—and whose loyalty cannot be disputed. In point of talent, integrity, knowledge of the wants and wishes of the people, and acquainted with the resources of the Country; they are all that could be desired; and this we assert without disparagement to any other Candidates who may offer themselves.

Since the above was written, we understand Mr. McAdam, and Mr. A. H. Gillmor, are in the field.

THE ELECTIONS.

For the different Counties heard from, take place as follows:—

For Charlotte—on Thursday the 31 July.

St. John County—on Tuesday the 24th June.

City, on the 25th June.

Westmorland—on Tuesday 24th June.

York—on Friday 13th June.

Carleton—on Saturday 14th June.

THE BAZAAR held by the Methodist Congregation of St. Andrews, on Tuesday and Wednesday last in the Town Hall, was well attended. The St. Stephen Amateur Band, who kindly lent their assistance on Tuesday, enlivened the scene by playing several popular tunes. By the way, the young men composing the Band deserve much credit for the rapid progress they have made in so short a time; however, they could not well do otherwise when under the instruction of their popular and competent teacher, Mr. R. Foster, whose musical taste and abilities are well known.

The Clergy Reserves in Canada.—The amounts of the commutation effected, according to the provision of the act secularizing the clergy reserves, are as follows:—To the Episcopalians in Upper Canada, £245,614; the Episcopalians in Lower Canada £30,286; Scotch Presbyterians in Upper Canada £102,425; the Scotch Presbyterians in Lower Canada £24,024; United Synod, Presbyterian, £2140; Romanists, Upper Canada, £20,932; Wesleyans, Upper Canada, £9768.

The Methodist Episcopal church, in general conference at Indianapolis, has had the subject of slavery before it for several days, on a proposition to introduce in the church

discipline a general rule forbidding the traffic in slaves and the holding of slaves for selfish or mercenary purposes. The conference after a long debate, voted it down—123 to 92—as unwise to introduce this subject now,

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have again cured a Bad Leg, after 17 years suffering. Henry Webster, of Coburg, Canada, was a martyr for seventeen years with a bad leg, there were several sores on it from the knee to the ankle; many reputed remedies were tried, but without benefiting him, indeed, they made him worse rather than better; after every other remedy had failed, he determined to give a fair trial to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these two remedies after a few weeks' perseverance, caused such an improved state of the blood, that the leg completely healed up; and in two months he was a stronger and healthier man than ever he had been in his life, to the astonishment of every one.

CHOLERA.—A disease which strikes terror in any community where it exists, no medicine is more prompt in its action on this disease than Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms, no family should be without a bottle of it always on hand. Act wise, and if you have not a bottle, get one at once—delays are dangerous.

DIED.

At Grand Manan, on the 31st May, Elizabeth Codrington—formerly a citizen of St. John, and for many years a pensioner on Provincial allowance.

ENCAMPMENT, No. 318.

A Regular Communication of Encampment No. 318, of H. K. T. and K. M. will be held at Masonic Hall, on Monday Evening next, 16th June, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of Sir Knights is ordered.

By command of the G. C. June 9, 1856.

BRITISH HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, and now opening, per St. John Packet Ships John Barbour, Middleton, and John Duncan.

21 BALES AND CASES, CONTAINING, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Silks, Woollens, Linens, and Cotton Goods.

Which will be sold wholesale or retail, at unprecedented low prices. (See handbills.) D. BRADLEY, St. Andrews, June 11, 1856.

For sale or to Let, and possession given immediately.

THAT pleasantly situated FARM on the Bay side, now occupied by Mr. Berrington, containing nine acres, all under cultivation. On the premises are a newly finished Cottage, containing 4 rooms on the ground floor, with attic chambers; a new Shed and large Barn with all the modern improvements. There is also on the premises, a large and deep well of excellent water. Terms, which will be moderate, made known on application to Mrs. ELIZA STINSON, St. Andrews, June 10, 1856.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN.—

I have been solicited by a great number of the influential freeholders to come forward as a candidate for the representation of this County at the approaching Election; and have consented to do so.

I formerly had the honour of being one of your representatives, for many years; and believe that you gave me credit, for independently and faithfully discharging my legislative duties, without being influenced by private or selfish motives; and should I again be the object of your choice, I will, as I have ever done, carefully watch over your interests and as far as in my power, I will protect you from tyranny and oppression.

I am, Gentlemen, Your sincere friend, ROBERT THOMSON, St. George, 4th June, 1856.

To Let.

THAT valuable Property on Water street, at present occupied by Mr. L. M. McGroarty as a Fancy Dry Goods Store. The House and out-buildings are in good repair. Possession will be given on the 1st day of May next. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Bradford, St. Andrews, or to the subscriber at Exeter.

SAMUEL KYLE, St. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1856.