

## European Intelligence.

The Steamer Canada, which sailed from Liverpool shortly after one o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, May 10th, arrived at Halifax, at 4 past 8, p. m., on Tuesday, the 20th. The mail from Halifax, with the letters and papers by this steamer, reached this city at an early hour yesterday morning. From our files we make some extracts of news, additional to the telegraphic summary already published.—[Morn. Couper.]

**THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.**—The present has been a week of felicitations—every body "merry as a marriage bell." The Queen held a grand state ball at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, on which occasion the new apartments, of which elaborate descriptions appear in the morning papers of yesterday, were thrown open. The guests numbered 1900, and comprised the elite of London society, with a sprinkling of the commonalty. Literature was personified in the person of Mr. Charles Dickens, and poetry in that of Mr. Alfred Tennyson. This may be said to have been the "Peach Blossom," and to mark her appreciation of the occasion, her Majesty has given a free and full pardon to all persons under sentence for political offences. This will, of course, extend to the chartists who were transported many years back—Frost, Jones, and Williams, if they be still living; and to another and still more celebrated offender, Mr. William Smith O'Brien. The last named gentleman has been for some years past residing on the continent. With a return to his native land he will find great changes there, and as he will come back wiser and sadder, there is every reason to believe that the experience of the past will not have been lost upon him. Sweet are the uses of adversity.

The Queen's Ministers were at the Mansion house the previous evening, enjoying the Lord Mayor's hospitality, and the occasion was opportune for indulging in the reciprocal compliments which follow the cessation of a great war. All the foreign ambassadors were present, with the exception of the representative of the United States, who was enjoying himself at a celebration not less interesting; and the number of titled and untitled beauties grouped around the board of the Lord and Lady Mayoress imparted to this festive feast an additional charm. The principal speeches of the evening were, of course, those delivered by Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Clarendon—the one in his capacity as the head of the Government, the other the director of the foreign policy of the country. Both were very appropriate, and considering how frequently both speakers had been compelled in public to travel over the same ground, recently, wonderfully diversified. Lord Clarendon's allusion to the brave General Williams was pointed and happy, and his lordship's eulogy on that distinguished but ill-supported officer has since been ratified by the Sovereign and both Houses of Parliament. General Williams, for his services at Kars, has been created a baronet, with a pension of £1,000 a year—a sum hardly adequate to his services, if we compare them with those of others who have fared peculiarly better. But the compliment, nevertheless, is a handsome one, which has been hailed by the public with pleasure.

Lord Palmerston has also been "doing the amiable" for the army and navy in the House of Commons, and Lord Palmerston a similar duty in the House of Lords. Every body is praised, past blunders are forgotten, and the animosities of political strife are for the time buried in the general oration. The eulogies on the bravery of the troops and the military events of the campaign were in very good taste, for certainly the sterling qualities of British soldiers, after so long a peace, deserve all praise. It seems that our loss by death and casualties of all kinds in the course of the war did not exceed 22,000 men, whereas, the loss of the enemy amounted to half a million of souls—an enormous disproportion. For the navy the encomiums of the Premier were more subdued. They had less to do, he contended, as the enemy would not come out to fight, but they rendered excellent service in various ways to the land forces. If they had had a chance of encountering the Russian fleet in the Baltic or the Black Seas, the navy, his Lordship showed, would have maintained their ancient prestige. Not to lack generosity on this interesting occasion, Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion to our naval and military heroes in the House of Commons, and the same duty was well and gracefully performed by Lord Derby in the House of Lords.

The tide has turned in favour of Lord Palmerston. The Kars should, on which he was to have gone to pieces, has been in reality his saviour, and it is believed—nay, positively asserted—that the war being over, some of the Peelites party who deserted his Cabinet in the hour of need will return to it. As they are the ablest administrators in the kingdom in the time of peace, such an accession of moral power will give Lord Palmerston a new lease of Downing street.—Sir George Cornewall Lewis has been a failure as Chancellor of the Exchequer; and as Mr. W. E. Gladstone, during the time he filled that office, was one of the most popular financiers of our day—as he had won the confidence of commercial men, by combining prudence with a daring originality, the business men of the city would be glad to see him restored to the position which he so ably filled; while Mr. Cardwell, Sir James Graham, and others, would form excellent substitutes for men every way inferior who now hold leading positions in the Government.—If this arrangement be carried out, Lord Palmerston will be in the position of a theatrical or an operatic manager who has more first-rate performers than he can find first-

class parts parts for. This may be embarrassing in a personal sense to the first Minister; but the country will have no reason to complain that there is a superfluity of the highest order of statesmanship in the market. The Peelites, too, are great favorites in Parliament. Their eloquence and their practical ability are acknowledged by all, and as their sympathies incline more to the Whigs than to the Derbyites, they would materially strengthen and uphold the existing administration. What is wanted now is a series of excellent domestic measures to follow the events of the war, and although it may be too late to introduce such measures during the present session, the bringing of them forward in the early part of next year—the last year of the present Parliament—would be a master stroke of state policy. If defeated in the carrying of such needed reforms, the Administration could appeal to the nation with the certainty of receiving a hearty response. Lord Palmerston was always regarded as an accomplished tactician, and he seems to be in a fair way, not only of sustaining, but of adding to his laurels in this phase of political life.

The foreign news of the week is unusually scanty. The most important event is the publication of a Ministerial pamphlet in France, which reviews the war, shows how it has elevated France, advocates the continuance of the English alliance, and glorifies the Emperor. Second in interest to this is a proclamation issued by the Czar of Russia, relative to the mismanagement of his hospitals in the Crimea. The Emperor censures the offenders, and calls for a court-martial on their conduct, with a view to severe punishment in the event of conviction. [Abridged from the European Times, 10th.]

**ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.**—The answer of Lord Clarendon, on the part of the Government, to the despatch of Mr. Marcy, dated the 25th December last, in which he announced that Mr. Crampson had become an unacceptable representative of her Britannic Majesty, and requested his recall, is amongst the papers presented to Parliament on the 2nd instant.

The Daily News' comments as follows upon the subject:—That which Mr. Crampson did was done openly and frankly, he announced to the Cabinet of Washington, that the Queen's Government would be glad to receive recruits in Halifax for a foreign legion; for months and months he explained all his plans to Mr. Marcy, showed Mr. Marcy Lord Clarendon's instructions on no account to run any risk of infringing the law of the United States. He remained in the most confidential communication with Mr. Marcy on the subject, and as soon as it became apparent that the United States Government were averse to the scheme it was abandoned, and the depot at Halifax was broken up. To ask under such circumstances for the recall of Mr. Crampson is really to invite the English Cabinet to disgrace itself for the amusement and gratification of the Government of Washington; and we trust that the good sense of the American people will see the matter in this light.

**THE PENSION TO GEN. WILLIAMS.**—In the House of Lords on Friday, the 8th instant, the Queen's message inviting their Lordships to concur with the Commons, in conferring upon General Williams a pension of £1,000 per annum, was brought up by Earl Granville, who recapitulated the services of General Williams and the officers who acted with him in the defence of Kars, referring especially to Col. Lake. The message was unanimously agreed to.

In the Commons, on the same day, the House went into committee on the subject of the Queen's message in reference to the pension to Gen. Williams, and Lord Palmerston proposed a resolution for carrying into effect the wish expressed by her Majesty. The noble lord remarked General Williams was a native of Nova Scotia, and it must be a subject of gratification that in his person, our transatlantic brethren had been participants in the late war. Sir John Pakington seconded the motion. Referring to the services of General Williams in the defence of Kars, which he observed would stand out in the page of history the most conspicuous of those glorious deeds of which there were so many in the records of the late war. He thanked her Majesty and her Majesty's Government for the prompt and generous recognition of the services of the gallant officer. Mr. J. Fitzgerald urged that the generosity of the Government should extend to the brave band that stood by the gallant officer in the defence of Kars. Colonel North followed to the same effect. Mr. Stafford Crompton Dr. Sandwith, whose attention to English and Russian sick had led to his liberation. Mr. S. Wortley made reference to Lieut. Teesdale, observing that he had acted more like a general than a lieutenant, and suggesting that he should receive promotion proportionate to the duties he had performed. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

**VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINES, &c.**—On the 8th instant, the following resolution passed both Houses of Parliament:—It was moved in the Lords by Lord Palmerston, and in the Commons by Lord Palmerston:—"That the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the navy, army, and Royal Marines, who have taken part in the operations of the late war, for the meritorious and eminent services which they have rendered to the Queen and the country during the course of the war."

"That this House do highly approve and acknowledge the services of the petty and non-commissioned officers and men of the navy, army, and Royal Marines who have taken part in the operation of the late war; and that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships and corps, who are respectively desired to thank

those under their command for their exemplary and gallant behaviour.

**STEAMER SUNK IN THE UPPER ST. JOHN.**—We learn from the "Head Quarters" that the steamer Reindeer, which plied between Fredericton and the Grand Falls, struck a rock just above Woodstock, and was run ashore, when she sunk. This is the second accident which has happened this season on the upper waters of the St. John, but fortunately it was not accompanied with such melancholy results as attended the loss of the J. D. Pierce, the boat which was blown to pieces. The only steamers now running on the river above Fredericton are the Richmond and the Bonnie Doon, both stern wheel boats. —[New Brunswick.]

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1856.

It is with unalloyed satisfaction we have, this week to record the resignation of the Fisher administration and the consequent determination of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to dissolve the House of Assembly and thereby afford the people an opportunity to express their real sentiments on the important questions, which have for months past, agitated the public mind. We say advisedly "the consequent determination of the Governor to dissolve the House" because, as we will presently show, the resignation of the Executive took place before the Governor expressed any opinion or came to any determination on the subject; and although, since the cards are now in our own hands, the principle thing to which we should all turn our attention—even if it were true, as is alleged, by the supporters of the now defunct Executive, that it is only by an arbitrary abuse of the Royal prerogative that the Governor has given them to us—is to play them aright, so that we may secure for our Representatives, not merely such men, as are true and honest, but such as by their standing, influence and education are fit and capable to take upon themselves the task of legislation; yet as we have no doubt that great stress will be laid upon the so called unconstitutional exercise of the prerogative by His Excellency, for the purpose of attempting to create an interest in favor of the Incapables of whom we are so happily rid—it is just as well—before we proceed to enlarge upon our views of the steps that ought to be taken to secure the return of fit and proper men—that the country should know the real facts which have so suddenly caused the downfall of the Cabinet, and which have come to our knowledge from an authority on which the greatest reliance may be placed.

It is well known that Petitions have been pouring in to the Lieut. Governor from almost every County, praying for a dissolution of the House of Assembly. At a meeting of the Executive Council which was held last week, His Excellency, as in duty bound laid these petitions before them for their advice and consideration, but without himself expressing any opinion or intention respecting them. On the fourth day of the sitting, a message was addressed to His Excellency requesting to know what were his intentions, and stating that if he intended to dissolve the House, the Council would resign in a body.

A more impertinent and improper communication we hardly ever heard of. Instead of a respectful intimation of their opinions which it was their bounden duty to give—but to the expression of which, they were in this matter afraid to commit themselves—the constitutional advisers of Her Majesty's Representative in the Province hit upon the luminous idea of trying to make His Excellency commit himself by a threat of resigning. They must indeed be more shallow pated tacticians than we had believed them, to have supposed for a moment so weak an artifice could have been successful; and we really feel that it is almost unnecessary to add that the Governor was too good a statesman to be led to forget his own position and their duty by such familiarity. He returned the only reply such a message deserved; informing his Council—without condescending to make any statement of his own opinions—and for which they were not entitled to ask—that he would be ready to accept their resignations.

We can readily conceive the consternation so dignified and well deserved a rebuff produced amongst these greedy hangers on to office; their chagrin and disappointment, however, we cannot stop to consider; we can only advise them, in the obscurity to which they will now return, to chew the cud of experience they have gained, and never again to aspire to positions they are unfit to occupy.

We would now earnestly impress upon the Constituency the expediency of calling meetings in each Parish to select and determine

on four men to be returned for this County; let committees be organized in each Parish to meet and confer with a central committee in the Shire town—let all these committees then cordially unite to procure the return of the four men so selected, and little fear need there be entertained, but that we shall secure good and efficient Representatives. All that is necessary is for the people to hang well together, and not to split themselves up into separate parties either for private or sectional interests.

We are ready to give insertion to any communications which may assist the voters in coming to a just conclusion on the merits of the Candidates who may appear.

**THE ALEXANDER FAMILY** of Bell Ringers and Vocalists, performed here, on Friday and Saturday evenings last, to large audiences in the Town Hall, and gave much satisfaction. The execution on the Bells was rapid, correct, and harmonious, and called forth frequent plaudits. The Misses Alexander and the boys are clever artists. The vocal part of the performance was also very creditable and was well sustained. At the conclusion of the entertainments they played and sang the National Anthem, after which three hearty cheers were given.

**Quick Trip.**—The sch. Henry Goldsmith, Capt. Taton, cleared from this port on the 21st inst. for the Joggins, and arrived here on the 25th, with a full load of seals. Smart work and sailing.

**NAMES OF CANDIDATES.**  
The following are the only names we feel authorized in publishing; we have heard of others, but have no authority to place them before the public:—  
JAMES BOYD, Esq., for St. Andrews.  
Geo. D. STREET, Esq., for the Islands.  
ROBT. THOMSON, Esq., M. D., for St. George.  
W. PORTER, Esq., for St. Stephens.  
We learn from reliable sources, that our respected friend, Dr. Thomson, has been recently solicited by the most influential freeholders of the Eastern section of the County, to come forward as a Candidate, and that he has consented to do so, with the most flattering promises of support from all parts of the County. This will be sufficient grounds for placing his name in the list.

**St. Andrews, May 6, 1856.**  
JAMES BOYD, Esq.  
SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you herewith, a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, as also a copy of the Report of the Directors for the past year.

Your obt. Servant,  
S. H. WHITLOCK, Sec'y.

At the General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, held at the Company's Offices in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the 6th day of May, 1856:—  
(Extract from the Minutes.)  
On motion of GEORGE D. STREET, Esq., seconded by Mr. THOMAS BERRY:—  
Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to JAMES BOYD, Esquire, for his able exertions during the late Session of the Legislature, in obtaining the passing of the several Acts alluded to in the Report now read; and that the Secretary furnish Mr. Boyd with a copy of this Resolution.

S. H. WHITLOCK, Sec'y.

The Coroner's Jury which sat over the body of Mrs. Johnston, at Fredericton, have returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Montgomery, the Engineer. They also remark:—  
"We beg to add that the steamer J. D. Pierce was sailing under the Provincial Inspector's license; we are satisfied that this officer has efficiently done his duty with respect to the inspection of the boat and boiler; his application to the Government sometime back to be furnished with an hydraulic press, in order to carry out his duty more efficiently, is a proof of his diligence and competency."

"We would suggest that at the next meeting of the legislature, some law be passed, requiring that all persons seeking employment in the capacity of steamboat engineers, should be subjected to a rigid examination by some appointed board or body empowered to grant licenses, and that a heavy penalty be imposed upon all steamboat owners, employing engineers not thus legally qualified."

Perhaps it is not generally known throughout the country that there is no money in the Treasury, and that the Central Bank (where Government orders were formerly cashed) will not advance a single shilling upon the credit of the Province. Such, however, is the case. Not a clerk, door-keeper, messenger, sergeant-at-arms, reporter, or stage-driver, has yet received a penny of his winter's wages, nor have the contingencies been paid! This is all chargeable to the rash policy of the set who now rule the Province. The Provincial credit is not so low but a few thousands, could be raised, and the Executive should have foreseen and prepared for the emergency. Surely we are in a fine position to build railways, when the men at the head of affairs cannot manage to pay the hired servants of the Legislature.—[Head Quarters.] This is a most untoward state of affairs, but

it is only a foretaste of the poverty and degradation into which the Province would have been plunged had not His Excellency wisely exercised his prerogative, and dissolved the Legislature.—[New Brunswick.]

**PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.**—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family. The casualty which demands it, may come unawares.—[Christian Advocate.] Sold by Odell & Turner, St. Andrews, and all dealers in Medicines.

**Dr. R. B. Patterson,**  
DENTAL SURGEON.  
Will visit Saint Andrews, professionally, on **MONDAY, 2d JUNE,** when he will be happy to attend on all requiring Dental operations. As his stay will be limited, an early call is solicited.  
Rooms at Bradford's Hotel.

**Notice.**  
On the 21st inst. at St. Luke's Church, Woodstock, by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector, assisted by the Rev. S. James Hanford, Missionary at Tobique, the Rev. Thomas Weyer Street, Curate of St. Stephens, N. B., to Caroline Matilda, youngest daughter of John H. Marshman, Esq., of Buchanan's.

**Notice.**  
In St. Patrick, on the 23d inst., James, second son of Mr. Andrew Taggart, aged 20 years. The deceased was a young man whose disposition and character had secured the respect and love of all who knew him—while approaching death was marked by resignation to the will of God, and the hope of eternal life.—Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

**SHERIFF'S SALE POSTPONED.**  
THE SALE of JOHN MCCOLLEY'S Property, advertised for Saturday the 24th inst., is postponed till Saturday the 31st inst. at 12 o'clock.  
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

**New Grocery Store.**  
THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by W. H. Knowles, corner of Water and Wm. Henry Street, where he will keep for sale, a general stock of **GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.** He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his customers at his late stand, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.  
JOHN INGRAM.  
May, 28, 1856.

**Shingle Machine**  
FOR SALE  
TO BE SOLD a SHINGLE MACHINE, Amos Webster's patent, nearly new; the only one of the sort in the Province. Apply at the Office of this Paper.  
St. Andrews, May 28, 1856.

**Buoys and Beacons.**  
TENDERS will be received by the subscriber until Wednesday the 28th inst. for Building a **BLOCK on the Sand Reef,** similar (with a trifling variation,) to the Block now on the Western Bar. Material, Pine, Spruce or Hemlock; height at full tide, 4 feet above high water mark; 21 ft. square at the base, 10 feet at the top; to be double bolted at the corners with inch iron; to have 8 spikes and bolted with same size iron; the spikes to run 7 feet above the top of the Block.  
The above work to be completed by the 10th July next, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. A Warranty will be required for the Block to stand 5 years.—For further particulars apply to  
W. WHITLOCK, Commissioner Buoys & Beacons.  
St. Andrews, 19th May, 1856.

**ADMIRAL AND ADELAIDE,**  
FOR BOSTON & PORTLAND:  
Steamer Admiral, Capt. Small, on Monday.  
Steamer Adelaide, Capt. Winchester, on Thursday.

FOR ST. JOHN:  
Steamer Adelaide on Tuesdays.  
Steamer Admiral on Fridays.  
Steamer Queen will leave St. Andrews in season to connect with the above Boats at Esport.  
TICKETS for the above places, and for all parts of the Western Country, and Canada, can be had from  
W. WHITLOCK, Agent.  
St. Andrews, May, 1856.

**Mess Pork**  
5 BARRELS best Mess PORK, for sale by  
J. W. STREET.  
Jan. 9, 1856.