

## European Intelligence.

The steamship Niagara, which sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 28th March, arrived at Halifax at 4 P.M. on Thursday afternoon. The Niagara reports, Mar. 29th, passed steamship Persia, about thirty miles from Liverpool; 30th, passed steamship Emen, 55 miles W. of Cape Clear, lat. 54° 24', long. 12° 25' W. The City of Washington sailed on the 26th, with 287 passengers; also, the Washington, from Southampton.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The country continues in the ferment of an election. Few members are yet returned, but the general appearance is in favour of Lord Palmerston's Government.

The Board of Trade returns for February show an increase of twenty per cent. over last year. The imports show a decrease in broadstuffs, cotton, copper, iron, and tea, with an increase in provisions, dyes, hides, timber, silk, wool, and tobacco; other articles about an average.

Sir John McNeill has been offered a Bannockburn or an appointment as Privy Councillor, and he chose the latter. Col. Tulloch has made Civil Knight of the Bath. Admiral Dundas is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

J. R. Brown & Co. ship-owners in Sunderland, have failed: liabilities heavy.

The London and Eastern Banking Corporation disclosures are unfavourable.

Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £24,000.

Henry Cutting and John Lewis, sailors on board the Guy Manning, took their trial before Baron Martin in the Assize Court, Liverpool, for manslaughter of a seaman on board ship. Cutting was acquitted, and Lewis sentenced to four months hard labour—the Judge referring to a full bench whether he had jurisdiction.

### FRANCE.

Neuchâtel.—Little was done at the Conference at Paris, on the 24th, the meeting being merely for the purpose of receiving the propositions offered by the Prussian representative. Another meeting was held on the 25th, to receive the propositions from the Swiss envoy, which materially differ from the Prussian; but no one doubts that a settlement will be come to by mutual concessions.

The Customs revenue for the past month shows a trifling increase.

A summary of the new postal treaty with the United States is published.

The Committee Report on the Budget for the year 1858 is published. It recommends the abolition of the Stamp duty on printed notices and prospectuses—imposed of an annual tax of fifteen centimes per hundred francs on transferable securities. The revenue is provided for 172,700,000 francs, the expenses being estimated at 171,000,000 francs; leaving twenty millions of a surplus.

It is now reported that the Emperor of Russia never intended to visit Paris, but the Grand Duke Constantine will next month. An expedition against the Kabyles is determined on; Marshall Randon commander.

It is reported that England has ceded to France, Longwood House and Napoleon's tomb, at St. Helena.

A cabinet council was held to consider the question of removing political prisoners from Cayenne to a healthier locality.

### SPAIN.

The Spanish naval squadron at Rio Plata is to be relieved. It is said that Mr. O'Sullivan will be the representative of the United States at Madrid.

The infant Don Henry, who is brought forward by the Progressionists as a candidate for Salamanca, has issued an address to them, in which he declares himself an ardent partizan of progress.

The Government contemplates the establishment of a submarine telegraph between Cuba and the United States. The first division of the fleet to invade Mexico would sail about the 28th March for Havana.

### GERMANY.

The German Powers decline the intervention of the rest of the Great Powers in the quarrel between Denmark and the Confederation, on the ground that the question at issue is purely federal, in which they as well as the King of Denmark act as members of the Confederation. At the same time we are told that Russia and France are favourable to Denmark in the affair.

### AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government in recalling its Representative from Turin, addressed a circular despatch, setting forth the reasons to its agents at the European Courts. The Vord contains, by summary, according to which the Cabinet of Vienna is not only dissatisfied with Count Cavour's reply to its complaints of the Piedmontese press, and of the tolerance with which these attacks are treated by the Sardinian Government, but it sees a new offence in the language used by that Government on the occasion of the debates relative to the fortification of Alexandria. The despatch adds, that Austria has become convinced that Piedmont seeks to place itself at the head of the revolutionary movement in Italy—a movement of which the success would be the destruction of the Austrian dominions in Italy. Piedmont pursues, then, a policy which not only tends to disturb social order in Italy, but totally change the European political system established by the treaties of Vienna.

In presence of these facts, Austria deems that her dignity will no longer permit her

to maintain official relations with Sardinia. Nevertheless, in informing foreign Courts of the step Austria has determined to take, declares that this measure will not be followed by others of more hostile character, and that in any event Austria will avoid, up to the last moment, all that can compromise the maintenance of peace, or create embarrassments amongst European Cabinets.

### RUSSIA.

It is stated via Berlin that Russia again refuses to admit British Consuls to the Black Sea, until the allied evacuation is completed.

### TURKEY.

The Government has decreed a registration and censorship of the press on the French model. It also offers lands in Roumelia and Vanatolia to foreign immigrants bringing three hundred dollars capital. Christian soldiers are to be incorporated in the Turkish regiments, not separate corps.

M. Pissini, chief British interpreter, has quarrelled with Lord Stratford, and resigned. A temporary successor has been appointed.

The Commissioners to the principal Cities have all left for their posts. The commission appointed to inquire into the landing of the French expedition to Circassia has not reported, but has, in the mean time, ordered the arrest of General Ssan, and a Circassian, Pasha Ismael, Director of Post, for having been active in organizing the expedition. The steamer Kangaroo, on her return, brought eighty-five women and twenty-eight children, Circassians, and there is little doubt they will be sold at Constantinople.

The English authorities pretended to seize the ship, but proof was wanting. A letter from Mehmet Bey, General Badjez, Aid-de-Camp, says, the landing was effected Feb. 23d, at Taub, where the head quarters remain. Mehmet brought with him two hundred military instructors for different arms. He has accepted the Supreme command of the Circassian forces. Nobles and Deputies have sworn obedience, and entrusted him with the prophet's flag, white sword with crescent and star on green ground. He will take the field in May.

### PERSIA.

An insurrection has been already announced. The revolt is spreading, and the insurgents in Kurdistan have seized the Shah's uncle, and threaten death or ransom.

### JAPAN.

The Journal Des Debats gives details of the reported British difficulty. On 11th Dec. two English vessels of war, after having visited the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, appeared before Nagasaki, but were refused admission by the Governor. The Captains, however, penetrated into port, and anchored within gun-shot of the batteries. Next day they repaired with a numerous escort to the residence of the Mandarin, who refused to receive them, but said word that if they had any complaint to make he would forward their representations to the Imperial Court, and transmit to them the reply. The Captains wrote to Yeddo to claim the right of remaining some time at Nagasaki, in conformity with treaty. In a fortnight the Emperor's answer arrived, announcing that he had given orders for the three ports of Simoda, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki, to be open to the vessels of France, Russia, England, the United States. Such vessels were permitted to visit there, to take in provisions, and to trade to a certain extent, but the crews must not go into the interior.

### ITALY.

The admiral at Malta telegraphed to the Secretary of the admiralty on the 24th March, from the agent at Suez, 20th March. The Bombay mail brings no news of Haddad. The passengers reported, that the night before they left Bombay, a telegraphic message was received from Calcutta, stating that the Emperor of China disapproves of the proceedings of the Governor of Canton and had given him orders to conciliate the English.

Also, that a battle was fought on the 8th of Feb., 40 miles from Bashi, between Bombay and Persian cavalry, which ended in the total rout of the latter, with the loss of 800 killed. The loss on the British side was 10 killed and 62 wounded.

CENTRAL. Friday.—A French note recommending the settlement of the Holstein and Lauenburg dispute with the German Powers by a European Congress, has been presented to the Danish Government.

Paris, Friday.—The French 3 per cent. closed to-day seventy five francs.

London, Saturday morning.—The papers this morning are almost wholly filled with election news. The Times contains 30 columns. At Tiverton yesterday, Lord Palmerston showed the impracticable character of the doctrine that officers in distant parts ought not to vindicate our rights without previously referring home for instructions. Suppose he said, that the Chinese had taken a dozen British merchants, and threatened to starve them if they did not do something which they had no right to be called upon to do, was our Admiral was our Superintendent, to leave these men in prison until they could write some news to England, and ask whether they should take steps to relieve them? Why, before the order of the Government reached China these men would have ceased to exist, and the answer of the Commissioner to our agents would be—I am sorry to inform you that three months ago these men died from their sufferings in prison. (Cheers.) Lord Palmerston afterwards, adverted to the recent Chinese motion and debate—expressed surprise that experienced members should have allowed themselves to

believe that they were only acting the part of lawyers, whose duty it was to decide a fact which had taken place at the other end of the globe, and that result of the vote was not to have any practical effect on our domestic affairs. If the House of Commons were sitting as a jury upon Sir J. Bowring, who ever heard of a jury proceeding to try a man eighteen thousand miles off, without having had an opportunity of instructing counsel to defend him. Adverse party motions with a view of overturning a Govt. were in accordance with our political constitution, but such parties should first see their way to form themselves an efficient administration, and if they did see their way they should propose a vote of no confidence in the Government of the day; but it was not fair to take as a trial of strength a question in which one party is to be arraigned in hostility to the honor, the interests and the dignity of the Country, and the other is called upon to maintain that honor, to watch over those interests, and to sustain that dignity. Such was the nature of the question on which the late division took place. His Lordship in alluding to the question of parliamentary reform, on which some persons expected the Government to give distinct pledges, said it would be unbecoming in him to do so.

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 12, 1857.

### CHARLOTTE ELECTION.

#### CANDIDATES.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT.  
Messrs. JAMES BOYD,  
Geo. D. STEVENSON,  
G. J. FLEMING.  
The Eastern Parishes chose their own Candidate for the Government Ticket.

In contradistinction to the course pursued by the two late members (and we will hope they will always remain "the late members") of this County, of whom we gave a slight political sketch last week, we would now shortly pass in review the action taken by the other gentlemen who largely represented us, and whose cards we this day publish with the sincerest wishes that they may—may, with the profoundest conviction, that they will both be returned triumphantly together with two other likeminded and staunch men at the now rapidly approaching election.

Of Mr. Boyd we need say but a few words; for he has now served this County for eighteen years, stood two contested elections, and has invariably proved himself the "friend of the people."—the firm advocate for reform, where reform was needed, and the untiring supporter and often mover of any act, likely to benefit the Province in general and this section of it in particular. Witness his increasing interest in our Railroad, for which a vote of thanks was awarded him by the new Company. With a long political life spent in the service of his Country, and regarded so well and favorably by the people, it would be a work of supererogation for us to do more than to commend Mr. Boyd to the constituency, as a worthy candidate for their suffrages, and as a firm supporter of our estimable Governor, whose strict justice and independence, has proved so distasteful to the "pseudo-liberals," that we have heard it openly asserted that nothing will content them but that "he shall be sent home," in order, we presume to make room for some one of their own party. Mr. Tilley, perhaps, or Mr. Fisher, as they aspire high, to sit as *elective Governor*; for to such a length the radicals with their gross, shameful, and disloyal contempt of the Representative of the Sovereign, seem to be hastening, since they to a man (not excepting Messrs. Gillmor and McAdam—and to this fact we would draw particular attention, refused to obey His Excellency's command to attend him in the Council Chamber, when he summoned the House thither for prorogation.

Mr. STEVENSON'S political career has—as yet been a short one, but during the two brief Sessions since his election, he has proved himself an able, resolute, and conscientious statesman; his speech on the Amendment to the Address, and on the Election law, we published in our paper of March 11th, and April 1st. They were straightforward and manly, and his ideas were conveyed in plain unimpeachable language. Elected to support the Governor and to repeal the Liquor Law, he has fulfilled the pledges he made on the Hastings, and we cannot doubt from our long and valued intimacy with him, that he will still pursue the honest, plain path which he has chosen and pursued, not only lately, but during the whole of his life.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns, that a meeting of the electors friendly to the Government Candidates, will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. We hope there will be a large attendance of the friends.

The *Head-Quarters* in an able article shows that there are two kinds of Responsibility implied in the term Responsible Government:—1st, the responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature; 2nd, the responsibility of the Legislature to the people, and proves that the very men who prate most about Responsible Government, are those who always evade it. The concluding remarks of the *Head-Quarters*, are severe and are as follows:—

But the disloyalty of Mr. Fisher is as conspicuous as his fear of an appeal to the people. When the Radicals refused to follow His Excellency to the Council Chamber they openly proclaimed their disrespect, not for an individual Governor whom they hated, but for Mr. Mansfield-Sutton whom they had always insulted, but the Representative of the Crown, and for the Commission which he bears. Such conduct is unprecedented. Mr. Fisher's disloyal feelings were still further displayed by the puppet who was in the Chair, when in fact the Assembly had ceased to exist. Mr. Gillmor, who is at heart a Yankee and in principle a Republican, was unanimously elected to this high and important office. Did the Radicals expect to have the Representative of Her Majesty by refusing to attend his summons? Did they think that their presence was necessary to legalize the Prerogative? Did they think to throw doubt on the power of the Crown by their disrespect? Did they look for any result from the resolutions passed under the short-lived *Presidency* of Mr. Gillmor? Poor deluded fools! their insolence and passion were only equalled by the vanity and absurdity of their proceedings.

LOWE AFTER MARRIAGE, and Thirteen other choice Nouvelles of the Heart. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, pp. 257. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.  
This work is one which will bear a second perusal. It contains throughout a high moral, may more, religious feeling, and could only have been written by one evidently pious. The style is pure and fascinating. Mrs. Hentz must have been intimately acquainted with the workings of the human heart—the characters are natural, and are by no means overdrawn. This Book is worthy of extensive circulation. For sale by T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; and copies will be sent to any person, free of postage, on their remitting the price to the publisher, in a letter. Price \$1.25 in cloth, or two volumes in paper \$1. The work may be seen at this Office.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, dressed in tweed pants, coarse boots, two flannel shirts, with a cotton one between them, was found on the back part of Pendleton's Island on the 1st inst. The body was decently interred. Further information can be received from our informant, Mr. Ward Pendleton, Deer Island.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in St. George's-st., which totally destroyed several valuable buildings. The wind was blowing hard at the time, and but for the energy and perseverance of the firemen a much greater amount of property must have been destroyed. The fire broke out in a building owned and occupied by Mrs. Pitts, occupying it is said, in consequence of a defective chimney. The building was totally destroyed, together with a considerable portion of the furniture. The house adjoining on the lower side occupied by Mr. J. Wilson was saved. Two fine houses owned by J. D. Lewin, Esq., one of them occupied by Mr. John Mager, the other by Mrs. Sneden, were also destroyed, together with a considerable portion of the effects. Mr. Lewin was insured for £7000. The adjoining house owned by Mr. Main, and occupied by Mr. Heney, was all but totally burnt and is of but little use in its present condition. The firemen worked well, but owing to the difficulty of getting water, the fire had made much headway before the engines could be got to play. The water was obtained from the tank, the pipes not being extended to that part of the city.

A German who had a dispute with Mr. C. Niles, of Nappan; the beginning of last week, waylaid him and stabbed him repeatedly in the body. Niles being a strong man struck his assailant with a stick he had in his hand, breaking his jaw and also one arm, but sustained such severe injuries that it is feared his wounds will eventually prove fatal.—Sackville Borderer.

IT SAVED MY LIFE.—Such is the repeated testimony of hundreds of persons of all ages, with regard to the magic effect of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. When every medicine fails, this seems to possess a perfect charm over the various diseases incident to mankind. Sold by druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

### DEED.

On the 10th inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. CATHERINE CHANDLEY, in the 75th year of her age, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Chandley was Matron of the Marine Hospital for 33 years; and was universally and deservedly respected.

ed for her many virtues. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years—and died with a full assurance of a glorious immortality.

At St. John, on the 7th inst. Sarah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late James Hendricks, Esq., and wife of Charles Johnston Esq.

## Ship News.

Sailed from Newry March 11th, Elgin, for St. John, and at Carlingford Lough, March 17th.  
Off St. John harbour, ship Rauce, from Trinidad.

Arrived at New River, Charlotte County, ship Roger Stuart, from Boston.

Liverpool March 20.—The Melbourne, from St. John, which drove ashore at Southampton on the 15th inst., with masts cut away, commenced discharging the between-deck cargo on the 18th, and is expected to be got off next spring tides.

Stranraer, March 16.—The Robert Leonard, Cook, from Liverpool for Halifax, with salt, ran into Loch Ryan, during the gale yesterday, with her fore and main masts, and struck at low water, but has sustained no damage.

Spoken Feb. 26 lat. 25 S., lon. 31 32 W. bark Havana, of St. John, from Melbourne, for London.

### CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Electors friendly to the CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES, will be held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on THURSDAY the 16th, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when addresses will be delivered by the Candidates, and other gentlemen friendly to the Election.  
April 12, 1857.

### MARINE HOSPITAL.

THE Undersigned will receive Applications until SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for a Surgeon, Midwife, and Apothecary, to take charge of the Marine Hospital, to commence on the 1st May.

WILLIAM KIRK, Surgeon.  
JAS. W. WHITLOCK, Esq., Apothecary.  
St. Andrews, April 12, 1857.

### Flour, and Corn Meal.

Just received from Philadelphia, 100 Bags of Flour, in round and square, a prime article.  
50 Bags of Corn Meal, also in store.  
A good assortment of Cut Nails.  
W. W. WHITLOCK.  
St. Andrews, April 12, 1857.

### Great Bargains.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on Saturday the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Store lately occupied by James W. Thompson, a

A great variety of Articles, in the Grocery, Crockery, and Glass Ware line—&c.

An extensive assortment of HARD WARE, and other articles, by order of James Thompson.  
JAMES LOYD, Auctioneer.

13th Apr. 1857.

### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

Gentlemen, Again you are called upon to elect Representatives for the General Assembly, which has been dissolved on account of a numerous opposition to the Government—an opposition distinguished by its rugged character and in which the well-being and advancement of the Country, has been totally disregarded. I am not a seeker for any office of emolument—undue Government—There is none I would accept.

My address to the best course to be pursued by the Legislature in respect to the support of the parish schools by the appropriation of one of Crown Lands—the taxation of the vast tract of land held by private individuals for roads—and the adoption of such measures as will tend to avoid the increase of taxation upon the people are already known to you—my endeavors shall be directed towards effecting these desirable objects, if I am returned.

I think I will be able to show you, that the Government were prepared fully with all the measures contemplated in the Governor's speech, upon the most liberal basis, and that they have been unjustly accused by their opponents of indifference and neglect in reference to their introduction.

Think and judge for yourselves; and I doubt not your decision will be just.

From the state of the roads and the shortness of the time, I will I fear be unable to visit you personally, but I will hold such public Meetings as time will permit, and more fully at them and at the hustings, explain my views on the present unfortunate state of public affairs.

I had intended to bid farewell to politics, and not to present myself again as a Candidate; but my friends would not consent—and I now, perhaps for the last time, ask your suffrages.

You all know me. I have lived among you from childhood, and I can only say, that if I have the honor of being returned, I will try and do my duty as your Representative, in the truest liberal sense of the term, and not by lip-profession. If I am returned, I will always meet on the same friendly terms which have hitherto marked our intercourse, those who have conscientiously and honorably opposed me.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,  
G. J. THOMSON.  
St. Stephen, 13th April, 1857.