

## Arrival of the "Europa."

THREE DAYS LATER.

New York, July 1st.  
The Europa arrived last night. Silistria held out up to the latest dates—the 14th.

It is announced that Austria and Prussia have jointly framed a reply overruling the objections of the smaller German States.

The Baltic fleet was at Boresund, 20 miles from Helsingfors.

The allies are still proceeding to Varna. A Bill giving Canada an elective Senate passed to a second reading in the House of Commons.

Very wet weather in France excites fear for the crops.

Prince Paskewitch has been severely wounded.

Nothing later from Asia, Greece, or Black Sea.

Breadstuffs advanced 1s on Flour; 1d to 2d on Wheat; Corn declined 6d to 1s. General markets unchanged.

## THE QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.

The last Australian mail brought advice that the fine ship Salem, belonging to the "Fox Line" of packets, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th December last, had made the run out to Australia in the unparalleled short time of seventy-three days—the shortest passage ever made by any packet ship, eclipsing even the celebrated ships, Marco Polo and Boomerang. The Salem had upwards of 250 passengers, all of whom were landed in good health and spirits, highly delighted with their ship and her commander, Captain Cunningham.

## THE GREAT NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

We find in our exchanges a table showing the extent of the five first navies in the world. It purports to come from a pamphlet published by an intelligent American naval officer, and is doubtless correct or nearly so. Here it is:

Vessels of War.	No. of Guns.
England, 667	13,330
France, 328	7,144
Russia, 170	5,896
Holland, 102	2,318
United States, 69	2,029

The same writer says:—"I find from the British Navy list of 1852, that the Government of Great Britain had 480 war vessels, besides those employed for harbour and coast defence, of which there was quite a large number. They do not, according to my computation, amount to quite so large a number as that stated above. But since the list was prepared, an addition has been made, in view of the Russo-Turkish war, which doubtless will make the number as great as that stated above. Great Britain has now, according to a statement in an English paper, two hundred and 2 steam vessels of war, of fifty five thousand three hundred horse power."

According to our last Navy Register, the United States have two thousand one hundred and fifteen guns, instead of two thousand and twenty nine, as stated above. It is clear that the United States, with commerce and tonnage equal to that of Great Britain has only about one eighth of her naval force. This is too great a disparity. What could she do against England and France combined?"

## BERLIN, June 7.

The Austrian troops are marching with all expedition to positions in which they effectually menace the Russian line of operation. The 9th, 11th, and 12th corps of infantry, and the 1st corps of cavalry, composed of twelve regiments of heavy horse, are already in Transylvania, under command of Duke Albert, who has removed his headquarters from Semlin to Hermannstadt. On the confines of Servia there remain only the division of Count Corbini with the usual regiments of military border colonists, composed of 10,000 men. In Gallizia the 2nd, 4th, and 10th corps of infantry, with 17 regiments of cavalry, are being posted under the command of Count Schillo, whose headquarters are at Lemberg. The Italian, Dalmatian, and Croatian armies, which are completely on the war footing, are expeditiously drafting in their conscripts, and recalling all persons absent on furlough. This is positive and business like. And that the temper of the Austrian court is at length decided and energetic in its resolution to put an end to Russia's invasion, seems unquestionable.

ENGLAND'S POWER.—A giant lived, and still lives, a fairy tale, who grew to his gigantic proportions during a long slumber. He was seen on the bank of a river by the affrighted people of the neighborhood, wondering at the reflection of his own image, stretching his huge sinews, adorning his own bulky limbs, and dancing a sort of wild waltz in his own honor. Honest John Bull is just in the position of our giant friend. A short time since, who slept so soundly as peaceful John? who so weak, who so defenceless in his own dream, as poor John? He was at the mercy of every friend or foe; all his arsenals existed only by favor of the indifference of his neighbors, and his guards were prepared to march out of London directly it should be telegraphed that any body of foreign troops had manifested an intention to march in. Suddenly, however, while John is dreaming that he is shorn in the hands of the Philistines, he receives a kick that wakes him up. Why, it is an indignant Titan that wakes. He pines fleet upon fleet, and army upon army, before he has

well opened his eyes. He stretches forth one arm and grasps the dominion of the Black Sea; the other and closes up the Baltic; he raises his voice, and thirty thousand little giants go forth to do his behest upon his enemies—colossal men-at-arms, before whose might the barbarian hordes of the north are but as stubble before the scythe. All this is done with scarce an effort. At a cost of about five per cent. upon his annual income; less than he disburses upon his ordinary amusements of occupying a fresh Indian jungle, or trying a new experiment in finance, or squabbling about capital and wages.—New Quarterly Review.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

BUCAREST, July 2, 1854.  
Mr. Editor.—It appears to me the people have been deluded in the opinion they have formed with respect to the working of the Municipal Corporations, judging by the votes the other day. The fact of the matter is merely a fight between Justice and Injustice. I shall endeavour to explain the working of the law in as few words as possible. It is to tax people according to the property and income they are possessed of, and not as at present. An example of each will best explain my meaning. I shall, for the sake of argument, suppose a family to consist of 8 persons according to the Municipal Act. A poor family, with an income of \$200 would be taxed for roads and schools (we will suppose for argument, 1 per cent.) say \$2. A rich family, with an income of \$4,000, would be taxed \$80.

How is it at present? The poor family for these purposes is taxed the same as the rich. The poor man consumes the same quantity of tea, the same bread, the same salt pork—the poor man is therefore taxed the same as the rich, he pays out of his \$200 per annum, \$80, nearly half his income; the rich man pays the same \$80, which, deducted from \$4,000, leaves him \$3,920 out of his \$4,000.

Suppose we take a case, which is not an uncommon one; the rich man has no family, then, the working of the present system is more glaring and more unjust—the rich man will then consume one eighth part of the tea, &c., which the poor man consumes with his family of 8 persons—and will therefore be called upon to pay 1/8 the amount of taxation, that is, \$10 to the poor man's \$80.

The above is a correct statement of the working of the different laws. I defy any one to contradict it.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the vote the other day is no criterion of the sentiments of the people with regard to this measure. The rich could well afford to pay for waggons to go to St. Andrews and vote. The poor, alas! had nothing to pay with, and must, therefore, stay at home and work for their families. I remain,

Mr. Editor,

Yours faithfully,

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

QUEBEC, June 21.—The Ministry was defeated this morning on amendment of address in answer to speech from the throne for not settling the clergy reserve question this session. The vote stood 29 to 42.

Dissolution of Parliament is expected immediately. The old Ministry is likely to go to the country.

JUNE 23.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon, amid the greatest confusion. Members of the House insisted on speaking, while the Governor General was waiting in the Council Chamber. His Excellency's arrival being announced amid cries of "Let him wait until we are heard." The Speaker could not restore order, and the Governor-General was kept waiting some time, during which the House was in the greatest confusion.

When order was restored, the Speaker, on the part of the House, informed His Excellency that he considered no session had been held.

The Governor General addressed both Houses as follows:—  
Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislature Assembly:

When I met you at the commencement of the present session, I expressed the hope that you would proceed without delay to pass such a law, in reference to the period appointed for introducing the amended franchise, as would have enabled me to bring at once into operation those important measures affecting the representation of the people in Parliament, which was adopted by you with singular unanimity last session.

Having been disappointed in this expectation, I still consider that it is due to the people of the Province, and most respectfully to the decision of the Legislature, that I should take such steps as are in my power to give effect to the law by which the parliamentary representation of the people is augmented.

I have come, therefore, to meet you on the present occasion, for the purpose of protecting the Parliament, with a view to immediate dissolution.

The Court of Nisi Prius and General Gaol delivery, is sitting here at present, the Hon. Judge Wilnot presiding.

Besides a few civil cases on the docket, which were quickly disposed of, there are several criminal ones of a serious character. There is one for forgery brought against a Magistrate and Road Commissioner; one for robbery of a store in Kingsclear; one for stabbing in a jail; and two for murder—the manslaughter as they may be found—the detection and exposure to death of an illegitimate child on the part of its mother; and the killing of an Indian by the stroke of a handspike by a Raftsmen named Shea, on Thursday

morning. Not one of those implicated in these melancholy transactions is an inhabitant of Fredericton.—(Reporter.)

The Rev. Wm. Allan, Wesleyan Minister, was recently presented by the ladies of his late congregation at the Bend, with an elegant Gold Watch, with appropriate accompaniments of Guard and Seals. The testimonial of Christian affection thus given, reflects true honor upon the givers as well as the receiver.—lb.

The last Royal Gazette contains a proclamation by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proroguing the General Assembly to the 5th August next.

We learn from Carleton County, that Mr. English has gained a majority of about forty votes over Mr. Harding in the scrutiny before the High Sheriff.

## THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1854.

## CHARLOTTE ELECTION.

The Candidates elected to represent this County in the General Assembly for the next four years, were declared by the High Sheriff in the Court House on Saturday last 1st inst., and are

A. H. GILLMOR—1303  
JOHN McADAM 1228  
JAMES BOYD 1097  
JAMES BROWN 1070

Geo. J. Thomson, Esq. demanded a scrutiny against James Brown and J. W. Chandler. He stated that Mr. Brown was ineligible as a candidate for the representation of this County, on the occasion of the late Election, on the ground of his then being a member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council of this Province—that his resignation was not accepted by Her Majesty, at the time of the Poll opening, if accepted at all.

The candidates elected then returned thanks to the Freeholders. Mr. Gillmor felt grateful for the honor they had done him, placing him not only at the head of the poll in the shire town, but that of the County—that he would legislate fairly for the benefit of the whole, as he had been elected irrespective of party. At the close of his remarks he was loudly cheered.

Mr. McADAM next came forward and was pleased to have the honor of being elected one of their representatives—he felt his responsibility and wished that he was better qualified. He did not pretend to make long speeches—he was a working man and not a great talker—and felt that he had antierior, in the welfare of this Province—that he had grown up among the people, and expected to spend the remainder of his days in the Province—that he was pledged to no party—that he would deal justly with all and serve to the best of his ability, his motto was onward and upward. Cheers.

Mr. BROWN followed, and felt proud of his position, that notwithstanding the combined opposition of a large party, he was elected, and although third on the poll, he believed he had a majority of good votes, which would place him at the head of the poll. He touched upon the various questions affecting the Province, giving his views, said he was for equal rights to all—cheers.

Mr. BROWN thanked the Electors for having returned him, said that he had now been elected six times, by the grandfathers, fathers, and sons of the freeholders. That his past career as a Representative was the best guarantee of his future conduct. Mr. B. then entered into a defence of his position and said that he never intended to go back to the Legislative Council. That he had sent his resignation to Her Majesty, the Queen, and that any opposition raised to his eligibility on that score, might be termed insanity. Mr. Brown sat down amidst great cheering.

Messrs THOMSON, STEVENS, thanked the Electors, and spoke at considerable length, declaring their intention of coming forward again as Candidates. Their remarks were frequently cheered. We took no notes, consequently the foregoing observations are given from memory.

From the day of nomination to the day of declaring the fortunate "four," the best order good feeling, and quietness prevailed at the various polling places throughout the County; and it is admitted on all hands, that a better conducted election never was held in Charlotte.

We are happy to add that our views given in the STANDARD of the 31st May, "that Messrs. A. H. Gillmor of St. George and John McAdam of St. Stephens, are the people's candidates," have proved correct, no better evidence of the fact is required than their being placed first and second on the poll with such large majorities.

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

PARISHES.	BROWN	BOYD	PORTER	THOMSON	CHANDLER	GILLMOR	STEVENS	McADAM	McKENNITT	SWETMORE
Saint Andrews	87	165	9	112	134	169	97	107	13	75
Saint Stephen	303	119	130	135	173	272	100	393	3	36
St. James, B. Settlement	87	115	45	89	1	49	80	104	15	15
Do. Kirk	43	86	66	59	19	47	95	71	11	11
Saint David	152	88	64	80	95	128	29	155	8	16
St. Patrick, Rolling Dam	45	112	34	40	81	118	77	91	21	3
Do. Mills	44	78	9	71	78	71	60	59	15	55
St. George	95	94	9	139	105	330	23	140	118	117
Pennfield, McGowan's	17	3	2	19	40	38	21	25	40	18
Do. E. Church	32	41	3	79	39	69	14	31	87	72
West Isles	64	101	13	16	88	49	70	37	14	30
Grand Manan	48	96	43	37	63	20	15	4	62	

1070 1097 384 882 888 1203 692 1228 323 510

Capt. Meloney received 27 Votes, and Mr. Carson 17.

## ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.

The work we are happy to say, is proceeding with energetically. From a notice in this day's paper it will be seen, the Contractors have advertised for mechanics and laborers, to whom liberal wages will be given. The Engine now passes over 18 miles of the road, within two miles of the Rolling Dam. The line we understand, is to be opened immediately for passengers and traffic, as far as the work daily permits the car to run, which will, we trust, be up to the Rolling Dam; it is probable we will be able to lay before our readers shortly, the tariff of rates between St. Andrews and the respective stopping places.

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

On Friday last a great many persons from almost all the Parishes in this County, assembled in the County Court House here, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting Municipal Corporations. Immediately after Mr. Sheriff Jones had stated the object of the Meeting, Mr. Chandler addressed him and the audience, and urged that the Meeting was a very inadequate index of public opinion; besides which, it was wholly unauthorized, and that any step then taken must be wholly abortive. He went on to say, that the Act of 1831 was a clumsy, ill-digested affair; that any person might vote whether entitled to do so or not, and the Sheriff had no jurisdiction or power to try the question. That the Act of 1854 was an attempt to remedy this and other defects in the Act of 1831, and both Acts now form one system, but the Act of 1854 repealed the 1st section of the Act of 1831; and the rule of construction, with respect to Acts of Assembly and of Parliament was, that when an Act was repealed, it was as if it had never existed, except as to matters passed and closed, and no Corporation having been formed under the Act of 1831, the Requisition, and Notice of the present Meeting, fell to the ground, and formed no basis upon which subsequent proceedings could be founded. That the course to be pursued was plain: the Meeting should be dismissed—a new Requisition might be prepared, when all the people in the different Parishes might vote at their own doors, and thus public opinion obtained.

Mr. Boyd also spoke upon the illegality of the Meeting, and protested against its proceedings. The Meeting was one of the most disorderly and noisy we ever witnessed. Messrs. Chandler, Boyd, and Stevens, endeavored to still the tumult, but without success. A polling place was held in another part of the Court House, and the result was, that those in favour of Municipal Corporations were defeated. Yeas, 413; Nays, 340. Necessary a choice, a two-thirds' vote.—Com.

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Semi-Annual Examination of the above Institution took place on Saturday last. The classes having been examined in the various branches of the Classical, Mathematical and English departments, and the Manuscripts in Trigonometry, Mensuration, Book Keeping, and Arithmetic, together with the Copy Books having been inspected, the following Resolution was passed by the Board:—  
"The whole Examination has given us entire satisfaction."

THE FOURTH OF JULY was observed by our neighbors "over the lines," with the usual demonstrations from early morn until night, as its sable mantle over the horizon—the booming of guns might be heard, and the Steamers Nequaquet and James Porter were crowded with parties enjoying the pleasure of an excursion on the river. At Robinson we learn a company of "calathumpians" paraded the streets in the morning, and in the afternoon a Tea Meeting was held, for the purpose of raising funds for some benevolent object.

THE CIRCUS.—The great American, German and French Circus, under the direction of R. Sand's, the celebrated Equestrian, will exhibit here on Friday next 7th inst., and at St. George on Saturday.

The Scrutiny Case which has been conducted before the Sheriff, terminated last evening, and we understand that Mr. Ritchie leads Mr. Godard some four or five votes. The other candidates stand in nearly the

same position relatively as before the commencement of the scrutiny. Notwithstanding Mr. Godard's apparent loss, his friends feel quite confident that he will gain his seat before a Committee of the House, as it is expected that a number of votes which have been pronounced bad here, will be declared good above. Besides, the list of objected votes on either side is not near through. The next session of the Legislature will be principally occupied with these vexed scrutiny questions.—[New Brunswick.]

The Courier in an article on the Election, states that the following measures of reform will be taken up by the new House of Assembly. A large majority of the members elect, are men of progress, not office seekers, and who will use every honorable means to carry out these reforms, viz:—

1st. Registration of Voters and Vote by Ballot, the suffrage to be extended, or confined to rate payers on £50 real estate or £100 personal.

2d. Municipal Corporations in each County.

3d. Apportionment of Road Grants in gross to these Corporations.

4th. An improved system of education based on compulsory taxation for half the cost, the other to be supplied from the general revenues. Every child in the Province to be entitled to free education in all its branches.

5th. The exclusion of all employees of Government from the exercise of the franchise, interference in election, and from seats in the people's House.

6th. An elevation of the moral standard of the House so that even a suspicion of habits of picking and stealing may not be fairly brought against the Members individually or collectively.

KING'S COLLEGE.—On Tuesday the 27th June, Messrs. G. Sidney Smith, H. J. McLardy, and B. R. Stevenson were examined in the College Library, by the Rev. Charles George Coster, and the Rev. W. Q. Ritchie, for the degree of Arts. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves in a manner highly satisfactory both to the examiners and to his Lordship the President, and the Professors, who were present during a portion of the day. In granting the usual certificates, the examiners recommended a prize to each of the candidates, to be given at the approaching Annecien.—Head Quarters.

We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Stevenson above named is eldest son of Mr. Robert Stevenson, of this Town, and is a young gentleman universally respected for his talents and amiable disposition.

THE ANGEL GABRIEL SHOT.—A report reached this city last night, that Orr, better known as the "Angel Gabriel," while preaching to the citizens of Lawrence, Mass., last evening, was shot by a man in the crowd. The man was immediately seized by the mob, taken to a tree, and then hung until he was dead.—New York Tribune, June 23

A Good Joke.—The Montreal "Commercial Advertiser" says:—Lord Elgin's aid-de-camp was taken for a newsman among the Yankees, and in the cars at Worcester was actually offered two pennies for a copy of the Boston "Traveller." He good naturedly informed the intended purchaser that he did not sell newspapers.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,  
Observing in your paper of 28th ultimo, a communication signed J. J. Robinson, Geo. D. Street, W. Whitlock, calculated to mislead the public by conveying the impression that a quorum of Directors were not present at the election of President: I beg to furnish you with the Secretary's minutes at the time of my appointment.

Yours, &c.

H. HATCH,

President.

July 4, 1854.

At a meeting of the Directors held on Friday the 16th day of June 1854.

Present,

Hon. H. Hatch,

John Wilson,

B. Wolhaupter,

G. Hatheway,

Henry Frye,

Extract from the Minutes.

Resolved, Unanimously, That the Hon. Harris Hatch be elected as President for the ensuing year.

S. H. WHITLOCK,

Secretary,

St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company

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