

European Intelligence.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Arabia arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst. The Ericsson and Persia had arrived home.

The two British steamers Tartar and Desperate which were sent in search of the Pacific put into Galway. Capt. Dunlop, of the Tartar, sends a detailed report to the Admiralty that his search was principally directed to the space between the fiftieth and fifty-fifth degrees of North latitude, and tenth and twentieth of longitude. The two steamers searched separately; the Tartar having a strong south east gale in her favor, proceeded as far West as twenty-five long on the parallel of fifty-five. When out of the track of ships, guns were fired every two hours during the night, and a signal light kept out during the day.

Unfortunately the search was totally unsuccessful. Nothing whatever was seen or heard of the "Pacific." At 15, 30 North lat, and 19, 30 West long, the Tartar passed many outward and homeward bound ships; spoke two; and Captain Dunlop is confident that the Pacific cannot be south of lat. 53, else she must have been fallen in with. On March 29th, the Tartar spoke the American ship Jacob Badger, from Calcutta for London, leaking badly; pumped her out, and sent a midshipman and eight men to navigate her into port. The Tartar has again put to sea to continue the search.

The Ericsson and Persia bring nothing of the Pacific.

The Conference.—The Paris Correspondent of the "Post" says, the telegraph is constantly employed on the Italian question between Rome, Naples, Vienna and Paris. Count Bulo's propositions having been referred to those Courts; on the answers received, France and England will take decision.

The plenipotentiaries continue engaged in festivities. Ali Pacha was to give a grand ball in Christian style. A banquet by the Emperor to all the plenipotentiaries is appointed for the 12th.

The Paris authorities state, that a journal of the proceedings in Congress is to be published.

Le Nord believes that the exchange of the ratifications will be effected by the 20th.

The commission of the Austrian and Russian officers to rectify the Moldavian frontier are in Paris, awaiting orders. It is said that the Russian plenipotentiaries proposed that Count Bulo, Ali Pacha, and M. Bourquigny should compose the commission to definitively arrange the Moldavian and Wallachian Governments, and persons who have not taken an active part in the Conference will be selected.

The Crimea.—Constantinople dates of March 31st, state that the Russian palace presently a French hospital, is being cleaned for the return of the Embassy.

The only news is the improved health of the French, both in the hospitals and the Crimea.

It is now said that Austria which has hitherto shown a reluctance to evacuate the Principalities has yielded to the remonstrance of Congress.

The Turkish Government expresses anxiety to be relieved of the presence of the allies, and says that it is quite able to maintain internal order and frontier defence without foreign troops. The Divan is employed in organizing permanent arrangements at important points of the Empire.

Lord Stratford will continue as Minister at Constantinople. Omar Pacha is restored to favor, and resumes command of the army of Anatolia.

Batavia.—A British order in Council, raises the blockade of the Russian ports, and permits the free resumption of commerce in all articles. A grand naval review by the Queen, of all the ships that were collected, is postponed till the 23d or 24th, by which time the expected treaty of peace will be signed.

The Crimean commission continues.—Lucan is on trial. Steamers are being fitted to bring home the army from the Crimea. Attention is active respecting the rapid communication with Australia.

France.—Expeditions against Madagascar and the Kabyles are decided; permission will be sought to send troops through Egypt to the former; and the latter will serve as the cause of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, although he will not himself command the army.

There is some speculation as to who shall be the Ministers to St. Petersburg. Marshal Viallay is spoken of for France; also, Canrobert or Bosquet, and Gen. Marmora for Saradin.

The "Moniteur" contains the following, in consequence of unfavourable accounts from Paraguay relative to the treatment of emigrants. The French Government has suspended the granting of passports thereto, and colonists are recommended to await until the situation of foreigners there shall be placed under better regulation.

Spain.—Disturbances had occurred in Valencia respecting the conscription. The City and Province are placed under martial law.

Berlin.—Breadstuffs markets are generally declining.

Italy.—Sardinia.—Piedmontese corn markets generally lower.

Germany.—The Citizens Assembly of Hamburg have a third time rejected the new Constitution proposed by the Senate.

Denmark.—Copenhagen advices state that the English cabinet have officially notified

to the Danish Government their refusal to agree to capitalization of Sound Dues, and the determination of Great Britain to wait other and more acceptable propositions.—Russia and Oldenburg set the example a few weeks since.

The question of settlement makes no progress, and will probably stand over till the year's end, until it is seen what action the United States take.

Prussia.—Rumors of Ministerial changes continue.

Austria.—The Grand Council of Bishops will assemble in a few days to discuss the Concordat. The Council will represent twenty-nine millions of Catholics—Latin, Greek and Armenian. The principal object of the Council is to restore the Clerical Marriage Courts according to canon law, and to reorganize the whole body of the clergy on fundamental church principles. The Concordat abrogates the lower clergy's right of appeal from the Bishop to the Emperor. Hence, it is not popular with the inferior priesthood.

Russia.—The naval armistice was officially published at St. Petersburg April 7th. After ratification, all ships seized will be released.—Commercial relations are reestablished between the belligerent powers. Merchant vessels of the Western Powers may enter Russian ports. Liberty of free navigation is also granted to Russian ships.—A loan of fifty millions of roubles is talked of.

The energies of the Russian Government are said to be now devoted to three objects:—1st. An alliance with France. 2d. Completion of Great Railways. 3d. Manufacture of Russian feeling on the Continent, especially in Germany.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour, Western Canal 31s. to 35s.; Ohio 36 to 37s.

Texas.—Yellow Pine 164 to 20d; Red 11d to 16d. Spruce, no quotations. Birch 13d to 20d. Deals, £8 to £9 5s.

Cotton active; sales for the week 70,000 bales.

Consols 93.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

FREDERICTON, April 23.

House sitting with closed doors this morning for nearly three hours. A warm discussion and nearly a combat on the floors of the House between Mr. Street and the Hon. A. J. Smith, arising out of the College question. Difficulties however, said to be amicably settled. College Bill sustained by a large majority on the third reading.

The Bill to amend the Act relating to Canterbury Street, passed in Committee.

House in Supply during the afternoon.—Resolution passed, limiting the speeches of members to five minutes time.

Large number of grants rejected. House not expected to get through with supply before Monday.

Many members expected to leave at the end of the week. Much anxiety to get through with business, but a great deal of time squandered in debate.

A motion to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, instead of ten, met with much opposition, but was sustained.

House adjourned at a quarter past six.

April 24th.

After preliminary business, House resolved into committee of the whole in consideration of Mr. Steadman's Bill to amend the Prohibitory Law.—Mr. Hatheway in the chair of the committee. Bill warmly opposed by anti-prohibitionists, and supported by those members who voted for the Prohibitory Law, with the exception of Messrs. Hayward and Wilton. Motion to postpone the Bill for three months, was carried by a vote of 19 to 16.

House in Supply. Usual grant to Lunatic Asylum was sustained, also to Penitentiary, together with an amount for additional buildings. Grants to several proposed superior Schools were rejected.

A motion to grant a sum of money to the Adjutant General of the Militia Forces, gave rise to a long discussion, which occupied the greater part of the afternoon. Motion finally carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

The Bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway, passed after an animated discussion.—Mr. Gray announced his intention of dividing the House on the third reading.

Mr. Kerr moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act entitled "An Act establishing a Board of Health, in the City of St. John." Leave granted, and bill read a first time.

April 25.

The bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway, was finally sustained this morning, on a third reading, by a considerable majority.

Mr. Street's Bill relative to the Law of Evidence was taken up and gave rise to a long discussion—members of the legal profession with one exception supported it;—the Bill was finally carried by a small majority.

Mr. Boyd's Bill to regulate the sale of Spirituous liquors, was postponed for three months.

House in Supply. Bye Road grants for various Counties passed. Large number of grants yet to be disposed of.

The Bill to incorporate the Moncton Rural Cemetery Company, passed in committee.

Several other Bills were summarily disposed of.

The College Bill stands as the order of the day for Tuesday, in the Legislative Council.

April 26.

A large amount of business disposed of in House to day.

An Act to amend the Act regulating the St. John Chamber of Commerce passed in Committee.

Mr. Gray's bill relative to Physicians & Surgeons was postponed for 3 months.

The bill introduced by Mr. Allen for better securing the liberty of the subject passed without opposition.

House in Supply a considerable portion of the day. The sum of £1500 was granted for the improvement of the navigation of the St. John river.

Mr. Street's Law Bill was sustained on the third reading.

In the afternoon the House was principally occupied with the discussion of a resolution introduced by Mr. Fisher, requiring the House to fix the Salary of the Auditor General; several members supported, and others opposed.

Mr. End moved an amendment that the Office be made political, and the incumbent have a seat in the House, the amendment rejected.—Yeas—Gray, Wilton, Kerr, McPherson, End, J. A. Harding, McNaughton, Stevens. The original resolution was sustained, and on motion of Mr. McPherson, the salary was fixed at £500 per annum.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill relating to Militia. About 100 grants yet on Supply Book, to be disposed of.

APRIL 25.

After preliminary business this morning, a resolution that the Postmaster General be a political officer, and have a seat in the House, was proposed by Mr. McPherson; an amendment thereto, was moved by Mr. Kerr, that the office of Postmaster General be filled up by the Government with as little delay as possible. Several speeches were made, and resolution and amendment rejected by large majority.

House in Supply.—The grants relative to Post Office department rejected by large majority in order to be referred to the Government.

A motion to pay Mr. L. R. Harding for the time he was deprived of his seat as a representative for Carleton County was rejected by a large majority.

Large numbers of grants disposed of, and it is expected that Supply will be got through to-morrow evening.

At half past five o'clock, the standing order was moved for, and the House sat with closed doors for a short time.

Arrival of the Persia.

New York, April 23.

Steamship Persia arrived in about 91 days. Brings very little general news.—Paris Conference has closed.

Debate on American question in Parliament postponed, until arrival of Lord Clarendon. Rumour gains strength that Parliament will shortly be dissolved.

Breadstuffs depressed: Flour 6d to 1s lower. Corn unchanged. Money tight.—Consols 93 to 94.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1856.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The English news by the steamship Arabia, is of a cheering character. The labors of the Conference at Paris, have resulted in Peace being proclaimed. The French have received the intelligence with the most boisterous feelings of joy; while, in England, it is reported the people are not quite satisfied.

The difference in the feelings of the British and French is accounted for in various ways, according to the particular political bias of the parties. The former contends that Louis Napoleon has exhausted his resources, and that a continuance of hostilities would endanger the prestige he has acquired.—This can hardly be correct, as the Emperor Napoleon has shown himself a clever financier, and that he can raise an immense sum of money when required, without a resort to heavy taxation. Other reasons given, and with greater semblance of truth, are, that the business of the French nation is so deranged, and the popular clamor rises to such a pitch, that the Emperor is only too happy to have a peace concluded.

Old England, however, is not satisfied—and many of her sons would rather the war had continued a few months longer, that they might have an opportunity of giving Russia that severe dressing she so richly merited, and which England could so well bestow. Such were the feelings of the people, and to such an extent had they arrived, that the Ministry felt their weight, and insisted on conditions in the treaty, which her allies are reported to have thought hard.

The treaty had not been officially published; but peace has practically been established; the terms of which are published in the English papers. The following is the substance of that important document, which we copy from the Liverpool Journal:—

"The conditions are sufficiently hard on Russia; but more hurtful to her pride than her interest. The forts in the Crimea and on the Bug are to be abolished; she concedes a space in Bessarabia sufficient to prevent her interference with the Danube, and she abandons all claim to the special protection of the Christians in Turkey. Bessarabia is

not to be rebuilt; and the Euxine, the Sea of Azoff, and the Danube, are to be free to the mercantile navies of all nations. She, however, retains something: the forts on the Circassian side of the Black Sea are to be continued, and she is permitted to retain Nicolai for the purpose of building; of the number which each of the contracting parties are, if they wish, to keep for police purposes in the Euxine. Turkey is not to have more than ten, but she may keep as many as she likes in the Sea of Marmora, and the Baltic is equally free to the Czar for naval development. The Porte demanded compensation for the cost of the war, but this was refused.

We learn by Telegraph, that the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad transfer Bill, has passed the Legislature.

BYE ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.—We have received from James Boyd, Esq., M. P. P. a list of the Bye Road appropriations for this County, too late, however for publication this week. They will appear in our next number.

ST. ANDREWS NEWS ROOM.—We omitted to notice that the News Room, has been removed to Mr. Hatheway's building. The present room is more commodious and better adapted for the purpose, than the old one.—It is well lighted and ventilated, and is centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office, and Telegraph Office. While upon this subject, we suggest the propriety of admitting the fair sex to the privileges of the News Room. In other places we learn, that each member has the privilege of bringing the female branch of his family, upon payment of a small sum per annum.

The Spring term of the Court of Nisi Prius was opened here on Wednesday last, His Honor Mr. Justice Ritchie presiding, and was closed on Friday. Quick work—and very unlike "the good old times" when the Court lasted from two to three weeks. But these are the days of progress, and why should not the administration of the Law Courts keep pace with every other interest? There are no remnants now; verily, the time is approaching when a Court will be opened out of mere form; showing conclusively, that the people are more given to pursuing their own business, than putting after litigation with its concomitant evils. However, as Burns says, "folks maun do something for their bread."

The river St. John is clear of ice to Woodstock; the steamers have been plying to Fredericton since Thursday last.

Eudocia Loap.—We learn from a telegraph despatch to Merchants here, that the St. John packet ship Eudocia, Spurr, from Liverpool, foundered at sea. Passengers all saved, and arrived at New York. The Eudocia had a full cargo of dry goods.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs Barnes & Co. of St. John, a pamphlet entitled, "Prohibition and Anti-Prohibition, being a series of letters written by the Rev. Charles Tupper, of Aylesford, Nova Scotia, in favor of Prohibition, and replies to the same by John Bent, of Bay Verte, New Brunswick."

New York, April 24.—Flour heavy—common to straight \$5.57 to \$6.25. Good Ohio 6.12 to 6.50. Corn lower.

DISTRESSING WALKER.—The schr. Mary, Nickerson, of and from Argyle, N. S., for Boston, was captured off Baker's Island on Monday during the storm. She was seen, and efforts were made to board her, by volunteers from Gloucester and by another party in a Sloop pilot boat, but they could not reach her, as the sea ran so high. On Tuesday morning, as Mr. Jacob Shirley of Salem was out in his lobster boat, he observed the wreck, and boarded her, taking out three of the men—one of them being alive, the other two having perished. They were all three lashed to the rigging, the surviving man between the other two. His name is Samuel Allen, and he states that there were four persons on board, one of them, Charles N. Nickerson, having been washed away; and that the names of those taken off, were Jas. Nickerson, captain, and Aaron Boyd. They died about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, having become delirious a short time previous to their death.—Boston Courier.

THE CANADAS.—Quebec has been at last decided upon as the permanent seat of Government for the Canadas. The reasons for this are said to be partly military and partly economical; at all events it is a victory for the French Catholic interest of the Province over the larger, growing, and more important interests of the British settlers. Among the odds from the same quarter it is reported that, when the news of the birth of the King of Algeria was received in the Canadian Parliament, in session at Toronto, the English members sang "God Save the Queen," and the French "Partant Pour la Syrie." The Speaker led off, singing bass, alternately in French and English.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS.—The process of making coal-gas is much simpler than many people imagine. Bituminous coal is thrown into a hot cylinder of iron, the mouth of which is closed carefully by an iron door, with the edges cemented with soft clay.—The vapor arising from the coal is received into a tube, by means of which it is permitted to escape into a series of vessels, where it is cooled and deposits much of its impure matter. It is then passed into another series of vessels containing quicklime, which robs it of its sulphurous and other intermixtures. From this receiver it flows purified, as we find it in use, into the gasometer, and is from thence distributed as may be needed, through mains and service pipes, into various parts of the city. The highly-charged bituminous coals are found best adapted to the purpose of gas making. In the manufacture of gas from Newcastle coal, a chaldron weighing 37 cwt. is found to yield 6,550 cubic feet of gas, 14 cwt. of coke, 12½ gallons ammoniacal liquor, 12 gallons thick tar. Canal coal will yield upon an average 15,000 cubic feet of gas to the chaldron.—[American Railway Times.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills a certain remedy for Erysipelas.—Thomas Hilton, of Toronto, was a most severe and hopeless sufferer from this powerful and irritable disorder for upwards of four years, which rendered him absolutely pitiable, large purple blotches came all over his body, and made him a complete object of horror to himself, as well as to all his friends. He consulted many medical men, in the hope of being benefited, but without success. Determined not to be baffled, and in spite of what the faculty had told him, he determined as a last resource, to commence using Holloway's Ointment and Pills; these two remedies, used conjointly for a short space of time, effected a perfect cure, and he now enjoys the most robust health, after years of intense suffering.

SHIPPED.—On the 25th instant, by the Rev. A. McNaughton, Mr. Hugh Slater, of Calais, Me., to Miss Elizabeth M. Wren, of Chamcook, Parish of St. Andrews.

At St. Stephen, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, Mr. Timothy Green to Miss Ellen Riley, both of the above place.

DECEASED.—On the 1st of April, at Coleraine, County of Londonderry, Mr. John McGrouy, aged 78 years.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—

April 24th.—Packet Mail, McMaster, Eastport, passengers, &c.

27th.—Schr. Julia, Waycott, Boston, to D. Wetmore.

CLEARED.—

April 24th.—Schr. Gipsy, Wm. Waycott, cot, Boston, wood—W. Whitlock.

Schr. Alma, Snelgrove, arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th inst., you'd leave for Jamaica about 9th.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND, will close at this Office on Tuesday, 4th May, at 9 A. M., via Halifax, Tuesday, 6th May, at 6 A. M., via New York, per U. S. packet, Thursday 8th, and Friday 9th, at 6 A. M., via New York, per British packet Tuesday 13th, at 6 A. M., via New York, per U. S. packet.

The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, via New York by British Packet 10d, and by United States Packet 1s 3d, pre-payment optional.

By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews, April 30, 1856.

DR. MCSTAY,

INFORMS those Persons who have unsettled accounts with him of long standing, that he will hand them over for collection; and he requests those indebted to him for six months, the usual time given by him, to call and settle their accounts.

St. Andrews, April 30, 1856.

DOG LOST.

LOST on THURSDAY last, a small Spaniel of the King Charles breed; colour, black and white, with tan about the head and legs; very long ears, name, "MERRY." Any person giving information which will lead to the recovery of the Dog, will be rewarded.

HANALDE SMITH, St. Andrews, April 30, 1856.

TO LET.

THREE good ROOMS and a SHOP, on the first floor of my House in Water st. formerly occupied by Mrs. Kennedy.

J. W. STREET, April 25, 1856.

Flour, Meal, Tea, Tobacco.

Landing this day ex "Aina" from New York: 150 Barrels of Flour, 150 do Corn Meal, 30 Chests of Tea, 15 boxes of Tobacco, for sale low before storing.

St. John, April 16. W. E. STRONACH.

Blanks for sale

At this Office.