

European Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "Arabia."

HALIFAX, April 20, 1859.
Arabia arrived 10 a. m. this morning. Saxonia left Southampton on 5th and Fulton on 6th for New York, the following were the main points of their news:—
English Cabinet decided to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country rather than resign.
Proposed subsidy to Galway line was debated in house, and its expediency called in question, as well as injustice done to Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company by the irregularity in making the contract.
Continental affairs had undergone no change. Military movements continued.
Australian mail from Melbourne 15th Feb. was telegraphed. Imports were extremely dull. Production of gold increasing.
Sedition trials at Belfast resulted in disgracement and discharge of jury.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons on the 6th Palmerston defended himself from imputations cast on him by Ministers and criticized Lord Derby's course.
Sir J. Pakington replied, and reiterated the assertion that Palmerston had made a direct threat that if the Crown exercised its right to dissolve Parliament the House might refuse the Supplies. Other speeches were made on the subject.
On the 9th in the House of Lords the Indian Seven Millions Loan Bill was passed to the second reading. In the course of his remarks on it Lord Derby said that next week a vote of thanks would be proposed to the Governor General and Commander in Chief, and other officials in India; and that a form of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace would be presented.

On the 8th in the House of Lords, Lord Malmesbury said that he hoped to be able to make a statement to the House before its prorogation which would show that the Government had done all they possibly could to preserve the peace of Europe.
No date was fixed for the dissolution of Parliament. The candidates were flooding the country with addresses to their constituents. Lord Palmerston in his address, asserts that the simple question at issue is the merits of the Government Reform Bill. He deprecates the action of Ministers in dissolving Parliament at this critical juncture in European affairs.

At Queen Victoria's levee, Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, was presented by Mr. Dallas.
The Belfast second trial of the members of the Phoenix Society resulted like the first in acquittal, and in the discharge of the jury. The prisoners are held over till the next Assizes, on renewing their bail.

The annual meeting of the Great Western Canada Railroad Company has been held in London. The Directors report declaring a dividend of 3 per cent. per annum, was adopted.
The Stock Market was quiet and steady on the 6th and 7th, but on the 8th it was weaker and lower.

The Times City article says:—The funds opened at comparatively steady prices, but closed heavily and lower, under dull accounts from Paris.

The following list of new Baronets is published:—Mr. Miles and John Neeld, members of Parliament; and John H. Greenville Smyth, and Philip P. Luncombe.
VERY LATEST.—Liverpool, April 9th, 1. 15.—Consols at one o'clock, at London, 95 9/16.

Lord Malmesbury's remarks are construed into an admission that there is no hope for peace.
FRANCE.—The movement of troops and war materials in France continues on a large scale. The Herald's Paris correspondent states that about 25,000 men are on their way to reinforce the Army of Lyons.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes that the question of peace or war is still left to conjecture.
AUSTRIA.—An analysis has been published of Count Buol's reply to Russia's proposal to the Congress. He declares the whole difficulty is to be found in the policy of Piedmont, and regards the Congress as a means of putting an end to the danger which she threatens Europe. Should her question be mooted they ought to be stated beforehand. The clash of arms should not accompany negotiations. If Piedmont will disarm, Austria will do likewise. Until preliminaries are settled Austria may relax, but will not suspend operations. Her troops will continue to march towards Italy.

LATEST.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphed:—Vienna Friday evening. The long expected crisis is at hand. A corps of fifty thousand men goes from this City to Italy to-morrow, and on the following day another corps of sixty thousand men is to be assembled here as reserve corps. Seventy thousand will be placed in Bohemia and Moravia. The reserve of the army in Italy, and of the corps about to leave their city have been called in.

ITALY.—The correspondence of the Times at Rome, says, the general opinion there is that the Congress will simply delay war, but cannot prevent it because it will not effectually settle the Italian question. It is confidently stated, that neither the Papal Government nor the King of Naples will send representatives to Congress. The Independent Belge says the King of Naples is rapidly

ly sinking, other accounts represent him as better, but not out of danger. The latest telegram says that five of his physicians declared him incurable.

The Papal Government was preparing an official note relative to the proposed Congress to be addressed to the Great Powers. The Portugal Government has authorized the free admission of Indian Corn.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of March the 12th reached England on the 6th. The news was anticipated by telegraph. Tania Topee and other leading rebels were hiding under false names.

MARKETS.

Cotton one eighth lower. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions improved; other markets not materially changed.

STARTLING NEWS.—We learn that a letter has been received by a firm in this city from Havana, dated 30th ult., stating that a despatch had been received from Cardenas, giving information that several sugar plantations had been destroyed by fire, and that twenty or twenty-five were then burning.—Portland Advertiser.]

The Irish Vice Royalty.

The Dublin correspondent of the Liverpool Journal, says that Queen Victoria is in favor of making the Prince of Wales her representative in Ireland, and that it is highly probable his Royal Highness will be the Viceroy before the close of 1860. It is upwards of four centuries since a royal Prince filled the office of Lord Lieutenant. It is understood that the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, will visit Ireland during the coming summer, will hold a Court at Dublin Castle, and will be present at a grand review of troops at the Curragh Camp. It is also stated that Lord Carlisle will soon hold the office of Lord Lieutenant, from which he will retire whenever the place is wanted for the young Prince of Wales.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 27, 1859.

The news from England by the steam ship Arabia, a synopsis of which we give in our columns to-day, is interesting. The war feeling notwithstanding previous reports, is gaining ascendancy—the English Cabinet had decided upon dissolving Parliament, preferring that course rather than to resign, although defeated; they desire to appeal to the Country at the present crisis, believing that the interests would be endangered by a change of administration. Continental affairs were unchanged.

The Report of the Grand Jury appears in our columns to-day, and other County documents will appear as soon as furnished. The "Report" does not enter so fully into public matter as the people desire; there are many subjects which come properly under the jurisdiction of the Grand Inquest, which are not even alluded to, and where remarks are made upon the non-returns of Parish Officers, there are neither comments, nor suggestions to their worthiness as to the present nor future directions of Parish officers who are entrusted with the collection of or expenditure of public monies. In other Counties we notice that there are frequently two or three presentments from the Grand Inquest while in Session, embracing a variety of subjects, and giving in detail, remarks upon the matters which come under their notice as all County matters should do. It is the duty of Grand Jurors to ascertain whether the recommendations of their predecessors in office have been carried out, and if not, to enquire the reason why. The Justices appear desirous to give the matters referred to by the Grand Jury, that consideration to which they are entitled, and to have their suggestions carried out, and for this purpose they devote several days of patient investigation; and the information elicited by the discussions, is often useful. We can well remember a few years ago, of spending a fortnight on a Grand Jury, in sifting and investigating County affairs, which resulted beneficially to the interest of the people; but a copy of the proceedings we regret to say, together with the reports of other Grand Jurors, were purloined by some interested persons, who took the Grand Jury Record book and either destroyed it, or mislaid it purposely. This matter has never been thoroughly investigated or the guilty person might have been discovered and punished. The fact is, there were so many persons whose mal-practices had been exposed, that it would almost be a miracle were the Record book ever to turn up. The Clerk of the Peace should be handed the Book, upon the Jury being discharged, and then there would be no fear of its being mislaid.

It is affirmed that in the last ten years 4,000,000 of immigrants have reached the shores of the United States, each bringing an average \$100 in gold making an aggregate of \$400,000,000 of currency.

The report of the Sickles trial still occupies a large portion of many of the American papers; but the details are of such an immoral character that we only about to them as reason why we have not copied them. There appears a general impression that Sickles will be acquitted.

At a meeting of the Stockholders, of all Saints Church, held on Easter Monday, 25th April 1859, the following were elected Church Wardens, and Vestrymen, for the ensuing year.

J. H. Whitlock, G. D. Street, Churchwardens; James W. Street, H. H. Hatch, W. Whitlock, T. Jones, S. T. Gove, R. D. James, T. Berry, J. W. Chandler, Jacob Haddock, N. Treadwell, and C. A. Thompson, Vestrymen.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAND JURY REPORT.

GRAND JURY ROOM, APRIL SESSIONS 1859.
JOHN D. WILSON, Foreman.
CHARLES F. TODD, Secretary.
ROBERT KIRK, ED. J. SPRINGGATE,
HUGH MACADAMS, JAS. MCCREARY,
JOHN LOCHARY, DAN. DAILEY,
NATHAN TREADWELL, J. H. MAXWELL,
A. H. THOMPSON, ARTHUR FLAGG,
BENJAMIN GRANT, WM. MCLEOD,
WHEEL LAWRENCE, GEO. GILLEY,
PETER CAMERON, THOS. WREN,
ROBERT STAFFORD, JAS. MAXWELL,
WM. TOWERS.

The Grand Jury having attended to their duties, beg leave to make the following PRESENTMENT:

The Grand Jury having examined the County Treasurer's Report, find it correct and very satisfactory, agreeing fully with vouchers and returns from the different Collectors.

ST. ANDREWS.

The accounts from the Overseers of the Poor in this parish are correct, showing however a considerable increase over previous years. The returns from the Collector of Rates show a deficiency of £4 9s. 3d., collected, but not paid over, a mistake of £27 in adding up footings of accounts is included in the above. The accounts from the Fire Wardens and Commissioners of the Highways, both for Town and Parish, are correct and fully satisfactory.

ST. STEPHENS.

On examination of these accounts they were found correct, and attended, more fully than usual, with vouchers.
The Grand Jury would recommend the Report of the Auditors in the above Parish as very satisfactory and that those reports be published in the St. Croix Herald.

ST. JAMES.

There are no accounts from the Commissioners of the Highways in this Parish, the remaining reports are satisfactory, all of them having been laid before the Jury.

ST. DAVIDS.

The accounts from this Parish are all in with the collection of one of the Commissioners of the Highways, and they correspond with the vouchers attending them and are satisfactory. The Grand Jury would recommend that ten per cent. only should be allowed for assessing and collecting taxes in this Parish.

ST. GEORGE.

The returns from this Parish are only partially laid before us; they prove correct on examination, being attended fully with vouchers; the accounts not handed in are from two of the Commissioners of the Highways, and one of the Overseers of the Poor.

ST. PATRICK AND DUMARTON.

These accounts as far as received, are correct. The Commissioners of Highways from Dumarton report, shows a balance of £6 0 3. in his hands not fully attended with vouchers.

WEST ISLES AND CAMPOBELLO, AND GRAND MANAN.

The accounts from these different Parishes are all in and more fully represented than usual; they prove correct and correspond with the vouchers. The amount on hand in Campobello Parish, is £34 17 2d., and amount called for is £35. The amount asked for the Poor in West Isles is £32 10s.

PENFIELD.

Accounts from this Parish are rendered in part, and as far as they could be examined, proved satisfactory.

LEPREAUX.

No accounts from this Parish.

The Grand Jury can only see the name of one licensed Auctioneer who pays the amount taxed by the Sessions; and whereas from information received by the Grand Jury, there are other persons auctioneering, they would call the attention of the Court to these facts. They would recommend that the sum of £250 be assessed for County rates.—The Grand Jury not having any papers in their hands to show how much, if anything, is due on the erection and painting of the Coat of Arms now on the Portico of the Court House, cannot therefore report on the payment of any balance due thereon; at the same time, they would signify their approval of the erection of the same, as a very proper and tasteful ornament for our Court House. Papers having been received since recording the above, showing a balance due on erecting and painting of the Coat of Arms of £11 17 6. The Grand Jury would recom-

mend the payment of the same.

The Grand Jury would recommend that your Worship have the above report published.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN D. WILSON, Foreman.
CHARLES F. TODD, Secretary.

The Murderer Rotter.

The terrible tragedy at Lee, and the confession of the murderer, have thrilled the community with horror.

A little past one o'clock we visited the prisoner in his cell. He was lying upon his cot reading the Bible. We gathered the following from his voluntary statements:—
"I shall be 43 years old in May next; was born in Dexter; my father always lived on a farm; he had nine children; eight boys and one girl; I was the fourth child; my sister was married 20 years ago to Henry Dow, of Lee, where she now lives; my sister and three brothers are now living; one of the three went away nine years ago, and has not since been heard from, and may be dead. My father died in 1843, aged 55 years; he was always poor, and we had few advantages; we had little schooling, and there were few religious meetings in the neighborhood where we lived; we can all read and write a little, but not much. Lived in Dexter nine years; then moved to Palmyra, where we lived about six years; then father swapped farms with Daniel Fox, and moved to Plymouth; we did not live long in Plymouth; moved from Etna to Calais, and from Calais to Galvin township, where we lived five years; from Galvin township to Lee, which was about nineteen years ago. About 18 years ago I married Catherine Blake, of Lee. An improper intimacy was formed between my brothers and my wife, and I left home and bought a farm—still living with my wife. My brothers still continued to visit her. I have not lived with her now for 14 years. We had one child, a boy who is now 15 years old. She never treated the child well. She left it with my mother when it was ten months old, and ran away to the Province with my brother who had been married, but his wife had left him. She is now living in Oldtown with another brother. I took my boy and left him with Rev. James Knight, a Free Will Baptist Preacher, who has always treated him like an own child, giving him good schooling and advantages. Since I left home, nearly all the difficulties I have had with them has been about my wife—Bangor Whig.

A Loss of Three Thousand Lives.
Near Taganrog, on the Sea of Azoff, a catastrophe occurred, about the beginning of February last, which involved a loss of life unparalleled except by memorable earthquakes of volcanic eruptions. It appears that some three thousand inhabitants of Taganrog relying on the promises of fair weather made by the genial atmosphere and the cloudless sky, proceeded to the Azoff Sea to indulge in the sport of fishing beneath the ice—a favorite pastime of that region. The atmosphere continuing serene, the party were lulled into a feeling of security, and ventured further than usual upon the ice, in the hope of obtaining a good haul. Suddenly a breeze sprung up from the east, which growing boisterous by degrees, whirled the loose snow and fine particles of ice in all directions, and before long succeeded in detaching the ice from the shore. The large ice-field then broke into numerous pieces, which with their terrified and helpless human freight, drifted towards the open sea. No assistance could be rendered the unhappy beings by their frantic relatives and friends on shore, and within two hours not a sign of life was visible on the surface of the sea. On the following day a cake of ice drifted in shore upon which were five unfortunates—three of them died, and the other two numb and insensible. The two latter—a girl and an old man—were restored by means of the usual appliances; the girl, however, survived but a few hours; the man recovered, but lost the use of his tongue—a consequence, probably, of the fright caused by the scene he had passed through. He prepared a written narrative of the occurrence of that fearful night on the Azoff. By this catastrophe at least three thousand persons found a watery grave.

This season will be distinguished by the formal entry of the Princess Alice into the beau monde. After her confirmation, which takes place this Easter, at Windsor the presence of the Princess may be looked for at the following Drawing Room. Her Royal Highness is already quite as tall as the Princess Royal, and bears a striking resemblance to the Queen. The Princess has won golden opinions from her tutors and governesses, and, indeed, it is difficult to exaggerate the high terms in which every one at all qualified to form an opinion speaks of the character and attainments of this most charming Princess.—Court Journal.

Liverpool, with 375,956 inhabitants, with the most important and varied interests to represent, with miles of docks, with £1,850,408 of annual value of property rated under schedule A, and no one knows how much under schedule B, and yet with two members! The share of Liverpool, according to population, is nine members, and, if there be any rule for multiplying men into money, the process will, certainly, not be prejudicial to the claims of this Queen of the seas. [Times.]

The British Navy.

Mr. Reed, late of the Portsmouth Dockyard, in a recent survey of the state of the Navy represented its strength as follows:—

Line of battle ships	61
Blockships	9
Frigates	29
Corvettes	13
Smaller Corvettes	8
Mortar frigates	4
Floating batteries	2
Sloops	27
Gunvessels	26
Gunboats	163
Total	337

Every single vessel of the fleet thus constituted is of the very best kind as regards both propulsion and armament. All the ships alike, from the heaviest three decker to the smallest gunboat, are not only steamers, but screw steamers, and they mount guns which are, or at least, were, considered the most formidable they could carry.—So much for our Screw Steam Navy. After these vessels there follow no fewer than 75 steamers propelled by paddles—a machinery gone rather out of fashion, but which is, nevertheless, considered as possessing not only utility, but, possibly, even certain advantages. To complete the tale we have 201 sailing vessels of war, making an aggregate of 613 fighting ships, bearing 15,140 guns and carrying among them engines of nearly 700,000 horse-power.

The estimate of Sir Howard Douglas himself, in his recent treatise on Navy Warfare with steam, presents us with a complete list of the British steam navy, the armament and horse power of every vessel being appended to its name. The summary of this table runs as follows:—

82 steamers of 90 guns and upwards	32
" " 50 to 90 guns	50
" " 20 to 50 guns	27
" " 20 and under	127
180 steam gunboats	
40 steam tenders, storeships, and tugs.	
In the second of these items ten of the vessels are 80 gun ships, one a 70, and nine 60's being the "blockships" in Mr. Reed's list.	

Later from California.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The steamship Star of the West arrived at half past five this afternoon, with the California Mails of March 20, and over \$1,400,000 in specie.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The weather has been fine throughout the fortnight now closing, yet we cannot report the transaction of a satisfactory trade. There have been so many goods hourly expected to arrive. Money has been more scarce and in greater request, and there has been a lack of that incentive to all, but in our market a good country demand. The jobbers' stocks had been laid in to an extent quite ample for the opening business, and while they have been relieved of but a small quantity of their supplies by their country custom, the growing stringency of the money market has made them cautious about incurring further obligations to a market that was, as it were, stocked with overdue receipts. The transactions of the fortnight have not, therefore, been of a very healthy character. The most prominent operations have been in raw sugars and rice. Sugars have been taken freely by the trade and for refining purposes, at improved prices, but the activity in rice has been caused by the efforts to realize upon the late receipts that had been advanced upon at ports of shipment.

An American Vessel Captured by Indians.

The San Francisco papers publish a letter from David K. Welden, late master of the brig Swiss Boy, giving an account of the capture of his vessel by the Indians of Vancouver's Island, and the temporary captivity of himself and crew among savages. It seems that the Swiss Boy sailed from Port Orchard, Washington Territory, January 26, with a cargo of lumber for San Francisco. The next day, during a gale of wind, the vessel sprung a leak, and, as it increased rapidly, her head was turned to land. On the 30th Vancouver's Island was made, and the brig was run into Nilitat Sound. On the 31st the vessel was worked to within three hundred yards of the beach, where it was intended to lay her for repairs, when a party of 3000 armed Indians, part of whom were on board, and the rest in canoes alongside, took possession of the vessel, and after robbing the cabin of its contents, cut up the sails and rigging.

The captain and crew escaped to the shore in a boat, but were immediately taken prisoners and held for ten days, when they were allowed to depart under promise of the captain that he would return with a ship-load of presents for the Indians. During their captivity their lives were frequently threatened. Capt. Welden and his men arrived at Victoria Feb. 15, when the Governor offered to send the "Satellite" to recover the brig and her cargo, but as when last seen she was on fire, the offer was declined. Governor Douglas told Captain Welden that the brig had no right to go into any harbor in Vancouver Island, in distress, except a port of entry, as his vessel was under a foreign flag.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES.—A portion of the Neapolitan exiles landed at Boston on Saturday. Their reception was of the most enthusiastic character. Mr. Langton, M. P., and other city dignitaries proceeded on board and gave them a hearty welcome. They passed through the streets amid the acclamations of countless thousands.

Propeller Blo.

The American Propeller belonging to the Northern Company's New York & Line, left Cleveland on Fri. Dunkirk, having on board flour, 50 bbls. of high-wheat, 300 bags of wheat, 11 and sundry barrels of egg her way down the lakes, and shelter during the afternoon, between one and lefts Fairport and headed d When about a mile from suddenly exploded tearing part of the propeller and rapidly. After drifting so the point of the accident, seventeen feet of water. men in her crew, six of into the air and fell down whom four were saved, the other two were killed. were injured in various back to Cleveland and plac tal.

A PIOUS VILLAIN.—On week a clergyman named son, was arrested in Glenw Iowa. When arrested he funeral sermon. Previous the officers searched his he the cellar, inks, presses, p, chimes, and the entire a manufacture of bank bills. \$1,000 in counterfeit bills were found on the Forest Cit g., and about \$200 in 5's c of Ohio. He said he was good night, flow from it up.

The season's backward vegetation is hardly com England the spring has be late London paper says:— The nightingale was hee the 18th of February. Th fact. It has been repate as the declaration may be the pasturage of the kingde ed to be green throughout the roses and the honey shoots almost as soon as l ped. All the spring flow welcomed, open-eyed, the the elm Lombardy poplar, burst their buds at the month, while the will overlying the stems as in A

A melancholy instance of curd in this town during Capt. Joseph B. Porter, Township whilst walking day, was taken with a shot which so quickly extended of his body that he could n dence of his daughter (Mr a short distance off, witho so rapidly that before mign scious, and died about 36 first attack. [Yarmouth I

SEWING MACHINES IN E excitement prevails at Sta umption, in England in co manufacture of boots and sl ing in Stafford, attended and hindered, it was state had been taken out of emp ampton, and 1000 in Staffo duction of machine-sewn t was formed to prevent the

Little is now doing in business in New York, and Commerce says that such this branch of industry has for many years. A few for process of construction, but steamboat or a sailing vessel occurrence.

PIRE.—At Dorchester, o the outbuildings attached Charles B. Godfrey, Esq., troyed. The origin of the No insurance.—[Presbyteri

The Boston Courier says past, fortnight violent hur storms have swept over ma ern States, in some instan destruction of property.

Marie.

At St. John, on the 19th William Harrison, Mr. Jan Miss Mary J. Dalton, third late Samuel Dalton, all Portland, St. John, N. B.

Died.

At St. John, on Sunday short illness, in 75th year Munro, a Brewer of long st ish of Portland. Deceased his native land, Rossshire. Province when young, and ad as one of the early settle On the 17th inst. at hi Lomond, after a short ill Cother, aged 69 years. On Monday afternoon, 1 Walker, relict of the late M in the 70th year of his age, say, Buteshire, Scotland.