

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Arabia.

ONE WEEK LATER.

The steamer Arabia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of March, arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. She brings 133 passengers.

The Herman sailed from Southampton on the 27th. The Quaker City had not arrived. The Arabia met with no ice on the passage.

The non arrival of the Pacific caused the following despatch to be sent to Brown, Shipley, & Co. the Liverpool agents of Collins' line:—

Glasgow, Feb. 27.—The steamer Elinburgh arrived here from New York on the 14th instant, passed on Jan. 7th, a large quantity of broken china, and on it saw a quantity of broken china, fine ornamental glass, with white on glass handles, a lady's work box, and some other articles, such as would be in use in the cabin of a first class ship or steamer. The Elinburgh was then out 6 days from New York, lat. 40 36, long. 45 40, time 6 30 morning, 7th Feb." It is not thought to belong to the Pacific.

The ship James Baines is 94 days out from Melbourne; anxiety is felt for her safety.

Insurances have been made on the cargo of the Pacific at £25 6s. free of average.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—The plenipotentiaries held their first meeting at the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, Paris, on Monday the 25th. Present:—Bail, Huber, Walewski, Clarendon, Cowley, Orléans, Brunsow, Cavoye, Vile, Marini, Aali Mehmet, Count Walewski presiding.

The session lasted 3½ hours. Walewski opened by an introductory speech. Credentials were exchanged. A written guarantee was signed not to divulge the proceedings until the whole be concluded.

DISCUSSION OF THE ARMISTICE.—The armistice has been settled until the end of March, but not affecting the blockade. The Austrian propositions were formally passed as basis of negotiation. The meeting adjourned.

On Tuesday there was no meeting, that time might be afforded to formulate and ratify the armistice agreed to on the previous day.

Wednesday Congress held its second meeting. Nothing can be known with certainty of the proceedings; rumors abound. Now it is asserted that Russia, while assenting to the dismantling of Sebastopol—Bomarsund, and even Nicholoff, refuses to cede the protectorate over the Greek Christians. Thus far indications favor the supposition that Russia desires peace.

A Vienna letter asserts that Gortschakoff, the diplomatist, had stated, that the Russian Government considers that the convocation of a general European Congress immediately after peace is signed, as the best means of settling all questions. France and Austria favour the idea. England does not.

The evident cordiality existing between France and Austria begins to excite uneasiness in England, and a triple league of France, Austria and Russia against England is surmised as not an impossible incident of the future.

THE CRIMEA.

Orders have been forwarded to the Allied Generals in the Crimea respecting the armistice, and it is said that Napoleon has intimated to the Generals and Admirals now in Paris that probably they need not return to their commands. Leave of absence is now freely given to officers in the Crimea.

The Allies were about to destroy the sunken ships in Sebastopol harbour, by dropping heavy shells to explode under water.

The health of the Armies continues good. Via Vienna it is stated that Ismail Pasha superseded Omar Pasha in the Asiatic Command. Omar recently demanded from the Porte the appointment as Minister of War, with the powers of Commander in Chief of all the Turkish forces. On being refused, he sent in his resignation, which has been accepted. Private advisers do not confirm this.

The Sultan's decree in favor of the Christians had been read in presence of the Turkish dignitaries at Constantinople.

Thirty thousand Russians are employed day and night in constructing triple rows of piles right across the Gulf of Finland, 12 miles across and 6 miles from Cronstadt; within are a few openings, behind which is a steam fleet of 19 ships, 14 corvettes, and 70 gun boats.

A Russian ukase orders the immediate issue of treasury notes in seven series, amounting in the aggregate of 21,000,000 of roubles. Within the past few weeks large amounts of specie had been forwarded across the Russian frontier to the address of Strigitz & Co. St. Petersburg, the Russian Court Bankers.

Great energy is manifested in Russia in advancing railways.

The relations between Russia and Persia increase in cordiality.

Paris, Feb. 29.—The Congress has not met to day, but will tomorrow. Rumours of break up of the Conference. Agitation in the Money Market.

A very grave hitch in the conference has already occurred—though the fifth point is the last of all, it is agreed to take it up first.

It was accordingly on the second meeting of the conference submitted for the consideration of the plenipotentiaries. No counter had been formally laid on the table, than Count Goltz and Baron Brunow took objection to its being taken into consideration.

with a view to its being decided by the Conference; they proposed that it should be referred to a Congress of all the crowned heads in Europe; if so referred, they pledged themselves in the name of the Czar to abide by whatever decision that Congress might come to; this new and unexpected proposition in Paris, and caused a further fall in French funds. It has also no less surprised and alarmed our own government.

The Morning Advertiser says:—It is not improbable that the result of this new mode of the artful diplomatists of Russia may be, the immediate breaking up of the conference.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

There is some talk, but merely talk, of an early dissolution of Parliament or a change of Government. The rumor, however, has affected the Funds.

On Wednesday the 27th the Lord Mayor of London assembled a distinguished party at the Mansion House to meet Minister Buchanan, previous to his return home to America. Unfortunately Buchanan was this same day invited to dine with the Queen, and the preference. The Mayor made a speech regretting the absence of Mr. Buchanan, because the reception he would have met with from the representatives of the leading interests, would have proved to him the absence of all unfriendly feeling in Britain as regards America, and shown that though big words might arise on either side, the interests of commerce, peace, civilization and humanity, were too powerful to permit a collision between England and the United States.

Similar feelings were expressed by other speakers, among them the Earl of Elgin and Mr. Cobden.

Parliamentary proceedings interesting. It is reported that Government succumb to the Wensleydale peerage, and will issue a new hereditary patent. Lord Derby meantime has obtained a committee of the Lords to define the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords.

In the Commons, DeLacy Evans gives notice of a resolution disapproving of the Government having refused direct offers of troops from Canada, while at the same time abortive attempts were made to enlist in the adjoining neutral territory of the United States contrary to the international laws.

The Military Court of Enquiry into the Crimean Commissioners Report, is to be an open Court.

The Liberal electors of London have under consideration, whether again to contest the question of Jewish enfranchisement in the person of Baron Rothschild, or to elect a more agreeable representative.

Lowe's "Local dues on shipping" bill is withdrawn, and it is rumored that Mr. Lowe's author, offered his resignation, which Lord Palmerston refused to accept.

Muntz of Birmingham had moved for a select committee to enquire into the present monetary system, motion refused by fifty majority.

On Friday night, Mr. Roebuck moved the following resolution, "that the appointment of a committee of General Officers, to report upon the report of Sir J. McNeill and Colonel Tulloch, is to substitute an inefficient for an efficient mode of inquiry, and that the effect of such appointment will be to hide the misconduct of those by whom the various departments of our Army have been incriminated by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into their conduct." This motion was intended to defeat the Ministry on a division, but after some discussion it was withdrawn.

The Protocol of Warsaw of 1852, relative to Danish succession was laid before the Commons.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of January have been published, showing the value of a million and a half sterling; a considerable improvement over the previous month.

Franks of the late John Sadler continue to develop; amount not known, but supposed immense.

Allan & Gillespie have applied for permanent berth in Wellington dock, Liverpool, for the Montreal Ocean Steam Company.

Fog-guns are to be placed at Holyhead.

FRANCE.

Paris is extremely gay; there is one continued round of festivities in honor of the diplomatists assembled.

It is announced that if Napoleon's child be a son, the Emperor of Austria will be Godfather by proxy, and the Pope will come personally to baptize him.

Washington's birthday was duly celebrated by Americans in Paris.

Spain.—It is reported that Gen. Concha will be created Count or Marquis of Havana.

Sweden.—Stockholm will be fortified by land and sea, including valley of Manlar.

Denmark.—Trial of ex Ministers has resulted in acquittal—expenses will be paid by State.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Telegraphic from Trieste brings Bombay dates of Feb. 23. Canton, Jan. 12, Oude annexed. Bombay banks raised rates of interest to 12 per cent. At Calcutta the money market improved, and exchange on London 2s. 2½d.

A great fire occurred at Macao. Exchange at Canton 4s. 11d. At Shanghai 6s. 9½d.

If the British are about largely to increase their military force in Canada, and their naval force in North American waters, as reported by the late arrival of the United States Senate have just passed the bill for the construction of ten sloops of war, with

steam machinery, at a cost of over five millions of dollars.—[State of Maine.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In our columns to-day, we have given a summary of the Legislative news up to Monday evening. Want of space prevents our copying the able speeches on the "no confidence" discussion; Mr. Wilmot's speech is one of the ablest, made during the Session, from which his greatest opponents must acknowledge that he is both an able financier and thorough statesman. The Attorney General laid before the House a report of his Railway mission to England, and brought in four bills, which are now before the country; we have not space at present to make any comments upon these bills; but merely observe that in the Government measures for the construction of Railways, no notice what, ever is taken of the only Railway in the Province, the St. Andrews & Quebec, of which nearly 30 miles are built, and 25 miles have actually been run over. The following are the leading features of the Attorney General's bills:—

"That railways shall be constructed in this Province as public works—that the line first completed shall be from the Bend to Shediac, the next from St. John to Hampton; and that extensions shall take place from Shediac to Miramichi, from St. John to Woodstock, by way of Fredericton, and then from St. John to Calais—that money shall be raised, from time to time, on Provincial debentures bearing 6 per cent. interest—that an impost of 2½ per cent. on every article imported which pays duty, shall be levied as an addition to any other duty, to meet the interest on the debentures—that the construction of the railways shall be under the management of a Board of five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Government—and that the sum of £200,000 shall be paid to Messrs. Jackson & Co. (including what they have already received) to induce them to give up their Contract."

In Baring Brothers reply to Mr. Fisher's letter, they engage to furnish in the last six months of this year, £50,000 sterling, on receiving Provincial bonds to that amount—that all future sales of bonds be made through their House—that the total issue for railways shall not exceed £800,000 sterling, and that, not without their consent, not more than £200,000 shall be issued in any one year—that they are to have the option until the 31st March 1857 of purchasing £200,000 at par. The arrangement with Messrs. Jackson & Co., the contractors for the St. John & Shediac line, to give up their contract, or perhaps to express it more correctly, "for refusing to fulfil their contract," is one that will not meet the approval of the Legislature; this firm has already received £43,000 sterling, and it is now proposed to give them in addition £47,000. This at all events will prove a bad bargain; and we believe that the additional impost of 2½ per cent. on articles which already pay duty,—to meet the interest on the debentures,—will meet with opposition throughout the Province; and if carried, will destroy the trade with the neighboring Provinces, and result in the removal of many respectable and industrious men from the Province.

PARISH ELECTION.—The annual meeting for the election of Town and Parish Officers is advertised for 1st April next. In addition to the usual Officers the Rate Payers have the power of electing Commissioners for spending Bye Road Grants in the Parish, and also Revisors of Electors for Members of Assembly. Care should be taken in selecting persons well qualified to fill this last mentioned office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—X. is received.—The publication of the letter would only lead to confusion; besides he knows well, that we would not publish the offensive matter contained in his letter. Harsh names and scurrility are not argument. Let him deal in facts expressed in a plain manner, and we will give publication to his views. We caution him not to use his pen or tongue so freely, or he may be brought up and punished. If he will call at our office he can have his manuscript.

We have received a pamphlet containing the Reports of the Board of Commissioners and of the Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year 1855. From the Medical Superintendent's Report, which is an ably drawn up document, we learn that the business of the year has resulted in at least ordinary success—that the total num-

ber of patients for the year, including old cases, was 143, of which 47 recovered and 20 died. Charlotte County furnished 24 patients.

NEW LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.—A bill has been brought forward in the Maine Legislature in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors. It comprises thirty three sections, and embraces the features of the seizure and destructive clauses of the existing statute, and provisions for licensing parties to sell, but under such restrictions as to prevent the keeping of drinking houses and tipping shops. Parties are also made liable for damages committed by persons while intoxicated, and there is a heavy penalty for the selling of impure or fabricated liquor.

License also is to be given for the manufacture of liquors under prescribed regulations. There are also provisions against the sale of liquors to intoxicated individuals, and to men of whom notice has been given that they are habitually intemperate.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

MARCH 14.—After reading of Journals this morning, there was a warm conversation among the members respecting the financial condition of the Province.

The discussion took place in connection with a motion relating to Bye Road appropriations. Members of Government not present during the early part of discussion.—Much warmth displayed on both sides.

House in supply. Usual grants to the Baptist Seminary and Milltown Academy passed.

The Provincial Secretary announced his intention of laying his estimates before the House to-morrow.

Report of Committee on Public Accounts laid before the House this evening.

Railway Bills expected to be taken up early next week.

House adjourned at six.

MARCH 15.—There was no business of any consequence transacted this morning. Notice of address to his Excellency and resolution respecting expenses of old and new Government.

House in supply, several grants passed; another discussion took place in reference to the Prohibitory Law; no time fixed for taking up the bill.

Petitions received from the County of Gloucester praying that Prohibitory Law may be amended; petitions also presented for repeal of Law.

The report of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works was laid before the House.

The several Railway bills were read in Committee and fixed as order of the day for Monday, House to go into Committee of the whole in consideration of same at 2 o'clock that day.

Hon. Mr. Tilley laid before the House the estimates of the income and expenditure for the current year.

MARCH 17.—The usual routine business transacted in the morning. Progress was reported on Mr. Gray's bill relating to Patents. Several grants entered on Supply, both motion to grant grants for services performed by W. H. A. Keene, under 9th Vic. chap. 66, was rejected. At one o'clock Mr. McPhelan suggested that the House adjourn early in honor of St. Patrick. Business resumed in the afternoon, a few minutes before three o'clock. The reports of the Light House Commissioners, Steamboat Inspectors, &c. were laid before the House. Entered on Supply, the sum of £24,730 for the great Roads for the present year. The House resolved to go into committee of the whole in consideration of the Railway Bills.—Mr. Gilber in the chair. Hon. Attorney General spoke three hours and a quarter—he constructed the condition of this Province with that of Maine and Nova Scotia in their railway enterprises, and dwelt upon the numerous benefits that would be derived from the carrying out of the present scheme; respecting compensation for land damages, he stated that it was intended to introduce a bill to make provision for losses sustained in this way. He believed the proposed settlement with Jackson & Co. the best that could be effected. The debate will be resumed to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

NEW TELEGRAPH SCHEME.—The Montreal Transcript publishes a memorial to the Legislature praying for the establishment of a communication, by Electric Telegraph, from Quebec to Port-au-Bay, in the Straits of Belle Isle. The transcript considers the project an important one, and remarks that if carried out, "We should not then be in the humiliating position of waiting the pleasure of the associated press of New York for news from England."

The Postmaster General gives notice that letters pre-paid in Canada with United States postage stamps must be delivered in the United States as pre-paid—the custom having been to collect the postage a second time from the recipients of such letters.

MUNIFICENT GIFT.—We learn from the New York Evening Post, that Mr. Peter Cooper has given notice of his intention to present to the city of New York, an immense fire-proof building in the upper part of the city, now nearly completed, and an imposing edifice, to be used for "the advancement of science and art." The building will cost, with the land it occupies, not less than half a million of dollars. The Post says:—

"It is his intention to apply to the Legislature at the present session for an act of incorporation, authorizing him to convey to a Board of Control, to be designated by the act, such property, real and personal, as may be necessary for founding and maintaining in the city of New York an institution, to be denominated 'The Union for the Advancement of Science and Art.' Such is the title by which Mr. Cooper desires his benefaction shall be known, and, as we may gather from his intentions, we infer that he contemplates the founding of something in the nature of a University."

PREPARING FOR WAR.—Capt. Whitley of the U. S. Ordnance Department, has received orders to put Governor's Island in New York harbor, in a state of war defense.

NEW YORK, MARCH 2.—Mr. Dallas sailed for England in the Atlantic yesterday. Just previous to her sailing a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Messrs. H. Grinnell, William Hoge, Esq., Paul N. Spofford, James Lee, Thomas Tilton, besides several bankers and merchants, waited upon Mr. Dallas, and interchanged sentiments appropriate to the occasion.

The British barque Ward Chipman arrived at Savannah from Malta, on Sunday, after a passage of one hundred and eleven days.—During the voyage the captain died, and the crew suffered much from a lack of provisions, in consequence of their very long passage.

ASTHMA.—The most distressing, and at the same time one of the most alarming diseases to which the human frame is subject, is Asthma, which literally tears the human constitution to pieces, bringing its victim to the very verge of the grave, from which he seldom recovers, unless, indeed, as it were by a miracle. The most certain remedies for the cure of this dreadful malady is Holloway's Ointment and Pills; by repeated and salutary doses of the latter, the chest becomes freed from phlegm, the body is relieved from an immense weight, and the cough leaves the sufferer in an incredibly short space of time, provided the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest night and morning. The thousands who have been restored to health by these infallible remedies, render it needless to expatiate on their merits, therefore, all who are thus afflicted, should have immediate recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

NOTICES.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. John Ross, Mr. John Kerr of St. Patrick in Miss Augustus E. Fryer of St. Andrews.

DEATHS.

At Quebec, on the 27th ult., Isabelle, wife of Mr. John Erskine, and daughter of the late John Boyd, Merchant, of St. George, aged 21 years.

At Milltown, on the 17th instant, Mrs. Patience Howard, widow of the late Mr. John Howard, Esquire, formerly of St. Martin, in the County of St. John, in her 92d year, leaving a large offspring to lament the death of a kind parent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday 24th March, at 9 A. M. via Halifax. On Tuesday 26th March at 6 A. M. per U. S. Packet via New York, Friday 28th at 8 A. M. per British packet, via New York, and Tuesday 1st April, 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. 6d, pre-payment optional.

By Order, F. CAMPBELL, P. M. Post Office, St. Andrews, March 18, 1856.

To Let.

THAT COTTAGE, with a good Barn and Garden attached, corner of William Henry and Park streets, adjoining the residence of Mr. James McCarty. Possession given 1st May. Most moderate. Apply to JOHN McCARTY.

March 19, 1856.

Meeting of Courts.

THE Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 6th day of April next, at 12 o'clock.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, at 12 o'clock.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 4, 1856.

To Let.

THAT valuable Property on Water street, at present occupied by Mr. J. M. McCarty as a Fancy Dry Goods Store. The House and out-buildings are in good repair. Possession will be given on the 1st day of May next. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Bradford, St. Andrews, or to the subscribers at Eastport.

SAMUEL KYLE, St. Andrews, Feb. 23, 1856.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. THE HOUSE, Lands and Premises, recently occupied by George W. King, at the Rellingham, St. Patrick. Apply to E. M. ANDREWS, St. Andrews, Dec. 1, 1855.