

European Intelligence.

The steamship *AMERICA* arrived at Liverpool at half-past 2, P. M. on Friday last. Liverpool dates are to the 16th ult.

PEACE CONGRESS.

Conferences were expected to open on Monday 18th, but the non-arrival of Count Buol and Aali Pacha will postpone meeting till 21st. Baron Brudner has arrived at Paris, and the Russian Embassy is once more brilliant.

Marquis de D'Azeglio has declined appointment of Sardinian Plenipotentiary in favor of Count Cavour. Lord Clarendon leaves London to-day, 16th, for Paris. Aali Pacha left Constantinople and would arrive

Count Buol is hourly expected.

The London Advertiser says, that Austria and France both wished for admission of Prussia, but Palmerston absolutely insisted on her exclusion.

Correspondent of the Times professes to know, France and Austria have come to an understanding of the Point, and that England will be outvoted in conference, if she attempts to make *status quo ante* of the disarming of Eastern coast of Black Sea.

France and Austria likely to agree with England as to new fortification of Aland Islands, and will insist on admission of Russia into all parts of Black Sea; but neither France nor Austria consider raising of Russian force on Circassian coast, as a measure demanded by the interests of Europe. Austria does not consider Nicolaeff as a Black Sea port.

The London Times has an Editorial which, although boasting, betrays anxiety as to England's success in the approaching Congress.

TURKEY.—The Sultan appeared at a ball at British and French Embassies. True believers would not believe it.

English dragon barracks accidentally burnt. No lives lost. Fire also at Varna.

CANADA. The allies have exploded last of Sebastopol docks; Fort Nicholas is mined. Russians fire heavily from north side. Five English regiments preparing to return home. French army received news of peace very badly.

JAN. 20th.—Six boats attempted a surprise from north side, but were discovered and repulsed by the French.

Peace news caused excitement in Russian army, and preparations making for attack on Gen. Armetres division, were countermanded.

PRINCIPALITIES.—Vienna letters state negotiation relative to Principalities, are still unsettled. France and Austria differing from England as to propriety of according representative institutions. It is said that point will be reserved for settlement at Paris after treaty of peace is signed.

ASIA.—The Russians gave a fête to Gen. Williams and Yassif Pacha at Tiflis, Jan. 12th.

Advices from Tiflis of Jan. 29th, state that the Russians had evacuated part of Turkish Armenia, and had retired to Erivan.

Gen. Murray, the British Minister from Persia, is snowed up at Tabreez.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A debate occurred in the House of Commons on Friday night, 15th Feb. Mr. Roebuck rose to call the attention of the House to the relations with the United States, and moved for the production of all correspondence with the Government of the United States relative to the conduct of Mr. Crampson. Mr. Roebuck commenced by impressing upon the House the necessity for the question to be properly understood in Great Britain, and that it should be ascertained who was to blame for the unsatisfactory state of England's relations with America. He remarked that the laws of the United States prohibited recruiting for foreign service, and that in the early days of the Republic they had required the French Minister of that period to be removed from such infraction of the laws. Their jealousy on this head was therefore only natural. He then proceeded to show from documents read at the late trials in the U. States that Mr. Crampson knew he was breaking the law. Next he took means to evade it; and finally he was supported in the evasion by the Government of Nova Scotia, and the Governor General of Canada, and urged to it by the Home Government.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Roebuck contended that the Government of the United States were justified in requiring the recall of Mr. Crampson, and that the apology which the British Government had tendered was a delusion upon the House and Country. He therefore called first for, as a specific answer to this question, what instructions were given to Mr. Crampson, and next for an expression of opinion on the part of the House that they were no parties to this violation of the law of the United States. Mr. Haddfield seconded the motion.

Lord Palmerston replied, defending the Government, and stating that the correspondence would be produced as soon as the last despatch from the American Government had been answered.

Lord Palmerston then launched into a fierce invective against Roebuck, whom he called the mouth-piece of calumnies uttered in the United States, and as holding a brief from the enemy. Lord Palmerston then continued: "No man could more strongly feel the calamities which would arise from a conflict between the British nation and the United States. These were the sentiments of all the people of this country, but it was one thing to entertain friendly sentiments towards a kindred people, and another to lose their own

feeling of self-respect. It was incumbent on those who were charged with public interests to cultivate both these sentiments, for the interests of peace were equally great on both sides of the Atlantic and the calamity arising from a state of war would be equally disastrous; that, however, which a Government had to consider was the justice of its cause, and what was befitting the dignity and honor of the country. He was persuaded that this feeling was reciprocated on both sides of the Atlantic, whatever might be said in popular speeches in America, and notwithstanding such ebullition as the House had just heard, which savoured of anything but a tendency to conciliate differences, he was persuaded there was such right feeling in the people of the United States that they valued the friendship of the people of this great Empire, and that the interests of both were inseparably bound up with the continuance of friendly relations.

He could not, under such circumstances, persuade himself that these matters of difference, when they came to be laid before the Congress of the United States as they would be before the Parliament of Great Britain, would not receive that calm, dispassionate and reasonable consideration which was essential to an amicable settlement, and which he trusted, would prevent any intemperate individuals, on either side, from attempting to plunge the countries into the calamities of war." (Loud cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has notified capitalists to meet Lord Palmerston and himself on Monday the 18th, to hear the proposed terms of the new loan, supposed to be twenty millions sterling.

The correspondent of the London Times reviews Senator Seward's speech, and says, England would not give up the smallest of her rights for mere American clamor.

Our Liverpool correspondent gives from private resources, but does not guarantee the statements, that the Derby party and the Gladstone party had each held secret meetings on the course to be pursued respecting the American difficulty. The Derbyites decided to support Lord Palmerston—"to rescue English honor from Republican insult"—these were the actual words.

The Gladstonites decided to take every measure to shun a rupture with the United States.

Andrew Jackson & Son, corn merchants, Glasgow failed; liabilities seventy thousand pounds.

SPAIN.

Count Montemolinos is negotiating a Carlist loan in Holland and Germany.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate voted a loan of thirty millions, by fifty votes against seven.

AUSTRIA.

The conduct of Italian Bishops in taking undue advantage of the Concordat has given rise to new negotiations with the Pope.

EGYPT.

This year's grain crop will be short, owing to the limited rise in the Nile.

INDIA.

Bombay mails of Jan. 16th are to hand.—The Santal troubles are over. The Kingdom of Oude will be either sequestered or annexed. All quiet on the Northern frontier.

Dost Mahomed is said to be preparing to resist the recent Persian seizure of Herat. Bombay markets mostly quiet. Money tighter. Gold and valuable copper mines discovered in Cuttack and Assam.

Details of a great fire in Rangoon, Dec. 12th, received. Mogul merchants are the chief sufferers.

Troubles had occurred at Judda and Mocha on the Red Sea, but of no importance.

JAPAN.

The Dutch have concluded an important treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges denied to England and the United States.

MARKETS.

Corn's 90s to 90s. Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Transactions limited. Cotton slightly lower.

Freights to the United States remain without material change.

TIMBER.—Yellow Pine, 16d to 20d; Red 16d to 17d; Spruce, 13d to 14d; Birch, 18d to 21d; Pine and Spruce Deals, 47 5s to 28 5s.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

February 29.

The House disposed of routine business this morning with a small number of members. A large number of petitions were presented. Mr. Gray did not commence his speech in reply, till a quarter past 2 o'clock. He reviewed the arguments that had been used by the members and supporters of the Government, and closed his speech at half-past 5 o'clock.

Mr. McNaughton as the mover of the Address, addressed the House in a short speech; when the Speaker put the amendment, and the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Gray, Wilnot, Hayward, Street, Connell, Boyd, Gilbert, Godard, Armstrong, Stevens, Montgomery, Botsford, Purdy, McLeod, Harding, McPherson, 16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Fisher, Tilley, Johnson, Brown, Walters, Smith, Steadman, Sutton, McAdam, Landry, Ryan, Cutler, Hatheway, McPherson, Tibbitts, L. R. Harding, Kerr, McNaughton, Gillmor, McClellan, Ferris, Lunt, 22.

Mr. End absent, the Speaker in the chair; the Government is consequently sustained by a majority of 6.

The remaining sections of the Address were then adopted and a Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency with the same. House adjourned a few minutes before 6 o'clock.

March 1.

Several petitions presented for the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.—Several bills passed; among them one to incorporate the town of Woodstock. The Address in reply to the Speech was presented to His Excellency, at Government House at 2 o'clock, members of both branches attending. The House reassembled at half past 2. Some discussion about the remuneration of Reporters. Mr. Allen was introduced by Messrs. Fisher and McPherson, and took his seat as the member returned for York. Mr. Boyd gave notice of his intention to move for the discontinuance of all grants to denominational Schools.

March 3.

There was very little business done in the House to-day; in the morning, some Bills received a 2d reading, among them one to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen, or Commonalty of the City of St. John, to purchase a lot of land, for the purpose of a Haymarket in the City. The Bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law, stands as the order of the day for next Monday.—The Bill was brought in by Mr. End; Many members were anxious to defer its consideration for a longer period, but the majority were desirous to take it up as early as possible. Progress was reported on the Bill relative to Police force of the City of St. John. The Bill to incorporate Victoria College passed the House. There was considerable discussion in the afternoon upon some bills principally of a local nature. Several members absent.

THE MASONIC GRIP.

At the festival of the Provincial Grand Lodge, at Glasgow, Sir A. Allison mentioned that during the assault on the "Redan," a small party of soldiers led up to one of the guns placed in a recess were received by a body of Russians, and the English officer was about to be bayoneted, when chance to catch the hand of the Russian officer, he had presence of mind enough to give him a Masonic grip. The Russian in a moment struck up the bayonet of his soldier, led his newly found brother to the rear, and treated him with all the kindness of a Mason!

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1856.

The news from Europe by the steamship *America* (which we give in another column) is interesting. Peace with Russia, is looked upon with certainty. No sooner however, does the bright spec in the East betoken a clear sky in our political relations in that quarter, than a small black cloud rises in the West, to mar the happy prospects. From the debate in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, called forth by Mr. Roebuck moving for the production of all correspondence with the Government of the United States relative to the conduct of Mr. Crampson,—it appears that a serious misunderstanding exists between the two Governments, which may, owing to the menacing attitude of the U. S. Government lead to a rupture.

Lord Palmerston in his reply to Mr. Roebuck, gave him a severe dressing; deprecating anything like a war with the United States—stating "that the interests of both (countries) were inseparably bound up with the continuance of friendly relations."

But he contended "it was one thing to entertain friendly sentiments towards a kindred people, and another to lose their own feeling of self-respect." A meeting was held of the old Conservative party at which it was firmly resolved to sustain Lord Palmerston and the government in the position taken by him.—We heartily trust that the present differences will be amicably adjusted—notwithstanding the bluster of the Cabinet at Washington which a telegraph despatch says—"has resolved on the dismissal of Mr. Crampson," which would lead to a cessation of diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The debate on Mr. Gray's amendment was brought to a close on Friday last. The Government were sustained by a majority of 6,—the names on the division will be seen in the Legislative Summary in another column. It is probable, the Government will bring forward their measures at an early day, when the people will have an opportunity to judge of their fitness and capacity for office. Their being sustained by a majority of six cannot be called a victory.

THE YORK COUNTY ELECTION.—We are happy to record has resulted in the triumphant return of JOHN C. ALLEN, Esq., by a majority of upwards of 560 over W. H. Needham, Esq. Notwithstanding the efforts put forth (it is currently reported) by the Government and their friends, their candidate was beaten handsomely. We congratulate our friend on his election.

THE FAREWELL CONCERT of the St. Andrews Amateur Band and Quartette Club came off on Thursday evening last, in the Town Hall, and was well attended. The

performances were highly creditable to our young townsmen—many of whom we regret to learn, are about leaving the Town, to seek in other countries, that which cannot be obtained in their own,—employment. They will carry with them the best wishes of the community.

We have copied on our first page from the St. John "Freeman" a letter addressed by Mr. Thompson, the Manager of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad, to the Editor of that Journal, in reply to an article he had written accusing the Company of having failed to perform what they undertook to do. Mr. Thompson has entered into the history of the Company from its foundation, and we consider his remarks though necessarily brief so clear and convincing in demonstration the causes which have operated to bring about the present unfortunate position of the Company, that we recommend them to the serious attention not only of those who are immediately interested in the concerns of the Railroad; but also to every one who has a vote in the Province, that they may see how unworthy the members of the Executive are of the confidence of the people, and how shamefully they abuse the powers which their position gives them.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Rate Payer's" letter is received, and will be inserted in our next number. Communications must be handed or sent on Monday, in order to insure publication. A "Rate Payer" directs our attention to "an omission" in his first letter; upon examination, we find nearly a line and a half left out by the compositor, which we regret, as it alters the sense of the paragraph. Care will be taken to print his second letter more correctly.

"Justice" will also appear in our next.

Mr. End is out as Candidate for the Mayoralty of Fredericton.

UNITED STATES.

MR. CRAMPSON TO BE DISMISSED.—The New York Herald has the following despatch:—

Washington, 25th. The Cabinet had quite a protracted session to-day. The subject before them, I understand, was our relations with England.

It is understood this evening, that Mr. Crampson will be dismissed. In that case, diplomatic intercourse between England and the United States will be suspended, as England will, as soon as she learns that her Minister has been dismissed, also refuse to receive our Minister. Thus there will be no diplomatic intercourse, for some time at least between the countries, until there is an amicable settlement of our difficulties.

In the House of Representatives on the 26th, a message from the President, asking an appropriation of three millions for the manufacture of additional arms and providing armaments and munitions of war, was debated, but not disposed of.

The American Convention, assembled at Philadelphia have nominated Millard Fillmore for the Presidency.

The keeper of Gannet Rock Lighthouse, Grand Manan, (Mr. Walter McLaughlin,) reports as follows:—

On Saturday, 15th December last, about 2 o'clock P. M., a police Schooner, stood from the Southward, close to the Ganet Rock Light Station, with the intention, (as it seemed to me,) of reaching Kent's Island—before a storm which then threatened.

She appeared to be 50 to 60 tons burthen, painted black on the outside, had no white streak, sat deep in water, probably loaded. At six P. M. she bore East of the Rock, when I shut down thick snow, wind S. E., a strong gale. Last seen she was making for Kent's Island.

15th January, young Kent, gunning on the Hay Island, discovered the wreck of a Schooner, loaded with kiln wood, that had probably been on shore three or four weeks. Length of keel, 48 feet; foremast, 52 feet; mainmast, with other parts of the hull had drifted away: an old white oak vessel formerly painted green, now all black, canvas cotton. The wreck is strewn in the snow and ice along the shore, and the crew, if there, cannot be found until spring thaws. For further information apply to John Cheesey, Kent's Island, Grand Manan.

New York, Feb. 27.—The steamer *Illinois* arrived here to-day, from Apia, with the California mail of the 5th, 1100 passengers, and \$1,140,000 in treasure.

The commercial markets are dull, but show signs of improvement.

Revolutionary parties are forming in Nicaragua against Walker, and Costa Rica is sending a force against him.

There are no later dates from South America.

The New York Evening Post gives the following extract from a letter dated Cape Haytien, Jan. 29th:—

"The Haytiens have again been beaten, and driven back by the Dominicans, and the Emperor has returned here to-day with all his troops, some five or six thousand men.—They have been coming into Apia since noon, and such a miserable looking set of fellows I never beheld. Some hundreds or more of wounded were sent down in barges,

and a vast number of dead are left behind in the bushes. This has been the most disastrous campaign the Haytiens ever made."

FIRE IN PORTLAND.—On the 28th ult. at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out near Simond's Point in Portland, and, we regret to say, about nineteen houses were destroyed, and that over eighty families were rendered homeless. The value of the buildings burned is estimated at something over £3,500, about £1,800 of which was covered by insurance. Among the houses burned was the ancient residence known as the Old Simonds House, which was the site in the Province, having been erected in the year 1764, and was consequently 92 years old.

At one time it was feared that the immense piles of debris belonging to Messrs. Robert Rankin & Co., and stored on their wharves, would be lost, but by great exertions they were saved, although in imminent danger.—(St. John paper.)

The Petersburg (Va.) Express says that some sportsmen in their excursions in that neighborhood, have found many bears starved and frozen to death.

VIEWNA, Thursday, 14th.—Gen. Sir W. F. Williams is ill at Tiflis.

PRENATALINE is better than a Cure.—Extraordinary case. Dropsical swellings.—Turn of life. Mrs. Morgan, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, aged 45, was suddenly thrown on a bed of sickness, her feet, legs, and ankles, began to swell, strongly indicating Dropsy, weeks passed away and she became worse instead of better, medical aid was called in and her life was endangered owing to a wrong treatment being adopted. Mr. Morgan therefore, dismissed his medical attendant, and resolved to commence the Hollowayian system of medicine, this quickly produced a beneficial effect, and by a continuance with this infallible remedy, the husband had the satisfaction of again seeing his wife restored to the blessings of health.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday 9th March, at 9 A. M. via Halifax. On Tuesday 11th March at 8 A. M. per U. S. Packet via New York, Friday 14th at 6 A. M. per British packet, via New York, and Tuesday 18th, 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 is 12d, pre-payment optional.

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

Post Office, St. Andrews, March 5, 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 7th 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 23rd 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 His 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. McGroarty 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 subscriber at Edinburgh.

By Order of Mr. JAMES KYLE, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1856.

Parish School.

T. GEMMELL, Principal.

TERMS of Tuition—according to age and progress, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per quarter. Apply at the School, or at the Teacher's residence.

Feb. 26, 1856.

COTTAGE TO LET.

From 1st May next.

THE premises called "SUMMER HILL" at present in the occupation of the subscriber, containing a well finished Cottage and Out Houses, with an excellent Garden, which yields a variety of Fruit.—For particulars, apply to

Dr. C. W. McSTAY.

Feb. 13, 1856.

To Let.

From 1st May next.

THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE at the upper end of Queen street, at present occupied by J. GARRY, Esq.

Also—

THE HOUSE in King street, occupied by Mr. POLLARS, adjoining the Record Office.

Apply to J. W. STREET.

Feb. 9th, 1856.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE, Lands and Premises, recently occupied by George W. King, at the Belling Burn, St. Patrick.

Apply to Mr. ANDREWS, Dec. 1.