

One Week Later from Europe!

Arrival of the Canada.
CERTAINTY OF PEACE.

The Steamship Canada left Liverpool about 10 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday 13th inst., and arrived at Halifax on Friday 28th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m.

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at four o'clock, p. m., on Thursday 13th inst. Mr. Dallas had proceeded to Adelphi Hotel, where Consul Hawthorne had engaged apartments. Deputation of the American member of Commerce presented him with congratulatory address.

Mr. Buchanan dined with the Lord Mayor of London, and made a conciliatory speech, which has had good effect.

No excitement exists respecting American affairs.

The Conference.—The eighth sitting of the Paris Conference was held on Wednesday 13th, but result not known.

All accounts from Paris agree in almost certainty of Peace, and accounts from Germany and Prussia speak in the same tone. It was generally rumored that a treaty of peace would be signed at Paris on Friday or Saturday 13th. All the differences have not, however, been adjusted. Several important disputes respecting Danubian Principalities and Asiatic frontier are left as undecided as when congress first met. It is said the negotiations of territory and adjustment of other unarranged differences are to be referred to a Commission on the spot.

The topographical details at hand are very incomplete; and the projected frontier of Rumania to Sank is neither marked by stream nor mountain chain. France, it is said, will appoint as her commissioner, General Zass.

Austria, England, and Russia, are on the point of naming theirs. Sardinia will not be represented in commission. Prussia has been invited.

Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that for reasons of European interest, Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the Conference—that she accepts the invitation, and sends Baron Manteuffel as plenipotentiary.

The admission of Prussia is said to be specially based upon the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1841, by which the Danubian provinces were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith. Lord Palmerston, however, refused in Parliament to answer Mr. Disraeli's question as to whether Prussia is invited or not. He also refused to say whether Italian affairs occupy the attention of the conference.

The Crimea.—The armistice was known to both armies on 28th Feb.—The Russians had it first by telegraph from St. Petersburg on the 28th. The British blew up White Buildings in Sebastopol on the 29th. Russian General Timofeev, English Gen. Wingham, French Gen. Montigny, and Sardinian Polite, chiefs of staff, met on Prater bridge, and exchanged proposals of armistice, and a line of neutral ground limited by the Tchernaya has been traced between the two armies.

Considerable sickness in the French army; English surgeons having little to do, have offered their services for French hospitals at Constantinople.

Russians also unhealthy.

Asia.—Ismail Pasha was preparing to take the command of the Turkish army at Kizilirmak. Omar was at Trebizonde, on his way to Constantinople. Selim Pasha is to be court-martialed for the fall of Kara.

Turkey.—The Ottoman ministry is occupied with measures for alleviating the commercial crisis. Free export of breadstuffs is permitted from Southern Turkish ports, but prohibited from ports East of the Bosphorus.

It is reported that Sir Edmund Lyons will go as Minister to Constantinople, in place of Mansford R. de la Roche, soon after conclusion of peace.

Baltic.—From Hamburg latest reach the 14th. It is stated that the British flying squadron is pushing towards the Gulf of Finland.

Switzerland.—Parliament.—Admiral Napier brought forward his threatened motion for select committee of enquiry into the management of the Baltic fleet while under his command. He entered into lengthened correspondence between himself and Admiral Lyons, with a view to demonstrate that he was justified in covering Sir James Graham's incapacity. Sir James returned by reading Admiral Napier's own correspondence, and saying that the Admiral was physically unfit, also that his reputation was higher than his courage, and his courage than his skill. Admiral Napier also attacked Napier, who returned, and eventually the motion was withdrawn.

Copy of documents respecting Church Affairs in Canada moved for.

At half yearly meeting of Bank of England, a dividend of ten per cent. per annum on the stock was declared, free of tax—the profit of the year being £700,000.

A deputation of Irish members of Parliament have asked Lord Palmerston to permit O'Brien to return to Ireland. Answer deferred.

France.—Paris commercial letters continue to speak with confidence of peace, and mention that speculative mania increases. The more cautious fear that peace will bring on a commercial catastrophe.

Little stranger hourly expected. Curious programme of his appearance published in the Monitor.

Golden Rose, blessed by the Pope, will this year be sent to Empress Eugenie.

Prince Jerome has been dangerously ill, but is recovering.

Spain.—Government has had a new customs tariff before the Cortes.

The Madrid Gazette officially denies that Napoleon has addressed any remonstrance to the Spanish Government respecting the internal state of the country.

Italy.—The Inspector General of Prisons in the Duchy of Parma has been assassinated in the street.

Prussia.—Her von Hinkeldey, Minister of Police, has been killed in a duel by a Captain Rochou, whom he felt compelled to challenge on account of personal insults.

Importance is given to the event by Rochou being instigated by political party opposed to the deceased. The King and court attended the funeral.

Theodore, one of the Aztec children, died at Berlin of fever.

Sweden.—A commercial crisis exists in Norway. In the city of Bergen alone 22 firms stopped payment.

Russia.—Prince Gortschakoff, diplomatist, is going from Vienna to St. Petersburg, he says to take part in deliberations relative to the diplomatic attitude to be taken by Russia after the conclusion of peace. Mr. Tiers returns from Stuttgart for the same purpose.

Persia.—A Teheran journal announces the death of the Persian Minister of War; also the arrest of the Khan of Badakshan; likewise that Persian troops with eight guns had occupied the island of Kharekin, in Persian Gulf.

Mr. Lloyd in the British Parliament, has given notice of enquiry whether a hostile expedition is fitting out from India against Persia, and whether Indian or English Government will pay the expenses.

LATEST.

Dispute with the United States.—M. Rilliet asked when the papers relating to the dispute with the United States respecting Central America, would be presented? Lord Palmerston replied, that he was not able to state the precise day, but it would be very soon after the Easter recess. Mr. Rilliet asked whether the papers would include those relating to the Recruiting question? Lord Palmerston said he could not tell, as at present no answer had been received to the last dispatch sent by Her Majesty's Government.

Persia.—Mr. V. Smith, in reply to Mr. Layard said there were two vessels, one of 500 and the other of 280 horse power, but he did not know the number of their guns, sent into the Persian Gulf from our Indian possessions. He could not state whether the Court of Directors, or the Indian Government had been called upon to prepare an expedition against Persia, but there was a report that Persia had increased her army by 10,000 men, and was meditating an attack upon the North part of India; but he hoped when Persia learned the altered state of things in England, and the prospect there of peace, she would be induced to pause in her aggressive designs. Mr. Gladstone hoped the country would not be embroiled in war upon another Eastern question, until the opinion of Parliament had been taken upon it.

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On motion of Mr. Edm. Monday next was set apart to go into consideration of bill respecting Prohibitory Law.

The bill to grant further facilities to St. Andrews & Quebec Railway Company was taken up, and supported by Boyd, Cutler, Tilley and others; progress reported.

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The second bill relating to St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, is expected to be taken up to-morrow. House adjourned at 3 1/2 past 5.

KING OF POLAND.—New York, March 14.—A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from St. Petersburg, Jan. 31, says: "An immense sensation has been created in the Capital by the positive declaration of the Emperor that he intends to be crowned King of Poland, at Warsaw, in May next. He has also issued orders for commencing preparations. The Empress will accompany him and will likewise be crowned. She will take with her the most distinguished ladies of the Empire to her Court. The Emperor, it is

further said, will add to the title of King of Poland, that of Duke of Lithuania, and that the nobility of the Duchy will take part in coronation.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1856.

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Mr. Reynolds's Bill relative to a Railway to Indian Town was presented and read a first time.

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The Bill to levy an impost for Railway purposes was taken up at 2 1/2 o'clock and occupied the rest of the afternoon. It was supported by Boyd, Tilley, Johnson, Cutler and Tibbitts; and opposed by Gray, J. A. Harding, McPhelim and others. On the question the House sustained the Bill by a majority of 24 to 13.

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