

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AND ARABIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

RETURN OF HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Austrian Army About to Leave the Principalities.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA RESUMED BY THE ALLIES.

Large Supplies of Breadstuffs en route for Western Europe.

THE PEACE CONGRESS STILL IN SESSION.

The Crampton Difficulty in the British Parliament.

The French and English Fleets in the Gulf of Mexico.

RUSSIA.

The small steamship Arago, Capt. Line, arrived at this port about nine o'clock yesterday morning. She left Harre on the 9th inst.

The United States mail steamship Hermann, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, and the royal mail steamship Arabia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived on the 22d inst.

The Brussels Herald of the 7th instant says:—We observe that it is said that the English and French armies are uniting in the Gulf of Mexico for a visit to Central America.

The proceedings of the Peace Congress were continuing. It was said that the persistence of Austria in refusing to give a term for the evacuation of the Principalities was giving some trouble, and it persevered in would be the cause of much more.

Our London Correspondence.

The Treaty of Peace—Its Effects on Commerce Generally—Laid Intelligible.

It is stated that the Russian plenipotentiaries did not defend the retention of the military arsenal of Nicolaeff, nor any of the military establishments in the Black Sea or the Sea of Azov.

It was believed that Russia would send an ambassador to Turin as soon as the ratifications of peace were exchanged.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the prohibition of the export of Russian produce from Russia has been repealed.

A release has been issued by the Czar to the effect that the two fleets hitherto maintained by Russia in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, are not to be reinstated.

Intelligence had been received from Odessa that many vessels lying there had received orders, by way of Trieste, to set sail for Marseilles immediately, with their cargoes of corn.

It was believed at Berlin that a Cabinet council held about the middle of last month, the English government decided on rejecting the proposition for capitalizing the found dues on the terms offered by the Danish government.

A despatch from Paris states that the allied governments had sent orders to raise all measures of blockade which kept Russian commercial vessels in neutral ports, and from Hamburg it was stated that, in consequence of instructions from the Governor General of the Baltic provinces, the departure of the crews destined for the rowboat flotilla of Riga had been postponed, and the superior staff of the army of the Baltic removed to Riga.

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The London Gazette, of April 8, says:—On the 4th inst., had audience of Her Majesty, George Milford Dallas, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, to deliver his credentials.

The Crimean Inquiry was proceeding in London. The evidence against Lord Lucan was the subject before the committee, and the statements of incompetency brought against his lordship, when in charge of the cavalry in the Crimea, had not been contradicted.

The grand naval review at Spithead was to take place on the 22d inst., by which time it is hoped the ratification of peace will be finally arranged.

The provisions of the new measure by which the English Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates the possibility of preventing English fire insurances from being effected in foreign cities has been printed. It suggests that all persons setting in the slightest degree as agents in such cases are to be compelled, under a penalty of £100 per day, to take a House similar to that taken out by English offices, and to issue a policy in England in which every insurance on property in England is to be liable to duty, whether the policy be issued here or in a foreign country.

The States-Annevier (Prussian official gazette) of 6th of April, publishes a decree of the Minister of Commerce, intended to restrict stock and sharejobbing on the Bourse. It is to the following effect:—

The sworn brokers are not to negotiate foreign stocks or shares unless for cash, and when they have been paid up.

The suspension was announced yesterday of Messrs. Saunders & Harrison, seed crushers, oil refiners and soap makers, who had been suspended about a month ago.

The effects of the treaty of peace are meantime becoming evident.

The allied governments have sent orders to raise all measures of blockade which kept Russian vessels in neutral ports.

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propagation of unfounded price lists may be prevented by administrative or legislative measures.

Advices from Paris of 8th inst. says:—The commission of Austrian and Russian officers charged with the rectification of the frontier of Moldavia are at present in the city of Iaşi, waiting the orders of the Congress to set out on their mission.

It is said that the Russian plenipotentiaries propose that Count Buel, Adm. Pasha, and M. de Bourqueney should form the commission for the definitive arrangement of the Moldo-Wallachian government, but that the proposition was not accepted.

The Paris, of April 7, says that Count Orloff has received communications from St. Petersburg informing him that his presence is necessary there, in order to assist at a grand diplomatic council which is to take place at the end of the month.

In consequence of the unfavorable accounts from Paraguay relative to the manner in which emigrants are treated there, the French government has suspended the sale of passports for that country.

We extract the following from the Gibraltar Chronicle, of March 20:—The iron screw steamship Mino (of Barcelona), Captain German Marquillas, which was on her way from Barcelona, Valencia and Malaga to Cadix and Liverpool, came into collision, about 2 A. M., off Tarifa, with the British sailing steamer Minerva, which left our port yesterday, at 12 o'clock noon, in tow of the Buxter steamer, and, melancholy to relate, the steamer, which was going at the rate of ten knots an hour, sank ere minutes after the stroke, and eighteen persons, it is supposed to have gone down with the vessel.

The firm of Messrs. Lyers, Walker & Co., large East India and general merchants, have announced a suspension of payment. They are stated to owe £230,000, while the unsold produce they hold and which cost more than £220,000, can only be realized at a heavy depreciation.

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The conclusion of peace and the withdrawal of its restrictive measures by the Bank of France, has as yet exercised but a moderate influence on the commercial situation of Paris.

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It was of great importance to the public interest the instructions of that nature should be strictly obeyed, and it must be the desire of Mr. Crampton himself that correct and uniform instructions should be given to the House and the country.

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