TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

The British Minister and the Brazilian Government.

POLAND IN PARLIAMENT.

Several Battles Between the Poles and the Russians.

VICTORIES AND DEFEATS ON BOTH SIDES.

Cotton Firmer—Provisions Dull.

The royal mail steamer China, Capt. Anderson, which left Liverpool at 11½ on the morning of the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th inst, arrived here on Friday, bringing 61 passengers and two days later news.

The steamers Louisiana and British Queen, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool about noon on the 8th inst.

The Kangaroo passed Queenstown, for Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 8th.

The Arabia arrived at Queenstown at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst.

The papers are, for the moment, all but silent upon American affairs.

Great Britain.

The New-York correspondent of *The London Morning Herald* says: "The immense arrivals of Irish astonish those who are not in the secret. Their passages are paid by the United States Government, and will be charged to enlistment expenses. The sum appropriated for that purpose is $3,000,000, and it is estimated that it will bring over to America 120,000 Irish persons. Of this number it may be safely estimated one-third will enlist; that will cost only $50 each for 60,000, and in any other shape it costs the United States $100 per soldier."

The London Times, in an editorial on the danger which threatens Vicksburg and Port Hudson, owing to the success of Admiral Farragut in running the blockade, says although Vicksburg is not yet taken, nor Port Hudson either, and though the capture of both of these places would probably fail to insure safe navigation of the Mississippi, it cannot be denied that the recent successes of the Northerners may produce serious results. It creates a less sensation than the capture of Charleston would have done, but it may prove of greater consequence to them. The Confederates are not likely to be disheartened by the loss of a city, but the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson would open the Mississippi to the States of the North-West, diminish the growing dissatisfaction of the population of those States, and enable the Unionists to claim one more of the real victories of the war.

In the House of Lords, on the 7th inst., the proceedings were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Monckton Milnes asked Lord Palmerston whether a letter addressed to Earl Russell by Gen. Webb, the United States Minister at the Court of Brazil, imputing disgraceful conduct to Mr. Christie, her Majesty's Minister at Brazil, in reference to the ship Prince of Wales, and the officers of her Majesty's ship Forte, had received any notice from her Majesty's Government?

Lord Palmerston said that Mr. Christie sat for some time as a member of that House, and many members would recollect the ability with which he performed his duties. He could only say that Mr. Christie was a gentleman and a man of honor, and, with regard to his veracity, no man could question that veracity with any semblance of truth. With regard to Gen. Webb, he (Lord Palmerston) well knew him, and therefore he could say nothing. [Laughter and cheers.]

As to his letter, this he would say, that it was undoubtedly treated by the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office with the entire disregard it justly merited; and if any such letter had been written by a British diplomatist, he was quite sure his noble friend without hesitation would instantly have dismissed the writer, as having proved himself totally unfit and unsuited to hold any position under her Majesty's Government. With regard to Mr. Christie's conduct in the negotiations and the demand upon the Government of Brazil, he had the satisfaction of being enabled to say that it had been fully and entirely approved by her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Christie had acted with great judgment and with all the forbearance that was compatible with a proper and faithful performance of the orders he had received, and therefore there could be no ground whatever for imputing to Mr. Christie anything with regard to which any foreign Government could take the slightest offense, but it was a well-known practice in countries which happened to be in that peculiar stage of progress in which Brazil happened at the present moment to find itself, that when their injustice and misconduct compelled a foreign Government to use compulsion for obtaining that redress which was denied to friendly representation, they endeavored to take their revenge by pouring forth any sort of calumny upon the agent who was the instrument of the Government. All he could say was that such a proceeding never would in any degree damage a British representative in the opinion of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Bramley Moore, having moved the adjournment of the House, expressed his surprise at the statement of the noble lord, that Mr. Christie had conducted matters in Rio Janeiro with such great moderation. British merchants on the spot, who were the community best capable of judging his actions, were of opinion that Mr. Christie's conduct in reference to the Brazilian Government had been anything but moderate and conciliatory.

Lord Palmerston denied that all the respectable merchants of Rio Janeiro disapproved of Mr. Christie's proceedings.

Mr. Bramley Moore—The large majority did; a petition to that effect was signed by 40 against 18.

Lord Palmerston contended that it was not for a body of merchants in a foreign country to judge of the expediency of the orders transmitted from the Government at home and executed by their agents; at the same time he believed that the opinion of the British merchants was in favor of the course taken by Government, although they were disinclined to express it, in consequence of the position they occupied in Brazil. With regard to the transaction which led to the dispute with the Brazilian Government, he had very little doubt that the crew of the Prince of Wales were barbarously and inhumanly murdered, although it was very difficult to obtain direct evidence to establish that fact.

Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Bouverie defended Mr. Christie from the insinuation of Gen. Webb.

Mr. Howard had known Mr. Christie for a long time, and was satisfied that the statement of Gen. Webb was without the shadow of foundation.

Mr. Disraeli deprecated the interruption of the public business which these desultory discussions occasioned. He confessed that he looked with alarm at the wide field for future explanations which the reply of Lord Palmerston to Mr. Monckton Milnes's question opened out. First the noble Lord attacked the Brazilian Government, then the Brazilian nation, next the American Minister at the Brazilian Court, and finally the British merchants who carry on their trade at Rio Janeiro. [Laughter.] No doubt all these persons, even Gen. Webb, had friends and acquaintances in the House of Commons, who would avail themselves of the opportunity of moving the adjournment of the House in order that they might vindicate their conduct and require some explanation from the Government.

Mr. Bramley Moore withdrew his motion, and the subject dropped.

In the House of Lords on the 8th, the Earl of Shaftesbury brought the subject of Poland before the House of Lords last night, making a very strong pro-Polish speech. He denounced Prussia very fiercely, and exposed the real character of the Russian rule of Poland. After denouncing as evasive and treacherous the fair-seeming professions of the Emperor's Government in the recent diplomatic correspondence, and insisting that his intentions must be judged by his acts and the menaces of his Generals, he asserted that the only cure for the evils which existed was the separation of Poland from Russia, to which, as well as to the other European Powers, she was a source of weakness and peril.

Lord Harrowby used equally strong language, but deprecated war.

Earl Russell expressed great confidence in the humane intentions of the Czar, but he could not see how, after years of oppression and perfidy, the Poles were to exhibit that confidence in his Majesty's policy without which, according to Prince Gorchakoff, it was impossible to hope for a fair trial of the promised concessions. The question of separation was surrounded with great difficulties and involved the possibility of a long and costly war, into which her Majesty's Government would be loth to enter without the most pressing necessity. "Her Majesty's Government had advised the Emperor to restore the constitutions granted by Alexander I, to give the Poles a free Parliament and to place the judicial, civic, and political administration of the country in the hands of men whom the people could trust. He hoped the minor States would back up the representations of the great Powers on this question, and he could not but believe that ultimately public opinion thus forcibly expressed would tell even upon the conduct of the autocrat of all the Russias."

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, Mr. Gladstone announced his intention to withdraw his proposition for a license tax on Clubs.

A lengthy debate took place on the affairs of Italy, in the course of which the policy of the Italian Government was severely criticised by several speakers; while others, including Lord Palmerston, contended that the Government was not blameable for all the charges brought against it.

The Morning Star says it is certain the Brazilian Minister at London had been instructed to demand explanations from the British Government, and that upon the nature of the answers and assurances given will probably depend the continuance of friendly diplomatic relations.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Times publishes a letter, dated Richmond, March 23, in which the writer contradicts the statements which have been published as to "atrocities" committed on negroes by Southern troops. He points out, that, if there were nothing else, the value of the negro is so great as to secure to the African immunity from any such treatment:

"At this moment the Confederate States, no less or scarcely less than the Federal, are floating swiftly along a current which, if this war be protracted for ten months more, will plunge both sections alike into that great ocean of repudiation which is consciously and without a shudder contemplated at Washington, but toward which there is at least great recklessness professed at Richmond. In both sections alike the result is that everything resembling property is eagerly sought for, as a safe vehicle for the conveyance of a fraction of those paper promises to pay with which every man, ragged and tattered though in some instances he may be, is heavily freighted. At the slave market in Richmond not a day passes but negroes and negresses are eagerly bought at prices varying from $2,000 to $2,500; and if an English eye could ever learn to look with indifference upon so sad a sight, many a smile might be provoked to see the proud self-faction with which a negro, who in ordinary times would have fetched $1,300, and who has little conception of the meaning of such recondite terms as depreciation of the currency, finds himself knocked down at an advance upon that figure of $1,000. 'I told you,' said a female slave recently, impaled in the dimentions of her crinoline, and pointing proudly to her gold ear-rings, 'that it won't for nothing that I wore them things;' her meaning being that the large price of $2,300 which she had just fetched was attributable to her *bijouterie*."

With regard to the prospects of the war, the writer says:

"There is a seriousness and earnestness, as we tremble upon the brink of what promises to be the bloodiest campaign of the bloodiest war of modern history, which is generally noticeable, and which I have never before observed. Let no one suppose that they betoken want of confidence. The subjugation of the South was never a probability; it has been manifested by twenty-three months of bitterest strife to be the wildest of chimeras. But it is felt when, in spite of the hetacombs of dead who have fallen, there is a cry for rivers of fresh blood—when throughout the length and breadth of the land there is scarcely a house where there is not one dead—when valuable lives which never can be replaced have fallen in every hamlet, city and State—when not only men like Major Pelham, but also mature men, learned and studious, such as Professor Coleman (the Dr. Arnold, as he was reputed, of this continent), have yielded their lives by hundreds—it is felt that this is no moment for thoughtlessness and levity. Another thought is continually finding expression—it is that the two sections do not fight on level ground. The North is flooding her armies with recruits who are three-fourths of them foreigners, many of them taken from the emigrant ships at Castle Garden; the South is sending into the field the very life-blood of her body politic. It may be that the civilized powers of Europe, standing as they do upon a higher level than it is possible that I can occupy, may see no hope of successful moral interference. But if they could only witness the misery which is, from every acre of this once favored continent, crying aloud to Heaven, it could scarcely be but that they would risk some chance of failure rather than permit humanity to be outraged by a continuance of such excess of anguish as has visited no nation since the sword first leaped from its scabbard and the human heart was first sown with the bitter seed of vindictiveness and hate."

The writer pretends to believe that the establishment of the Southern Confederacy would sooner tender to the Abolition of Slavery than the restoration of the Union. On this subject he says:

"Ought England, in her detestation of Slavery, to desire the restoration of the Union or not? Ought she to side with President Lincoln or President Davis? Do those who so vituperate and clamor against Mr. Davis heartily desire that Slavery should be abolished; or is it their wish, because Boston and New-York have flattered their literary vanity, that the Union should arise from its ashes to please Boston and New-York? It seems to me that the answer to the former of these questions is very clear; to the latter I leave Mr. Hughes to reply. If by any conceivable possibility the resurrection of the Union could be compassed, does any one doubt that every imaginary prop and security which the most fanatical slave-driver of the South could describe in language would be eagerly and enthusiastically conceded with a view to making Slavery impregnable against all possible future attacks. There is, then, no hope for Emancipationists in the restoration of the Union. Is there better hope from the establishment of a Republic believing in and based upon Slavery? Such is my honest conviction and belief. In no portion of the eight slaveholding States through which I have hitherto passed has it ever been denied that there are grievous spots and blemishes in the existing system of Slavery. Everywhere have these spots and blemishes been excused as the outgrowth of the defensive attitude which New-England has forced the South to assume. Leave these States face to face with their own peculiar institution; aid them to modify and abate it where modification and abatement are possible; let there be no more taunts and jeers; let it be ascertained whether the alleged practice of breeding slaves in Virginia and elsewhere and selling them for consumption in the South be true or false, and if true let it be frowned down by the moral sense of the world; let the hand extended to help them in wrestling with Slavery be the hand brother of Puritan not Pharisee, but of an equal and a brother, and trust the rest to Providence."

MR. CHRISTIE AND GEN. WEBB.

We published some months ago a letter of Gen. Webb, the American Minister at Rio, of Nov. 6, in which he gives the following account of the beginning of his difference with Mr. Christie: "At M. Gabaglia's, the Russian Minister's, on Thursday evening, Oct. 30, in presence of the Russian and Prussian Ministers, the Russian Secretary of Legation, and at least one lady, you used toward me language far more fitting an English groom than an English Minister. I promptly declared it impertinence, and it was my custom to punish impertinence—a mad custom, perhaps, but a habit upon which I had always acted, and by the God that made me, if you ever again were impertinent to me, I should punish you." Gen. Webb says in the same letter that he was told that Mr. Christie had agreed to challenge him, and that a meeting must take place the next morning, unless the matter were immediately arranged, and that he replied that he was ready to give a meeting at sunrise, &c.

Mr. Christie, who is now in England, has published a "statement," in which he says that his words were, in answer to a censure by Gen. Webb of his (Mr. Christie's) play at whist, the General being Mr. Christie's partner, "You talked so much, General, as to put me out." The Russian and Prussian Ministers, who were present, bear out Mr. Christie's statement, and, in letters to him, assert that the only expression he used (which Gen. Webb considers the "language of a groom") was, either "You talk so much that you put me out," or "You talk too much." The story about Mr. Christie's consenting to fight a duel, that gentleman declares to be a pure romance.

France.

The elections are positively fixed for the 31st of May and 1st of June.

It is announced that English ships taking refuge in French ports are no longer to be charged with a duty of one franc per ton, if, on their passage from one port to another, they do not engage in any trade during their stay.

An imperial decree dissolves the Corps Legislatif, and the final sitting was held on the 8th, the session being closed by a speech from the Duke de Morny.

M. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Reviel, Monnier, Sizernne, Mocquard Mentque, and Germiny and Gens. Waldron, Marcy, and Mongo, are appointed Senators.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes closed on the 8th at 69.55.

Italy.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the President announced that the following order of the day had been adopted by the Select Committee on brigandage: "The Chamber invites the Minister to take necessary steps that Rome may cease to be a secure asylum to conspirators against social order and peace. Italy being now engaged in the development of public works, the redemption of the burdens upon land and upon agricultural and industrial credit, it is requisite to employ every means to secure the assistance of the entire forces of the country in the repression of brigandage. The bill upon the subject proposed by the Committee will be printed."

Poland.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* has heard corroborations of the report that while every effort will be made to induce England and Austria to act in concert with France on the Polish question, the Emperor Napoleon will still pursue his object alone if obliged to do so. The Poles seem to feel as sanguine in their expectations of aid from France as the Piedmontese did before the Emperor entered on the Italian war. This confidence must be founded on something more solid than vague hope.

The question has been put, from Paris, to the secret Committee which conducts Polish affairs, whether the insurgents are in a position to maintain themselves for two months more, and the reply has been in the affirmative. It is reported that a manifesto will be issued by that mysterious body which still eludes the grasp of the Russian police, and organizes its bands, from Warsaw, announcing that a loan to a very large amount, secured on the property of the wealthier Poles, is about to be raised for the purpose of carrying on the war. The King of Sweden is heart and soul with the Poles, and the nation apparently goes with the King. Much of this feeling is no doubt owing to the hope of recovering Finland.

The Paris *Pays* urges the necessity for a speedy conference on the Polish question.

On the 6th inst. Jezioranski gained a brilliant victory over the Russians at Jesefero, in the province of Lublin. The Poles had 48 killed and 50 wounded. The Russians had 300 killed; the number of their wounded is not known. The fight lasted three hours. The Russians finally retreated, and the insurgents maintained all their positions.

Mr. Russell, the well-known correspondent of *The London Times*, had arrived at Lemberg to write for *The Times* on Polish affairs.

On the 7th, the insurgents were defeated and dispersed near Soyce and Walkowinne. A portion of them fought their way into the interior, and 140 others had been conveyed to Cracow.

On the 6th inst., Minnewski suffered a defeat, with considerable loss, at Kurzjhawka. Gen. Nielis was killed.

Six hundred insurgents who had come from Gallicia had been defeated near Slowko. Thirty-one of their number were taken prisoners, among whom were 14 Frenchmen and Italians.

On the 5th inst., the insurgent chief Bonitza, with 800 men, attacked the Russian infantry near Milzyrzecz, but was defeated and taken prisoner.

The Swiss Federal Council has declared it impossible to take into consideration the English note inviting it to support, at St. Petersburg, the steps taken by England in favor of Poland.

The French Minister of Marine had sent orders to the different French ports on the Atlantic for the reception of a Swedish fleet expected next month. A Russian fleet was getting ready to cruise in the Baltic, and the armaments of the maritime ports is carried on with great activity.

Turkey.

A conspiracy to massacre the Christians in Bosnia and Herzegovina had been discovered in Mostar. Numerous arrests had taken place.

Greece.

The President of the Council and the Minister of the Interior had resigned.

India, China, and Australia.

The mails arrived at Suez on the 8th.

CALCUTTA, April 16.—Shirtings quiet. Indigo unchanged. Exchange 2/0½. Freights unaltered.

BOMBAY, April 16.—Exchange 2/0½.

CANTON, April 1.—Tea firm. Exchange 4/10½.

SHANGHAE, March 25.—Silk firm. Exchange 4/4. Freights to London 75/.

MELBOURNE, March 25.—Gold shipments since last mail 97,375 ounces. Trade dull. Exchange unaltered.

Latest—*Via Queenstown.*

LONDON, Sunday, May 10.—Paris Bourse opened 69.50. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon. The Anglo Saxon and cargo, mostly tea, were insured in the city at £42 on the hull and 12/ on the cargo. She was an iron steamer of the first class, launched at Dumbarton in 1854, and sailed from Liverpool for Quebec, April 17.

BERLIN, May 9.—The Cabinet of Deputies has been asked by the Minister of Justice to authorize proceedings against Count John Dezinsynski for high treason. The Minister was referred to the Committee of Justice.

PARIS, May 9.—Count de Persigny has addressed a circular to the Prefects, dated 8th May, explaining the principles which should guide the Prefects in the approaching election.

CRACOW, May 9.—The secret Provisional Government of Warsaw has issued a proclamation pronouncing severe penalties against any functionaries in Poland collecting taxes for the Russian Government. Fresh arrests and domiciliary visits have taken place in Cracow.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—Evening.

The Arabia's news to-day imparted a cheerful feeling to the Unionists in Liverpool, and encouraging deductions were drawn from the progress of Gen. Banks.

The loss of the Anglo-Saxon created a painful sensation.

LONDON, May 9, 1863.

There is no political news of importance.

The Berlin Cabinet held a Council yesterday to consider the exodus from Posen of large numbers of young men to join the Polish insurgents. It is reported that the Ministers are determined, for the present, not to declare Posen in a state of siege, nor to close the session of Parliament.

LIVERPOOL, May 9, 1863.

The steamers Kangaroo and Damascus arrived at this port this afternoon.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 9, 1863—a. m.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: The business transacted daily during the week has been of a very extensive character, and, considering the moderate stock, it is surprising that no greater rise has taken place in prices. American descriptions have improved about ¼d. ⅌ lb, and the excess is very limited. Brazil has risen in value ½d. ⅌ lb, and Egyptian, which was so much depressed, has been acted upon by a speculative inquiry, and has close full ½d. ⅌ lb. The demand for Surats, both by the trade and exporters, has been on a large scale at a rise of ¼d. ⅌ lb in the low and medium classes, and ½d. in the better descriptions.

China and Japan have improved from the decline noted last week nearly ½d. ⅌ lb, and these classes continued great attention. Bengal has become very scarce, and is ¼d. ⅌ lb dearer. The sales of the week have been 80,500 bales, including 10,250 to speculators, and 12,700 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market continued active and buoyant, the sales being estimated at 12,000 bales. The sale list quotes no alter

Fair Orleans	20d.	Middling Orleans	20½d.
Fair Mobiles	20d.	Middling Mobiles	20½d.
Fair Uplands	20d.	Middling Uplands	20½d.
Middling Surats	19d.		

The stock on hand is 566,000 bales, of which 43,140 are American. At sea from India, 220,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—There was a good demand yesterday at improving prices and the market presented a cheerful appearance. The exhaustion of stock is becoming apparent.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Rigland, Athye & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co. report: Flour dull and partially 6d. cheaper; Extra State 27/@28/. Wheat dull and 1d.@2d. lower since Tuesday; Red Western 8/@9d.; Southern 9/@9/3; White Western 10/@11/; Southern 10/@11/. Corn quiet but steady; Mixed 29/3; White 30/@31/ ⅌ 480 lb.

PROVISIONS.—The above authorities and Messrs. Gordon, Bruce & Co. report: Beef dull but unaltered. Pork neglected for interior, but steady for fine. Bacon dull, and rather easier. Lard in fair demand, but dull, and 6d. lower at the close—line to choice, 37/@37/6. Tallow flat, but unchanged. Butter—nothing doing except in Orkney at 40/@42/.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes—sales of Pots at 29/@30/6, and Pearls 31/@31/6. Rosin dull at 26/@6. Spirits of Turpentine dull; no sales. Petroleum keeps firm; Refined 1/3@1/10; Crude 10@10½. Sugar very dull. Coffee firm and steady. Rice inactive. Bark—Baltimore 6/3@7/3; Philadelphia 8/3@8/6. Linseed active, and 1/@1/6 dearer. Linseed Oil also advanced to 44/6@45. Fish Oils quiet; Cod £56.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report: Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Iron quiet. Sugar inactive and 6d. lower. Coffee steady. Rice unaltered. Tea without change; Congou 1/4@1/2. Tallow steady; Y. C. 43/. Spirits Turpentine lower; American 100/. Petroleum quiet; Crude £14; Refined 1/9. Sperm Oil advanced to £93. Cod scarce, £56; Linseed Oil quiet at 43/@43/.

Groves & Todd report: Lard quiet. Butter slow of sale. Beef and Pork very dull. Rosin steady at full rates. Corn quiet, but firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The fund on the 8th were a shade firmer. Consols improved ¼, closing at 93¼@93¾. Money in good demand at 3 ⅌ cent, but applications at the Bank only moderate.

The weekly Bank returns show a decrease of £206,732 in the bullion.

American Stocks, Baring's Circular says, remain without change.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—Evening.

COTTON firmer, all qualities having advanced to a trifling extent; sales to-day 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for speculation and export. The market closed at figures still upward.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady.

PROVISIONS flat.

ASHES tending upward.

LINSEED OIL firmer; sales at 45/.

CRUDE PETROLEUM buoyant.

LONDON, May 9—Evening.

CONSOLS for Money 93¾.

AMERICAN SECURITIES firmer. Erie Shares 49@50. Illinois Central Shares 47@48 discount.

HAVRE, May 9, via Liverpool, May 10, 1863.

COTTON firm and tending upward; sales of the week, 13,000 bales. Tres ordinaire 31f.; bas 290f.; Stock in port 36,000 bales.

CANTON, April 1, 1863.

TEA firm and active. Total exports to date 106,125,000 lb. EXCHANGE 4.10½.

SHANGHAE, March 25, 1863.

TEA tending downward. SILK firm No. 3 Tsatlee, 440@450; settlements in the fortnight 2,600 bales; stock 2,000 bales; exports to date 10,750 bales. EXCHANGE on London 6/1d.; on India 30.5r. FREIGHTS for Tea, 75/.

CALCUTTA, April 16, 1863.

SHIRTINGS quiet at 40/. MULK TWIST at 12½ annas ⅌ month. INDIGO and COPPER unchanged. SALTPETRE firm. LINSEED, higher prices demanded. JUTE dull and unchanged. EXCHANGE, first-class credits, 2/4½. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—4 ⅌ cents 99½, 5 ⅌ cents 109. FREIGHTS unchanged.

BOMBAY, April 15, 1863.

COTTON 432 rupees; 7 lb piece goods 8 rupees 11 annas. MULK TWIST 21 annas. LINSEED 7 rupees. EXCHANGE on London, first class credits, 2/4. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—5 ⅌ cents 113. FREIGHTS quiet.

The India, China and Australian mails arrived at Suez on the morning of the 7th instant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Serial—Nos. I and II. Harper & Brothers.

In entrusting the composition of this work to an experienced and intelligent scholar, whose labors both as a critic in the higher walks of literature and art and a journalist have given no small weight of authority to the productions of his pen, the publishers have adopted the wisest course to secure its accuracy, artistic construction, and popular success. The numbers already issued contain an elaborate introduction exhibiting the origin and progress of the nullification and secession doctrines, and an ample narrative of events from the election of President Lincoln to the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Without attempting to disguise his own predilections, the writer aims at an impartial statement of the causes and development of the "great rebellion," and judiciously combines the spirit of philosophical reflection with a vivid and picturesque delineation of facts. His style is at once lively and polished, and every page gives evidence of careful study and preparation; although the conclusions at which he arrives are frequently questionable, in matters of detail. As a specimen of his skill in character-drawing, we extract the aptly colored portrait of Jefferson Davis.

Probably no better choice of men for President and Vice-President of the Rebellious Confederacy could have been made if as many months as there were days had been spent in the selection. Jefferson Davis was not a statesman, nor even a tinkhtoned politician; but he was a cool, astute, adroit political manager. He was not a man of either great military capacity or acquirement; but he was a good soldier, and a daring, determined commander. His temperament fitted him for such a bad eminence as that to which he had been raised, and it seemed as if his whole life had been but a training to fit him for its functions. Born in Kentucky in 1808, he had been brought up in Mississippi, of which State his father, a planter and a Revolutionary officer, became a resident while it was yet mere territory of the United States. He was thus familiar from his earliest youth with the men of the South-West, where were gathered the most desperate, lawless, loose-lived of the citizens of the Republic. During his youth, and long after he had entered vigorous manhood, New-Orleans was the social sink of the Union, and Vicksburg but a by-way to the bottomless pit. Toward that corner of the Union, swept down by the resistless current of commerce, emigration, and adventure flowing between the banks of three mighty rivers, tended all the scum and sediment of an ever-moving population, to seethe and fret, in a vitiated tropical atmosphere, into moral pestilence. Parents in the well-ordered, well-instructed, God-fearing commonwealths of the North and East, whose sons went thither, on commercial ventures, as we not even in rapidly-accumulated wealth a recompense for the contamination of the very few years that sufficed to acquire it; and, parting with them, almost gave them up as lost. There both life and fortune were held by precarious tenure. There gambling was the general occupation, and bloody assault the social distinction of a "gentleman." There drunkenness, in a greater or less degree, was regarded as the normal condition of any creature who had intelligence above the brute, though a lapse into sobriety, when palliated by the temptations of great gain, was looked upon as venial. There a dialect of ingenious and elaborate blasphemy, half-savage slang, and abominable filth was made intermingled intelligible to strangers, who were accustomed only to the ordinary phraseology of the English race, by the occasional introduction of words of which necessity and the idioms of our language compelled the use. There statute law and common law were rarely enforced, except against an oppressed and degraded race; but the judgments of Lynch Courts were pronounced with incorruptible austerity, and executed with inexorable certainty and swiftness. Such was the general tone of society in Mississippi and the surrounding country during the first thirty or forty years of this century; but above this general level, yet descending occasionally to it and resting upon it, was a small class of planters, who, with a very few professional men, and merchants of the more honorable sort, possessed all the little moral worth and intellectual culture of the region; and to this Mr. Davis belonged. But in such a community—a community whose moral sense was blunted by the presence of a class whom every member of every other class might oppress with impunity—even the men whose motives were just and whose issues more or less refined, were obliged to maintain their position by a certain conformity to the social habits, and a certain assumption of the defiant bearing, of the men around them. Few men can live from early youth to mature manhood among desperadoes without acquiring something of their desperation—at least a familiarity with desperate issues. Among such a people Jefferson Davis passed his life until he went in 1824 as a cadet to West Point. There he graduated with honor in 1828, and was, at his own request, assigned immediately to active service with Col. Zachary Taylor, afterward General and President, but then engaged in frontier warfare at the West. On the rough and adventurous battlefield of the borders, the future insurgent leader so quickly distinguished himself that upon the formation of a new regiment of cavalry he obtained in it his commission as first lieutenant, in which position he did good service against the Indians, and, it is said, made a warm friend of the well-known chief Black Hawk while he was held a prisoner of war. After seven years of active frontier service Mr. Davis resigned his commission, and in 1835 became a cotton-planter in Mississippi, diversifying the dull routine of Southern agricultural life with political studies. When the Democratic party nominated Mr. Polk for President, Mr. Davis canvassed, or "stumped" the State on his behalf, was made Presidential Elector to vote for him, and in 1845 was elected a member of the House of Representatives, where he soon proved himself in debate an active and energetic supporter of the measures of his party. He took his place in the front rank of the extreme advocates of Slavery and State sovereignty. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war he was elected Colonel of a Mississippi rifle regiment, and resigned his seat in Congress for a post of honor in the field. Here he again distinguished himself by his coolness and determination, and at the battle of Buena Vista rendered such efficient service at the head of his regiment, where he remained throughout the day, though badly wounded, that Gen. Taylor praised his conduct highly in his dispatches. His term of service having expired, he returned home, but was called on his way by a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, sent to him by President Polk. Almost any other man would have at once accepted such an honor. But here was an opportunity for an exhibition of a sort of perverse, pertinacious consistency in pushing the doctrine of State sovereignty to the last extreme, and of giving a civil rebuff to the Government at Washington. Col. Davis had been commissioned as a Mississippi volunteer; and, although he was in the service of the United States, under command of a General in the regular army of the United States, and paid by the United States, he was yet not to be insulted as a Mississippian by being made a General of Brigade by the President of the United States; and so he declined the commission, on the ground that its bestowal was an infraction—well meant and pardonable, perhaps, but still an infraction—of the sovereignty of the "Republic" of Mississippi—a poor, struggling, debt-repudiating commonwealth, created by an act of Congress of the United States, and sparsely peopled by such emigrants as could best be spared from the older commonwealths of the same great nation. But still, ridiculous as it was, Mr. Davis made his point.

One of Mississippi's Senatorial chairs at Washington being casually vacant in 1847, Mr. Davis was appointed by the Governor of the State to fill it; and this he did so much to the satisfaction of his constituents that he was twice re-elected to the same position. In the Senate-chamber he attained the reputation of a ready, dexterous, and fearless debater, and a clear-headed, energetic man of business. His views of the superiority of State authority to that of the central Government grew stronger as he grew older. It was in the nature of the man that they should. His notions of State responsibility for pecuniary obligation were brought into unpleasant notoriety during his Senatorship by the position which he took in regard to the repudiation of her bonds by Mississippi. This he defended, and his sneer at "the crocodile tears which had been shed over ruined creditors" excited sorrow at home and indignation abroad. In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to be nominated Governor of Mississippi as the representative of the party in that State which held his principles; but, having been defeated by Henry S. Foote, the candidate of the Union party, he retired into private life for a year. In 1852 he electioneered for Mr. Pierce, the successful Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, who acknowledged his services and his capacity by calling him into his Cabinet as Secretary of War. In his new position he showed great activity and energy. He added to the coast defenses, improved the manufacture of arms and ammunition, and introduced the French light infantry tactics—wrongly styled Hardee's—into the army. Leaving the Cabinet when Mr. Buchanan entered the White House, he returned to the Senate-chamber, where he remained until the Ordinance of Secession was passed by Mississippi, when, his doctrines of State sovereignty having accomplished the purpose for which they were devised, in compliance with them, he withdrew.

Mr. Davis owes his position purely to intellectual ability and to tenacity of purpose. He is not, like Toombs, a boaster and a bully of the fire-eating school; but he has a cool and almost serene audacity, which accomplishes his ends at least as effectually as noisier methods, and in a manner much better suited to his taste and his temperament. His nature is not rich, his soul not magnanimous, or his mind either strong or subtile. He influences men neither by convincing nor by winning them. His talent is that of clear perception; his power, that of nervous energy; and these are directed by inflexible will. While other men pause over their scruples, and endeavor to reconcile their purpose and their conscience, he strikes directly at success. Devoid alike of enthusiasm and of sentiment, he yet knows the exhilaration of entire commitment to a great purpose. His body is spare; his brain large; his face attenuated and purely intellectual in expression; his manner placid and precise, but decided. He could not have aroused the storm of insurrection, but he is just the man to guide its destructive energies.

The work is profusely illustrated by pictorial sketches mostly from drawings taken on the spot by skillful artists.

INCIDENTS IN MY LIFE. By D. D. HOME. With an Introduction by Judge EDMONDS. 12mo., pp. 312. Carleton.

According to the statement made by the author of this volume concerning himself, he appears to have possessed remarkable powers of clairvoyance from a very early age. His experience was in some respects similar to that of the Seeress of Prevorst, and other exceptional individualities, whose history forms a wonderful chapter in the record of "the night side of nature," although modified both by his peculiar temperament and external condition. Mr. Home was born in Edinburgh in the year 1833, and as a child evinced such a delicate and nervous organization, that it was thought he could not live to grow up. The singular phenomena, with which he has become so great a degree identified, commenced before his remembrance; and it was a tradition in his family that his cradle was frequently rocked in his infancy as if some guardian spirit were tending him in his slumbers. It is also related by an aunt, by whom he was adopted, and brought to this country at the age of nine, that when he was about four years old he had a vision of the circumstances connected with the death of a little cousin in a distant place, which proved to be entirely correct. The first vision which he distinctly remembers occurred when he was thirteen years of age. His mother is said to have been a seer throughout her life. She had what is known in Scotland as the second sight, and in many instances professed to see things at a distance, which were afterward found to have occurred as she described them. She also foretold many future events, among others her own death. The author of this volume seems to have fully carried out his maternal inheritance. The book is filled with descriptions of strange visions, manifestations of preternatural power, and apparently miraculous occurrences, which raise a strong presumption against their credibility, except with those who do not make their own experience the standard of possibility and who believe that "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in their philosophy." After the development of his marvelous powers, Mr. Home went to Europe, where he became the object of extraordinary attention, was subjected to frequent tests by intelligent and critical inquirers, many of whom called his claims decidedly in question, was introduced into the highest circles of European society, where he was something more than a "nine days wonder," and finally married into a noble Russian family. The contributions to the volume by Mary Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and Dr. John James Garth Wilkinson, as well as the preface by Judge Edmonds, cannot fail to be read with interest, although they express a strong belief not only in the premises of Mr. Home, but in the reality of the phenomena purporting to be spiritual manifestations which have puzzled so many brains within the last ten years, both in America and Europe. The book is more creditable to the writer, in a literary point of view, than most productions on the subject, and may possibly be finished by many "outsiders" without nausea.

THE RESULTS OF SLAVERY. By AUGUSTIN COCHIN. Translated by MARY L. BOOTH. 12mo. pp. 413. Walker, Wise, & Co.

The chief interest of the present volume is derived from the fact that it exhibits the views of an enlightened European publicist on the subject of American Slavery, discussing it in the light of current events, and pursuing the history almost down to contemporary dates. In his opinion the reestablishment of the Union is of vital importance to the interests of France, England, on the contrary, is under the influence of different motives, and would rejoice in the downfall of a rebellious scion and formidable rival. But whether the Union is preserved or not, the doom of Slavery is sealed. If the Union be maintained, there may be temporary delays, but the end of Slavery will be only the affair of a little time. If, on the contrary, the Union should be destroyed, and the mediation of either France or England accepted, those nations would be bound in honor to insist on such conditions as would favor enfranchisement. Or if the Union should be divided without mediation, nature herself would intervene; an immense frontier would separate the black republic from the free republic; there would be no more fugitive slave laws; and it would be impossible to retain the slaves without supporting a standing army at ruinous cost, beside braving the conscience of the world. In all events, Slavery will have received its death-blow, and the claims of justice will have been satisfied.—A portion of the work is devoted to the history and effects of Slavery in other countries, including a profound and able exposition of its relations with Christianity and the Church.

WILD SCENES IN SOUTH AMERICA. By DON RAMON PAEZ. 12mo., pp. 502. Charles Scribner.

The collection of spirited personal sketches of which this volume is composed, records the experience of the writer as a sportsman in his native Venezuelan forests. He is a son of the celebrated President of that Republic, and was born amid the wild and romantic scenes which he delineates with such a vigorous pencil. His education was partly received in England, and while there he made the acquaintance of Waterton, the famous South American traveler, whose pictures of animal life published several years ago have not since been surpassed in the marvelous strangeness of their details, and the graphic energy of their execution. His volume awakened a strong interest in the mind of the youthful student, especially as it treated of objects with which he had been familiar from his earliest childhood. At a later period, the writings of Humboldt gave a new impulse to his curiosity, and quickened the taste already formed for the natural history and physical beauties of his native land. Upon his return to South America, he immediately turned his steps toward the haunts of the tiger and the wild horse, in order to indulge his passion for nature in her aboriginal forms. His book has the racy freshness and luxuriance of the tropical wilderness. It transports you at once to the heart of primeval nature. With no attempt at the arts of composition, it is filled with rich and impressive descriptions of forest life, enchaining attention by its vivid colors, and leaving an impression of picturesque reality,