ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The Details of the Overthrow of Rosas.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN,

&c. &c. &c.

The mails from Europe and Asia, brought by the Canada, arrived in town yesterday morning.

The news from China is to the 22d of January. It was reported in Canton, on that day, that a battle had been fought between the imperial troops and the rebels, and that the former, in particular, suffered severely. It created some uneasiness among the Chinese. Were the provincial city of Kwangsi to fall into the hands of the rebels, Canton would be placed in jeopardy.

According to the accounts from Switzerland, fresh complications are likely to arise between France and that country, the people of Bale having dressed up a monkey as Louis Napoleon, and paraded it through the streets. The French minister had demanded satisfaction.

The following, purporting to be from the Dublin *Freeman* of the 30th ult., was circulated in town yesterday, the first of April:—

It is reported that orders have actually been issued from the Colonial Office, or shortly will be issued, directing the immediate release of the Irish exiles, subject to the condition that they are not to return to any part of the British islands. Mr Whiteside had been an active intercessor for liberty.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of the exiles, that this is not "All-Fools'" play.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains new bulletins from the army of the Caucasus. It is stated that on the 10th and 18th of January, different columns, which had been directed upon the valleys of the lesser Tchetchina, encountered bodies of mountaineers, of whom they slew great numbers, and set fire to their villages.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the estimates for 1852. The State expenditure is calculated at 1,480,283,244 francs; the receipts at 1,449,413,604. The import duties on fermented liquors are reduced by half, and those on liquors sold by retail raised by half. The war estimates are augmented by 7,000,000 francs; those of the navy by 12,000,000 francs. The extraordinary works are augmented by 14,000,000 francs.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Friday Evening, March 19, 1852.

Assault on another Englishman, at Leghorn, by Austrians—Hostile Feeling against English and Americans—Hulsemann and Kossuth, &c.

The practical result of the debate in both houses of Parliament on Monday last, on the questions put by the opposition with regard to the line of commercial policy of the new government, and of which I sent you a full account, is that the government has maintained its position—entirely a defensive one—which it has adopted; it will bring certain bills before Parliament, get through some routine business, and dissolve Parliament in July or August. Disraeli's speech is regarded as a failure; that of the Earl of Derby was as brilliant as usual. Lord John Russell is the head of the opposition, and there is a doubt who will come in when the protectionists go out—Lord John, or Sir James Graham. Palmerston's speech was *the* speech of the debate; in fact, his advice has been adopted. He reminded the House that it was impossible for the government to dissolve Parliament before a certain amount of necessary measures were passed, and until that obligation was fulfilled they were entitled to the indulgence of all parties. At the same time, he declared a protective duty on corn out of the question, and a dissolution necessary at the proper time.

Palmerston seems not a whit abashed by his recent snubbing, followed, it is true, by a triumph. He attends the House regularly, and takes an active part in all that is going on. I met him yesterday near the Ordnance, about 3 P. M. He was riding, (by the bye his groom rides the best horse of the two), and he appeared thoughtful; he was, in fact, turning over in his mind the contents of a letter just received from Florence, to the effect that another Englishman had been cut down by an Austrian officer at Leghorn—this time an English officer in uniform.

The hostile feeling evinced throughout the Austrian dominions towards Englishmen, and I may add, towards Americans, will come fine day lead to a rupture.

The intelligence I allude to, was brought forward yesterday evening in both houses. I give you what passed, in full, as a good deal of feeling was evinced. In the Lords, it was Lord BRAUMONT who put the question,—

He said—It is my intention to move for any correspondence that has passed between foreign courts and this country with regard to refugees in this country and the protection of Englishmen abroad. (Hear, hear.) A rumor is abroad that an outrage has been committed on an English subject in the port of Leghorn. (Hear, hear.) It is reported that an officer serving in one of her Majesty's ships has been cut down, or insulted in some way, either by the local authorities belonging to the Tuscan government, or by the Austrian authorities in the port of Leghorn, while he was on shore and in his uniform. (Hear.) I beg to ask the noble Earl whether the report is true or not? (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of MALMESBURY—With respect to the third question, in regard to the insult committed against an officer of her Majesty's navy in the port of Leghorn, I think my noble friend has allowed rumor to exaggerate the circumstances to some extent beyond the truth. The facts are simply these—A petty officer, a corporal of marines belonging to her Majesty's ship Firebrand, lying in Leghorn roads, went on shore, and having in some measure and I believe with very little provocation on his part, offended the gendarmes of the place, *they seized him most roughly, maltreated him, took him to the station house, and even handcuffed him by putting chains on his hands and feet.* (Expressions of disapprobation.) *This took place while the officer was on a party of pleasure, and not on duty or service.* (Loud expressions of disapprobation.) I am glad to say that, thanks to the active interference of her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, Mr. Scarlett, the affair has been so satisfactorily arranged that the Tuscan government have placed the chief officer of police in prison for eight days, in atonement for the outrage committed upon this marine. (Hear, hear.)

In the House of Commons nothing of any value was elicited.

Col. Rawdon said, that he had seen a letter in which it was mentioned that a British officer, in the full uniform of the Royal Marines, in Leghorn, had been cut down by the Austrian authorities. The letter was, he believed, dated from Florence on the 11th of the present month. He wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether information of any such occurrence had reached the Foreign Office?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer believed it was quite incorrect that a British officer in the full uniform of the Royal Marines had been cut down by the Austrian authorities. Information had reached the government that a petty officer, being on leave on shore, had been extremely maltreated by the Tuscan authorities. The captain of the Firebrand immediately communicated with Mr. Scarlett, our Minister at Florence, and considerable correspondence has taken place between Mr. Scarlett and the Tuscan Minister, and the head of the police who was involved in the transaction, had been imprisoned for eight days. That was all the information which had reached the government.

Lord PALMERSTON wished to ask a question in some way connected with this subject. Some ex time ago, an outrage was committed upon an Englishman, the outrage of a most unmanly character under any circumstances, and under the peculiar circumstances which attended it, most cowardly—by an armed Austrian officer, at the head of his regiment, upon an unarmed British subject. (Hear). The attack upon Mr. Mather had been the subject of inquiry in that house, and the noble lord who was then at the head of the government stated that communications were going on, and reparation would undoubtedly be required. He wished to ask the right honorable Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Austrian government had inflicted any punishment upon the officer who had so conducted himself, and whether any other kind of reparation had been made to the British government?

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, that his noble friend, the member for Tiverton, had not given notice of the question, and he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) could not give immediately an answer to the peculiar point to which he referred with regard to the Austrian government. Although the noble lord had not given him notice, he could state that her Majesty's government had insisted upon reparation from the Tuscan government (as an independent power, which could not set up the plea that the Austrians were in occupation at their desire) being made to Mr. Mather. With respect to the correspondence between her Majesty's government and the Tuscan government, he believed he might say—though had notice been given he might have spoken with more certainty—that correspondence was terminated, or arrangements were entered into, which the result would be satisfactory to the House. (Hear, hear, from the ministerial benches.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL begged to ask the right honorable gentleman whether the judicial inquiry which had been promised had taken place, and with what result—whether it confirmed the statements which had been made of the character of the outrage?

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said the House would see he would be able to reply much more satisfactorily to these questions if notice were given. (Hear, hear.) He would give the noble lord the information he required to-morrow.

You will observe that Disraeli said the government had insisted, which is a strong term. It is to be hoped it will insist. It is high time this arrogance of the young Austrian despot should be bridled. What business has Austria to have troops in Tuscany at all?

The Augsburg *Gazette* states that instructions have been sent to Mr. Hulsemann to return to Washington; that the difference which arose respecting Kossuth had been amicably settled. It is stated that Kossuth has taken a house in London, near Kennington Gardens. I cannot vouch for this.

The Defeat and Flight of Rosas.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SANTOS LUGARES ON THE THIRD OF FEBRUARY.

The English mail steamship Teviot arrived at Southampton on the 13th ult., with advices from Buenos Ayres to the 2d, Montevideo to the 5th, and Rio de Janeiro to the 12th of February.

This arrival enables us to give to the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD a brief sketch of the operations of the allied army in Buenos Ayres, which resulted in the defeat and flight of General Rosas.

It was rumored in London that Rosas had actually arrived at Southampton in the Teviot.

It was openly stated in Rio that Mr. Southern, (the English Minister), had acted throughout as a partisan of General Rosas—had recently endeavored to patch up matters with the Brazilian government, though holding part with the opposition—and had in various ways, aided General Rosas to secure a comfortable asylum for himself in case of defeat; in answer to all which the Brazilians shrug their shoulders, and are lost in wonder at the British Minister's disinterestedness.

The passage of the Parana by the liberating army under General Urquiza, commenced on the 22d of December, and was accomplished on the 5th of January. The crossing of this wide and rapid river by an army composed of 28,000 men, with 50,000 horses, 50 pieces of artillery, and a proportionate baggage train, was necessarily a work of some time.

The army was brought together on the Diamante, a settlement lately founded by General Urquiza, in one of the most beautiful situations on the banks of the Parana, and both in a military and commercial point of view, one of the most important, as it commands the Paute Gorda, and the upper navigation from that point.

The citizens of Santa Fe, and of Rosario as well as all the inhabitants of the province of Santa Fé, except the Governor General, Echagué, immediately declared in favor of Urquiza, and requested to be allowed to take part in the campaign. Rosas had here a force of 4,000 regular troops, who at once passed over to swell the ranks of the liberators.

Governor Echagué fled towards Buenos Ayres, having endeavored to organize a provisional government for the province before his departure.

The adherence of Santa Fé was most important to General Urquiza in his intended operations against Buenos Ayres, as it left his rear well protected, and enabled him to keep open the communication with Entre Rios and Corrientes.

The province of Cordova also contributed 1,500 men and 19,000 horses (commanded by a son of the Governor, Lopez,) to this crusade of liberty.

On the 10th January the inhabitants of San Nicolas, the frontier town of the province of Buenos Ayres, pronounced against General Rosas, notwithstanding the proximity of a considerable force of Rosista cavalry, who on the same night attacked the town, but the citizens being well armed and prepared to receive them, succeeded in driving them back, with considerable loss, to their encampment at Ramallo.

Commodore Parker, in command of a division of the Brazilian squadron, which guarded this part of the Parana, immediately despatched the brig Calliope and several launches to protect the inhabitants and some families who had taken refuge on the frontier island, in case of a second attack. General Urquiza, on his side, sent forward two cavalry divisions, one of which, under Colonel Santiago Orono, came up to the Rosista camp on the 13th, and routed the enemy, who on the first charge fled in great disorder.

On the night of the 10th took place one of those events which are so strongly characteristic of the system of Gen. Rosas. A Major Aguilar, and two other officers, who had belonged to the Rosista army in the Banda Oriental, bribed for that purpose, introduced themselves into the quarters of a cavalry regiment of 500 men, cut the throats of the colonel (Aquino), the lieutenant colonel, and three other officers, and succeeded in making their escape to Buenos Ayres, there to receive the reward of their prowess from their employer, Rosas. Their accomplices were pursued by a detachment of cavalry, overtaken, and many of them cut to pieces. This scandalous assassination and useless crime produced a general sentiment of profound disgust.

The army of Urquiza, joined by 2,000 Santafecinos, was now concentrated at Espinillo, and, everything being arranged for the march on Buenos Ayres, passed the Arroyo del Medio, the frontier of that province, on the 15th. It was composed of an Oriental division of 2,000 men, infantry and artillery; 4,000 Brazilian troops of the three arms, and the main body Argentines of the provinces of Entre Rios, Corrientes, Cordova, Santa Fe, and Buenos Ayres.

The formation of this army, of which foreigners only constituted one-fifth, proves the movement to be a national one on the part of the Argentine people, anxious to be delivered from a system of crushing tyranny and oppression, and is the best contradiction to the assertion of General Rosas, that his power is assailed by a foreign invasion.

In a march of twelve days the army of Urquiza obtained possession of all the northern part of the province, putting to the rout and driving before it all the cavalry of Rosas, which had been detached for its defence. On the 29th January its advanced guard reached the Rio Conchas, (within six leagues of Buenos Ayres,) having forced Gen. Pacheco to retreat across that river with little more than 1,000 men—all that remained to him of the large force with which he had occupied the upper district.

According to Rosas's own accounts he had between Coronda and Rosario 4,000 men under Echagué; between San Nicolas and San Pedro, 3,800, under General Mancilla; and in the centre, 5,800 men, commanded by Pacheco. Of these, 13,500 men, only about 1,000, flying in total disorder, succeeded in reaching Santos Lugares. In fact, Rosas could hardly have effected a better arrangement of his troops to enable Urquiza to beat them in detail as he came up with their scattered divisions. His design, however, was to have set fire to the plains, and have thus involved the liberating army, and one half the province, in a general destruction. This scheme was providentially defeated by unexpected and copious falls of rain, which rendered it impossible to spread the intended conflagration; and hence the dispersion of his troops, which was planned to effect this object, insured their speedy defeat. It had been his first idea to concentrate the whole of his forces at Santos Lugares, where all his recent recruits were collected, and made a formidable array in point of numbers.

On the 27th of January, Rosas started for the campaign; that is, he left his country residence at Palermo, with all his writers and personal adherents, and advanced a distance of two leagues on the road to Santos Lugares. On the 29th no one knew who was to have the chief command of the troops collected at that spot, nor had any plan of defence been concerted. His principal care during the last month had been to collect together a large sum of money, and make all necessary arrangements in case of being obliged to fly the country. He was only persuaded to leave his quinta by the pressing solicitations of his chiefs at Santos Lugares, and of General Pacheco in person, who came to Palermo for that purpose. He excused himself by saying that, having withdrawn all the military from the city, his departure would leave Buenos Ayres completely paralyzed.

On the 31st of January, Admiral Grenfell sailed from Colonia with the steamers Alonso and Pedro II., in the direction of Buenos Ayres, in which port three Brazilian corvettes and a steamer were already at anchor. It is supposed that the measures lately adopted by Rosas for increasing the squadron caused this movement on the part of the Brazilian squadron, Rosas having lately bought the English steamer Courrier for £18,800 sterling, and also a brig-of-war, which he had built in Trieste and armed in England, and was daily expecting three other vessels with ammunition and military stores, from the same quarter. These facts appeared to have been only recently made known to the Brazilian Admiral.

The steamer Prince with news from Buenos Ayres to the 5th, and from Montevideo to the 5th, had arrived at Rio de Janeiro. The steamer Manuelita, which left Buenos Ayres on the 4th, and arrived at Montevideo on the 5th, made known the result of the battle which took place on the 3d four leagues from Buenos Ayres, at the very moment when the Prince took her departure.

The intelligence brought by the Prince would only have made us aware of the discomfiture of the vanguard of troops, commanded by Pacheco, and composed of his best troops; but, thanks to the Manuelita, we are made acquainted with the closing scene of this eventful drama. The overthrow of Gen. Pacheco was followed by a general engagement along the whole line of defences, arranged with the greatest care by the orders of Rosas, and resting on the entrenched camp of Santos Lugares. The Oriental division, commanded by that gallant fellow, Col. Cesar Diaz, and the Brazilian contingent, formed the advanced guard of the allied army. General Urquiza himself was everywhere. Mounted on a noble charger, his commanding figure was seen rapidly passing down the lines, directing every movement, and utterly regardless of personal peril. His Entrerian troops occupied the centre, and the Argentines of Oribe's army were placed on the extreme left, while the extreme right or rather the reserve, was stationed near Barracas, having been landed on the south by the Brazilian squadron; this was also composed of Brazilian troops. It ought to be mentioned here that the old Argentine brigade (of Oribe's army), 500 strong, had previously revolted (after having assassinated their colonel), with the ultimate intention of joining their patron Rosas. This division, however, who had quietly marched in the ranks of Urquiza, under an express injunction, and with the full design to assassinate him in the first engagement, found their treachery detected, and experienced a speedy retribution, for no sooner was the discovery made than they attempted to desert, were followed by a cloud of Entrerian horse, quickly surrounded, and cut to pieces on the spot; of the whole 500 only 78 succeeded in reaching Buenos Ayres, and some 60 odd escaped into the pampas.

To return to the battle. In this position the conflict commenced, and the whole of both lines was soon engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle, which lasted several hours, and ended in Rosas's front being broken and giving way in every direction, leaving Urquiza master of the field. Rosas, who was thought to have been killed, but who was never actually in the field of battle, is now on board an English steamer, which was to take him to Pernambuco, where he would if possible, join the steamer Teviot, and proceed to London.

The foreign agents in Buenos Ayres, at the request of General Mancilla, Governor of the city of Buenos Ayres, waited upon General Urquiza at Palermo (late the country seat of Rosas,) to intercede for a suspension of hostilities, on the ground that the city was prepared to surrender. Urquiza replied to these gentlemen that "the people of Buenos Ayres had nothing to fear from the victors, because they came to destroy the system of terror, and to re-establish the dominion of the laws, and respect the rights of the people."

The moral of this answer conveys a rebuke as severe as it is well merited to those two foreign powers, who, by their miserable and inoffacious intervention, have prolonged the miseries of these fine countries.

Amongst the people of note who are going down from this city to the River Plate by the Prince, is General Paz, who is at last about to assume the position which his honorable character justly merits, in the new era now commencing for his much-loved country, the Argentine Republic.

The foreign legionaries in Montevideo have laid down their army and deposited them in the hands of the government authorities. These brave fellows have returned to their work and their professions with a vast deal more eagerness than they quitted them some years ago, to defend the city which gave them its hospitality.

Gen. Urquiza promptly followed up his victory by investing the city of Buenos Ayres. Deprived of the presence of its governor, and of its army, it could not make any prolonged defence; steps were being taken by the conquerors to call together a Representative Assembly of all the States of the Argentine Confederation, for the purpose of forming that federal constitution to which, for twenty years, Rosas had been the great obstacle. And thus occupied, the news leaves them.

The effect of this event in England was, to cause *an advance of twenty-two per cent in the market value of the Buenos Ayrean bonds.*

Interesting from Spain.

Our advices from Madrid are of the 13th of March. The people of that city appear to be in another ferment relative to the United States.

The reports of further insults offered to the Spanish flag at New Orleans, excited a great sensation there. Further, accounts were waited for, but every one seemed unanimous in the feeling that this state of things cannot be put up with. It is strange that such reports should have reached Madrid. No additional insults have been offered to Senor Laborde, that we have heard of.

The *Orden*, a ministerial journal, states that General Jose de la Concha has been recalled from the Captain-Generalship of Havana, not on account of any misconduct, on the part of the government, of the General's capacity or loyalty, but because certain measures of his have not obtained its approbation. General Don Valentin Canedo, lately Captain General of Madrid, is to replace him. He was to have left Cadiz on the 20th ult., for Cuba. General Lasundi takes General Canedo's place in Madrid.

One of the English correspondents in Madrid states that the ostensible reason of the removal of General Concha is said to be some strong representations which he has sent here from Cuba; but the hostility subsisting between him and the present Minister of Marine (General Armero), when at the head of the naval department at Cuba, is considered the real cause of his fall.

The Madrid *Gazette* contains the translated copies of the correspondence between the United States authorities and the Spanish ambassador concerning the pardoning and setting at liberty of a Spaniard named Lopez, who in a fit of drunkenness had assassinated a New York policeman. The *Gazette* says that her Majesty, considering this act as a proof of the desire manifested by the federal government of the Union to tighten the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and of the conduct observed by the Spanish government towards the Anglo-American prisoners having been appreciated by the sensible part of the population of the United States, has ordered the correspondence to be published.

The Madrid *Epoca* mentions a rumor of a decree said to be ready for publication concerning the conversion of debt due by Spain to the United States.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of Lieutenant-General Normagaray to the captain-generalship of Puerto Rico.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The pieces selected for this evening are the dramas of "Putnam" and "Wallace," with the farce of the "Two Bonnycastles," being for the benefit of Mr. W. R. Derr.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Forrest appears to-night in his great character of Richelieu, and will be supported by Batty, Conway, Fenno, and Madame Ponisi. The closing piece is "My and Mrs. P."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Madame Anna Thillon appears this evening as Marie, in the "Daughter of the Regiment." The concluding piece will be the "Captain of the Watch."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Shakspeare's comedy of the "Twelfth Night," which has been received with great enthusiasm, will be repeated to-night. All will close with the "Maid of the Mountain."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three fine pieces are offered for this evening's amusement, namely, "Lear of Private Life," "Sons of Columbia," and the amusing farce of the "Married Rake."

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Another attractive programme is announced for this afternoon and evening.

CIRCUS.—This being the last night but one, those who have not seen Sand's equestrian company should by all means do so.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS give a choice selection of negro melodies this evening. No doubt the hall will be crowded.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—This fine band will sing several popular negro melodies this evening.

TABERNACLE.—Dempster gives his third and last concert this evening.

NEW ORLEANS OPERA AND BALLET TROUPE perform every night this week, in Newark.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, April 1—6 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour ruled lower, the business embracing 10,600 bbls. superfine Canadian at $4 37½ a $4 50; common to good Southern at $4 31½ a 4 56¼; ordinary to choice State at $4 43¾ a 4 68¾; and mixed to fancy Western at $4 68¾ a 4 93¾ per bbl. Nothing new occurred in rye flour, corn meal, wheat, or barley. Rye fetched 80c. for 2,000 bushels river, and corn 69 a 70c. for 5,000 bushels mixed Western, an advance. Domestic oats were plenty, and heavy at 39 a 43c.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 3,300 bales, at prices ruling yesterday; say on the basis of 8c. for middling Uplands.

FREIGHTS.—Rates for Liverpool continued steady, about 500 or 600 bales cotton, part compressed were engaged ¼d; 1400 bbls flour at 1s. 8d., and 14,000 a 15,000 bushels wheat on private terms. To London 500 a 600 bbls flour were reported at 2s. To Rotterdam, 8,000 or 10,000 bushels grain were engaged in bags at 8d. To Havre, cotton was going forward at ⅝c. Pots at $6, and bark at $8. To California rates continued dull at 45c. a 60.

Provisions continued active, the transactions reaching 500 bbls. new prime and mess pork at $16 12½ and $17 a $17 12½; 200 packages shoulders and hams at 7 a 7½ and 9¾ a 9¾; 200 bbls prime lard at 9¾ a 9¾, and 150 bbls prime and mess beef at $5¾ a $6¾ and $8¾ a $12¾, respectively.

Telegraphic Reports.

CINCINNATI, April 1, 1852.

Provisions are firm. Dry salted meat is at 6¾c. for shoulders, and 8c for sides. Pork and lard are quiet. Flour sells at $3 10 a $3 15.

CHARLESTON, March 30, 1852.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 575 bales, at 6¾ a 8¼c.; the market is unchanged, but somewhat depressed.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC—APRIL 2

SUN RISES	5 43	MOON SETS	morn 4 5[illegible]
SUN SETS	6 24	HIGH WATER	morn 6 3[illegible]

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Norfolk (new), Richmond, &c, Mailler & Lord.
Ship Ocean Queen, Griswold, London, Griswold & Wiley.
Ship West Point, Allen, Liverpool, Kermit & Carden.
Ship Fides, Borland, Liverpool, E Richardson & Co.
Bark E A Kinsman, Thurston, Matanzas, Perkins & De Jauo.
Bark J B Johnson, Staples, Matanzas, Peck & Church.
Bark Dudley, Morrison, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.
Brig Komeet (Dutch), Dyer, Rotterdam, Funch & Meinke.
Brig G W Brinckerhoff, Philbrook, Havana, Brett, Yobe & Co.
Brig Abeona, Anderson, Cardenas, A C Road.
Brig Susan, Thurlow, Port au Prince, H & W Delafield.
Brig Anabrosina (Swed), Bechmann, Gottenburg, Funch & Meinke.
Brig Frantz (Prus), Pollick, Elsinore, &c, Funch & Meinke.
Brig Philura, Thatcher, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.
Schr Helene (Dan), Jurgensen, St Thomas, Russell & Norton.
Schr Messenger, Snow, Fredricksburg, C H Pierson.
Schr Columbia, Rogers, Philadelphia, Jas Hand.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New Haven, master.
Steamer Delaware, Seymour, Philadelphia, M Sanford.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New York, Baxter, Chagres, and Kingston March 24, with passengers, to Palmer, Haight & Co.
Steamship City of Richmond, Foster, Norfolk and Richmond, 30 hours, with mdse and passengers, to Mailler & Lord.
Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk and Richmond, 25¼ hours, with mdse and passengers, to Ludlam & Pleasants.
Ship China (Br), Sampson, Liverpool, 23 days, with salt and 50 passengers, to Meyer & Maitland, Phelps & Co. March 30, lat 43, lon 50, spoke ship Senora, hence, steering E.
Ship Northumberland (pkt), Lord, London and Portsmouth, March 15, with mdse and passengers, to J Griswold. Had light winds from the N from the Banks.
Ship Schiller (Brem), Bahr, 37 days, with mdse and 313 passengers, to Meyer & Sucken.
Ship Samuel (of Wiscasset), Chapman, Havre, March 11, in ballast, with 232 passengers, to master, bound to Charleston; put in to land passengers.
Ship Silas Greenman, Spencer, New Orleans, 20 days, with mdse, to Frost & Hicks.
Bark Odessa (Br), Selley, Dublin, 25 days, in ballast, with 141 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Bark Amaranth (Brem), Probst, Bremen, 24 days, with mdse and passengers, to Meyer & Sucken. March 29, lat 41 20, lon 66, spoke ship Ardinlan, 50 days from Shields for N York; 20th, lat 42 30, lon 42 30, saw Ham bark No 239.
Bark Henry Warren (of Bath), Ryden, Havana, 19 days, with sugar, to Roberts & Williams, vessel to master.
Bark Ocilla, Stark, St Marks, 11 days, with cotton, to master.
Bark Clyde, Kempton, New Orleans, 21 days, with mdse, to Schell Brothers & Co. March 30, lat 38 20, lon 73 20, fell in with the wreck of Br schr Fanny Bourne, of Dartmouth (before reported), dismasted and abandoned, perfectly tight.
Brig B Cousins, Thompson, Attakapas, 20 days, with sugar and molasses, to D L Seyre, vessel to Nesmith & Sons. March 14, off Tortugas, spoke schr J P Lofland, of and for Philadelphia from Cienfuegos; 31st, lat 38 47, lon 74 48, saw a large steamer steering S by E. The C C has experienced very severe weather; split sails, lifted cargo, &c.
Brig Joseph, Keller, Charleston, 5 days, with cotton and rice, to master. March 30, lat 37 21, lon 73 15, spoke bark Canada (of Portland), 25 days from Boston for Matanzas.
Schr Wm S Camp, Burrell, Hartford, 2 days, bound to Philadelphia.
Schr Jos Furwell, Alexander, Rockland, 5 days.
Schr Superior, Grover, 5 days.
Schr Silas Wright, Johnson, Rockland, 5 days.

Below,

Ship N B Palmer, Low, Whampoa, 84 days, with teas, &c, to A A Low & Bro.
Bark Maryland, from New Orleans, with cotton, &c, to Mason & Thompson.
Bark Lucy Ann, 70 days from Newcastle, E, to Fox & Livingston.
Bark Gen Green (of Charleston), 11 days from Havana.
Bark Endymion (Br), 37 days from Shields.
Bark Minna (Brem), 24 days from Bremen, to Poppe & Co.
Brig Friendship.
Also, 2 ships, 3 barks and 4 brigs.

Sailed.

Steamship City of Norfolk (new), Post, Norfolk and Richmond; ships West Point, Allen, Liverpool; Isaac Wright, Furber, do; Wm Tell, Funch, Havre.

Wind at sunrise, NW; meridian, SW; sunset, SSW.

[PER STEAMSHIP CANADA—AT BOSTON.]

ANJIER, Jan 7—Passed, Peekin, Murphy, Canton via Valparaiso; 12th, Wild of the Wave, Millett, fm Canton (Jan 1) for London; Tartar, Webber, from Shanghae (Dec 29) for N York; 14th, Mary Adams, Harding, from Hong Kong for do; Flying Cloud, Cressey, from Canton (Jan 5) for do; 23d, Harpye (Dutch), from Batavia for do.

ADEN, Jan 30—Arr Putnam, Daniel, Zanzibar (and sld Feb 15 for Mocha).

AMSTERDAM, March 13—Arr Harriet & Frances, Snow, Charleston.

ANTWERP, March 16—Sld Edwina, Broughton, and Elizabeth Dennison, Carpenter, N York (and from Finshing 20th); 17th, Maria Theresa, do.

ARDROSSAN, March 9—Sld Jane Duffus, Thompson, Boston; 11th, St Lawrence, Pendleton, N York.

BERMUDA, March 15—Sld Chieftain, McFall, Savannah.

BOMBAY, Feb 13—Sld Hayward, Ford, Boston.

BATAVIA, Jan 18—Arr T W Sears, Graves, N York (Oct 8).

BUENOS AYRES, Jan 7—Arr Dorothea, N York; 20th, Santiago, Smith, do; 26th, Frederick & Louise, do.

BARCELONA, Feb 27—Arr Union, Chanito, and Hero, N Orleans; March 2, Diana, Numa, and Safrida, do; 4th, Ciro, do; Joven Modesta, do; 10th, Catalanta, Charleston. Sld 3d, Recurso, N York.

BORDEAUX, March 19—Sld Mary Green, Everett, N York.

Adv, Charles, Etna, Mount Washington, and Claiborne, for N Orleans; Refuge, and British Oak, for N York; Raven, and Oxford, for Philadelphia.

BREMEN, March 8—Arr Johann, Smidt, N Orleans; 12th, Humboldt, N York.

BREMERHAVEN, March 11—Sld Agnes, Schellin, N York; 12th, Figaro, do; 13th, Enterprise, do.

BRISTOL, March 18—Cld Yorkshire, McMillan, City Point.

CARDIFF, March 18—Arr Almade, Brewer, Liverpool. Cld 16th, Zebiah, LeGresley, Wilmington, NC. Sld 17th, Diadem, Wary, do; Harriet Augusta, Trott, N Orleans; Philah, Hearn, N York.

CADIZ, Feb 28—Sld Alpodanera, N Orleans; March 1, Berlin, "Twenty," Boston; 3d, Euphrasia, Smith, do.

CLYDE, March 15—Arr Marion, Campbell, Charleston. Sld 12th, Afghan, Black, New York; 13th, Hudson, Nelson, do; Conquering Hero, Morrison, SFrancisco; Janet, McIntosh, Boston.

In do ldg, Onyx, for Boston; Bride, for do and Picton; Arethusa, for Charleston and N York; Micmac, for Halifax and Charleston; Dirigo, Champion, Spartan, Sarah Mary, and Bannockburn, for N York.

DUBLIN, March 10—Sld Malabar, Leeds, N York.

DARDANELLES, Feb 22—Arr Marshall, Taylor, from Constantinople for Boston.

DEAL, March 31—Arr Elise, Bremen for N York; Ocean, Jacobs, do for do; 13th, Prospero, Harvey, London for St Michaels and N York (and sld same day); 14th, Agnes, Schilling, Bremen for N York; Dalston, ——, Sunderland for N Haven; 15th, Sunbeam, Peack, London for Cardiff Caliso and SFrancisco; 17th, Gertrude, Bailey, Calcutta for London (and anchored); 19th, C Grinnell, Fletcher N York for London.

Passed by 12th, Chance, Trowgorth, ——om Hav r Philadelphia.

DUNGENESS, March 15—Off, Carl Johann, Olsen, Newcastle for America.

FALMOUTH, March 11—Off, Aurora, Cherry, from Shields for N Orleans; 13th, Stephani, from N Orleans for Hamburg; 15th, Sir I Newton, N York for do.

FREEMANTLE, Nov 30—Arr M P Cassily, Barker, Singapore.

FEJEE ISLANDS, prev to Nov 2!—Arr Wm Penn, San Francisco.

FLUSHING, March 12—Sld Jeannette Marie, Clayes, Boston.

GLASGOW, March 17—Arr Lyra, Manson, NY rk.

HAMBURG, March 10—Arr Howard, Jacobs, N York; 14th, Rhine, Pepper, do.

HAVRE, March 11—Arr M Magdalena, N York; 17th, Augusta, do. Sld 12th, Boreas, Visser, Boston; Antje, Pinkker, N York; 14th, Johann Louise, N York.

HAVRE, March 14—Arr Zurich, Rich, N York. Sld 19th, John Holland, Wilson, N Orleans; 18th, Col Cotte, Chase, N York; 17th, Living Age, Snow, and State of Maine, Boutelle, N Orleans.

Adv, Belle Assise, State of Maine, and Carolina & Mary, Clark, for N Orleans; Western World, St George, A Gallatin, St Nicholas, Duchess d'Orleans, Marmion, and Medonak, for N York.

HONG KONG, Jan 3—Arr Antelope, Potter, Shanghae (and sld 21st for do); 15th, Eureka, Auchincloss, SFrancisco; 15th, Exchange, Sanderson, do; 22d, Ann Wilder, Ryder, do. Sld Dec 10, Paladin, Murphy, Valparaiso 27th, John Mayo, Vincent, SFrancisco; Jan 13, Golden Age, Richardson, New York; 16th, Siam, Ring, Manila, 19th, G H Montague, Mix, South America.

HAVANA TOWN, VDL, Nov 15—Sld Dani Webster, Jones, Auckland, NZ.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—Arr Fanny, Forrest, N Orleans; Art Union, Stubbs, Baltimore; Waterloo, Harvey, N York; 16th, Cambria (s), Leitch, Boston and Halifax, NS; Margaret, Hawes, Charleston; 17th, Cambria, McCulloch, do; 19th, Levant, Curry, do; Baltic (s), Comstock, N York. Going in 20th, Lady Franklin, Yeaton, from do.

Sld 12th, N America, Dunbar, Boston; 14th, Tam O'Shanter, Soule, Philadelphia; America, Lawrence, N York; 17th, Osborne, Nowell, N Orleans; New York, Abeel, and Sarah G Hyde, Lowell, N York; 18th, Costella, Watts; Arctic, Zerega; Siddons, Briggs, and James Nesmith, Watts, do; 19th, Saratoga, Trask, do.

Cld 13th, Jas Gray, Plummer, for Charleston; 13th, Midas, Palmer, N York; Corinthian, Dyer, N Orleans; 19th, Asia, Hannah, Mobile.

In the river 19th, outward bound, Rip Van Winkle, Lowber, for N York.

Adv March 20, America (s), Stone, for Boston Apl 3; Parliament, Sampson, do Mch 23; Sabine, Healey, do Apl 5; Baltic (s), Comstock, for N York Mch 24; Africa (s), Ryrie, do 27th; Glasgow (s), do Apl 3; Sarah Sands (s), do 6th; Great Britain (s), do May 1; Joseph Walker, and Colonist, do Mch 21; Ashburton, do 22d; Ticonderoga, and Andrew Foster, do 24th; Waterloo, do 29th; Malabar, do 28th; Indian Ocean, do 30th; W H Harbeck, Olivia, and Continent, do Apl 1; Atala, do 5d; Yorkshire, do 4th; Pyramid, and Wm Hitchcock, do with despatch; Java, for Philadelphia Mch 21; Mary Pleasants, do Apl 1; Cerro Gordo, do 5th; Wm Patten, for Baltimore 25th; A Crosborough, do Apl 6; Bluntpoor, for N Orleans 20th; Nathl Thompson, do with despatch; Yeoman, for California Mch 1.

Entd for ldg 12th, Wm Pirrie, N Orleans; E A Soullard, Acapulco; Ward Chipman, San Francisco; 13th, Bell Rock, Pendleton, Boston; Indian Queen, Baker, N York; Nathl Thompson, Hill, N Orleans; 16th, Frederick, Frink, Portland; Jenny Lind, Card, Portsmouth, NH; Cerro Gordo, Chandler, Philadelphia; Zasoni, Wilson, Alexandria; 18th, Atala, Thompson, and Continent, Drummond, N York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; 17th, Saxon, Crosby, N Orleans; 18th, Charlemagne, Singer, Boston; Persian, Mitchell, N York.

Also in port, ldg, Elizabeth, Hunter, for Bucksport; Eleanor, for Bath, Me; Sutlej, Corkhill, for City Point.

LONDON, March 15—Entd inward Elphinstone, Tissman, from N York.

Old 12th, Naomi, Wright, Bremen and N Orleans; Lady Blancy, Wiseman, Cardiff and Panama; 13th, Highland Mary, ——, Bremen and N York; 16th, Childe Harold, M'Anning, do do; 18th, Yorktown, Bradish, N York.

In port 19th, Deucalion, Homer, for Boston ldg; Jno Currier, Butman, for N Orleans do; Southampton, for N York do; Fairy Grinnell, for do Apl 1; Jamestown, Homan, for do ldg; Hibernia, do do.

LONG HOPE (Orkneys), March 6—Put in, Graf Brandenburg, Janssen, from Newcastle for N York; 8th, Belle, Jefferson, do for N Haven.

LIMERICK, March 16—Sld Florence, Coxhead, N York.

LISBON, March 8—Arr Gondola, Atkins, N York.

MARSEILLES, March 12—Arr Adeline, Gamage, Malcorso and Gibraltar; 14th, J B Brown, Brown, N York. Sld 11th