NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Slight Improvement in Cotton and Corn.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

ARREST OF AMERICANS IN ROME.

The Extensive Emigration from Europe,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in eleven days and four hours, from Liverpool. She left that port at half-past 12 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st ult.

Her news, which is four days later, is of no importance. Cotton and corn had slightly improved.

Almost the only subject that engaged public attention in Paris, was the forthcoming grand review on the 10th of May, when the general impression was that on that day the empire would be proclaimed.

Prince Paul, of Wurtemberg, died in Paris, on the 15th ult. Just as he breathed his last, the Papal Nuncio intimated that the Prince had, a fortnight previously, abjured the Protestant faith and become a Roman Catholic. The greatest surprise was manifested by the friends and relations of the Prince at the announcement, and much dissatisfaction expressed at the secrecy which has been maintained upon the subject.

Some explanation have passed between the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Russian Minister, on the subject of an almanac published at Warsaw, for the present year, and in which it is set down that the reigning family in France is the younger branch of the Bourbons. Assurances had been given that there was nothing of an offensive kind meant to France or its President.

Marshal Gerard died, on Saturday, at Paris, in the 79th year of his age.

The new constitution for the Electorate of Hesse has just been published. It is promulgated on the authority of the Diet of Frankfort, and has been drawn up in accordance with the fundamental statutes of the Bund.

Advices from Madrid state that a very general belief existed in political circles, that the Electoral law and the constitution would very shortly be modified.

The Spanish government intend to organize a small squadron of evolution in the Mediterranean, for the instruction of Spanish seamen.

The Madrid *Espana* says that the government have acceded to the request of Brigadier Pavia, that a court of inquiry should be held to investigate the facts on which General J. Concha, in accord with other authorities of Cuba, had founded his dismissal from the government of Matanzas. It will be recollected that this officer was dismissed for dabbling in the slave trade.

Those of the American prisoners concerned in the Cuban invasion who were at Ceuta, having been pardoned by the Queen of Spain, were daily expected at Gibraltar, on the 12th ult., where they were to embark for the United States.

Some Americans had been arrested in Rome, about the 10th ult. Mr. Cass, the American Charge d'Affaires, had taken the matter up. One of the persons [probably Parke Godwin, socialist, of New York] arrested was accused of publicly addressing the inhabitants and abusing the Papal government. These matters would, however, it was presumed, easily be adjusted, as the Papal authorities were on good terms both with the United States government and their representative resident in the Eternal City.

The accounts continue to pour in of extensive emigration from all parts of Europe to America and Australia. Emigration from Germany appears to be very much on the increase. On the 15th ult., no less than 5,000 persons sailed from Bremen.

The correspondent of the *Oest Deutsche Post* writes from Constantinople, dated March 31, that the other powers, particularly England and Russia, do not look with indifference on the behavior of France in the Jerusalem question.

The London *Globe*, of the 20th ult., states that it was reported in the clubs that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to take off the income tax.

A letter from Cairo, of the 3d ult., states the mission of Fuad Effendi from the Porte had created most serious alarm in Egypt. Nine of the gates of Cairo were closed, and sentinels doubled at the remaining ones. Abbas Pacha had ordered his treasures to be removed to the Palace of Abbasie. The garrison at Alexandria was being strengthened. The English fleet was at Mayon.

The new line of monthly steamers from Plymouth, England, for Madeira and the African coast, are announced to commence running the 1st September.

The iron screw steamship Tamaulipas, of 500 tons burthen, the first of a new line, will be despatched from Liverpool on the 4th of June, for St. Thomas, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Tampico.

The Hon. John Bligh was expected at the English legation in Berlin, to replace Mr. Manley, appointed paid attaché at Washington.

The Liverpool *Courier* of the 21st ult., says:—

The long prevalence of easterly winds has been the means of keeping a large fleet of ships outside the port. Hundreds of vessels are now due, but cannot arrive without a change of the wind. We have been told that there are 300,000 bales of cotton on the water, owing to this cause. A change in the wind will present one of the most extraordinary sights ever witnessed in the Mersey, in the shape of a fleet, and such a sight as no other port in the world can hope to witness.

M. Caylus, ex-director of the *National*, had left Brussels, where he was in voluntary exile, for England, and there he will embark, with his family, for the United States. He is about to enter into business, as he was before the events of 1848.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning, the 19th ult., at 7 minutes before 1 o'clock.

The Washington, from New York 27th ult., arrived at Southampton on Sunday morning, 18th inst., having put into Milford Haven, coast of Wales, on Wednesday 14th, for a supply of coal. She had encountered a continuance of heavy easterly gales the whole way. When four days out, on Sable Bank, she was beset with field ice for twelve hours, and damaged her floats. On 3d, passed several icebergs; 6th to 10th, heavy gales of head winds, with head seas; till fuel falling short, run for Milford. She left Southampton on Monday morning for her destination.

Arrival of Rosas.

[From a Queenstown (Ireland) Letter, April 17.]

Her Majesty's steamer Conflict, from the river Plate, arrived at Queenstown yesterday, having on board General Rosas, his family and suite. The Conflict left the Plate on the 10th February, touched at Bahia on the 5th March, and although bound for Portsmouth, was obliged to put in here, owing to head winds. During the voyage an accident occurred to one of the boilers, which caused the death of four men. The General and his family landed, and walked about Queenstown yesterday. In the course of the day his daughter and daughter-in-law, accompanied by some officers of the ship, visited Cork, and returned to Queenstown the same evening by the nine o'clock train. The Conflict will sail in a few days for Spithead.

Sir John Franklin—The New Artic Expedition.

Some additional information, confirming that previously given, has been obtained by the English Admiralty; but the following paragraph contains the opinion of Sir Edward Belcher on the subject:

The subject of the two ships, said to have been seen on an iceberg, by the crew aboard the ship of the Renovation, was alluded to on board the Assistance, and Sir Edward Belcher expressed his belief that two ships had been seen, not on but beyond the iceberg, and that they were not the Erebus and Terror; and that no reliance could be placed on the position or correctness of the objects seen over a field of ice. He instanced a case which occurred to Captain Sir Edward Parry, who, in the Arctic regions, was pointing out land such a one as no other person