THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7166. MORNING EDITION----MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF FORDHAM AND MORRISANIA Property.—W. Cole, Auctioneer, will sell, on Monday, June 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Benson's Fordham Hotel, seventy-five valuable building lots, lying between Fordham and Morrisania village fronting on the railroad. Each lot is 50 by 150 feet, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. This sale is worthy the attention of all who wish to purchase either for permanent investment or speculation, as the sale is to be positive and without reserve to close an estate. The above sale will take place under the direction of W. C. Webmore, who has made the searches, and found the title to be indisputable. The cars will leave passengers at the depot, where the sale will take place. Maps can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 8 Ann street.

AUCTION SALE OF MORTGAGED FURNITURE—W. Cole, Auctioneer, will sell, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 55 White street, all the furniture on the premises, consisting of Sofas, centre pier, and dining Tables, mahogany, and other Chairs, French and other Bedsteads, hair Mattresses, China and Glass Ware, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloth, kitchen Furniture, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE—THOS. BELL, AUCTIONEER.—By W. L. Van Zandt, Tuesday, 10½ o'clock, in the auction rooms, 13 Spruce street—Large sale of elegant Furniture, Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GROCERIES, HAMS, BEEF, Tea, Coffee, &c., on Tuesday, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at 57 Dey street, corner of Greenwich.—Raisins, Prunes, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Starch, Soap, Rice, Segars, Tobacco, Candles, Salt, Pickles, Mustard, Figs, Almonds, Brazil and Walnuts, Brandy, Gin, Wines, Champagne, preserved Sweetmeats, &c. WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

HENRY T. LEEDS AUCTIONEER—ROSEWOOD AND Mahogany Parlor, Dining Room, and Chamber Furniture, at Auction.—This day, June 14, at 10½ o'clock, at 88 Chambers street, near Broadway.—Henry T. Leeds will have a large and peremptory sale of new and second-hand Furniture, Statuary, Vases, two Pianos, Fortes, &c., being an assortment of goods sent from parties to whom advances have been made, and sold to pay the same, and consists in part of Sofas, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, with and without marble tops, Rosewood Marble Top Dress Bureaus and Washstands, Rosewood Mantel Stands and Quartettes, Rosewood Cane Seat Chairs, Cottage and Fancy Furniture, suites of Rosewood Parlor Furniture in brocatelle and plush; also, suites of Mahogany and Hair Cloth, Chamber Furniture in suites, richly painted with and without marble tops; Wardrobes, Cane Rocking and Nursing Chairs, Oil Paintings, Glass, Plated and China Ware, Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, and Baskets. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

H. B. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER—SPLENDID ITALIAN Sculptures, &c.—Henry B. Leeds & Co. will sell, by auction, on Tuesday, June 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Wall street, upon the collection of Sculptures, being the closing sale of Signor Lorenzo Pelli's extensive importation, consisting of a large assortment of beautiful Vases, of all sizes and styles; also, a fine collection of choice Verde Antique subjects, elaborately finished. Also, a superb collection of Statuettes and Groups in alabaster, consisting of the usual variety of exquisitely finished copies of the most admired productions of the great masters, with a great variety of ornamental articles of various descriptions, jewelry, &c.

JOHN FISHBLATT, AUCTIONEER—BY JOHN FISHblatt, 21 Pearl street—Tuesday, June 15, at 11 o'clock, 31 chests of Tea; 29 barrels of Raisins; 185 cases of Claret; 50 cases of Sherry, of 1842; 20 cases of Madeira, of 1836; 49 cases Champagne; 30 M segars, 4 patent Wagons; 1 Baggy Wagons; 6 Pianos, &c., &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.—MONday, June 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, 14 Wall street, Household Furniture—a splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, Parlor, Dining Room, and Bedroom Furniture; also, an assortment of second hand Furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.—CABINET Furniture.—Tuesday, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the old established and extensive warerooms of W. H. Lee, Esq., at No. 158 Fulton street, near Broadway, rich Household Furniture—consisting in part of Mahogany, black walnut Parlor, Drawing and Dining Room Suits, in brocatelle, plush, hair cloth, and muslin; Tete-a-tete, Voltaires, Sewing, and other Chairs in great variety; rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut marble top Centre, Pier, Sofa, and Side Tables, richly carved Bedroom Suits, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, and Washstands, Mattresses, Palliasses, Kalamazoo Wardrobes, Bookcases, Etageries, Escritoires. Also, Cottage Suits, marble and plain tops. The sale will consist of furniture made expressly for private sale and is fully warranted in every respect—the whole forming an assortment of Cabinet Furniture well worthy of attention. Sale positive, in consequence of removal. Catalogues on Monday, at which time the goods can be examined.

R. W. WESTCOTT, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE sale of Household Furniture, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, at 195 Greenwich avenue, embracing all the furniture of a house—now on the 1st of March, consisting in part of two handsome Sofas, Tete-a-tetes, Sofa Bedsteads, Lounges, Marble top Bureaus, Pier Centre, and Sofa Tables; Dining, Card and Fancy Tables; Brussels and Ingrain Room and Stair Carpets; Bedsteads, Mattresses, Palliasses; Mahogany Sideboard and Cottage Chairs; Mahogany Rockers; Voltaire and Sewing do.; Mahogany and Gilt Mirrors; Marble top Washstands and Crockery; Wardrobes; Mahogany and Rosewood Bookstands; Ivory-handled Cutlery; Silver Ware; Crockery; Solar Lamps, &c. Also, at three o'clock, one-horse Spring Cart and Harness. Every lot will be positively sold without reserve, (rain or shine.)

SECOND GREAT SALE AT CLAREMONT, ON BERGEN Heights, Hudson County, New Jersey—David Scott, Auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday, 15th inst., at public auction, on the ground, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, Forty Lots, 50 feet front and rear, by 125 deep. Also, Twenty-five magnificent building sites, 100 feet front and rear, by 125 deep, situated on Berkeley and Claremont avenues, affording views as shown upon the maps. The above property, which for beauty and healthiness of location, and ready access to business, by the peach roads, stands unrivalled. This elevated site (being 75 feet above the water) commands a magnificent view of the bay and harbor of New York, from the narrows to Fort Lee. Any person desiring to visit the ground will be taken to and from it free of expense, by either line of omnibuses, starting from the Jersey city ferry, and passing this property. Terms of sale.—Ten per cent, and auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; twenty per cent fifteen days after the sale, when a warranty deed will be given, and the balance on bond and mortgage at three years, at six per cent interest, and any purchaser having the amount of $1,000 or over, shall have the privilege of seven years to pay his bond and mortgage in, by paying the interest, and ten per cent of the principal annually. For maps and further particulars, inquire of E. C. BRAMHALL, or DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, No. 11 Montgomery street, Jersey city.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON Tuesday, the 15th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 20 Hudson street, the stock of an upholsterer's store, consisting of hair Mattresses, feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, 400 lbs. Hair, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Cane Seating Chairs, Looking Glasses, Bureaus, Work Benches, Tools, straw Beds, Lumber, Tables, Leg Rests, Posts, &c.

HOTELS AND WATERING PLACES.

WAVERLEY HOUSE, NO. 697 BROADWAY.—THIS house is most agreeably situated on the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, and in point of comfort and convenience will equal that of any similar establishment in the city. The proprietor, grateful for the patronage he has received during the past year, respectfully returns his acknowledgements, and trusts that by an unremitted attention on his part to merit a continuance of the same, he would mention that he has recently effected many improvements throughout the house. The rooms are all well ventilated, and every attention will be extended towards his patrons to render them comfortable. I. W. KENALL, Proprietor.

THE GRAMERCY HOUSE, CORNER OF TWENTIETH street and Broadway, New York, will be opened to the public on Monday, May 24, 1852. It contains 150 rooms, furnished in the most elegant style, with every possible convenience. It will be kept on the American and European plans combined; and the proprietors are determined that it shall rank among the best family hotels in the city. DONALDI & CO.

CAPE MAY—SEA BATHING—CONGRESS HALL will be open on the 10th of June next. The location of this house, and the high and beautiful grounds in front, render it the most desirable of any on the island. The proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore received. W. B. MILLER, Proprietor.

WOOSTER HOUSE, DANBURY, CONNECTICUT, was opened on the first of June. It is large, newly built, and supplied with spring water for bathing, &c., and has all the conveniences of modern hotels. Danbury is about three hours' ride from this city, by the New York and New Haven, and Danbury and Norwalk Railroads, and offers attractions to those wishing to visit the country during the summer months. W. SIMONSON.

SEA BATHING AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—THE PAvilion Hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. Cars leave the South ferry, Brooklyn, for every day except Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 and 6, P. M., where stages will be in readiness to convey visitors to the house. Any communication for me left with J. Ogden Smith, 62 Front street, will be promptly attended to. J. S. BRINTNALL.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY—THE ABOVE house is now opened for the season. The location cannot be surpassed, it being on the shores of the Atlantic, and fronting the Shrewsbury river. Fowling, fishing and sailing are in abundance. Sea and river bathing. The steamers Thomas Hunt, Edwin Lewis, Golden Gate, and Gilpin, leave daily, from Peck slip and Robinson street, for the above house. W. A. MATHEUS.

SEA BATHING, PAVILION HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J. The subscribers announce to the public that their new and spacious hotel will be opened on the 20th of June for the reception of visitors. Families desirous of securing rooms, can do so by addressing us by mail. WIKOFF & LEVY, Proprietors.

Steamers Edwin Lewis and Thomas Hunt leave west side Peck slip daily; steamers Golden Gate and Gilpin leave the foot of Robinson street daily for the Pavilion Hotel.

HAMILTON HOUSE—FORT HAMILTON, LONG Island—is within Twenty minutes sail of New York, by steamboat. It is now open for the reception of boarders. Parties wishing to engage rooms, will address the proprietor, Fort Hamilton, Long Island; or at the office, Astor House, New York. Steamboats will leave pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Steamboat John Hart, leaves foot Murray street, at 4 P. M. Stages leave foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn, as late as 6 P. M., making the trip in fifty minutes. On the 15th the steamboat leaves New York for Fort Hamilton, at 6 P. M., for balance of the season, remaining over night—returning at 7½ A. M. in the morning. HAWLEY D. CLAPP.

THE MARINE HOTEL, AT FAIRFIELD, CONNECTIcut, will be opened by its proprietor, J. B. Monnot, on the first day of June next, as a summer branch of the New York Hotel. The Marine Hotel is situated in a beautiful village, on Long Island Sound, affording all the inducements of excellent sea bathing and romantic drives in the adjacent country. Every endeavor will be exerted to insure to the hotel the distinguished patronage of previous seasons. Plans may be seen and rooms engaged at the above hotel, at Fairfield, or at the New York Hotel. The distance from New York is 85 miles, and trains by the New York and New Haven Railroad stop at Fairfield several times each day.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—THIS delightful and fashionable summer residence is open for the season. Every arrangement has been made, on the most liberal scale, for the pleasure and convenience of visitors. Its location is unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness, being adjacent to the waters of Long Island Sound and a fine region of country, affording all the inducements of excellent sea bathing, fishing, &c. CURTIS PECK.

TO PRINTERS.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, A LARGE HYDRAULIC Standing Press, and a super royal Washington Hand Press, with self inking apparatus complete. Apply to R. H. Hoe & Co., Gold street.

TO PRINTERS—A GREAT VARIETY OF WOOD AND Metal Type for Sale. As it has been in use for some time it will be sold on very reasonable terms. Apply to D. D. J., third story, Herald Buildings.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS' LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM SWITZERLAND.

Great Rise in British Consols.

ADVANCE IN INDIAN CORN.

INCREASE IN THE EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

The Cruelty to the Baroness Von Beck.

The Burmese and Caffre Wars.

The Capture of Rangoon and Mataban, and Return of Sir Harry Smith,

&c., &c., &c.

The American mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock arrived at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, after a passage of ten days and twenty-three hours across the Atlantic. She sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday noon, the 2d instant.

The B. came out of the North Channel and crossed the Banks in lat. 46. She saw no ice. She experienced strong westerly winds during the whole passage. In lat. 49, lon. 40, took a severe S. W. gale, which lasted thirty-six hours.

The British mail steamship Europa, Captain Lott, from New York direct, arrived at Liverpool at six o'clock on Sunday evening the 30th ult. Among her passengers, it will be recollected, was Feargus O'Connor, M. P., unaccompanied and who proved exceedingly troublesome and annoying throughout the voyage.

Advices from Paris state that the advocates of the Council of State, charged to defend the appeal of the Orleans family against the decrees relative to their property, have published a memoir, from which it appears that they intend to rely upon four points of law; and, so, that the ordinary judicial tribunals have jurisdiction in the case. They also announce that the marriage of M. de Persigny with Mdlle. de la Moskowa took place on Friday night, the 28th ult., at the Chapel of the Elysée.

Intelligence from Bremen states that a deeply organized plot had been discovered, which led to the arrest of several individuals, besides the seizure of poignards, pistols, and other weapons of destruction.

The crops throughout England and Ireland are luxuriant. The wheat crop is especially thriving. Other grains look well, and so do potatoes. There is a prospect of a fair hay crop. Hops have a strong growth, with the appearance of being untouched by blight.

Submarine communications between Holyhead and Dublin were expected to be made in the course of the week. There are three companies now at work to complete telegraphic communication between England and Ireland.

The Pope has confirmed the translation of Dr. Cullen to the Roman Catholic bishopric of Dublin.

Sir J. Gaspard C. Marchaut, present Governor of Newfoundland, is appointed to succeed the late Sir John Harvey, as Governor of Nova Scotia.

The Silesian Industrial Exhibition was opened at Breslau, on the 25th May. The most important divisions are those alloted to iron manufactures. In the linen and woollen goods, the staple of the Province, the display is excellent.

Victor Hugo has just completed a work on the *coup d'état*. It is to bear the title of "Le Deux Decembre."

The council for the Orleans princes have published a memoir setting forth the grounds on which they appeal against the confiscation of their property.

The Hanoverian Chambers were adjourned on the 28th May to 4th June. The Diet of Oldenburg have decided to accede, on certain conditions, to the treaty of September, between Hanover and Prussia.

It is stated in a Berlin journal, since the recent settlement between the King of Denmark and the Duke of Augustenberg will be repudiated by the Germanic Diet.

The Burmese War.

THE CAPTURE OF MARTABAN AND RANGOON.

[From the London Herald, June 1.]

The occupation of Martaban and Rangoon has put us in possession of the keys of the Burmese empire. If our further advance be prevented, it will not be from the courage or conduct of the natives. The conquest of both places has cost us no more than 17 killed and 172 wounded; in the list of the former, two officers only are found. Considering the natural advantages of Martaban, the number of guns with which it was served, and the amount of the garrison, consisting of not less than 3,000 men, either the difficulties of the conquest must have been exaggerated, and the opinion entertained of the Burmese prowess must have far exceeded the reality, or (which we are more willing to admit) the whole expedition has been managed with a degree of energy, courage, skill, and conduct which reflects the utmost credit on those who contrived it, and forms a striking contrast to some of our late foreign actions. Indeed, we never remember to have read of any engagement in which English troops have lately been engaged where more triumphant proofs were shown of their efficiency, common alike to all parts of the service engaged on this occasion. The valor of the troops, great as it was confessedly, was equalled by the able manner in which they were supported by her Majesty's steamers Rattler, Hermes and Salamander. Indeed, it would not be easy to decide whether the service rendered by sea or that by land—whether the regular advance of the troops, or the gallantry shown by the storming party, under the command of Col. Coote—whether the practice of the heavy artillery, or the cannonade of the steamers, ought to be singled out for the greatest praise

[From the Calcutta Englishman of April 24.]

We have received the following communication from the Secretary for India, which, with our correspondent's narrative, will put our readers in possession of the most material features of the proceedings at Rangoon:—

Martaban was stormed at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of April.

Her Majesty's steamers Rattler, Hermes, and Salamander worked in concert with the troops, bombarded the place, and covered the landing of the troops. The troops engaged were a wing of her Majesty's 18th, a wing of her Majesty's 80th, a wing of the 26th Madras Native Infantry, with details of Bengal European artillery and Madras sappers—in all about 1,400 men. The attacking party was commanded by Colonel Reignolds; and Captain Gillespie of the 18th, was first on the walls. Only eight men were wounded; no officer killed or wounded.

On the 10th and 11th of April her Majesty's and the Company's vessels destroyed the whole of the stockades on the Rangoon river. On the 12th, her Majesty's 51st, her Majesty's 18th and the 40th Native Infantry landed, and took, after severe fighting, a stockade called the White House Picket. Major Frazer, of the engineers, being the first into the stockade. The heat was so excessive that further operations on that day were suspended. Majors Oakes and Griffiths, both of the Madras army, were killed by the sun; Colonels Foord, Warren, and St. Maur suffered severely from the heat. On the 17th the heavy guns were landed. On the 14th the troops landed at 5 A. M. Two companies of her Majesty's 18th, 80th and 40th Native Infantry formed the advance. The enemy's position was turned, and the Pagoda approached on the east side. At 11 after the artillery had played on and destroyed the east entrance, the storming party was formed. It consisted of one wing of her Majesty's 80th, two companies of the 18th, and two companies of the 40th Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel Coote. The troops advanced steadily, and stormed the Pagoda with a rush. All the country round fell with the Pagoda.

OFFICERS KILLED—Lieutenant Doran, Ensign Armstrong. Wounded—Lieutenant Donaldson, mortally; Lieutenant Chads, slightly; Captain Allan, severely; Lieutenant Williams, slightly; Lieutenant Trevor, severely; Captain Rundall, slightly (Madras); Lieutenant Ford, slightly (Madras). Her Majesty's 18th—Colonel Coote, severely. Her Majesty's 18th—Captain Bruce, slightly. Her Majesty's 18th—Lieutenant Elliot, slightly. Her Majesty's 80th—Lieutenant Turner, slightly. Her Majesty's 51st—Captain Hutchell, dangerously. Madras—Ensign Hawker, slightly. Madras—Lieutenant Harris, dangerously. Madras—Lieutenant Colonel Dogle, severely.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Officers	2	14
Rank and file	15	114
Lascars	0	4
Total	17	132

It is stated that the Governor General has sent the King of Ava a bill, amounting to £250,000, for the expenses incurred up to the 31st of March, with a notice that he will be charged at the rate of £10,000 a day for the expenses of the expedition, till he comes to terms. The present strength of the expediton is about 6,000 troops, sixteen or seventeen steamers (all but two armed,) four or five transports a line of battle ship, a forty-four gun frigate, and a brig of war.

If operations on a larger scale are required after the rains everything will be in readiness with reference to such a contingency. The Governor General has stopped all leave of absence, furloughs, and retirements in the armies of Bombay and Madras. The order extends to the officers of the Bengal army, but not to its Sepoys—a tacit acknowledgment that the latter are of no use for foreign service. It is fortunate that their services can be dispensed with, and that the troops of the minor Presidencies are eager to supply their place and are sufficiently numerous to do so without inconvenience.

Another melancholy instance of the small dependence that can be placed on the soldierly qualities of the Bengal regular cavalry, occurred in the neighborhood of Pedhaur on the 31st of March. Lieutenant Tottenham, with the fifth troop of the Seventh Light Cavalry, having succeeded in getting between a party of the Momandes and the hills, immediately ordered the charge, and set the example by dashing through them himself, only followed, however, by the subardar of the troop and a single trumpeter. No reason is assigned for the dastardly conduct of the whole troop, who, it is said, had an opportunity of striking a blow more severe than any of the Momandes have yet felt. This instance is not, unfortunately, a singular one; it is only a few weeks since a party of regular cavalry, on their way from Kohat to Peshawur, surrendered their horses and arms to a party of Affreedees, without sustaining a wound or striking a blow.

The Kafir War.

THE RETURN OF SIR HENRY SMITH TO ENGLAND—THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

H. M. steam frigate Gladiator, Capt. Adams, arrived at Spithead on the 30th ult., from the Cape of Good Hope, bringing the ex-Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, and staff. The G. left Simon's Bay on the 18th of April.

Sir Harry left the frontier the very day after being relieved by his successor, General G. Cathcart, and embarked for Table Bay.

It is stated that Sir Harry Smith considers the *coup de grace* has been given to the Kafir war by the late operations, but it would seem by the latest advices from the seat of war, that the enemy was as active as ever; for we learn that Colonel Eyre had a desperate action with a strong body of the enemy, in which we regret to say, Captain Gore, of the 45d, and Dr. Davidson, were killed, and several men wounded.

Major Tottenham, of the 12th Lancers, has also had smart brush with the enemy, in which he also lost some of his men, and was very hard pressed by the Kafirs.

Sir Harry and Lady Smith and suite landed at Portsmouth on the 30th. On the 31st the bells of the parish church of Portsmouth rang a merry peal of congratulation to the gallant veteran:—

In the afternoon the Town Council presented a complimentary address to which

Sir H. Smith replied:—Gentlemen, I thank you with the grateful heart of a veteran soldier for the address you have just presented to me. The most gratifying thing to a soldier is to know that, whilst serving his country, his services will meet with his comrades' and his country's approval. (Loud cheers). In the midst of the many difficulties which surround the soldier, he is ever cheered by knowing that whilst he is doing his duty, if even he is not quite so successful in the performance of that duty as others may think he ought to be, he is ever cheered by the belief that the country will do him justice. (Loud cheers). You have well touched on the peculiarity of my position in South Africa. Without egotism, I may say, and I do assert it, that no man was ever placed in greater difficulty than I was when first placed in command in South Africa. (Hear, hear). I was a governor without a legislative body, and I was a commander-in-chief without an army. (Loud applause) I will admit that I was one cause of the smallness of that army, for if I had to furnish reasons whether the army should be reduced or increased, I could better have furnished reasons for reducing it, than for increasing it. My wish was as far as I could, to save the money and blood of my country from being uselessly squandered in a distant colony. (Hear, hear.) I am ready to say that the minister of the day supported me with reinforcements. I asked for none from home or from the neighboring colonies. I was endeavoring to hold my ground as others had recommended. Feeling that, if the minister of the day wished to retain Kaffraria, he would furnish me with the men to do so; whilst, if he did not want to keep Kaffraria, a good retreat might be made with less disgrace with a small army than with a large one. (Hear, hear.) But reinforcements arrived, and I had to extend the scene of my operations, which then assumed a formidable character, but great difficulties then arose. I had not only 50,000 or 40,000 warlike savages to contend with, but I had a large body of Hottentots who were supposed to be our friends—if savages ever can be friend;—but who now turned against us. I then stood alone in a storm in which I maintain no other man ever did before in our own time. (Cheers.) But, the minister sending out forces, time should have been given me; but he, like myself, of an ardent temperament, believing I was slowly acting—though I was not asleep—(cheers)—was dissatisfied. Still I was doing as much as could be done, and I speak now the opinions of a general who has been in every description of warfare. (Hear, hear.) The measures I had commenced I left to the gallant officer, my successor, who relieved me, with the greatest courtesy and kindness, and I left him in command of an intrepid army, in as good a position as could be desired—(hear hear)—for the enemy had been driven over the Keil, and I still think that my measures will ultimately be those which will bring peace, tranquillity, and prosperity to the colony. (Cheers.)

Sir Harry Smith concluded by again expressing his thanks to the inhabitants of Portsmouth.

The Emigration to Australia.

The London *Gazette* of the 29th ult. says:—Yesterday and the day before the emigration office in Park street, Westminster, was literally besieged by applicants anxious to procure a passage to Australia, and so numerous was the crowd that the carriage-way was all but impassable. *Parties in times of great distress, or political excitement, have never presented so crowded an aspect.* The emigration companies propose to despatch four ships—two to Melbourne, one to Geelong, and one to Adelaide—as soon as they can be made ready.

The London *Globe* says:—Messrs. Hotchkin & Mobbs, the Australian emigration agents, have just despatched the fine ship Black Friar, for the auriferous regions o Australia (Port Philip and Sydney), with 230 souls, or 170 adults—emigrants of the independent class. Most of these belong to the thrifty and educated classes, and their arrival will, we doubt not, be hailed as a boon by the colonists, for, from the impression that we formed of them at Gravesend, they seem chiefly steady, tradesmanlike men, who will wisely fill up the ranks of the absentees at the diggings.

The London *Times* of the 1st inst. says, that the first steamer of the Australian Mail Company, which leaves London to-day, for Sydney (calling at Plymouth), has all her berths engaged the number being 48 first class, 72 second, and 62 third. She will take out, it is understood, about £250,000 in sovereigns.

There are thirty one vessels in the port of London up for Australia. The Government Emigration Commissioners *intend to charter eight ships per month the next six months, for the same destination.* Seven vessels are loading at Liverpool for Australian ports, and seven for San Francisco.

The Baroness Von Beck.

Lord Beaumont in the House of Lords, on the 28th ult., in rising to present a petition from Constant Derra de Maroda, observed that the petitioner was a native of Pesth, in Hungary, and that shortly after arriving in this country, he became acquainted with a lady who had borne the name of Baroness Von Beck, and who had become known as the authoress of a work narrating certain events in the Hungarian war. That work was extremely successful, and the publishers prevailed on the lady to write another. She engaged the petitioner, who, it seemed, was of a good family in Hungary, but in needy circumstances, as her secretary, and a prospectus was drawn up of the work. That prospectus was printed, and letters of introduction were furnished to the Baroness Von Beck and the petitioner, for presentation in Birmingham and other towns, a tour in the country having been recommended, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions. The noble lord then went on to relate the well known circumstances attending the arrest of the Baroness Von Beck, at the house of Mr. Tindal, in Birmingham, on a charge of having obtained a sum of 11. 4s. under false pretences; and proceeded to animadvert upon the conduct of the magistrate, and the parties who prosecuted on the occasion. He contended that, under the circumstances, a summons, and not a warrant, should have been issued by the magistrate, and that the matter should have been treated as a civil and not as a criminal proceeding. It was said there was something written against a Mr. Pulszky in the poor lady's former book; but that was a ran on for civil proceedings at his suit. (Hear, hear.) The whole affair was so monstrous that he hardly knew whether most to condemn the parties who had instructed Mr. Toulmin Smith, the barister, who had conducted the prosecution, or the barrister himself for the manner in which he had done it, or the magistrate who had issued the warrant, or the officers who had executed it so barbarously. (Hear, hear.) He really hoped some inquiry would be instituted into the case, and some means taken to make magistrates see that such things could not be permitted to pass with impunity. (Hear, hear.)

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The London *Times* of the 1st inst., in an editorial article relative to this case, says:—

* * * * Madame Von Beck's death was the result. Consider for a moment what were the facts of the case, when denuded of all irrelevant matter, as it was presented to them. A woman who had published a popular literary work came to Birmingham to collect subscriptions for a second production of the like nature. She was successful in her efforts, and did procure subscriptions from several quarters. She called herself the Baroness von Beck. At this moment down came intelligence from London that she was not a Baroness at all, but a plain Mrs.—nay, let us say a possible Miss. It was, moreover, stated that at a previous period of her career she had acted as a police spy in the Hungarian service during the recent military operations in Hungary. For aught that concerned the merits of the question, the question might just as well have run that in April of the previous year the poor lady had worn a Leghorn bonnet and a blue veil, and therefore she was deserving of instant incarceration. It is merely idle to say that the Birmingham magistrate who signed the warrant was in ignorance of the true nature of the case. A professional person had been despatched expressly from London to lay before their worships a full statement of the deception practised by the unfortunate woman, and to make the most of all the aggravating circumstances connected with it. There was plenty of time for reflection—ample opportunity for discussion. The victim was encaged, and could not escape the bands of her literary rivals, or their coadjutors in Birmingham. Upon such a state of facts the warrant was signed, and the unfortunate woman, who had been so weak as to place confidence in the cunningly devised fables of English hospitality, was seized in her entertainer's drawing room. She was hauled off to jail, as though she had been a common malefactor, a burglar, or a murderess. It is scarcely necessary for us to dwell upon the agony of that long night, or upon the closing scene of the tragedy the following day. Suffice it to say, that her persecutors were in some measure balked of the full fruition of their revenge. She died suddenly in the ante-chamber of what is called the justice room, with a policeman's grasp upon her shoulder, and her spirit escaped to other regions, where it is to be supposed that literary rivals and Birmingham magistrates cannot trouble a poor wanderer any more.

But the accusation is not only against the Birmingham magistrates. Mr. George Dawson, Mr. Tindal, Mr. Toulmin Smith, Mr. Louis Kossuth, and M. and Mrs. Pulszky, are *participes criminis*, each in his or her degree. * *

As for the Hungarian parties to the transaction, they acted just as might have been expected from the associates of the eloquent but unprincipled moustachioed worse pretensions have been so thoroughly unmasked in the United States. Literary jealousy was the mainspring of the attack upon Madame Von Beck. Very cleverly they set their puppets to work, and pulled the strings from behind the curtain, unseen—as they supposed—themselves. As for Kossuth himself, he acted just as might have been expected from such a man in such a case. He cannot be accused of any participation in the crime before its fulfilment but, when brought to his knowledge, he passed it over with the most consummate indifference, lest the good fame of his bottleholder, Pulszky, might receive some injury. Whatever offences might be laid to her charge—and we have heard of none of a graver nature than that, he acted as a spy in time of war—is it quite clear that Madame von Beck ever acted as a devoted and faithful partisan of Kossuth, and always spoke of him with an enthusiasm that he but little deserved. He, however, displayed not one spark of feeling, and expressed not the slightest sorrow for her cruel death. We trust that the discussion of Friday night in the House of Peers may be accepted as a certain palliation for the share taken by Englishmen in so foul a transaction.

News of the Sarah Sands.

[From the Liverpool Courier, June 2.]

Great anxiety has been felt as to the safety of this vessel. She sailed from New York for this port on the 8th of May, and had consequently yesterday been twenty-four days at sea. During that time no tidings had been heard of her, though there had been three arrivals of transatlantic steamers which had left the other side subsequently to her day of sailing and one sailing vessel, the Queen of the West, which left New York but a day or two previously. Under these circumstances, coupled with the fact that she was known to have seventy-two passengers on board, it is not surprising that considerable alarm was felt as to her fate. We are happy to be able to state, from private information, that a letter was received in Liverpool yesterday, from one of the officers on board, dated Falmouth, Monday, 4 A. M., stating, in substance, that the vessel had reached that port; that on her outward bound voyage she had taken, as it was considered, a sufficient quantity of coals to bring her back, but that, owing to strong easterly winds she has had a very bad passage, and had run short of coals, and almost of provisions also; that efforts had been made to reach Cork, in order to procure a supply of the former, but that this had been found impracticable, and even Falmouth had with difficulty been reached where, however, she arrived on Sunday night, or early on Monday morning. It was believed that she would be in Liverpool to-night or to-morrow morning; but, unless she took longer time than necessary to ship her coals, there is no reason why she should not be here even sooner than that.

France.

THE NORTHERN POWERS AND LOUIS NAPOLEON—THE REPLY OF THE LATTER TO THE NEW HOLY ALLIANCE—THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE BARON DE BECKEREN—THE PRINCESS DE LIEVEN—TRADE AND FASHION, ETC.

[From the London Times, June 1.]

The authentic statements recently published by this journal, with reference to the correspondence between the Northern courts on their future relations with the French government, have been received throughout Europe with a degree of avidity which does not surprise us, for the notes which we have had occasion to examine and to analyze contained the first accurate information given to the public on a question of universal interest and extreme importance to the general peace. Nor has the momentous consequence of these declarations been less felt in France than elsewhere; and, accordingly, the direct official organ of the French government has been instructed to notice them in a paragraph which it may be convenient for us here to reproduce, as it is attributed to the pen of Louis Napoleon himself:—

Certain foreign journals are endeavoring to accredit the rumor that the Northern powers, in the event of certain occurrences, would be prepared to renew the coalition of 1815, and determine beforehand the conditions on which it would be permitted to France to modify her government. That rumor is false; the existence of hostilities which were the pretext for them have no probability. Nothing indicates the necessity of any change whatever in our institutions. France enjoys the most complete repose. All the powers continue to maintain with her the most friendly relations; and at this moment less than ever have they the pretension to interfere in our internal affairs. They know that France would if the necessity arise, consider rights to be respected, as she respects those of other peoples; but those rights are neither menaced nor contested. It may be permitted to the false parties to count, as they have done before, on foreign intervention to insure the triumph of their pretensions against the national will. But these old tactics would have no other result than to render them still more hateful to the country.

[From the London Chronicle.

It will be observed that the above note on the one hand denies the intention to establish the empire, and on the other assumes the right of France to adopt any form of government that she herself may choose. It is evident that the object is to give satisfaction to the Northern powers and at the same time to say something that will save the susceptibilities of France. But, however it may be attempted to be disguised, it is evident that the French government is very hilty on the subject of the conferences now going on at Berlin between the Northern powers. Here the note in the *Moniteur* is looked upon as a considerable and very important *revelade*.

The real nature of the reception given by the Emperor of Russia to the Baron de Heckeren is now beginning to ozze out, and it must be admitted—even the most enthusiastic admirers of Louis Napoleon are forced to admit—that there was a blunder committed in the choice of an envoy who was known to be personally so objectionable to the Autocrat of all the Russias. You are aware that M. de Heckeren was formerly an officer in the Russian Imperial Guard, and that he was not only dismissed the service, but forced to leave Russia, on account of a duel, in which he killed the celebrated poet Pouchkin, after having inflicted upon him what is considered the severest injury that domestic life is exposed to. At the late interview on M. de Heckeren's appearance in the room where the Emperor of Russia was waiting to receive him, the Czar expressed himself in nearly the following terms:—"Ah, there you are, sir. You have been an officer in my guard, and it is on that account that I receive you. I had no great reason to be satisfied with you—but let that pass. You come from France. Eh, bien! what have you to say to me?" After this rather abrupt commencement, the conversation gradually was brought round to the subject of the President of the republic. The Emperor spoke of him twice as Monsieur Louis Napoleon, and only once called him Prince Louis Napoleon. The Emperor declared that he acknowledged the services rendered to society by the President, and added that the sovereigns of Europe would assist him in suppressing and destroying revolutionary ideas and parties. He twice said, in the course of the conversation, "For my part, I am a legitimist, and my family has pretensions to legitimacy." The last words of the Emperor were, "*Que le President ne fasse pas de sottises; mais il a trop d'bon sens; il ne fera pas de sottises.*"

M. de Heckeren, having touched on the visit of the Grand Dukes to Austria and Italy, made allusion to the happiness which it would give the President of the republic if they would also visit France, to which the Emperor replied that he should have liked them to see France, but that, in the circumstances, the thing was impossible. It is said that M. de Heckeren took occasion to give both to the Austrian ministry and to the Emperor of Russia formal assurances that Louis Napoleon was determined not to favor any attempt to establish either Italian or Polish nationality.

[From the London News.]

The Princess de Lieven, whose devotion to Russia equals her friendship for M. Guizot is on the point of leaving Paris for the watering places of the Rhine. The intimacy which this female politician has all at once struck up with the Marchioness of Douglas, cousin of Louis Napoleon, portends an alliance with Bonapartist ideas, which is the more worthy of note as the princess is at the head of an influential coterie, and associables in her *salons* the heads of the fusionist party. A dinner was given on Friday, by Lady Douglas, in honor of the princess, who met upon this occasion Baron Heckeren, fresh returned from his diplomatic mission, and M. Achille Fould, together with several of the ministers. The Elysée, it would seem, does not despair of enlisting the services of this diplomatic lady as a mediating influence with Russia and the German courts whose summer visits to the baths are ever pregnant with political schemes.

The shopkeepers of Paris, who would be the first to complain if business were dull, are compelled to admit that the present season is the best they have experienced for some years. The number of foreigners who fill the streets is still undiminished, and *fêtes*, balls, and spectacles are the order of the day. The manufacturers in the Faubourg St. Antoine, who employ the greatest number of operatives in Paris, have as many orders on hand as will give them full employment for some months to come, and the increased importation of sugar and coffee during the last month, shows that the condition of the laboring classes is becoming daily improved, and that