THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7381. MORNING EDITION----MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1853. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cold Weather.

THE HUDSON FROZEN OVER.

COLD SPRING, Jan. 16, 1853.

The intense cold of last night has closed the river at this point, and people cross on the ice, to-day, from here to West Point.

THE WEATHER AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16, 1853.

The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer at daylight indicated 26 deg. above zero; at 11 o'clock, 18 deg., and at 4 o'clock, 15 deg. above.

The Army and Navy.

PROPOSITION TO INCREASE THEIR EFFICIENCY.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1853.

We understand that in view of the situation of our foreign relations, the Military and Naval Committees of the Senate have under consideration several propositions for increasing the efficiency of the army and navy, and will probably recommend a thorough fortification of the Pacific coast, and perhaps report some measure for the employment of a commercial steam marine, should the contingencies contemplated by Soule and Marshall's ten million proposition, require it.

Serious Accident on the Erie Railroad.

GOSHEN, Jan. 16, 1853.

When the express train bound east, last night, struck the point of connection with the Lackawana and Western road, at Great Bend, the switch bars broke, letting the train in upon the L. and W. track, while the engine followed that of the Erie road. The baggage car was rolled over several times, and badly broken. The smoking car was thrown against an apple tree, which broke the force of its descent, and saved those in it from injury. Two passenger cars also went off the track, but the passengers escaped unhurt. The train was detained some ten hours by the accident.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Excursion, &c.

BALTIMORE, January 16, 1853.

The excursionists from Wheeling did not get home till five o'clock this morning.

We have no mail south of Wilmington, this evening.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 15, 1853.

The steamship James Adger, Capt. Dickinson, from New York, is now (5 P.M.) off Charleston bar.

Markets.

CHARLESTON, January 13, 1853.

The sales of cotton to-day were 1,750 bales, and of the week 11,500 bales, showing an advance of ¼c. a ½c. We quote fair uplands at 9⅞c. a 10c. The receipts of the week were 9,350 bales, and the stock, exclusive of that on shipboard, consists of 18,600 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15, 1853.

The sales of cotton to-day were 700 bales, at 8 to 10½ cents. The market is quiet.

Telegraph to the Pacific.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

A memorial was presented to Congress on Wednesday, asking for a grant of 1,500,000 acres of land, to be located along the line of a telegraph, which the memorialists propose to build between St. Louis and San Francisco, by the way of Salt Lake City. We have seen the plan and estimates of the above project, and are acquainted with the individuals who are engaged in the enterprise, as well as with their means, and feel convinced that not only is the plan perfectly feasible, and the best that could be devised, but also that the projectors have the adequate funds, and are the very men to put it through.

The projectors contemplate the construction of a subterranean line, with testing tubes every five, and working stations every one hundred miles, throughout the route The distance from St. Louis to San Francisco, by the way of Salt Lake City, being about 2,400 miles, there will consequently be twenty-four of these stations on the route, each settled by several families, furnishing a nucleus for so many towns at no distant day, and serving, from the first day of their occupation, as halting places for the innumerable caravans of emigrants that are constantly traversing the great prairies of the West between St. Louis and the shores of the Pacific. The advantages of the undertaking, even from this point of view, can hardly be overestimated. But it will also open to he market an almost unlimited amount of land along the line of the proposed grant, which is now lying waste and trodden only by the foot of the Indian in pursuit of game, or the hoof of the wild buffalo, and thus be the means of adding a large sum to the revenues of the country. The memorialists propose to give to the government, in return for the grant, the right, forever, to transmit, free of charge, over their line, all official despatches and communications, with a preference over all others; and they stipulate, in addition, that if they, or their assigns, shall, at any time after the line is opened, cease to operate it for the space of six months, said line, with all its appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the government.

The projectors of this vast enterprise ask for no money, but simply for a grant of land—land which at present is worth nothing, and probably will not be for a century to come, except through the agency of this, or of some similar undertaking. And this boon is asked for on conditions and stipulations that make it not only safe to grant it, but, in view of all the accruing immediate and prospective advantages, absolutely a profitable investment for government. Among these advantages, that of having at all times, but especially in case of war, a channel of instantaneous communication between the Atlantic seaboard and the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to need an argument, and its importance is too great to be measured by the value of a few acres of worthless land. To the merchant and business man—to every one who has business or friends in California or Oregon, its importance will be equally obvious. The mode of construction of the proposed line will give to it a permanency, a comparative exemption from interruption, and an efficiency, at all times, and in all weathers, that can be attained in no other way. The men who are ready to build it, and risk their money on its success, are no theorists, but practical men, who are already engaged in the telegraphic business, and thoroughly acquainted with its operations, as well as its pecuniary affairs; and, having counted the cost carefully and closely, they are willing to risk their own fortunes and reputations on the result. It is hoped that Congress will look favorably on the petition of the memorialists, Messrs. H. O. Alden and James Eldy, and, if consistent with their duty, grant the prayer of their memorial.

From Texas.

We have received Galveston papers to the 31st ult., one day later than the previous dates.

The *Galveston News* says:—On the 28th ult. Dr. Grant, whose residence is near Washington, on the Brazos, was shot in Houston by Mr. Anselm Hudson, who was acting as barkeeper in the Houston House. Dr. Grant died instantly, after receiving the second shot in his body. A difficulty had existed between the parties for some time previous, and Dr. Grant is reported to have threatened to cowhide Mr. Hudson, which, having come to his knowledge, Mr. H., on hearing of Dr. Grant's arrival, went to see him, and they met in the old capitol. After some words, Dr. Grant drew a pistol and shot at Hudson, the ball passing through the skirt of his coat. Hudson immediately turned and ran some distance, till he had time to draw his pistol, when he turned and shot Dr. Grant in the leg, Dr. G. making a second shot about the same time, without effect. Dr. Grant then shot the third time, the ball striking Hudson's finger, but Hudson's second shot was then made, the ball passing through Dr. Grant's body, causing his death almost instantly. Hudson surrendered himself to the Sheriff, by whom he was taken into custody. Our information is that Hudson is a young man of respectable family, and came into Texas but a few months since.

Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, ex-President of Texas, arrived in Galveston on the 31st ult., in good health.

Laws of the United States.

REGENTS IN THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the appointment of Alexander Dallas Bache, a member of the National Institute and resident in the city of Washington, and John Macpherson Berrien, of the State of Georgia. Approved, January 13, 1853.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF ALBANY.—The following statistics show the amount of crime in Albany, during the past year:—

Whole number of persons arrested for criminal offences	4,154
Males	3,452
Females	702
Last year the number of arrests was	3,957
Whole number of persons committed to jail for all offences	1,685
Whole number of persons sentenced to the Penitentiary	262
Last year the number was	221
Number of persons sentenced to the House of Refuge	20
Number of persons sentenced to jail at hard labor	26
Number of persons sentenced to the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica	7
Number of persons arrested for violation of corporation ordinances	201

Intelligence from Havana.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 7.]

By the steamship Black Warrior, which arrived at Mobile on Wednesday, we have received files of the *Diario de la Marina* to the 2d inst. From a *resumé* of the state of the Island, published in that paper on the 1st, we extract the following:—

The political state of the Island, up to a certain degree, although more favorable in regard to the future, is, with very little difference, the same as at the commencement of the last year. The government, based upon a strict sense of justice and the unity of power, has viewed and still views with the utmost contempt, not only the attempts at invasion during the past year, by the buccaneers of the North, but also certain tendencies in their favor, that have appeared in the Island, among a few ill-advised partisans of Christianization; men who are ungrateful, restless and habitual public disturbers; who forget that they alone will be the victims of the arms they sharpen. In regard to the foreign portion of these partisans, we will only say that they are proud to a high degree, thirsting for gold, longing for wealth, accustomed to obtain their ends without caring for the means, and respecting no rights nor law. They consider everything lawful which furthers their ambitious views.

Fortunately, on one side, the dignity and sense of decorum which we have displayed in certain questions, (as, for example, in that of the Crescent City,) and on the other side, the temperate but determined course of repression so necessary for the existence of all well-constituted society, have formed, and continue to form, the greatest and most admirable qualities of our present policy; and these are doubtless the causes why neither invasion has occurred, nor the disturbers of order, whom we must admit exist amongst us, have been able to carry out their wild plans. * * * *

The crops of sugar and tobacco, our principal staples, if they did not come up to the hopes of some, have been greater than the average; and though the export of sugar has diminished 200,000 boxes, as compared with that of 1851, it should be remembered that the export of that year exceeded that of 1850 three hundred thousand boxes. The advices from all the producing districts assure us that the crops of 1853 will be very abundant, and that the yield of tobacco will be greater in quantity and better in quality than was ever before known.

The number of vessels which arrived at Havana during the year 1852, was two hundred less than that of the previous year. The *Diario* thus closes its article on the material progress of the island:—

We repeat, that without positive data we cannot express a certain opinion, nor extend our remarks farther, having confined ourselves to a slight sketch of the state of commerce and production, the increase of which during the past year is undeniable; though under circumstances certainly not the most propitious, if we take into consideration the uneasy state of the public mind, which has been produced by the menaces of the fillibusters of a neighboring nation.

Our private advices, as well as casual notices which we find in the Havana papers, inform us that the small pox was raging in the city with the greatest virulence. All transient visiters were leaving the city. Several of the foreign residents had died of the disease. The cholera had almost entirely disappeared before this new plague. An extra vaccinating office has been opened in one of the police stations, besides the usual one in the Municipal Hall, and on Sundays most of the churches are opened for the same purpose.

Advices from the eastern part of the island report the cholera as being very violent at Bayamo, Jiguani, Manzanillo and Holquin.

A railroad from Sagua la Grande to Villa Clara has been authorized by the government, and the by-laws of the company are published. The capital is $800,000. The distance between the two places is about thirty miles.

The Captain-General Cañedo was making a tour through the country. He was at Cardenas on the 30th.

The Ravels were performing at the Tacon theatre.

On the morning of the 2d inst., the new steamship of war Ulloa, which is to replace the Pizarro, arrived at Havana in thirty-one days from Coruna.

The mail steamship line between Spain and Cuba, which has heretofore been in the hands of the government, has been ceded to a private company.

Message of the Governor of New Jersey.

The following is a summary of the leading parts of Gov. Fort's annual message to the Legislature of New Jersey:—

The laws districting the State for Assembly elections; exempting homesteads to the value of $1,000 from executions; the general Banking, Insurance, and Plank road laws, passed last winter, are approved.

In regard to taxes, he adheres mainly to his views expressed in the last message, approving the principle of the law; many of the embarrassments arising from the present system of assessments he thinks will be relieved by time.

The cause of common schools is commended. Teachers' institutes in the several counties would tend to improve the teachers and elevate the standard of instruction. Three times the amount of money now given for schools would be well appropriated, even if an annual tax were resorted to, to supply the deficiency. It is recommended that the trustees of school districts be empowered to use the amount necessary to support free schools for part of the year, and the expense levied on the people, if additional appropriations from the Treasury are necessary.

The Banking law is considered at considerable length. The twenty-four banks charted in the State have made deposits sufficient to redeem their capital, but greater security is necessary for the circulation, and he suggests that stockholders as well as officers of banks, be held responsible for the liabilities. The bank statements afford no reliable exhibit of their affairs, as the worst are made to appear as well as the best. He recommends that the old banks, at the expiration of their present charters, be included under the general banking law. Attention is called to the evils of an inflated paper currency, and the abolition of notes under $5, is recommended.

The attention of the Legislature should be given first to public business, and special legislation avoided where the measures can be embraced in the general act.

Attention is called to providing for the election of all State and county officers directly by the people; the statutes relative to commissioners in other States, and fugitives from justice, should be improved, and a better organization and compensation of offices who constitute the pardoning power, are needed.

He suggests the propriety of publishing the public laws in at least one newspaper in each county, and some means of reducing the expense of public printing should be adopted.

The amount realized by the discontinuance and sale of the House of Refuge will be $14,888 90, being less, by $6,316 62, than the total of claims allowed and paid. The objects of the institution can be obtained in a great degree by encouraging the erection of workhouses for youthful offenders, in connection with the county jails, and he recommends the measure.

The receipts into the treasury have been $171,683 34, which, with $1,553 76 on hand previously, make the available fund $173,257 10. The disbursements have been $165,538 12, leaving a balance in the treasury of $7,698 98. The estimated receipts for 1853 are $155,763 48, and the disbursements $134,570, leaving a balance in the treasury next January of $21,193 48. The amount of the Free School fund is $376,791 06, being an increase of $5,700 since last year.

Under the General Banking law nineteen banks have been established, with a circulation of $767,744.

The State prison has paid into the treasury, during the year, $5,000 of surplus earnings. $2,000 have also been paid to discharged convicts, of whom 131 have been discharged and one died. There were 207 in confinement on the 1st instant.

In the Lunatic Asylum there are 182 patients. The erection of two additional wings to the building is recommended. Twenty-three deaf and dumb and nine blind persons are in the New York and Philadelphia asylums, beneficiaries of the State.

The militia in the State number 81,985, and the quota of arms to which the State will be entitled, from the general government, will be greatly increased. The formation of volunteer companies is recommended to suppress civil commotions.

The subject of the compromise, intervention, the deaths of our statesmen, &c., are alluded to, and in speaking of the Crystal Palace in New York, he mentions the fact that all the glass, with part of the iron work, are of New Jersey manufacture, while the chief engineer is one of our own enterprising citizens.

Finally, he suggests that the Governor's salary should be increased, and that he should reside in Trenton. He recommends the passage of an act increasing the compensation to his successor, on condition that he fix his residence in Trenton.

New Jersey Colonization Society.

The annual meeting of this society was held on the 13th inst., in the First Presbyterian Church, in Trenton. Hon. Samuel D. Ingham was called to the chair, and Gov. Fort occupied a seat on the platform. The Secretary, Dr. J. G. Goble, made the annual report, from which it appears that the society has sent to Liberia twenty-one colored persons during the last year.

Rev. Dr. HALL, of Trenton, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and advocated it in a brief address:—

Resolved, That the action of the Legislature of this State, at their last session, in behalf of the Colonization Society, meets our hearty approval; and we rejoice to learn that as the first fruits of that action, twenty-one colored persons from New Jersey have been landed on the shores of Liberia.

The following was also adopted, after a strong appeal by the mover, Dr. GOBLE:—

Resolved, That the facilities furnished by the existence of a free and independent republic on the Western coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, and for the introduction of the gospel into that benighted region, should induce the friends of these measures to give to the colonization cause their full and hearty co-operation.

Rev. Mr. MEAD, the agent of the society, presented the following resolution, which he advocated at some length, and which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the success which has attended the efforts to establish an independent republic on the Western coast of Africa has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the earlier friends of the cause, and calls for devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, who has so graciously smiled upon this enterprise.

The following resolution was presented by Dr. MACLEAN, and advocated at length:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the United States owe it to themselves, to the cause of freedom, and to a just consideration of the origin of the republic of Liberia, to recognise the independence of that government.

Marine Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT SHIP.—On Saturday the ship Baltimore, Captain Northup, left port with 180 passengers, for Australia. She is one of Messrs. Ogden & Cameron's Pioneer line of Australian packets, and is the fifth vessel they have despatched. None of their vessels stop at any intermediate port for provisions, all being furnished with a stock sufficient at least for six months consumption. In addition to two slaughtered oxen, and a large quantity of meat preserved fresh in hermetically sealed cannisters, the Baltimore's list of live stock for the use of the passengers consisted of thirty dozen of fowls, twenty sheep, and forty-two fine porkers. Of bread alone she carries 22,000 pounds, in addition to a very large quantity of buckwheat, rice, &c. The ship Elsinore, of 600 tons register, will succeed the Baltimore, and sail on the 10th proximo. The names of the passengers by the latter vessel will be found in another column.

STEAMERS ON THE SOUND.—The past week has been one of the hardest of the season for steamboats on the Sound. On Tuesday night the Worcester, of the Norwich line, on her passage to Norwich, broke her connecting-rod, and was wholly disabled. She was towed to New York by the Commodore, Captain Lewis, of the Stonington line. On Wednesday, the steamers Commodore, and the State of Maine, of the Fall River line, left for the East, and proceeded as far as Throgg's Neck, when, owing to the violence of the snow storm, they anchored for the night. They got under way on Thursday morning, about ten o'clock. The Fall River boat went as far as Sand's point, when she abandoned the trip, and returned to New York. The Commodore proceeded on her passage to Stonington. The C. Vanderbilt did not leave Stonington on Wednesday night. The Commodore took on board her mails and passengers, and returned to New York the same night, being the only boat that has performed her trips since Tuesday. The steamer Empire State, of the Fall River line, on her passage to New York, on Thursday morning, struck on the rocks at Hallett's point, near Hell Gate, and was so much injured that she was unable to take her place in the line on Thursday. She will be repaired in a few days, and resume her trips, as usual.—*Boston Journal, Jan. 15.*

KEY WEST A NAVAL DEPOT.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Bulletin* at Key West says:—"A commission, consisting of Captain Latimer, U. S. A., and Colonel Jamison, have been ordered to this city by the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of examining the various sites for a coal depot for the convenience of the naval steamers cruising in the Gulf; and these gentlemen find a greater depth of water upon our bars at the mouths of the four Gulf entrances than at any other station on the Atlantic coast—34 feet. At the head of the wharf known as the Isabel's wharf, the depth is 24 feet—sufficient to allow a man-of-war of the first class to lay alongside. In selecting a site for a coal depot, the commission will be governed by its adaptation for a large naval depot. Our proximity to the Island of Cuba—the position of Key West on the line of travel to and from California, and the deranged state of our foreign relations, has, no doubt, brought about this commencement of a system of defence. A contract has been made by the Post Office Department wito Gen. John Scott, of Ocalla, Florida, for carrying the United States mails between New Orleans and Key West, via Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa, twice a month, in steamers suited to the trade. The compensation is said to be $20,000. The first boat is to leave New Orleans on the 17th of January."

SHIP BUILDING IN MAINE.—Preparations are making for much activity in ship building in this State this year. The demand for Maine vessels abroad gives good encouragement to our builders to go ahead. In Freeport, preparations are making for several new vessels. Cushing & Means are getting ready for a vessel of eight or nine hundred tons. Near Strout's Point, a ship of about 600 tons is to be built by Sylvester & Brewer. Master Soule has a keel laid for a ship of about 900 tons. From other yards in Maine many fine ships are to be turned out during the year. *Portland Argus, Jan. 15.*

LAUNCHES.—Clipper ship Highflyer, 1,200 tons, was launched by Messrs. Currier & Townsend, Newburyport, on the 13th inst. The H. is owned by David Ogden, Esq., and others, of New York, and is said to be the sharpest ship built at Newburyport. She is to be commanded by Capt. Waterman, recently of the St. Patrick.

The clipper ship Empress of the Sea, 2,200 tons, was launched at Boston on Friday, from the ship yard of Mr. Donald M'Kay. This ship was purchased by Messrs. William Wilson & Sons, of Baltimore, when but partly built. She will shortly come on to New York, to load for San Francisco, in Mr. J. S. Oakford's line.

The clipper ship Frigate Bird, built by Mr. John A. Robb, of Fell's Point, Baltimore, for William Cummings and John R. Rue, of Philadelphia, was launched on Wednesday afternoon. Her dimensions are 164 feet in length, 33 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold, measuring about 800 tons. She will be commanded by Perry C. Cope, and is intended for the Pacific trade.

Thomas Francis Meagher.

Last evening, Thomas Francis Meagher gave a magnificent and *recherche* supper to the committee who made the arrangements for his lecture on Australia, at Metropolitan Hall, and also to the committee of the Meagher Ball. The bill of fare presented the choicest description of viands and drink. All went merry as a marriage bell.

Mr. Meagher, after a few preliminary remarks, offered the following toasts, which were all received with great enthusiasm:—

The President of the United States—He wears no crown, but wields a thunderbolt—his title to rule is incontestible, for it proceeds from the people, and no mistake.

Ireland—The most sorrowful of the sad nations of the earth—may the sun of freedom soon waken her from her restless dream into healthful life, and her joy be as boundless as her hope, throughout her agony, has been inexhaustible.

The Press of the Republic—May it become the text-book and testament of freedom throughout the world; may the good it is capable of doing be as indestructible as the power it wields.

In connection with this toast, some compliments were paid to the HERALD.

The Militia Service of the Republic—Peace will breed no weakness, and war entail no ruin, whilst it is preserved.

The Companions of my Banishment—May some favored sail soon speed them to these shores, and to the enjoyment of the friendship and the honors which their services deserve.

In response to the last toast, Mr. Richard O'Gormar made a short speech, and concluded by proposing, in a very happy and witty manner—

The State of the Lone Star.

Mr. Dwyer, a gentleman from Texas, made a very brilliant speech about Texas, in which he referred to the prodigies of American valor and American prowess at the battle of San Jacinto.

The entertainment passed off in the most agreeable manner, all being delighted with the warm-hearted and cordial manner of the distinguished host.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE AND EXPOSURE.—Coroner Ball was called to the Third district station house, yesterday morning, to hold an inquest upon the body of James McGuire, who died in one of the cells during the night. Deceased, it appears, was discovered about ten o'clock on Saturday evening, lying insensible, in a vehicle, on Van Brunt street, where he had been placed by some parties who found him lying on the pavement, intoxicated, during the afternoon. Officer Toole conveyed him to the station house in a cart, where every assistance possible was rendered by the officers, but without avail, and he expired towards morning. The Coroner's jury bore evidence to the attention of the police, and rendered a verdict, that McGuire came to his death from intemperance and exposure. Deceased leaves a wife and two children, who reside on the corner of Walcott and Van Brunt streets.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—On Thursday evening a young female, named Jane Peck, residing with her parents, on the corner of York and Gold streets, attempted to terminate her existence by taking a dose of laudanum. It appears that she had been acting in the capacity of a servant, and, not liking the place, came home; but her mother, insisting on her return, she locked herself in a room, determined to commit suicide rather than obey her commands. The mother called to her aid Capt. King, of the Second ward police, who, with officer Cuscadden, of the same district, broke into her apartment, and found that she had taken about an ounce of laudanum, which already began to show its effects. Some lamp oil was immediately administered, and she soon showed signs of returning consciousness. Dr. Rhodes was afterwards called in and attended to her necessities, and she is now doing very well.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Thursday afternoon, three men engaged in framing the windows of a new building on the corner of Atlantic and Columbia streets, fell from the second story upon the beams of the first floor, in consequence of the giving way of the scaffolding upon which they were standing. Two of them were seriously injured, while the other escaped unhurt. The officers of the Third district, on that beat, conveyed the injured men to their homes.

INJURED IN A FIGHT.—A man named James Mulligan was beaten in such a violent manner, in a row at a porter house in Myrtle avenue, on Thursday night, that his life is despaired of. Several of the attacking party, together with the landlord, have been arrested.

THE CASE OF RACHEL PARKER.—This case, which has produced so much excitement in Chester county, Pa., has been before the Circuit Court at Baltimore for nearly a week. Rachel was a free colored girl, residing in Chester county, and more than a year ago was carried off as a fugitive from Maryland. Many of the citizens of Chester went down to Maryland to attend the examination, and attest that the girl was free. The principal witness, on his way back, left the cars, and was not seen afterwards, till his body was found hanging to a tree, in all probability the work of suicide, though, in the excited state of feeling in Chester county, it was charged as a murder. The Governor appointed Attorney General Campbell to attend the trial, and defend Rachel. There was so much voluntary testimony to the girl's right to freedom, that the idea of collusion could not for an instant be entertained, and the person who claimed her as a slave, abandoned the claim before the trial was terminated. The girl was set free, and has returned to Chester county. Some of the citizens of that county revive the charge of the murder of Miller, the witness, by offering a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderers. —*Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 14.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE

The Recent Terrible Storm on the English and Irish Coasts.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

Interesting Correspondence of Lord Palmerston.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Sketch of the New English Premier.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CENTRAL AFRICA.

Additional from the Australian Gold Fields, &c., &c., &c.

The new Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at her wharf at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on Saturday noon, the 1st inst., and put into Halifax at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, for fuel. She left that port on Friday morning. She experienced heavy head winds, and is slightly damaged in her bulwarks. She was fifteen days and one hour from port to port.

The news is three days later than that brought by the Baltic. We gave a brief telegraphic summary of it in the HERALD of Friday, but the details are quite interesting.

There had been an active demand for all American securities, especially for the leading railway bonds, and prices have again advanced. The following were the quotations on the 31st ult.:—

U. S. Five per Cent Bonds (1865), ex. div	97	a 98
" Six per Cent Bonds (1862), ex. div	104	a105
" Six per Cent do. (1868), ex. div	109½	a110
" Six per Cent Inscribed Stock (1867-1868), ex. div	108½	a109½
" Six per Cent do. (1862), ex. div	103	a104
N. York State Five per Cent Stock (1858-1860)	97	a 98
Pennsylvania Five per Cent Stock	87	a 88
" Five per Cent Bonds (1882)	95	a 96
Ohio Six per Ct. Insc'd. Stock (1875), ex-div.	105	a106
Massachusetts Five per Ct. Ster. Bds. (1868)	108	a109
" " Dollar Bonds (1872)	97½	a 98½
Illinois Internal Imp. Six per Cent	73	a 75
" Interest	47	a —
Maryland Five per Cent Sterling Bonds	100	a102
Virginia Six per Cent Bonds (1886), ex. div	98	a 99
Kentucky Six per Cent Bonds (1868), ex. div.	97	a 98
Tennessee Six per Cent Bonds (1892), ex. div.	96	a 97
Canada Six per Cent Sterling Bonds (1874)	115	a115½
" Six per Cent Sterling Bonds (1876)	115	a116
Boston Four-and-a-Half per Cent Sterling Bds. (1872)	103	a104
Montreal City Six per Cent Bonds (1857-1865)	86	a 87
N. York City Five per Cent Stock (1855-1870)	96	a 97
Philadelphia and R. Rd. Six per Cent Mortgage Bonds (1860), ex. div	86	a 87
Pennsylvania Central Six per Cent (1880)	99	a100
New York and Erie Seven per Ct. (first mortgage), (1868-1869)	105½	a106½
" Seven per Ct. (second mortgage), (1859)	96	a 98
" Seven per Ct. C'vertable (1862), ex. div.	91	a 92
M'igan Cent. Eight per Ct. C'vertible (1860)	105	a106
Ohio and Penn. Seven per Ct. Inc. Bonds	92	a 94
Ohio and Ind. Sev. per Ct. (first mort.) (1868)	85	a —
Seaboard and Roanoke Seven per Cent (first mortgage), (1860)	84	a 85

The death of Madame Kossuth is thus mentioned in a Brussels letter, dated the 28th ult.:—

The above lady departed this life about 9 o'clock this morning, in her temporary residence in this capital. She had been seriously ill for some weeks, but yesterday some strong hopes of her recovery were entertained by her medical attendants, one of whom was Dr. Perkins, a long established English resident, and who is distinguished by his kind attention to the various political exiles in this city. Some unpleasant rumors are afloat respecting the refusal of the Belgian government to allow of her son's coming over to this country, unless he consented to be constantly accompanied during his stay in Belgium by a police officer. It is understood that the venerable lady herself urged her illustrious son not to submit to so degrading a condition.

Galignani's Messenger gives the following paragraph:—

The case of the Countess de Bocarme came on again before the tribunal of Tournay, in Belgium, on the 20th instant, to hear her advocate, M. Morel, plead against the demand for her being placed *en interdiction* (declared incapable of administering her own property.) M. Morel said that the charges of dissipation brought against his client were unfounded, and that she had still a clear income of more than 10,000f. a year. He also entered into explanations to show that she had not been guilty of the impropriety of conduct imputed to her by the counsel on the other side. The court, after hearing the speech of M. Morel, adjourned the case for a fortnight. It was stated in court that on Monday last Madame de Bocarme had sold off the furniture, carriages, horses, &c., at her house at Peruwelz, where she had been living since the publication of the banns of marriage with M. Van Duerne. This marriage has not taken place, an opposition having been made to it, waiting the decision of the tribunal in the present case.

Eighty-seven persons, belonging to the best families in Rome, have been arrested for circulating caricatures of Napoleon III.

The Sultan has had a suitable house purchased for Abd el Kadir, at Broussa.

The *Hamburg Correspondenz* contradicts the statement that has been going the round of the German papers, that there would be an augmentation of tariffs in Hamburg after the 1st of January.

Advices from Paris state that the official recognition of the Empire by the Northern Powers would shortly take place—the delay which had occurred was occasioned by a dislike to the clause respecting the legitimate or adopted heir of the Emperor. Explanations, however, have taken place, which proved satisfactory. Nearly ten columns of the *Moniteur*, of Thursday, the 30th ult., were filled with lists of promotions and appointments to the Legion of Honor, and it was expected that a decree would immediately appear, making very extensive promotions in the army. Twelve new senators would be named, ten of whom were to be general officers of the army.

The Belgian Senate has voted the adoption of the provisional convention with France, by a majority of thirty-five.

The greater part of the Scandinavian Mormonites had decided upon emigrating to America. On Monday, the 27th, the Obotrit carried the first instalment, about 300 souls, to Kiel, whence they would make their way to Hamburg, Liverpool, or Hull, and New York or New Orleans. About 600 or 700 more would follow them in a short time. They possess some capital, and are all respectable.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 16th, state that the Sultan had ordered Ismail Pacha to advance with 14,000 men against the Montenegrines. Unfortunately for the Porte, seven districts had declared against its authority, and to add to the difficulty, Omer Pacha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, in the disturbed district, had resigned. The Eastern Arnaout districts have sided with the government, and request arms to equip 4,000 men. A rather severe action took place between the Turks and Montenegrines, on the 12th and 13th, near Podgorizza, in which the former were routed. One report states that a truce is said to have been concluded for the present.

The hurricane which burst forth on the English and Irish coasts, on Christmas night, has not been equalled in point of severity, and for extent of havoc, since that which occasioned so much destruction to life and property in 1839. As was predicted, the late storm had led to many most heartrending catastrophes on the coast; several fine ships, some of them emigrant vessels, perished amidst the fury of the gales, and in one instance more than forty unfortunate creatures met with a watery grave. The total number of lives lost is said to be one hundred. It would seem that the effect of the hurricane was first felt on Christmas-eve, and after sweeping round the coast of Ireland, burst over England. The velocity and power of the wind far exceed anything which has been experienced on those shores of late years; in places it travelled at the rate of between sixty and seventy miles an hour, while the wind guage exhibited the extraordinary pressure of from thirty-eight to forty pounds to the square foot. The particulars of the damage to many of the vessels will be found under the ship news head.

The Cuba Slave Trade and the English Government.

[From the London News, Dec. 31.]

The correspondence both in this and other English journals, and the concurrent testimony of our American contemporaries, leave very little doubt that the African slave trade is reviving in the island of Cuba. The cause of this revival is not, however, any abatement in the stringency of our cruising system, either on its coasts or on those of Africa. Our squadrons there were never stronger, more active, or persevering. At Ambriz our government has refused to allow Portugal to establish a factory, lest a Portuguese settlement in that river for lawful purposes should give any encouragement to the visits of slavers; by the recent affair at Lagos, the slave trade north of the line has been for a time, at least, suppressed; south of the equator the most stringent measures are being taken at Santa Tanga, Cabenda, and in the Rio Congo; over the Portuguese possessions, of which Loanda is the capital, a very strict watch is kept; and everywhere on the western coast of Africa, especially in the Bight of Benin, so long the emporium of illicit trade, a better industry and a lawful commerce are springing up in the most surprising manner.

This, then, is not a time when any revival of the slave trade by Cuba can be tolerated; and yet, in spite of all our cruising efforts, in spite of all treaties, squadrons, and courts of mixed commission, the question of its revival depends more on the Spanish Court and on the Cuban authorities than on any other agency. "The slave trade," it is truly remarked by Commodore Bruce in his report to the admiralty, of the 17th January last, "requires no organized system for its support; it might cease for a century and be renewed in a week." It depends on the encouragement given to demand. But recent experience, not only in Brazil, but in Cuba also, shows the power of a determined government to check the demand. Scarcely had the Brazilian Chamber passed the laws we have so frequently described—and the Brazilian government begun to act on them—than the slave traders in Brazil took fright, and of their alarm some curious evidence has lately been published. In the house of King Kosoko, at Lagos, when captured by our squadron, were found a series of letters from his slave trading friends at Bahia. In the earlier portions of this correspondence they give that chief accounts of the proceeds of sales of his human consignment, complain of the preferences he shows to their rivals in the trade, and exhibit all the usual jealousies of mercantile competitors. No sooner, however, were the Brazilian anti-slave trade laws enacted, than the tone of their correspondence totally changes. Instead of desiring, they refuse to receive further consignments; instead of slaves, they ask for palm oil, ground nuts, and other articles of lawful commerce.

"As the government is decided," says Senhor Bello, writing to the King, "upon putting a stop to the trade, I am desirous that you should not continue to make consignments to me; but for the lawful trade in oil, clothes, and ivory, I shall always be ready to serve you."

Again, a month later, the same once flourishing slave importer, at Bahia, repeats:—

"If you are my friend, you will not consign any more slaves to me, for I would not have them on any account, if they could be had for five or six reis each."

So, also Senhor Godinho, another Bahia slave merchant, addressing King Kosoko, thus winds up his transactions:—

"Our accounts are thus balanced; and my advices to you, to the effect that I could receive no more commissions to sell *bales* (fardos is the cant Portuguese term for slaves) are now confirmed. I wish you good health, and am, &c."

The government of Brazil ordered the suppressal of slave-dealing, and slave-dealers write thus.

We quote these passages from this remarkable correspondence to show the power of a government to suppress the slave trade. And if this power has proved so efficacious along 4,000 miles of Brazilian coast, how much lighter would be the task of the Spanish government in Cuba? But it is not at the Havana that it will be the duty of Lord John Russell in his new sphere of usefulness, to attack this monstrous revival of the African slave trade. It is at Madrid only that a telling assault can be made upon the abomination. The British government has, of course, no right to dictate to the Spanish court who shall be appointed Captain-General of Cuba; but it has a perfect right to remonstrate against the continuance in power there of a Captain-General, whose principal duty seems to be to give encouragement to a breach of the obligations which Spain has contracted with this country. And this course of conduct, it is to be hoped, Lord John Russell will, in the interests at once of humanity and of Spain itself, lose no time in pursuing.

It is not merely the example of Brazil which proves that the Spanish Court can, if it please, terminate the African slave trade. There is ample evidence in Cuba, also, that a resolute Captain-General can be equally successful. During the government of General Concha, the slave trade in Cuba was nearly suppressed. But its suppression, diminished the gains of the greedy Camarilla at Madrid; and Concha was recalled. Under the rule of Canedo, the slave trade is reviving—that the coffers of corruption and riot in that capital may be replenished. It was from the profits of this infernal trade that the Queen Mother was furnished with means to overthrow the authority of Espartero; it is by the profits of the trade that she hopes to have the power of restoring absolutism in a country where the throne of her hapless daughter was founded on constitutionalism.

The question of the revival of the Caban slave trade is therefore a European one; for it is the misrule of Cuba that reacts on the misgovernment of Spain. Deprive the court of Madrid of the wealth it derives from Cuba, and its claws are cut. Throw it back on the revenues of Spain, and it is shorn of a great part of its power of domestic mischief. Cuba yields it more than one million sterling of yearly tribute. But to that tribute must be added the profits which the Queen Mother and the Camarilla derive from the tax paid there by the slave traders, from their jobs in Havana, from the profits they derive from their monopolies, their speculations, and their plantations. Thence it is that they derive means for their plots and conspiracies against liberty at home;—thence it is that the misrule of Cuba is stimulated.

It cannot be for the welfare of humanity that Spain shall continue to hold Cuba on such terms as these; and on these terms, and in this state, Spain cannot long continue to hold Cuba. Revolution, annexation, even extinction, will be preferred to the continued and prolonged devastation of Africa, for absolutism, royal plunder, and popular debasement to flourish at Madrid. "The real and well known fact," Lord Palmerston told Lord Howden in one of his latest despatches—

Is, that the government of Madrid has syst