ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

DETAILS OF THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Mrs. Stowe's Reception at Liverpool.

THE KOSSUTH AND REFUGEE EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Canada reached East Boston shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her mails for this city and the South were forwarded by the New Haven train which left at half past three, and arrived here about midnight.

The telegraphic synopsis of the news published yesterday, appears to have embraced nearly everything of importance, thus rendering it unnecessary to number our columns with other than the most interesting portions of the details.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe in Liverpool.

[From Willmer & Smith's Times, April 16.]

This distinguished lady arrived at the port of Liverpool on Sunday last, at one o'clock, P. M., in the steamship Canada. Mrs. Stowe was accompanied by her husband, Professor Stowe, her brother, Mr. Beecher, and other friends.

Immediately upon landing, the party were conducted to the residence of John Cropper, Esq., Dingle bank. Mrs. Stowe, being much fatigued after her voyage, was glad of the repose which the peaceful home of a pious family in England is so well calculated to afford.

On Monday morning Mr. Edward and the Hon Mrs. Cropper received a circle of friends to meet Professor and Mrs. Stowe at breakfast. The Rev. Dr. M'Neile and family, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Chelsea, arrived at nine o'clock, and the breakfast room was soon filled with guests anxious to pay their respects to the illustrious authoress. Mrs. Stowe received the warm congratulations of the company with unaffected simplicity, and seemed utterly unconscious of having done anything to merit such attention.

The respected host requested the Rev Dr. M'Neile to express to Mrs. Stowe the hearty congratulations of the first meeting of friends she had seen in England upon her arrival in this country; and the company being assembled around the breakfast table, the reverend gentleman addressed Mrs. Stowe in nearly the following words:—

Mrs. Stowe—I have been requested by those kind friends under whose hospitable roof we are assembled, to give some expression to the sincere and cordial welcome with which we greet your arrival in this country. I feel real difficulty in making this attempt, not from want of matter, nor for want of feeling, but because it is not in the power of any language I can command to give adequate expression to the affectionate enthusiasm which pervades all ranks of our community, and which is truly characteristic of the humanity and the Christianity of Great Britain. We welcome Mrs. Stowe as the honored instrument of that noble impulse which public opinion and public feeling throughout Christendom has received against the demoralizing and degrading system of human slavery. That system is still, unhappily, identified in the minds of many with the supposed material interests of society, and even with the well being of the slaves themselves; but the plausible arguments and ingenious sophistries by which it has been defended shrink with shame from the facts without exaggeration, the principles without compromise, the exposure without inaccuracy, and the irrepressible glow of hearty feeling, (Oh!) how true to nature) which characterises Mrs. Stowe's immortal book. Yet I feel assured that the effect produced by "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not mainly or chiefly to be traced to the interest of the narrative, however captivating, nor to the exposures of the slave system, however whitherring; these would, indeed, be sufficient to produce a great effect, but this book contains more and better than even these. It contains what will never be lost sight of—the genuine application to the several branches of the subject of the sacred Word of God. By no part of this wonderful work has my own mind been so permanently impressed, as by the thorough legitimacy of the application of Scripture—no wresting, or mere verbal adaptation, but in every instance the passage cited is made to illustrate something in the narrative, or in the development of character, in strictest accordance with the design of the passage in its original sacred context. We welcome Mrs Stowe, then, as an honored fellow laborer in our highest and best of causes, and I am much mistaken if this tone of welcome be not by far the most congenial to her own feelings. We unaffectedly sympathize with much which she must feel, and, as a lady, more peculiarly feel, in passing through that ordeal of gratulation which is sure to attend her steps in every part of our country; and I am persuaded that we cannot manifest our gratitude for her past services in any way more acceptable to herself than by earnest prayer on her behalf, that she may be kept in the simplicity of Christ, enjoying in her daily experience the tender consolations of the Divine Spirit, and, in the midst of the most flattering commendations, saying and feeling in the instincts of a renewed heart—"Not unto me, O Lord, not unto me, but unto Thy name be the praise, for Thy mercy, and for Thy truth's sake."

This address was very cordially received, Mrs. Stowe, who sat next to the reverend doctor, bowing a grateful acquiescence to the concluding remarks.

After breakfast Mr. Edward Cropper rose, and begged to add the name of Professor Stowe to the congratulatory address which had been so beautifully made by Dr. M'Neile.

Professor Stowe then rose and said—If we are silent, it is not because we do not feel, but because we feel more than we can express. When that book was written, we had no hope except in God. We had no expectation of reward, save in the prayers of the poor. The surprising enthusiasm in which has been excited by that book all over Christendom is an indication that God has a work to be done in the cause of emancipation. The present aspect of things in the United States is discouraging. Every change in society, every financial revulsion, every political and ecclesiastical movement, seems to pass and leave the African race without help (our only resource is prayer—our only trust, in God) God surely cannot will that the unhappy condition of this portion of his children should continue for ever; and God, we know, does what he wills. There are some intimations of a movement in the Southern mind. A leading Southern paper lately declared editorially that slavery is either right or wrong. If it is wrong it is to be abandoned. If it is right, it must be defended. The Southern Press, a paper established to defend the slavery interest, at the cost of government, proposed to at the worst features of the system, such as the separation of families, should be abandoned. But it is evident that with that restriction the system could not exist. For example, a man wants to buy a cook; but she has a husband and seven children. Now, he is to buy a man and seven children, for whom he has no use, for the sake of having a cook! Nothing on the present occasion has been so grateful to our feelings as the reference made by Dr M'Neile to the Christian character of the book. Impossible as it may seem to those who are without prejudice, it is nevertheless a fact that this book was condemned by the leading religious newspaper in the United States as anti christian, and its author associated with infidels and Sensualists. And had it not been for the decided separation of the mind of English Christians and of Christendom itself on this point, there is reason to fear that the pro slavery power of the United States would have succeeded in putting the book under foot. Therefore it is peculiarly gratifying that an full endorsement has been given the work in this country, by eminent Christians of the highest character in Europe for, however some in the United States may affect to despise what is said by the rise and good of this it infinitely? the Christian world. Thank God!

In reference to an inquiry by Dr M'Neile as to the media by which Southern Christians defend the institution, Mr. Stowe remarked that a great change had been given in that respect during the last thirty years. Formerly all Christians united in condemning the system, but of late some have begun to defend it on scriptural grounds. The Rev Mr. Smylie, of Mississippi, wrote a pamphlet on the subject, and Professor Thornwell, of South Carolina, has published the most candid and able statement of that argument which has been given. Their main reliance is on the system of Moses as illustrated, wholly within itself, was to the American system of slavery. As to what this American system of slavery is, the best documents for enlightening the mind of British Christians are the commercial newspapers of the slaveholding States. There you see slavery as it is, and unclothed without exaggeration. Each has advertisements for the sale of slaves, and for the apprehension of fugitives, the descriptions of the persons of slaves, for, and you see how the whole matter is viewed by the Southern mind. Say what they will about it, practically they regard the separation of families as more than the separation of cattle, and the slaves as no more than the cattle of other. These two papers show that the "Uncle Tom" (about which there has been given in "Uncle Tom," no less than as a caricature. Tell even below the truth. Go on, then, in forming and expressing your views on this subject. In advocating for the overthrow of American slavery, you are pursuing a course of Christian duty as legitimate as in laboring to suppress the Suttees of India, the infanticide of the Feejee Islands, and other barbarities of heathendom, of which American slavery is but a relic. These evils can be finally removed by the benign influence of the love of Christ, and no other power is competent to the work.

Mr. Kleyn Refugee then rose and said—Perhaps I may be allowed, before we separate, not only to offer to Mrs. Stowe my cordial congratulations on her safe arrival in this country, but in congratulation has given most warmly that her first welcome to our British shores was on this little spot, so especially associated with the cause upon which she is engaged. For persons, in any part of this country could prefer to stating an hereditary claim to the honor of receiving her as Mr and Mrs. John Cropper, in whose domestic circle she yesterday found her first English home—or as two kind hearts and homes, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cropper, whose joint and individual hospitality shamed Mrs. Stowe has learned to feel and appreciate, and the hereditary claims of both, and each of whom, would be recognized in every corner of this land. Sorrow for us all lament the absence of the John Cropper from indisposition. But there are some of us, who, on looking around on this occasion, and in this place, feel that there is another so strong a feeling which fills our minds with varied and affecting associations. That recency, and the sight of our friends in Mr Dalle, carry back my thoughts to the last days, and to names and persons well known to us here, which will be loved and honored as long as piety and philanthropy are revered among men. Days in which we were associated with the honored fathers of our land in that arduous conflict which, while many sickening hearts of hope and fear, of encouragement and despondency, terminated, as far as this country was concerned, in silence and entire success. In that conflict none labored with a more single eye, or with a more sincere consecration of time, of property, of influence, or of life, than the venerable patriarch of this little colony of the Pilgrim, and none could have entertained Mrs Stowe in their dwelling with a more pleased spirit, or a heart or more affectionate sympathy than in whose labors, in a different department of the vineyard, was disrupted to the cause and, cemented by the same hope, and founded on the same immutable obligations of the Divine law. I explain, therefore, that Mrs Stowe formed her first acquaintance with England in this little spot.

These testimonies, what may be considered the more formal portion of this interesting meeting.

At a meeting held in the Christian Institution House, Shaw street, on Wednesday morning, Mrs Stowe was presented with a purse containing £[illegible], which had been collected in this town in small contributions, principally pence, by a committee of ladies, a great number of whom were present. Mr. Adam Hodgson presided, and, before handing the purse to Mrs. Stowe, he delivered a brief but appropriate address, to which Prof. Stowe replied on behalf of himself. There were also present the Revs. C. M. Birrell, R. H. Lundie, W. Graham, Dr. Crichton, F. West, W. A. Maynard, and Mr. Crossfield.

The authoress quitted this town by the 1.15 train on Wednesday, for Glasgow, where she was to be present at an anti slavery soirée, on Friday (yesterday).

It is understood that Mrs. Stowe, after leaving Glasgow, will proceed to Edinburg, remaining in Scotland until about the end of the month. In the beginning of May she may be expected in London, as her husband is to be present at a meeting of the Evangelical Union of England, early in the ensuing month, and is, besides, to take part in the proceedings of several of the May meetings at Exeter Hall. It is expected that the authoress of Uncle Tom will not quit England to return to America before August, having engaged to visit Cork and other towns in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs Stowe will be the guests of the Rev. Thomas Binney on their arrival in London.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe has accepted an invitation from the Anti Slavery Society of Cork.

In the course of its editorial comments upon Mrs. Stowe, *Willmer's Times* says:—

Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe, the fair authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has touched the soil of England—a soil sacred to freedom; and on which the slave has never rested his foot without leaving his manacles behind. We have national foibles enough and to spare; national ignorance of the most blighting and debasing kind; but, thank Heaven, neither at home nor abroad do we hold any goods or chattels in human bones and sinews. Nearly twenty years ago we proclaimed in all our possessions, near and remote, personal freedom for man, irrespective of clime or color; and although the experiment has proved a costly one—although it has reduced some of our tropical colonies to embarrassment and ruin, the boldness of the act has more than counterbalanced its pecuniary loss, and Englishmen have no longer the sin upon their souls of holding man, moulded in the image of his maker, as a piece of purchasable merchandise, like a bale of cotton or a sack of palm oil.

It was natural, therefore, that the book in which Mrs. Stowe owes all her celebrity should be discussed greedily in a land which has a deep and abiding detestation of slavery, an institution which is the fruitful parent of crimes, and the appalling enormity of which she has painted so graphically and fearfully. But slavery has long existed in the United States; it was rampant there before Mrs. Stowe took up her pen to portray its horrors, without rousing our national sympathies. To what, then, are we to attribute the slave fever which has been raging here during the last nine or twelve months? Simply to an exciting tale of fiction, cleverly and vividly told, based on statements which may or may not have existed, and the power of which has enlisted sensible heartbreakings in high places, and brought into prominent display the angelic attributes of mercy and gentleness which are inseparably associated with woman's nature. It is impossible not to respect these feelings; but is it not to be deplored that they have been evoked by sentiment rather than fact,—by a highly wrought work of imagination rather than by the stern reality which has been so often previously set before our eyes in books of travel, in newspaper dispatches, and in oral representations? The writers and speakers who preceded Mrs. Stowe have written and spoken in vain. They treated of the same theme, but they failed to garnish it with the poetry which imagination, influenced by genius, can impart to ordinary life; and Mrs. Stowe finds herself famous because she had the boldness to invest a repulsive subject with the blue fire of a male drama, by painting niggers too pure for earth, and slave dealers of demon blackness in a style so artistic that sentimental ladies, in elegant boudoirs, faint over imaginary woes, and the sires of practical statesmen aid the delusion by solicitations to the fair enchantress.

It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact, that the brilliance of admiration which Mrs Stowe will receive in this country cannot fail to give deep offence on the Western shores of the Atlantic.

The Speech of Kossuth's House by the London Police, &c.

[From the London Times, April 15.]

The British government has not waited long for an opportunity of proving to all the world the sincerity of the resolution to put the law rigorously in force against such foreign refugees residing in this country as have abused the tolerant hospitality of England, by carrying on conspiracies against other States. We believe that we are correctly informed when we state that, upon intelligence received by the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Commissioners of Police for the metropolis, active measures have been taken to execute state the charges which have long been vaguely preferred against M Kossuth and his adherents. Upon this legal information, a house in the occupation of M. Kossuth was searched yesterday morning, at an early hour, by the competent authorities, acting, we presume, under the Secretary of State's warrant, and the result of this investigation was the discovery of a large store of arms, ammunition, and materials of war, which may to the stock in trade of a political incendiary, but certainly form no part of the household goods of a private gentleman living in pacific retirement. Indeed, there is reason to believe that these preparations have been going on upon a scale entirely inconsistent with the notion of any mere private speculation, and must have had in view hostilities or insurrectionary movements of a very destructive character. We know not how long the attention of the Home Office has been directed to the suspicious proceedings of the persons engaged in these lawless undertakings, but Lord Palmerston has shown his usual energy and skill in tracing the evil to its root; and it is extremely satisfactory that the minister who has been so often identified with those advancers by the ignorance or passion of foreign governments should now have it in his power to show, by a conspicuous example, that the good order of society and the friendly relations of this country with foreign States are not to be violated with impunity under his administration. If M Kossuth comes to this country for the purpose of levying war against foreign nations on his own account, and if he uses the resources he may have at his disposal to prepare means of destruction against our neighbors, he violates the laws of England as well as the law of nations. We cannot see clearly as we have over done the right of this country to protect those who seek shelter in the Queen's dominions from their political enemies. The English government has declared that it will never declare from those maxims of our forefathers; and we strongly see this determination expressed. That the governments of the Continent dislike from their domestic on the subject of the refugees, without having formally presented to Lord Palmerston a request which could only be met by a refusal. But the more this country is resolved to maintain inviolate its right of protection to foreigners, the more it is bound to keep them within the bounds of the law, and to punish those infractions of it which are dangerous to other nations. It is to the last degree disgraceful to those persons that they should have chosen themselves so insensible to the claims this country has on their gratitude and respect as to use the liberty conceded to them for the preparation of crimes against the peace of the world. They should not hesitate to embroil us, if they could, with any other nation, and the only trade which they have attempted to carry on in this commercial community is a manufacture of destructive projectiles for foreign exportation. That is a shameful purpose, and a most shameful livelihood. It is pleasing in the heart of this metropolis, and we are confident that whatever punishment the law may inflict on such a mischievous, public opinion will not only ratify the sentence but increase the sign of it by general execration and contempt. All that we have hitherto learnt of M. Kossuth's character, of his conspiracies, and of his absurd delusions, has prepared us to believe that if any plot was afoot detected he would be found to be engaged in it. We trust that the evidence which is in the hands of the police will on this occasion be sufficient of their sentence, and that the persons principally engaged in them will receive the punishment they deserve. Our readers will be on the jurisprudence to remember that upon a certain occasion of our fellow citizens [illegible] M. Kossuth's plot was discovering of all honest and what fresh feeling Sunday. Mr Cobden, and the congregation of London took him in their hearts, we beseech him as he is, and we do will be all more closely pressed to be [illegible] is, when all not only far from the 12th Policy.

The personal all sense of those who may hereafter be proved to be engaged in these transactions are, however, of very secondary importance to the political effect of measures which show that such offences are not to be committed here with impunity. It is disagreeable that such attempts should have been made, but they have been to some extent encouraged by the indifferent conduct of British Ministers in the people they governed, and by our reluctance to give subject and importance to even full credit to these misbehaving foreigners. The refugees will learn that they can do not indulgence with their manner of life, so little the free expression of their opinions, so long as they respect the law, the government is able to check the evils of that liberty. And though it is to long since any [illegible] of the [illegible] in Europe, never [illegible] in England, this country will be the less disposed to allow these sanguinary schemes of foreign conspirators to be matured in British soil. The circumstances which [illegible], if possible, to the danger of these illicit concentrations to the impossibility of determining information against persons on what purposes they are to be used. The revolutionary party all year the continent is more or less connected together, because they have reason to hope that a successful blow dealt in one country would accelerate through all the rest, but they are taught to look to England as their central and safe place of refuge, and it is time that England should be prepared to call them to account for preparations of war which no private alliance can be sufficient to carry on with impunity. We do not advise or present upon the particulars of the Kossuth conspiracy made, because they may yet be more complete, and they will not long, some [illegible] the public in a more authentic form. But we entertain no doubt that intimates have actually been made which justify the course we have employed, and we hope that there will be ample legal evidence to substantiate the case against the parties, of whom many guilt no doubt can be substantiated.

The publication of the foregoing article caused considerable sensation in the House of Commons on the evening of the 15th, as will be seen by the following synopsis of the debate:—

Sir J. Graham rose to a statement in one of the morning papers of Friday, and which whether there was any and what foundation for the report that a large quantity of martial implements had been seized, and great in belong to M Kossuth, and he inquired from whether government had given any encouragement to Kossuth, or any other foreign power, their political refugees should be placed under surveillance.

Lord Palmerston said that information had been received that there was in a house near Portsmouth, had and brought by M Kossuth, a quantity of martial stores and gunpowder. A search warrant was immediately issued. The house was searched, and actually there, not having several thousands of war cutlasses, were found. There was also found a number of rockets in various stages of preparation, 1,000 shells unfinished, and 500 lbs of gunpowder. There was which. Was they belong to the House would not regard him in any. No conscious regarding political refugees had been given in any foreign power beyond that which had already been stated in Parliament that they would not be allowed to abuse the hospitality of this country by hostile proceedings against foreign powers.

Mr. J. Brownrigg said the place where these things were found was a rented tenementary, and that the sole statement with regard to M. Kossuth was a large [illegible] The noble lord well know that the rockets had been offered for sale to the government.

Mr. Bennet asked the noble lord whether M. Kossuth was in any way more compromised than any member of the Orleans party by this transaction?

Lord Palmerston said he cast no imputation upon M. Kossuth; it would be a subject for future inquiry to whom the arms belonged.

Lord D. Stuart charged the government with having laid an allegation, and declined to substantiate it. M Kossuth denied all knowledge of the transaction.

Mr. Anstey complained that the charge had been brought forward by the Times as if it had been satisfactorily proved, whereas it appeared, from the statement of the noble lord, that such was not the case.

New Displacement of London Police.

The Vienna correspondent of the Frankfort *Post Gazette* writes:—It is now confirmed that the Prussian police were most efficiently assisted in the late political arrests at Berlin and elsewhere, by repeated communications from the police of London, without which many of their discoveries might not have been made. In this we see a proof of the good faith of the British government, when, through Lord Westmoreland it assured the cabinet of Vienna that it would watch over the conduct of the refugees. We learn from other sources that the London police has for some time kept lists of all the fugitives residing there, and watches over their communications with the continent.

Mazzini's Apology.

M. Mazzini is preparing a vindication of his conduct, of which an extract has already appeared in the Genoa journal *Italiale Popolo*. The writer repels, among other charges, that of imprudence, and boasts that none of his numerous conspiracies were arrested, that the police failed to seize any of his written instructions; that those taken from an individual named Fortezzotti, who was concealed in a garret at Paris, were not genuine, and that Fortezzotti pretended to be a Mazzinian agent for the purpose of selling himself to Austria for a few hundred francs. In this fragment M. Mazzini ridicules certain moral writers who have become politicians, and speaks of the French publicists in terms of great contempt. It would appear from his utterances that no good understanding ever existed between them and his friends in London.

The Latest from Spain.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Paris, April 14, says:—Rumors were this day afloat on the Bourse and elsewhere, that news had arrived at Madrid of an insurrection having broken out at Barcelona, but this *Times'* correspondent is assured that at the Foreign office no such intelligence had been received. If it was the case, the news ought to have reached Paris the same time as Madrid.

The new cabinet, it was thought, would be pretty much the same as the old one.

Germany.

The question as to the measures to be taken by the royal German governments against Switzerland, still comes before the diet shortly. It is not intended that the blockade should be immediate, but only in the event of Switzerland refusing to comply with the demands urged against her.

The crusade against the proscribed Catholics has to extending to many States in Germany, and is being prosecuted with great vigor. At Cassel no fewer than a certain were captured by the police. At Munich the bishops made an ineffectual appeal against the proscription.

A convent of Jesuits is about being established at Cologne; premises have been taken for the purpose.

European Miscellany.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamship Haddington, now member E. Cooper, fell in with the French fleet on the 30th of March, in lat. 36 1 N, lon. 10 40 E, steaming on the eastward, with a strong east southeast wind. The fleet consisted of three three deckers, four two deckers, and one steam frigate. One of the three deckers was busy repairing the loss of her jib boom and fore top gallant mast.

The wealth of the French clergy, just before the Revolution of 1789, was estimated at 400,000,000 (£16,000,000) francs a year. The income of the present Archbishop of Paris is about 20,000 a year.

In the Encumbered Estates Court, (Ireland,) the celebrated house in Merrion square, once the property of the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell, is about to be sold.

The Palace of Industry, in course of erection in the Champs Elysées, Paris, is to be composed of a hall 193 metres in length and 48 metres wide. It will be surrounded by a double gallery 24 metres wide. The roof is to be supported by light columns, and the whole length of the building will be 324 metres, and the width 108 metres. The height is to be 25 metres.

The Italian farmers still plough by the same rude implements that were in use before the Christian era.

M Charles Baudin, the first Secretary of the French embassy in London, has been promoted by the Emperor to the rank of officer in the Legion of Honor.

The *London Times*, of last week, contains the following advertisement:—"Haunted Houses.—Permission is required to sleep for one night in any dwelling bearing the above unpopular character. The object is to test the alleged powers of clairvoyance."

A lady who lately advertised in the *London Times* for a housekeeper, received, in the course of four posts, upwards of ten thousand replies.

The amount of the subscription at Vienna for building a church in commemoration of the escape of the Emperor of Austria from assassination, already exceeds 100,000 florins.

The Friedland and Jena, two French line of battle ships, have been put into commission by the Emperor, and are to be manned forthwith.

The attention of the English press, of every shade of party, is seriously directed to the consideration of what may be the future policy of the cabinet of Gen. Pierce.

The *London Globe*, Lord Palmerston's organ, endeavors to show that the outrageous offences of the American and English governments mentioned on the Mosquito coast, did not understand the feelings of the respective ministers at home upon a late occasion, and hence any appearance of misunderstanding with regard to that anomalous State. The article concludes thus:—"At all events, neither of the governments which have recently entered upon power, in Westminster or in Washington, can be held strictly responsible for the proceedings of officers at a distance, who may have undue ideas as to the importance of their own transactions."

The *Morning Chronicle*, of the 6th instant, has a lengthy review of our foreign policy. It endeavors to show that in the late debate in the Senate upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, Senator Douglass did not express the true state of feeling of the American people with regard to England and English interests. It states that "the severe reproofs made to slander prejudices and animosities" by "Young America" was directed by selfish motives and with a view to influence the next Presidential election, more than by true patriotism.

From the East Indies, we learn that Captain Dennis, in Allen Gray, with the *Zenobia* and *Nemesis* steamers, had expelled the Burmese from the neighborhood of Bassein with great slaughter and captured all their guns. Major Hovse, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, had committed suicide at Bassein by cutting his throat.

The Governor General continued at Calcutta. Sir W. Gomm had just returned to Umballa from his trip to Peshawar. A very severe shock had been experienced at Simla; several cottages fell in; the cows on the roofs of the buildings was from four feet deep.

A tremendous hurricane, equal in violence to that which occurred in England in 1703, swept over Chusan on the 5th of February, uprooting the largest trees, and demolishing houses in all directions.

The Delhi Gazette of the 15th of February gives the following from a letter from the frontier of Peshawar:—"The Sepoyless neighbors are perfectly quiet. Jung Bahadur has gone towards the European frontier, and it is said that he intends to extend his journey across our territories to Hurdwar."

The Guardsmen and Horse Guards had met on the occasion of Delhi, when a severe engagement took place, in which the latter were defeated.

The *Morning Herald* confirms the present system of shipping seamen in merchant vessels in England and observes:—"If a seaman wears to be gain a portion of his wages in advance, let the payment be made in cash, and not also [illegible] nothing more, which generally requires to be discounted with a low pay seller."

Bangkok had been visited by a tremendous conflagration, which had nearly swept away the building yards, the commissariat, and a large portion of the town. The city has from the foundation been subject to innumerable fires. Incendiarism was committing out savages amongst the inhabitants.

The inquiry into the burning of the ship Tuscarora Hyghson has terminated at Malaga. The committee were of opinion that she was designed feloniously, but no evidence would be had to bring guilt home to any of the crew.

The Paris Patrie states that letters have been received in Paris from Mazagan, which represent the Emperor to be in a very bad state of health, and that so he is of an advanced age, the illness inspires great uneasiness, and it was feared that his death would bring a lamentable crisis on the country.

Writing upon the late representation Reasons of the Austrian government in Italy, the same journal expresses the opinions that in dealing with Switzerland and Sardinia, Austria rules strategically, as a nation and a unity. That the Swiss had been cruelly used by placing the entire Italian frontier of the confederation under blockade, upon the pretext that a few revolutionists had passed into the Milanese from the Canton of Tessino. It suggests of any improvement in the system of Austrian fortification, and expresses the opinion that "the vast upgrade made to sketch prejudices and animosities" by "Young America," was directed by selfish motives and with a view to influence the next Presidential election, more than by true patriotism.

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