ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

SUCCESSFUL MISSION OF COMMODORE PERRY.

Two Ports Opened to the Commerce of the World.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS FOR CUBA.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The New Quadruple Alliance.

THE REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS AT SILISTRIA.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

COTTON AND CONSOLS, &c., &c., &c.

The Collins mail steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, arrived at this port at half past eight o'clock last night. She left Liverpool at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the thirty-first ultimo.

The advices from Japan confirm the intelligence published in the NEW YORK HERALD a few days ago, of the success of Commodore Perry. The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Hong Kong on the twelfth of April, gives the following interesting particulars of Commodore Perry's mission to Jeddo:—

The most prominent and interesting intelligence we have to communicate by this mail is the authentic account *of the successful negotiations of his Excellency Commodore Perry, of the United States Navy, in Japan;* and there is great reason for believing that we may shortly have particulars of the treaty and the ports to be opened, as on the 27th of March Commodore Perry was to have a grand meeting near Jeddo with the Princes and Ministers of the Emperor of Japan, appointed, it is said, for the consideration and conclusion, and most probably the ratification, of the treaty. From all we learn, there can be no doubt that Japan will be opened to all nations, and each have the faculty of making a treaty. The United States ship Saratoga was to be despatched soon after the 27th for Panama, to convey the important news to Washington.

The United States steamer Susquehannah arrived here on the 2d inst., having left the Bay of Jeddo on the 25th ult., and is to be held at the service of the United States Commissioner, Mr. McLane.

The ports selected are said to be Ozaka, in 34 deg. 45 min. north latitude and 135 deg. 25 min. longitude, and Matemai, in the Straits of Sangan.

The Emperor of Japan was dead. A very old man, but a new Emperor, was enthroned.

The report given of the Russian Admiral having made a treaty with the Emperor turns out to be unfounded.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs on Monday, that despatches have been received from Schumla of May 23d, which state that the Russians had been repulsed four times with heavy loss at Silistria. A private despatch states that on the 26th the fortress had not surrendered. Tunis sends 10,000 men to the Porte.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that on the 19th two frigates cannonaded the batteries of Willsland, and on the 20th approached Renas, but were repulsed. The Magicienne has brought news to Copenhagen that a portion of the fleet bombarded Gustavswarna on the 22d, without any result.

St. Petersburg advices of the 21st say a very hostile feeling prevails against Austria.

The London *News* says:—Despatches were received on the 20th by an eminent Greek firm, to the effect that the King of Greece has accepted the Anglo French ultimatum.

The Paris paper *Debates* says, King Otho has, it is true, accepted the ultimatum, and even promised to form a new Cabinet, but solely on the condition that the Western Powers forego their intention of occupying the Piræus; if they do, he declares he will retire into the interior and there concentrate his troops.

The London *Times* ridicules the idea of the least danger to the Indian possessions arising from the treaties between the Emperor of Russia the Khans of Khiva and Bokhara, and Dost Mahommed.

Advices from Odessa to the 19th throw new doubts on the statements as to the existence of a blockade.

Some neutral vessels at Odessa had been given to understand that vessels were allowed to pass into the Black Sea, unless they had coals or naval stores on board.

The accounts from the colony of Victoria, Australia, by the overland mail, are exceedingly satisfactory as regards the gold production, although the import markets present no favorable change, the average rate of arrivals for the last two months having been about 17,000 tons of shipping weekly. Notwithstanding the heavy losses in the import markets, there have been no failures, although a large number of small dealers have become insolvent. The chief sufferers from the fall in goods will doubtless be English firms, who have shipped on their own account.

It is reported that the Russians are menacing Erzeroum. They have recently made a compulsory enrolment of 50,000 Armenians. It is also reported the Allied ships had bombarded Kaffa or Theodosia, a Russian port on the eastern coast of the Crimea.

The Africa arrived out on Sunday night, the 28th ult., at 10½ o'clock.

The Liverpool cotton market was rather steadier, but not sufficiently so to alter quotations. Breadstuffs were dull. Money is in demand. Consols and French Rentes were strong and advancing.

The *exequatur* of the French government has been granted to Mr. Mahony, United States Consul at Algiers.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 16th ult. state that Sir Hamilton Seymour's property had been shipped on board a Prussian vessel.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

The Black Warrior Affair and the Fate of Cuba.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, writing May 24, says:—

There were reports last night that the Ministry is not very secure; but as any change that may take place at present is likely to be merely one of persons, and the same policy, or absence of policy, which has prevailed of late, will probably be continued, the subject is not one of much interest except to the parties going out or coming in.

The question of most interest now, both to Spain and the countries connected with her, is the dispute with the United States about the Black Warrior steamer, respecting which the determination of the latter will probably soon be known. (I am told that a courier from Washington has just arrived.) If the matter be left to mediation, it will be all well; *if not, there will be a struggle, in which the strongest party may not come off so victoriously as first appearances might lead to expect.* The fact is that people's minds are *pretty well made up here to the loss of Cuba as an event that will take place sooner or later; but it does not follow that it must pass into the hands of the American republic, or of any other Power;* and the other losses of Spain, in case of a war with the United States, would be trifling compared with those of her enemy, who has fifty merchantmen, at least, on the seas, for one possessed by this country. It is to be hoped, however, that prudential considerations will prevail on both sides. Efforts are making throughout the provinces to promote voluntary enlistment for the army in Cuba and Porto Rico. Volunteers between nineteen and thirty are to have the additional pay given in the colonies, from the moment of embarkation; and are promised a prospective bounty of 4,500, 5,000, and 6,000 reals, according as their period of enlistment is for six, seven, or eight years. Of this bounty they are to receive ten dollars each in the act of embarkation, and the rest on the discharge in the islands, if they choose to remain there; or otherwise, on their return to the Peninsula. Five hundred volunteers from different regiments leave to-day for Cadiz, to meet a larger force collecting there; and this expedition is to sail in the middle of June, the transports being convoyed by the Ballen frigate, Ferrolano and Mazarredo corvettes, two brigs, and two steamers.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE NEW QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

The following is a translation of the protocol (No. 6,) of a conference held at the office for Foreign Affairs at Vienna, on the 22d of May, 1854, between the representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain and Prussia:—

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have held it conformable to the arrangements contained in the protocol of the 9th of April to meet in conference to communicate reciprocally and record in one common act the conventions concluded between France and England on the one hand, and between Austria and Prussia on the other upon the 10th and 20th of April respectively, in the present year.

After a careful examination of the aforesaid conventions, the undersigned have unanimously agreed,

1. That the convention concluded between France and England, as well as that signed on the 20th of April between Austria and Prussia, bind both of them in the relative situations to which they apply, to secure the maintenance of the principle established by the series of protocols of the Conference of Vienna.

2. That the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and the evacuation of that portion of its territory which is occupied by the Russian army, are, and will continue to be, the constant and invariable object of the union of the Four Powers.

3. That, consequently, the acts communicated and annexed to the present protocol correspond to the engagement which the Plenipotentiaries had mutually contracted on the 9th of April, to deliberate and agree upon the means most fit to accomplish the object of their union, and thus give a fresh sanction to the firm intentions of the Four Powers represented at the Conference of Vienna to combine all their efforts and their entire resolution to accomplish the object which forms the basis of their union.

BUOL SCHAUENSTEIN,
BOURQUENEY,
WESTMORELAND,
ARNIM.

The conventions of the 10th and 20th of April are annexed.

The following is a true translation of the identical and collective memorandum relative to the Eastern question and Austro-Prussian convention, which the Vienna and Berlin cabinets have transmitted to their Envoys at the Diet:—

The Envoys are charged with the following communication:—When the complications that had arisen in the East were discussed in this high assembly upon the 10th of November last, war between Russia and Turkey had, it is true, already broken out; but the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin were still entitled to cherish and express the hope that the united efforts of European Powers would succeed in bringing about an understanding between the belligerent parties, and in maintaining the blessings of peace for the rest of Europe.

This hope has not, unfortunately, arrived at fulfilment. France and Great Britain have taken part as allies of Turkey in the war against Russia; and Austria, which had then strengthened its pacific hopes, even by readily reducing its army, has deemed it necessary now to place a considerable military force upon the southern frontier of her empire.

The High Diet will not except a wearisome detail of negotiations and facts, which have preceded the present state of affairs. These appertain partly to general publicity, or have been partly brought to the knowledge of individual governments.

Few observations will suffice to indicate and justify the point of view whence Austria and Prussia think they must make the present communication to their allies.

Both cabinets have agreed with those of Paris and London in the conviction that the conflict between Russia and Turkey could not be prolonged without affecting the general interests of Europe, and those also of their own States. They acknowledged in common that the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire and the independence of the Sultan's government are necessary conditions of the political balance, and that the war should, under no circumstances, have for result any change in existing territorial positions. The respective declarations and assurances of the belligerent parties offered a prospect of success to the mediatory activity of the four Powers represented in conference at Vienna. The particulars of these negotiations, and the grounds of their failure, are apparent from the five protocols of this conference, which are herewith laid before the High Diet. The last of these shows that, albeit France and Great Britain have meanwhile entered into the war against Russia, the four cabinets invariably adhere to the principles proclaimed heretofore by them in common, and have united in regard to the basis on which to deliberate in common as relates to the appropriate means for attaining the object of their endeavors.

The august Courts of Vienna and Berlin have acknowledged, under these serious circumstances, an augmented summons to avail themselves conscientiously of the relations of most intimate confidence and long-preserved friendship which bind one to the other, to test the dangers which have emanated from existing circumstances, within the circle of their power, and which require persisting remedies. They have not been able to disavow that the prolongation of the developement of military force on the Lower Danube is inconsistent with the most important neighboring interests of Austria, and also with those of Germany. Not only will existing political State relations be menaced in a manner detrimental to Germany, but will most acutely prejudice the developement of its material welfare.

Impressed with this conviction the Courts of Austria and Prussia address themselves with confidence to their German allies.

They have already expressed to individual governments their intimate conviction, and they hold it to be their duty so to do also within the circle of the Diet, that the interests for which they answer in the midst of pending complications are, according to their very essence, also the interests of entire Germany.

It seems to them to be a requirement of the political position of Germany—an element of her conservative policy—a condition of natural developement for her national wealth—that in the countries of the Lower Danube there should exist a well-regulated state of affairs suitable to the interests of Middle Europe.

The industry and commerce of Germany open for themselves in the East a wider and more fruitful field for competition with other nations—a territory which must acquire greater importance for the estimation of German intelligence and manufacturing strength, the more quickly articles of general cultivation and relations of traffic are extended. The material interests of Germany are susceptible of most powerful elevation through the great water channels to the East, and it is thence generally incumbent on Germany to secure, as much as possible, the freedom of Danubian commerce, and not to witness the material animation of water communications with the East repulsed by restrictions.

But the two Powers not only regard it to be the essential general interest, but also the inviolable political duty of German federal governments to take care that the pre-existing State relations of European great States shall not be altered to the prejudice of Germany by the present war. If the German confederation was constituted in order that the national link of Germans should be maintained, and Germany exist in regard to external relations as a united global Power in a political point of view, then will the strength of the confederation have principally to prove itself amply sufficient against all local dangers within its range, and to determine the rank which people (States?) are henceforth to take among themselves.

The closely allied Courts of Austria and Prussia, while they maintain, as European Powers, their point of view in its present position, think they have at the same time faithfully fulfilled their duties as members of the German Confederation. They therefore may entertain firm confidence that their high federal allies will all be ready to adhere to the position assumed in common by them. Their mission is still at this moment that of preparation for all the eventualities; and both august monarchs will certainly esteem themselves fortunate should coming events not entail the necessity of further intervention. Final decision still belongs to the future, and Austria and Prussia cannot intend to anticipate the judgment of their allies upon that which already, in the present state of affairs, calls for mature caution in favor of the general interests of Germany.

A double object, however, forms, under all circumstances, the groundwork of their present communication. They entertain for themselves the liveliest wishes to obtain the tranquilizing assurance that the attitude which they have observed during the constantly increasing gravity or configuration of pending questions will meet with the approbation of their German allies. It has thus become a case of most urgent necessity that the decision of all members of the confederation should be made known through the constitutional organ of its will and proceedings, and that they stand firm and true by each other under the probations which the approaching future may bring upon our common fatherland.

The more Germany shows itself in assured unity and undivided strength, with so much greater emphasis will she maintain the honorable position appointed for her, and contribute effectually to the promotion of universal peace.

[From the London Times, May 31.]

We have received from our correspondents at Vienna a translation of the protocol signed on the 23d of May at that capital, which we publish in another column, together with the official communication on the same subject, addressed by Austria and Prussia to the German Diet. It is unquestionably of considerable importance to record at this moment the unbroken union of the Four Powers represented at Vienna, and to bind them "to unite all their efforts and their entire resolution to accomplish the object which forms the basis of this agreement." But we are bound to remark that this protocol does not define the object of these respective conventions with complete accuracy or correctness. The protocol affirms that "the integrity of the Ottoman empire and the evacuation of that portion of its territory which is occupied by the Russian army, are, and will continue to be, the constant and invariable object of the union of the four Powers." But the first article of the convention between Great Britain and France provides that those Powers "will do all that shall depend upon them for the purpose of bringing about the re establishment of peace between Russia and and the Porte on solid and durable bases, and of preserving Europe from the recurrence of the lamentable complications which have now so unhappily disturbed the general peace." And by the second article these Powers agree "to concert together the most proper means for liberating the territory of the Sultan from foreign invasion, and for accomplishing the object specified in Article 1." It is, therefore, impossible to contend that the terms of the protocol include the whole objects of the Anglo-French convention, though, as that document is annexed to the protocol in extenso, it may be said to supply the omission in the quadruple instrument.

So, too, it may be remarked, that the Austro-Prussian convention contains matter not included in the terms of this protocol, as, for example, the mutual guarantee of the whole territories and possessions of the German States during the continuance of the present war. We infer, then, from these distinctions, which cannot have been unintentional, that there is a positive agreement between the four Powers for two objects only—viz., the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish empire, and the evacuation of the Principalities. But, in addition to these objects, France and England contemplate more general measures for the restoration of peace on a solid basis, and the prevention of similar disorders in future, while Austria and Prussia limit themselves in this document to the evacuation of the Turkish territories which have been invaded. Until the Emperor of Russia has been brought, either by negotiation or by force, to evacuate these territories, there is nothing substantial in this difference, because all the four Powers are equally bound to obtain that object, and to unite their efforts for that purpose. But, when that object is attained, other things remaining the same, the position of the Western Powers and of the German States would become dissimilar, if it were to be regulated by the tenor of this protocol. That has, no doubt, been the object of the wavering party among German statesmen, who cling to this point of reunion with Russia, even while they are signing protocols against her; that is, more especially, the hope of the King of Prussia, who flatters himself that the evacuation of the Principalities will enable him to reconstitute the Russo German alliance. These, however, appear to us to be shortsighted and erroneous expectations. Nothing appears to justify the notion that the Emperor Nicholas will evacuate the Principalities at all until he is driven out by superior military power; and, if any part of Germany joins in that display of military power, as the German States are bound in consistency and good faith to do, the war then assumes a different character, and no longer lies within the terms of this protocol at all. Other engagements of a more important and positive character must then be substituted for such an agreement as this.

The German Powers have, however, in the additional article to their own convention, acknowledged that the occupation of the Lower Danube by Russia is injurious to the political and material interests of Germany. Austria is, in fact, the only Power which has by express treaty with Russia, signed at St. Petersburg on the 25th of July, 1840, established as a permanent principle the free navigation of the Danube, and provided explicitly for liberty of entry and of passage up and down the stream, for the immediate and constant dredging of the Sulina mouth, and for the erection of a lighthouse at that mouth. Although the particular clauses of this treaty, which have all been grossly violated by Russia are not common to the other States of Germany and of Europe, they evidently fall within the general question now at issue, to the conduct of Russia with reference to the navigation of the Danube, and her audacious attempt to block up the principal river of Europe, originated in political objects which are now patent to all the world. Austria cannot fail to insist on complete security for the future on a point of so much importance to her national interests, and, indeed—since the conclusion of her treaty with the Zollverein—to the interests of the whole of Germany. This subject is brought prominently forward in the second of the documents we publish. The political and commercial independence of the Danube is the principal topic insisted upon by the leading German Powers in their communication to the Germanic Diet, and they declare that the existence of a regular state of affairs in the countries of the Lower Danube is essential to the interests of Central Europe. They, therefore hold it to be incumbent on every German State to secure as much as possible the freedom of Danubian intercourse, and not to allow their direct water communication with the East to be cut off by restrictions. In conjunction with this vital German interest, they urge upon the Diet the necessity of preventing changes in the relations of European States to the prejudice of the German Confederacy, and they announce that, although in their opinion "a final decision belongs to the future," they are bound at this moment actively to prepare for the defence of interests so essential to the welfare of their common country.

It is well known that the diplomacy of Russia, foiled in its attempts on the leading States of Europe, has taken refuge in intrigues with the petty courts of Germany, and that the Ministers of such countries as Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg have shown an anxious desire to earn another decoration from St. Petersburg. But the language addressed to the Diet by the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries is calculated to reduce these intriguers to their proper level, and, when the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin talk openly of a more direct intervention in this contest, they may appeal with confidence to the people of Germany to resist that tendency to divided councils which has so often weakened the authority of the German nation. Germany united, and acting in concert with the Western Powers, has unquestionably the means and the opportunity of terminating the present war, and of dictating conditions to Russia instead of allowing Russia to dictate terms to her. Austria, at least, seems not insensible to the dignity and advantage of such a position; and, though the language of all these German State papers is still somewhat hesitating, they acknowledge distinctly enough the duties to their country and to the world which they have to perform.

[From the Paris Debats, May 29.]

The treaty of alliance offensive and defensive between Austria and Prussia, which we lately published, has received a commencement of execution—at least such is what we learn by our letters from Germany. The Cabinet of Vienna was charged to address to the Imperial Court of St. Petersburg "overtures to obtain from the Emperor of Russia the necessary orders to arrest the ulterior progress of his armies on the Turkish territory, as well as to obtain satisfactory assurances for the speedy evacuation of the Danubian Principalities." This Cabinet did not lose time; it hastened to prepare a note in the sense agreed upon, and which it made known to the Cabinet of Berlin. Our correspondents differ on one point—according to some the Imperial Court of Vienna is said to have communicated its note to the Cabinet of Berlin before sending it to St. Petersburg, as though it wished to come to an understanding previously with Prussia on the interpretation of this treaty of the 20th of April; according to others, it is said not to have communicated its declaration to Prussia until after it had sent it to St. Petersburg, and until that declaration had acquired a definitive and irrevocable character. The latter version appears to us to be the more probable; in the first place, it is given us by those of our correspondents who are generally the best informed; and next, it is more conformable to the conditions, if not of the original treaty, at least of the additional article, which we must consider as an integral part of the treaty. In fact, it is mentioned in the preamble of this additional article that Prussia had already addressed several communications to Russia; that she had in particular made propositions on the 8th of April, and that replies were expected at Berlin from St. Petersburg. Prussia, therefore, on her part, fulfilled the mission of peace and conciliation which the two German Powers have taken on themselves; it was for Austria to do the same, and this is what appears to be meant by the words of this additional article:—"The Imperial government of Austria will also, on its side, address to the Imperial Court of Russia overtures in order to obtain," &c.

The initiative has, therefore, been left to Austria, and we may believe that the cabinet of Vienna has availed itself of it to its fullest and freest extent. Our correspondents agree on two other points—first, on the spirit and contents of the note of Austria; they represent it as drawn up in a very clear, firm, and conclusive tone; it reproduces and develops the considerations on which the treaty of the 20th April is founded; it insists on the necessity of the speedy evacuation of the Danubian provinces, and the suspension of the advance of the Russian armies, in order to tranquilize the threatened and already compromised interests of the German confederation, in order to explain the intentions of the two German Powers, the note explains and comments on certain general expressions of the treaty, and points out the meaning of them. Russia is warned that it is wished that she shall not push on her military operations any further, that she shall arrest the progress of her armies, renounce the capture of Silistria, and suspend the siege operations against that place. The note calls to mind that two cases of war are provided for in the additional article of the treaty of the 20th April—the one resulting from an incorporation of the Danubian provinces, and the other from an attack on the line of the Balkans, or the passage of that line. It is not without motive that the attack or the passage was therein mentioned, for the Austrian note establishes that there is a great difference between these two military movements. The passage of the line of the Balkans is a perfectly limited and determinate operation, which does not require to be defined; but it is not the same with an attack on that line; any success or any enterprise of the Russian armies, the result of which would be to draw them closer to the line of the Balkans, and to open the passes to them, would be considered as an attack, and, consequently, as an act which might determine the offensive attitude of Austria and Prussia. It must be observed, however, that the expression made use of in the treaty admits by its elasticity of all the interpretations developed in the Austrian note.

The second point on which our correspondents are agreed is this:—The court of Berlin was at first rather excited at the consequences which the Imperial Court of Vienna had drawn from the treaty of the 20th April. As soon as the note drawn up at Vienna, in execution of this treaty was known at Berlin, it was criticised as giving an erroneous interpretation to the convention of alliance, offensive and defensive, and it was pretended that it perverted the meaning and exaggerated the intention of it. A fresh ministerial crisis even broke out more violent than preceding ones. It was thought for a moment that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is also the President of the Council of Ministers, could not resist it, and Baron de Manteuffel himself considered that he was seriously threatened. The still powerful party at Berlin who lean towards the policy of Russia thought the opportunity favorable for putting forward fresh protests. It represented the treaty of the 20th April as a snare spread for the good faith and experience of the cabinet.

According to the chiefs of that party, Prussia has by this treaty alienated her independence and her liberty of action; she can no longer act as she thinks proper; it is Austria that will lead her and all her forces in her train. This subordination of Prussia is, they say, formally stipulated in the second paragraph of the additional article, which provides for the case of the Emperor of Russia refusing "the full security" demanded of him. In this case Austria is authorized to take the measures which she may think the most effectual, in order to obtain the speedy evacuation of the Principalities, and to check the progress of the Russian armies; and if she thus attracts hostilities to her territory, Prussia is to use all her military forces to repel them. War, said this party, may therefore arise out of this convention, but solely for the interest of Austria, and without any reciprocal advantage for Prussia. It is stated that these recriminations led to very bitter and haughty remarks at Vienna, and that it was said, "The treaty exists; it has received the ratifications of the two sovereigns; there is nothing now left but to execute it. If a disagreement arises as to its execution, if Prussia slights her engagements, it will be a *casus belli* between the two contracting parties, for Austria will not make any concession." More mature reflections, however, warded off the Ministerial crisis at Berlin, and at the date of our last accounts, no doubt was any longer felt but that the two Powers which signed the treaty of April 20 would become united, and more and more animated by an equally sincere desire to re-establish the peace of Europe on conditions the most favorable for all parties. This good understanding, in fact, is now no longer doubtful, since a new protocol has been signed at Vienna by the representatives of the four Courts, after they had had communicated to them the treaty concluded at London between France and England, and that concluded at Berlin between Austria and Prussia.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

The fall of Silistria was looked for from day to day, but no reliable despatch had been received later than of date 21st ult. On the stock exchange it was freely stated for some days that the Russians had carried the fortress by storm, with a loss of 1,500 killed. The loss on both sides since the commencement of the siege is estimated at 7,000 in killed and wounded—a number evidently exaggerated. According to a Russian bulletin, a series of engagements was fought below Basardschik, on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th May, between the Russian division under Gen. Grothenjelm, and the Turks under Ismail Pacha, the latter being compelled to fall back on Paravady, and this enabled the Russians to invest Silistria.

On May 21st a fierce attack was made on the outworks of Silistria which face the Danube. According to Austrian official reports from Bucharest, one redoubt was taken; but as a counter statement, that the Russians were repulsed with loss, had reached Vienna, we must await more reliable accounts. It is certain, however, that the fortress was completely invested. The correspondent of the London *News* says, that after some partial successes the Russians met with a severe repulse on the 21st of May. On the 15th they made a fierce but fruitless attack on the new fortress of Abdul Medjid, and lost, it was said, 1,500 in killed, whose corpses were thrown into pits, and covered with quicklime.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEETS.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a telegraphic despatch, dated Copenhagen, Sunday evening, May 28, stating that three British steam frigates had destroyed the detached forts at Bango, with the loss of only three English killed, and a few wounded. The loss of the Russians was considerable.

The French fleet now in the Baltic consists of eight ships of the line, namely: Inflexible, (flag ship) 92 guns; Duquercelin, 92; Gomapee, 92; Hercule, 92; Tage, 92; Breslau, 86; Tricent, 86; Duperre, 86. Four frigates—Andromaque, 60; Poursuivant, 50; Virginie, 50; Zenobie, 50. Three steamers—Darien, 14; Souffleur, 6; Lucifer, 6. Eight other ships are daily expected to join, which will make the force of the French fleet in the Baltic 1,200 guns, and 14,100 men.

On 23d of May, Admiral Napier was off Hango, and was about to attack the principal fortress.

The fleets of the Black Sea were blockading Sebastopol. Latest advices are to May 11.

The blockading force at Sebastopol makes out the Russian force inside the fortifications to be from fourteen to eighteen sail of the line, with fifteen steamers and seven frigates.

On the 11th, the Turkish fleet, under Achmet, Admiral Pacha, with Vice Admiral Slade, was off Varna, on its way to communicate with Admiral Dundas, and afterwards to proceed to the coast of Circassia.

The three British steamships, under Sir Edmund Lyons, which left the fleet on 5th ult., to cruise off the Circassian coast, returned with intelligence that the Russians have abandoned all their forts, as already published.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The survey for the defences from Bujuk-Tchekmedji to Derkos is progressing rapidly. From the Sea of Marmora to the Black, the projected line extends for twenty-seven miles. A lake, spread out in some seasons into a vast marsh, almost joins the sea at the western end, and precludes, for several miles, all possibility of the passage of a hostile army. The water is four feet deep and the bottom soft and muddy. At the other extremity another lake is situated, which would equally bar an enemy's passage, and between these two there is a line of undulating hill and valley, which, though destitute of any strong natural means of defence, may be made impassable by the skill of modern engineers and the bravery of its defenders.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers calculated, previous to his departure, that 40,000 men will be sufficient to defend it—of whom 5,000 would watch the two extremes and 30,000 would occupy the centre. It was considered that these lines, well defended, would remain a permanent defence to Constantinople.

Gen. Joussouf is to have chief command of the Bashi-Bazouks, (irregulars,) who are to be re organized with French officers and sub officers. Intendant Segouville, with nine other officers, had arrived at Adrianople, to make preparations for 40,000 Frenchmen, expected to arrive there in the course of the month.

Correspondents of the English press are prohibited from accompanying the army!

Austrian ships are prohibited by their government from carrying articles contraband of war. Austrian ships on the high seas must submit to be searched, and the only Austrian port to which captured vessels can be taken is Trieste, where they can only be sold when condemned as lawful prizes by a competent court.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* states that on the 12th of April the corvette Ariadne, twelve guns, and brig Orphei, six guns, with all their arms and stores, were presented to the Greek government by order of Baron Meyendorff, Russian Minister at Vienna.

Notwithstanding that the British fleet is blockading Sebastopol, some small Russian steamers ventured out the other night, went into the Black Sea and took an English merchantman, which they attempted to tow into harbor. Being discovered they were chased, and were compelled to cut their prize adrift, but they themselves succeeded in escaping back into Sebastopol.

The Montenegrins, two thousand strong, have broken into the Herzegovina, thus violating the Ottoman territory. They avoided the fortified points, defended by Albanians, but killed about sixty of the inhabitants and carried off about 1,000 head of cattle.

On the 2d of May the Neva was free from ice, and the water had risen so high that an inundation was feared. Fifteen of the seventy stone bridges that cross the Neva at St. Petersburg were to be broken down, and the remainder were to be mounted with heavy cannon. For some days previous to date of the above advices (the 15th) the Emperor had been quite sick. It was reported that the vast merchant quarter of the city of Riga had just been levelled with the ground by the military authorities, in preparing for defence. All citizens, even women, youths, and old men, were compelled to labor at the fortifications. At St. Petersburg great consternation prevailed.

A statement has gained considerable publicity, to the effect that a French force of 12,000, and an English of 5,000 men, are to be landed in Sweden, preparatory to that power declaring war on Russia.

ASIA.

Advices from Constantinople of May 18th state that the Ottoman corps at Kars, almost entirely dispersed on the approach of the Russians on May 5th. Part formed into guerilla bands, and the rest were sent to Erzeroum. Selim Pacha's corps was in an efficient condition at Batoum.

INDIA.

Advices from Bombay are to April 28. Of late we have received so many contradictory accounts respecting a Russian alliance with the Afghans and other peoples on the frontiers of India, that we know not which to believe. The Bombay *Times*, of April 28, again asserts that the alliance of Dost Mahomed with Russia is complete.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

The French division under General Forey has received orders to proceed to Constantinople instead of to Greece; and another division is to occupy Greece, and will be concentrated at Avignon. The bands of insurgent Greeks who were dispersed throughout Epirus, were being concentrated near the frontier. They were still maintaining themselves, although they made no progress.

The Paris *Moniteur*, indeed, announces that the French government has received satisfactory intelligence both from Epirus and Macedonia, and that all the villages in Epirus, which the insurgents had coerced, have submitted to the Turkish commissioner, Fuad Effendi.

King Otho is reported to have threatened to place himself at the head of the insurgents, if foreign troops are landed on his shores. It is probable that he will withdraw from Greece under protest. A private letter says, that at the request of the Greek government a further delay (to May 22d) had been granted to reply to the demand of the French and English governments.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

TRIESTE, May 30, 1854.

A French division has arrived at the Piræus, but has not yet disembarked.

Twenty thousand insurgents were still posted near Demarko, in Epirus.

The Turks are encamped near Arta. Fuad Effendi is reorganizing the Province. Thessaly is not yet quiet.

RUSSIA AND THE BALTIC.

The following despatches from Berlin have been received during the night:—

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says, that on the 19th two frigates cannonaded the batteries at Wittstand, and on the 20th approached Ekenas, but were repulsed. On the 17th a squadron of two-deckers anchored off Hango Head. The Magicienne has brought intelligence to Copenhagen that a portion of the fleet bombarded Gustavswarna on the 22d, without result. The main attack was expected on the 24th.

The French fleet leaves Kiel for three days gunning practice in Balk Roads.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening, May 30, 1854.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has returned to Paris. The Three per Cents closed to-day at 70f. 20c.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Some portions of the following despatch from Belgrade, will be received with considerable reserve:—

The march of the Russians upon the frontiers of Bukovina and Transylvania has commenced.

The corps d'armée, it is said, consists of 150,000 men.

Montenegro is tranquil.

Krajova was occupied on the 17th by the Turks, with a force of 30,000 men.

Infantry, cavalry, and artillery have passed Widdin on their march towards Rahova. It is believed that Achmet Pacha is about to assume the offensive.

LONDON, May 31—Noon.

A steamer from the fleet brings news that Gustavswarna was bombarded without effect on the 22d. Another attack was to be made on the 24th.

There is very little business doing to-day, on account of the Derby races. Consols 91¾.

China.

The advices from Canton are to April 10; Amoy, April 1; Nankin, March 31; and Pekin, March 2.

Our dates from Shanghae are to the 31st April. There were no changes there, either local or commercial. The rebel and imperial forces were prolonging a most disgusting and tedious warfare.

Owing to the imbecility of the imperial government the duties on exports were again suspended, and it was stated that orders had been sent into the interior to levy duties on all goods destined for Shanghae.

Trade continued in a very unsatisfactory state for imports, and a great scarcity of shipping was felt from the quantity of produce accumulated.

Pekin *Gazettes* were to the 24 of March. The defeat of the rebels is contradicted, and it appears, following their general policy, they had evacuated Tuh-leu, and proceeded to Shoohing, nearer the capital. As the season advances we must hear of some important movement on Pekin.

We have nothing important from Ningpo, Foo-chow, or Amoy.

Canton is quiet, but there is an unpleasant feeling in the city from the numerous executions, and the accounts from the interior of the troubles continue very unfavorable, so as to affect trade seriously, and do much mischief. Exchange on England, 5s. 2d. per dollar; on India, 247r. per 100 dollars. At Shanghae, on England, 5s. 10d.; on India, 270r. per $100.

Sir George Bonham is detained here, waiting Dr. Bowring's arrival. General Jervois and Judge Hulme are to be passengers in the steamer.

In harbor, the U. S. steamer Susquehannah, sloop Vincennes, and brig Porpoise. At Canton, the Queen. At Shanghae, the U. S. ship Plymouth.

Italy.

DEMAND OF THE ALLIES ON SARDINIA—NEUTRALITY OF THE NEAPOLITANS

Letters from Turin state that a contingent of 25,000 men has been demanded from the Sardinian government by France, for the purposes of the Eastern war. Sardinia is stated to have replied that, although quite disposed to co-operate with the Western Powers, the present state of her finances could not afford so large an increase of the army. However, the contingent of recruits, which is not due till the end of next November, will be called out in the present month.

Garibaldi is at Nice, with his family, where he will remain some time for the recovery of his health.

Col. Monti, who fought on the side of liberty in Italy and Hungary, in 1848 and 1849, has died at Turin.

The Neapolitan government has ordered the observance of the neutrality required by the Western Powers. Neapolitans are forbidden to take service in foreign countries.

The Nebraska Bill and Cuban Annexation Question.

[From the London Chronicle, May 31.]

Nothing is more curious than the rapidity of the Americans in taking the contagion of excitement from the mother country. No sooner did it become a moral certainty that a great disturbance was about to convulse the older continent than the people of the United States became wilder than ever to have a war of their own. Just as Mr. Macready's reputation produced the exaltation of Mr Forrest, and the Exhibition of 1851 drew after it the Crystal Palace of New York, so the bombardment of Odessa threatened to entail the suspension of the American neutrality laws, with the view of avenging, during the summer, some possible insult from some eventual Governor of Cuba. It is unfortunate for Spain that she stands next to the clenched hand of the republic. The chronicler of Mr. Pickwick's adventures relates that when his hero was arrested at Ipswich, Mr. Winkle's feelings were so roused by the spectacle of Sam Weller's exploits in thrashing the *posse comitatus* that he doubled his fist and knocked down the nearest little boy. It is only justice both to Mr. Winkle and to the United States, to admit the perfect readiness of each to assault a much more formidable antagonist; but the victim was at hand, and suffered accordingly. Eighteen months ago such topics as the detention of the Black Warrior and the Africanization of Cuba would have been left to be dealt with by the Washington *Union*, in its desperate attempts to call off attention from the President's administrative failures. Now, however, they are really dangerous; and more circumspection than her imbecile government is likely to employ will be needed to preserve Spain from the loss of her most precious dependency.

The sagacious politicians of the Southern States have found their account in adding fuel to this spreading excitement. The slaveholding interest is the only one which can profit by it; and, indeed, the only question with respect to the Southerners is, whether the course of events is not rendering their triumph rather dangerously palpable by conferring on them a superabundance of advantages. The House of Representatives at Washington has recently indicated, by some significant divisions, that its bias is rather favorable than adverse to the Nebraska bill, and the passing of that measure will at once restore to the South the same superiority in moral position which the annexation of Cuba would secure to it in fact. If Nebraska is constituted a Territory of the United States without an express guarantee against the introduction of negro slavery within its limits, the Missouri compromise line, which separated the surface of the Union into free and slave soil, will be legislatively obliterated; and the precedent of 1850, under which California was suffered to declare herself a free soil State, will be turned to the discomfiture of the adversaries who had supposed it pregnant with the ruin of the South. The subjugation of Cuba would add the preponderance of actual strength to the advantage gained in point of principle. The countries included in the vast district of Nebraska are incapable of being cultivated by slave labor, and must, therefore, whenever they are filled by immigration, adopt the institutions of the North. But Cuba, with its abundant population of whites, and its hordes of negroes, would be ready, at the moment of conquest, to contribute one or more slave States to the federation; and the contingent of votes which these new members of the Union must supply to the Washington Congress would probably enable the South to keep its ground against its antagonists, until Texas should be sufficiently populated to call for the redemption of the pledge which Mr. Calhoun caused to be registered in the treaty of annexation. The government of the United States undertook to create ultimately three or four substantive States out of Texan territory; but no one supposed that the South, apart from its acquisition of power through the projected seizure of Cuba, would ever be strong enough to exact the fulfilment of the stipulation.

The citizens of the Northern States cannot be so blind to their interests, or so deaf to their duties, as to regard with apathy either of these impending events. It is not to be supposed that such an affront to its institutions as the Nebraska bill, or such a blow to its now settled predominance as the absorption of Cuba, will find the public opinion of the North insensible or immovable. Unfortunately, however, the extreme urgency of danger is required to unite the Northerners against their vigorous rivals; and, as in the case of Texas or of the Mexican war, the plans of the South are generally accomplished before the entire feeling of the North is roused to resentment and resistance. The truth is that the two great factions of America are really Northern parties—the Southerners constituting a united interest which alternately coalesces with the democrats and with the whigs. It is by steadily acting on the difficulty which local parties experience in coming to an understanding, that the slaveholders have repeatedly managed, since the beginning of the century, to win a losing game. No sooner had the enfranchised Union fairly started on its career than it became abundantly