THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ITALIAN TROUBLES.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

FIRMNESS IN THE MONEY MARKET.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

CONSOLS CLOSED AT 95 5-8 a 95 3-4, &c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14, 1859.

The Cunard steamship America, Captain Millar, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 29th ultimo, arrived at Halifax at 10:30 P. M. of the 14th instant. The America has experienced a succession of strong westerly gales during the entire voyage.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report a moderate business in American securities:—

U. S. 6's of 1867-8	100	a 102
Do. 5's	94	a 95
Pennsylvania 5's	84	a 85
Do. do. bonds, 1877	86	a 87
Virginia 5's, 1888	84	a 86
Maryland 6's, bonds	96	a 97
Massachusetts 5's, bonds	103	a 104
Panama Railroad bonds	100	a —
Do. second mortgage do	97	a —
Pennsylvania Central 6's, 1st mortgage	90	a 92

Messrs. Bell & Son report the market generally unchanged, and quote—

United States 6's, bonds of 1868	100	a 102
United States 5's	94	a 95
Alabama 5's, bonds	78	a 80
Kentucky 6's, 1858–'72	90	a 92
Maryland 5's, bonds	95	a 97
Massachusetts 5's, bonds	103	a 104
Mississippi Union Bank 5's	14	a 16
Ohio 6's, 1876	95	a 97
Pennsylvania 5's	84	a 86
Do. bonds, 1877	86	a —
Tennessee 6's, bonds	84	a 86
Virginia 6's, 1886	84	a 86
Do. 5's, 1888	84	a 86
Boston City 5's	90	a 92
Do. do. 4½'s	92	a 94
Illinois Central 7's, 1860 ... free land	82	a 84
Do. do. 7's	80	a 82
Do. do. 6's	79	a 81
Illinois Central, shares ... discount	35	a 34
Michigan Central 8's, 1860	85	a 87
Do. do. shares	45	a 50
New York Central 6's	84	a 86
Do. do. 7's	93	a 95
Do. do. shares	78	a 80
Erie Railroad stock	15	a 17
Do. do. 7's convertibles and s'kg fund	40½	a 42
Do. third mortgage	69	a 71
Panama Railroad bonds, 1859	100	a 102
Do. do. 1865	96	a 96½
Pennsylvania Central 6's, first mortgage	90	a 92½

The *Times* of Saturday quotes sales of New York Central sinking fund bonds at 93; do. shares, 79; do. 7's, third mortgage, 70. Pennsylvania Central 6's, first mortgage, 91; do. do., second mortgage, 92½.

The steamship City of Manchester, from New York arrived at Liverpool at three o'clock on the morning of the 28th.

The steamship Alps, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at 9 A. M. of the 29th.

The screw steamer Lebanon left Liverpool at the same time as the America, for New York direct.

The City of Manchester is substituted for the Vigo, and was to leave Liverpool Feb. 2 for New York.

The steamer Edinburg was detained in the Clyde owing to unfavorable weather preventing the shipment of that portion of her cargo intended to be placed on board at Greenock.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The approaching opening of Parliament is looked forward to with unusual interest, in hopes that such explanations will be made as will modify the existing suspense.

It is alleged that the English government have completed a contract with three large iron companies for a supply of sixty eight-pounders as fast as they can be cast. An important contract for gunpowder has also been concluded.

A large portion of the Red Sea telegraph cable has been shipped from Liverpool in the steamers Imperador and Imperatrice.

A number of forged bills of exchange to a large amount have been successfully put into circulation in London. They purport to be drawn by the Barbados branch of the Colonial Bank on the parent establishment in London, and are supposed to have been manufactured in New York, where, after having passed through good hands, they were remitted to London to several respectable firms for collection. Those already presented at the Colonial Bank amount to about £9,000, and from the manner in which they are numbered, it is inferred that at least a total of £15,000 has been put forth.

The fluctuations in the stock exchange have been slight. Very little business had been done, and the general tenor of the market was heavy. On the 28th the funds were steady, notwithstanding adverse reports from Paris, and the market closed firm.

The *Times* contains the following upon the tea market:—"In consequence of intelligence from China confirming the previous reports of short supplies, there was great excitement in the tea markets, and considerable demand for most descriptions at higher prices. Some holders withdrew altogether. Saltpetre has been active during the week, and extensive transactions have taken place—low to fine 39s. a 48s. per cwt. More than one-third of the stock in the port of London has changed hands, besides parcels sold afloat. A considerable part has been taken for the Sardinian government." The *Times* says a great part of the business done appears to be speculative.

The Earl of Ripon is dead, and Lord Goderich succeeds to the peerage.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* states that warlike preparations are going on so actively that the breaking out of hostilities would seem not a question of weeks, but days. The demand for cavalry is so urgent that orders have been given to buy horses nine years old. Letters from Toulon state that sixty-two war transports are to be ready by March 1. The supplemental surgeons in the military hospitals at Paris and Marseilles are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service. In the artillery there are companies, in which five-sixths of the men are excused from regular duty, because they are making cartridges. A letter from Grenoble speaks of the continued arrival of troops and formation of a "*corps d'armee*" on the Alps. Three men of war left Toulon on the 26th for Genoa, supposed for the purpose of accompanying Prince Napoleon and his bride to France.

Three ships of the line were under orders at Cherbourg to join the experimental squadron in the Mediterranean, as quick as possible.

The *Moniteur de la Colonization* contains a ministerial decree of Prince Napoleon, dated January 6, by which all recruiting of immigrants at the eastern coast of Africa and Madagascar is prohibited.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that the English Cabinet is making efforts at Paris, as well as Vienna and Turin, to effect a pacific arrangement of existing difficulties. It has been suggested to adopt the plan proposed by Austria herself to Lord Palmerston in 1848, by which Lombardy would have obtained a separate and self-governing administration on constitutional principles. The French government has given a favorable attention to the proposition. The Cabinet of Vienna, without committing itself to any definite course, is said to have been converted to the idea of a European Congress, though at first it was decidedly hostile to such a plan. London, and not Paris, is this time to be the place where the Plenipotentiaries are to meet. According to Paris correspondents of the *Times* and *Herald*, the project of warding off hostilities by convoking a congress is considered signatory.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, writing on the night of the 27th, says:—"The opinion is now almost universal in Paris that a crisis has arrived in the affairs of Europe, more momentous than any which has arisen since the wars of the first empire. Among the lower classes the war feeling is stimulated by *La Presse* and *Le Siecle*, and is daily growing more intense."

The latest correspondence of the *Times* says that contradictory facts and rumors are still the order of the day. There are reports that it is on the political attitude of England that war is in reality dependent, and there is also a report that Count de Persigny is likely to go to England once more as Ambassador. His re-appointment would be regarded as a sign of peace.

The Court of Appeals of Paris has confirmed the sentence of imprisonment for three years and a fine of 4,000 francs passed on Proubon, the socialist, for the sentiments contained in a recent work by him.

The Paris Bourse of the 26th showed a slight recovery. On the 27th it opened strong, but after considerable fluctuations closed heavy at a decline of ¼ per cent. On the 28th an announcement in *Le Nord* that the Commander-in-Chief had been appointed to the Piedmontese army, and a rumored insurrection at Ravenna, increased the flatness at the close, and the *Rentes* receded to 68f. 45c. Towards the close, however, considerable improvement took place, and the last quotation was 68f. 55c. for money and 68f. for account.

AUSTRIA.

The *Daily News* has the following:—

We have received from Austria an account, upon which implicit reliance may be placed, of expressions used by the Emperor of Austria in an interview with the directors of the National Bank, on Monday last. His Majesty declared that he could count with certainty, in the case of need, upon the strenuous support of the entire population of Germany, but assured the deputation of his complete confidence that an amicable arrangement of the present difficulty would be very speedily effected. He added that he had just received despatches from Paris which greatly strengthened this conviction.

It is stated that considerable agitation prevails in Austrian Poland and Hungary. The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says that the fermentation in Gallicia is such that eighty thousand troops have been concentrated along that frontier and Lemberz.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* is positive that Austria would never consent to the Italian question being settled by a European Congress.

It was reported that Austria and Russia appear to be on better terms, and it is related that a letter from Alexander to the Emperor Francis Joseph has been received, which the latter considered extremely satisfactory.

The pretensions of Napaleon to play the part of European arbitrator, begins, it is supposed, to be regarded as somewhat dangerous.

ITALY.

A letter in the *Opinique* of Turin, states that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has refused to accede to Austria's request regarding the exchange of Tuscan for Austrian troops.

It had been officially announced to the Court of Turin that the Prince of Wales would pay a visit to the King of Sardinia in the spring.

The *Times* correspondent confirms the report of a note having been addressed by the British government to the Cabinet of Sardinia, couched in very earnest terms, strongly deprecating the war policy.

It is stated that the Modenese government have sent five hundred men and two pieces of artillery to watch the Piedmontese frontier.

The *Opinique*, of Turin, referring to a late article in the *Moniteur* upon the France and Sardinian marriage, says that the alliance between France and Sardinia is quite distinct from the marriage, and that if France is to intervene for the independence of the Italian peninsula it is because her interests induce her to do so, independently of the alliance just concluded.

The Minister of Finance laid before the Chamber at Turin, on the 28th, a proposition for a dowry to the Princess Clotilde.

SPAIN.

The Spanish government suspecting that a project had been got up to rescue the Neapolitan exiles on their transshipment at Cadiz for New York, took measures to prevent it.

NAPLES.

The King continued to improve in health.

PRUSSIA.

The Princess Frederick William was safely delivered of a son on the 27th. The news of the event reached the Queen of England at Windsor Castle, in six minutes after its occurrence in Berlin. Demonstrations of rejoicing took place at Windsor and at Berlin. The Regent and his consort appeared on the balcony of the palace, amid vociferous cheering, and thanked the populace for their sympathy.

The English papers have congratulatory leaders on the event as tending to strengthen the bonds uniting England and Prussia, and thereby assisting the peace of Europe.

RUSSIA.

The advices from St. Petersburg represent as nearly concluded the loan which has been under negotiation with the Rothschilds for some time past. It is to amount to thirty millions of roubles, and the basis of the transaction is said to be agreed upon.

Russian letters and journals do not believe in war.

TURKEY.

Rumors were again current of an approaching change in the Ministry.

It was asserted that the civil list had contracted another loan of thirty millions piastres.

Colonel Ladvenski had been condemned to be hanged in Circassia.

The difficulties in connection with the telegraph between Alexandria, Syria and Constantinople had been surmounted.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

It is officially announced that Mr. Gladstone had accepted the Lord High Commissionership of the Islands for a very brief period. He opened the Parliament on the 25th of January, and would be recalled and his successor appointed in the first week in February. Sir H. Storks is his successor.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mails of December 23 and Hong Kong of December 15 had reached England, and the American portion of them is on board the America.

There is nothing of importance in the news additional to that already received by telegraph.

The Calcutta *Englishman* complains strongly of Lord Clyde's tactics as nothing but marching and countermarching, and concludes that the real object of the government is not to cut up the rebels, but to coerce them into accepting amnesty.

Nena Sahib is reported to have stopped at Bithoor to dig up his buried treasure.

The United States steamer Powhattan was in Canton river at the latest dates.

Commissioner Reed left Hong Kong on the 8th December in the steamer Minnesota, bound for India, *en route* for America. The American Legation was in charge of the Chinese Secretary, Dr. S. Wells Williams.

Baron Gros had signed the tariff regulations on behalf of France.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to December 22. News unimportant. Trade was improving at Cape Town.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 95¾ a 95¾ for money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £8,500.

Money was abundant, and at unchanged rates.

Bar silver, 5s. 1½d.; dollars, 5s. 3½d.; eagles, 76s. 3d.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 2 P. M.—Consols 95⅝ a 95¾.

[From the Daily News (City Article), Jan. 28—P. M.]

The funds remain strong, and despite the variation in the French rentes and contradictory *rumors* from Paris, consols have not varied more than one-eighth per cent, and closed with marked firmness. In the other departments of the stock exchange the immediate tendency was more favorable, especially in the afternoon, the exception being in French railway shares. In the discount market to-day a good demand was experienced, but in exceptional instances transactions took place as low as two per cent. The arrival of £361,000 in Australian gold was announced to-day, but it will not be delivered for some days. A large portion is expected to be sent into the bank.

The suspension of Prior, Turner & Co., in the Neapolitan trade, was announced to day. The liabilities of the London firm are stated not to exceed £20,000.

[From the Times City Article, Jan. 28—P. M.]

The present dulness in the stock markets is expected to continue till the opening of Parliament. To-day there was a total absence of news. The heaviness on the Paris Bourse was counteracted by the arrival of gold ships, and after the regular close there was a silent disposition to improvement.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular states the sales of the week at 40,000, of which 1,000 were on speculation, and 3,500 bales for export. All qualities had declined slightly in consequence of the news taken out by the America and large arrivals at Liverpool. The decline is stated at ⅛d., particularly on uplands. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing dull at the following authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	7¼	6⅝
Mobiles	7	6⅝
Uplands	6 11-16	6 7-16

The stock in port was estimated at 433,000 bales, of which 365,000 were American.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—3 P. M.—The cotton market is quiet: sales to-day 5,000 bales. Holders are offering freely, but do not press sales.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market closed dull, except for India goods, for which spinners accept easier rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour dull, but steady; quotations, however, were nominal:—Western canal, 19s. a 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s. a 21s.; Ohio, 21s. a 23s. Wheat dull at 1d. a 2d. decline—Western red, 4s. a 5s. 10d.; Southern red, 6s. a 6s. 4d.; white Western, 6s. a 6s. 9d.; white Southern, 7s. a 7s. 6d. Corn dull and quotations barely maintained: mixed and yellow, 28s. a 29s.; white, 33s. a 33s. 6d.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 3 P. M.—The market is quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., James McHenry and others, quote beef steady and fire qualities scarce and wanted. Pork closed firm at an advance of ⅛d. Bacon steady, and Irish slightly higher. Lard dull at 56s. Cheese firm. Tallow—All qualities slightly advanced: North American, 54s.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 3 P. M.—The provision market is steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The brokers' and other circulars quote pot ashes dull; pearls steady at 32s. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee dull. Rice dull, but steady. Tea slightly advanced, closing very firm: common Congou 1s. 0½d. a 1s. 0½d. Philadelphia bark 9s. 6d. a 9s. 9d. Saltpeter advanced 1s. Cloverseed—55s. a 60s. for very fine. Fish oils slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Sperm oil wanted at an advance on £92. Linseed oil—An average business, without quotable change: sales at 29s. 6d. a 31s. Palm oil slightly advanced. Rosin firm, and all qualities slightly higher: common 5s. 3d. a 5s. 4d., fine 11s. 6d. a 15s. Spirits turpentine firm at 39s. 6d. a 40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Brothers quote breadstuffs dull: white American wheat 38s. a 42s., red 34s. a 40s., flour 20s. a 24s. Iron rails steady at £6 5s. a £6 10s.; bars steady at £6 5s. Sugar heavy, and all qualities slightly declined. Tea active, and all qualities slightly advanced: common Congou 1s. ¼d. a 1s. 1d. Coffee dull. Linseed cakes in fair demand at £10 5s. for New York and £9 15s. for Boston. Linseed oil quiet at 29s. 6d. Sperm oil £86 a £97. Rice quiet. Saltpetre very active at 38s. a 43s. Tallow steady at 53s. 6d. Spirits turpentine not quoted.

HAVRE MARKETS

For the week including Jan. 25—Sales for the week, 10,000 bale. All qualities slightly advanced at the opening, but closed at slightly lower rates. New Orleans *fres ordinaire* 98f. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat declining. Ashes dull. Coffee firm. Oils firmer. Rice dull. Sugar dull, but firm. Lard dull. Whalebone inactive.

PASSENGERS BY THE AMERICA.

Mr Alden, lady and infant, Mr and Mrs Van Lockeran, Mr Mrs. Miss and Master Anthony, Mrs Pike and infant, Mrs Desilion, Mrs Bissett and child, Mr and Mrs John Jones, Mr and Mrs Caverhill, Mr Reed and lady Mr and Mrs Antz, Capt Lord, Messrs Verkeyden, Garott, Bradburn, Elles Liggins, Spences, Ringleman, Freyerick, Robinson, Barby, Nicols Smith, Boultenhouse, Thomas, Channard, Badger and Weddy.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York December 1, Il Trovatore, at Table Bay. January 23, Doctor Barth, at Hamburg; 26th, Neptune, at Liverpool; 27th, DeWitt Clinton, at do; 28th, Pilot Fish, at do.

Arrived from New Orleans, January 23, Achilles, at Bremen; 25th, Alder, at do; 23d, Henrietta and Mary, at Genoa; 25th, Golden Star and Wilbar Fish, at Havre; 25th, Cotton Planter, at Liverpool; 27th, Golden Light, at do; 28th, Abner Stetson, at do.

Arr from Mobile Jan 26, Philadelphia, and Samaritan, at Liverpool; 27th, Oregon, at do; 28th, John Parker, at do.

Arr from Savannah Jan 27, Fraternidad, at Liverpool; 26th, Lizzie Southard, at do; 28th, British Trident, at do.

Arr from Charleston Jan 23, Wilhelmine, at Bremen; 24th, Washington, at do.

Sailed for New York, Dec. 10, Monterey from St. Helena; 19th, Ocean Rover from do.; 26th, Continent from do.; 28th, Home from do.; 18th, Webfoot from Calcutta; 13th, Ortona from Singapore; 15th, Resolute from do; Jan. 21, Canada from Messina; 26th, Ocean State from Margate; 28th, R. L. Lane, and H. Cushman from Liverpool.

Sailed for New Orleans, Jan. 20, Colombo and E. O'Brien from Deal

Sld for Boston Dec 19—Black Hawk, from Calcutta; 20th, Grace Gordon and Shortley from do. Jan 25, Ceres, from Queenstown; 18th, Morning Light, from Messina.

Arr at Liverpool 29th—Ships B Sprague, from New Orleans; Thomas Watson, from Galveston; bark Alamo, from Galveston; ship M Nottebohm, from Savannah.

Ship Geo Evans, from Liverpool for New York, put back 26th, with nine feet water in her hold and one man lost.

The Yemassee, from Liverpool to Charleston, was cast ashore off the Isle of Skye, 20th, and was broken in two. Crew saved.

The Flying Fish, from Foo-chow-foo to New York, had put back, unable to carry her cargo, and would be sold.

Later from Hayti.

THE ARRIVAL OF SOULOUQUE AND FAMILY AT KINGSTON—GREAT EXCITEMENT AND ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE NEGROES AND REFUGEES AT KINGSTON.

By the schooner Charlotte Minerva we have Kingston, Jamaica, papers to January 29. The *Standard*, of the 26th, says:—

In our last we briefly announced that a revolution had broken out at Hayti, headed by one General Geffrard, and that a battle had been fought between the troops of Soulouque and the revolutionists. From recent accounts we are enabled to give fuller particulars. It appears that on arriving at Port au Prince General Geffrard sent a flag of truce to the Emperor, offering him his life and protection to his family if he would abdicate his power and save the people of Hayti from the horrors of a civil war. Soulouque demanded time to consider, which was allowed him, but before the allotted time had expired the imperial troops laid down their arms and made common cause with the followers of Geffrard. The Emperor, no longer left to his choice, proceeded to make out his papers of abdication, and on the 15th he caused the following proclamation to be made:—

HAYTIENS:—Called by the will of the people to govern the destinies of Hayti, all my care and anxieties have constantly been for the welfare of my citizens and the prosperity of my country. I held hopes that I could have relied on the affections of those who elevated me to that supreme power, but the last events that have taken place do not permit me to doubt the true sentiments of the people.

I have too much friendship for my country to hesitate in sacrificing myself for the good of all.

I abdicate, and have only one wish, that Hayti may be as happy as my heart has always desired.

Done at Port au Prince, 15th day of January, 1859, in the 56th year of independence. FAUSTIN.

A gentleman at Hayti, writing to a friend in this city, says:—

It is spoken of here as a glorious revolution, as thousands of weapons were drawn, but not a single life lost. President Geffrard is a soldier every inch of him. The Emperor and his partisans have received all the kindness and protection that a truly noble and humane man could give them. The mob was ready to tear them to pieces if they had not been restrained by the President. You will receive enclosed a copy of the abdication. The ex-Emperor was escorted by Capt. McCrea, captain of artillery, to the French Consul with a strong escort of guards of the President's. I can't say if the Governor made his escape from the Consulate on board the Melbourne; popular indignation is very much aroused against him. The Emperor Soulouque is said to be immensely rich; his wealth is estimated at upwards of £500,000, banked in Europe. He has upwards of one hundred houses, mansions in Hayti. At the breaking out of the revolution he had at the palace £30,000 in gold, and two millions of paper dollars; the paper money he had to leave, which the mob divided among themselves, and a good deal of gold was found in the Empress' and Princess' rooms—the mob took it all. He has a large amount of money and valuables with him. The Emperor is accompanied by M. Petion Faubert, who is a grandson of Petion, one of the former Presidents; the Emperor requested him to accompany him, and General Geffrard kindly conceded the favor.

On Saturday last the transport Melbourne, which had left this port some days before with troops for England, and detained at Hayti some days, returned, having on board the ex-Emperor, his family and suite, consisting of the Empress, two daughters of the Emperor and their attendants, General Vil de Ben, Governor of the Capital; General Desalines, Prefect of Police, and General Baron Damier, Secretary of State.

On the landing of the party the greatest excitement prevailed in town, particularly among the Haytien refugees expatriated by Soulouque and since his accession, some of whom, it is believed, meditated violence to his person; but we should be sorry to know that any of them would violate the sacredness of that refuge in which, in the time of need, they themselves had to seek protection. Whatever Soulouque might have been in his own country, and whatever cause his exiled countrymen might have to feel exasperated at him, he is now under the protection of the British flag, which, by the blessing of God, we trust will ever wave over this island, and save us from the horrors of a war of races, which appears to be the destiny of these islands when left to govern themselves. The black people here are to a man in favor of Soulouque, as may be inferred from the demonstrations they made upon his landing. They rushed in thousands along the streets to gain a sight of him, so much so, a strong escort of the police had to be employed to keep off the crowd while the ex-Emperor and party were proceeding to their lodgings.

A Te Deum was chanted at the new Roman Catholic chapel, on Monday morning, by request of the Haytien refugees, in thanksgiving to God for the amicable manner in which the troubles of Hayti have passed over.

The weather has been genial throughout the island; but we regret to say, in some districts, fevers prevail.

Improved News Arrangements at Cape Race.

In view of the uncertainty attending the operations of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the Associated Press have adopted effective measures to organize an efficient and permanent news establishment at Cape Race, N. F.; and there is good reason to expect that from and after the 1st of May a very large majority of all the European steamers will be boarded by the news collectors of the Associated Press off that point. The owners and officers of the several lines of steamers have given the most gratifying assurances of their valuable assistance, and the arrangements of the association will be upon such a liberal scale that we can hardly fail to obtain the news from Europe in from five to seven days, and very regularly, after next May. The public, therefore, will soon regard the arrival of steamers at Halifax and Portland in the same light as they now look upon an arrival of a Cunard steamer at Boston.

Police Intelligence.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BANK DEFAULTER.—Yesterday afternoon detective officer Joseph Keefe, while passing up Broadway, espied the wife of one Samuel F. Jones, late cashier of the Colchester Bank, Colchester, Conn., and who, it is alleged, absconded with some $70,000 belonging to the said bank, and by which means it became about a year ago insolvent. Jones having eluded pursuit, and the officer knowing that he was wanted, thought it best to follow Mrs. Jones and see if her husband was in the city with her. She finally proceeded to the Metropolitan Hotel, and on inquiry the officer found that Mr. and Mrs. Jones were occupying room No. 310. He accordingly made known the facts to Captain Walling, and about five o'clock in the afternoon they proceeded to the hotel and to the room in question, when, sure enough, they found Mr. Jones comfortably seated in an arm chair. They immediately made known their errand, when Jones seemed much surprised, but finally stated that he was in the custody of another officer. Officer Keefe, however, told him he must go with him, when he stoutly refused, and resisted to such an extent that he had to be handcuffed. They immediately took him to one of the upper station houses and he is no doubt this morning on his way to Massachusetts, a requisition having previously been procured from Gov. King, in hopes he might be caught. It appears that when Jones absconded a telegraphic dispatch was received by Gen. Nye of the fact, and shortly afterward, it is stated, that Jones was caught by Officer Brevoort and taken to a hotel, but by some means or other managed to make his escape before morning. Since then nothing has been seen of him, which is since December, 1857. It was first thought that he had only absconded with about $27,000, but a further investigation swelled the amount to over $70,000.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 2049, 509, 461, 951, 41, 57, 35, 177, 9, 143, 157, 159, 163, 165, 171, 175, 185, 191, 998, 1461, 277, 199¼, 522, 555, 474.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 417, 422, 423, 3, 416, 467, 430, 431, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 390, 165, 852, 443, 447, 408, 311, 400.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Nos. 639, 640, 641, 643, 644, 645, 648, 649, 651, 653, 654, 658, 283, 335, 336. Part 2.—Nos. 189, 606, 145, 625, 627, 631, 64, 236, 633, 634, 636, 637, 638, 144, 174.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ANGLO-FRENCH INTERVENTION

Probable Overthrow of the Juarez Government—The Old Tariff Reinstated—England and France Claim the Placing of their Officials in Mexican Custom Houses—Protest of Foreign Merchants—Reply of President Juarez—News from the Capital—Course of Miramon, Robles, Zuloaga, Salas and Others, &c., &c., &c.

By way of Havana and New Orleans we have received our Vera Cruz correspondence and exchanges to the 3d instant, from which we gather the following interesting news:—

OUR VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 30, 1859.

The Tripartite Intervention at Vera Cruz—The Mexican Tariff Increased Thirty Per Cent—History of the Late Tariff—Concessions of Governor Zamora to the Merchants—How England and France Overthrew Them—Further Demand to Place British and French Officers in the Mexican Custom Houses—Resisted by Juarez, but Must be Conceded—United States Sloop-of-War Saratoga, &c., &c.

The combined forces, consisting of three English, five French and five Spanish ships-of-war, each pointing their guns upon Vera Cruz, have succeeded at last to force upon poor Mexico a tariff at least thirty per cent higher than the merchants enjoyed heretofore. After much resistance on the part of the Juarez government it had to yield at last, and issued the enclosed decrees, from which you will perceive that all allowance hitherto made in favor of commerce has been abolished, and the parties have secured the lion's share of the revenues of our Custom House.

Now if this does not stir up our government, I do not know what other stimulous it may want. Foreign nations sending out their armed vessels, and to compel poor Mexico to submit to a tariff of their dictation, which will not produce sufficient to pay the employes of the Custom House, much less to sustain a government, after paying half of all the revenues (if there ever will be any after this) to the parties who demanded it.

Let me explain to you and your numerous readers the causes that have brought on this disaster; for so it must be called, as it will ruin every merchant in the Gulf ports:—

Under the government of Comonfort, in 1856, a tariff was established giving satisfaction to all parties. This tariff remained in full force till the *pronunciamiento* of Zuloaga against Comonfort. In January, 1857, Governor Zamora, himself a merchant, perceiving the difficulty of the merchants raising the money necessary for their duties (the regular conducta from the capital being withheld by Zuloaga) reduced the rates of duties on all merchandise twenty per cent, in order to compensate the merchants for the sacrifices they had to make in obtaining the money for the liquidation of their obligations to the Custom House. Moreover, the Governor abolished also the two per cent, called circulation duty, which had to be paid on all remittances in specie coming from the interior, facilitating in this way trade in general.

These concessions on the part of our Governor, and which were sanctioned afterwards by the Juarez government, relieved the merchants in such a manner that business continued which otherwise would have crumbled down to nothingness.

Goods were ordered from Europe and the United States under the impression, and with the assurance of the government here, that no alteration in the tariff would take place without proper notice. Part of these goods have arrived and others are still on the way, when in drop these war vessels of her Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Highness, demanding us, on the part of their respective governments, to abolish all concessions in favor of commerce, denying the right to a legitimate government here to alter its own tariff in any manner or form, or to make concessions to our merchants. The weak must yield to the powerful. After a month's hesitation on the part of the Juarez government, it at last gave in, obeying, in this way, the dictation of England and France. A circular, addressed to the collectors of customs, which reads as follows, explains itself:—

SECRETARY OF STATE AND PUBLIC CREDIT, VERA CRUZ, Jan. 26, 1859.

His Excellency the President of the republic has been pleased to dispose that the Custom House sets apart with the greatest punctuality, and under no circumstances whatever uses or appropriates, the twenty-five per cent of the English convention, from the date you receive this communication, of which please acknowledge the receipt.

By supreme order I communicate this to you, for your exact compliance. OCAMPO.

TO ALL COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS, &C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND PUBLIC CREDIT, VERA CRUZ, Jan. 26, 1859.

His Excellency the President has been pleased to dispose that the Custom House separates without possible punctuality, and for no reason uses or appropriates to other purposes, the twenty five per cent of all duties from French vessels detined for the buyer, delivered of the French convention, from the date you receive this, receipt of which please acknowledge. I say this much for you to comply. OCAMPO.

TO ALL COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Besides the above mentiond twenty-five per cent to the English, other sixteen per cent to the bondholders are claimed, and hitherto punctually paid by our government

You can easily make your calculations of what remains for the Mexican government if these sixty-six per cent are paid towards liquidating our foreign debts.

It is surprising that England, whose policy it has been to see low tariffs established all over the world, should make an exception with this country merely for the sake of paying off a few bondholders in England, whose claims are by no means genuine. Still the thing is done, faithfully sided by France. The decree for the raising of the tariff has been squeezed out of the government, and I suppose all parties are satified, less the poor merchants, whose interest is nothing for those Gabriacs and Otways.

Another matter still unsettled yet, and to which the Juarez government could and would not listen, is the demand of England and France to have intervention in all Custom Houses of the republic, *i. e.*, to place a person of their confidence to watch the receipt and disbursement of all moneys.

England proposes the British Consul at this port as the most proper person, and France appoints a Secretary to the Admiral now at Sacrificios to the office of Interventores, which means as much as Vigilance Committee.

I have not the least doubt our government will ultimately accede also to this demand, and the next step for England will be to place a John Bull as Custom House Collector here, and France will claim the office of Treasurer of the Custom House.

The United States ship Saratoga is still at anchor off Sacrificios, and I trust Capt. Turner will ask for something, too, in these days. Wonder whether he recollects what Mr. Monroe declared about intervention of foreign Powers on this continent.

Why does our government not accredit a new Minister? Is our government informed of what is going on here? Does Consul Twyman report matters to headquarters? Is Consul Twyman able to do it?

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 3, 1858.

Anarchy Increasing—Action of the British and French Governments—British Merchants Forced to pay British Bondholders—Otway and Gabriac at the Bottom of the Affair—Ruin of the Juarez Government—Robles Bursts a Blood Vessel, &c., &c.

Never was Mexico in such a state of anarchy as at present, and never have been the demands of England and France more urgent and crushing than those they are exercising now upon the poor, weak, but liberal and democratic government of Juarez. Months and years have elapsed under former administrations without even a single dollar being paid towards the liquidation of the British debts, or to fulfill the stipulations of any of the conventions, and not a word was said.

Now, however, it is different; a government trying to imitate ours, disposed to defend democratic principles among the inhabitants of this republic, is molested, worried and forced to satisfy the greedy bondholders in England, and not having other means to do it with, to exact it from the pockets of our merchants.

The concessions in favor of commerce, so prudently granted under present circumstances by our worthy Governor Zamora, have been, at the instigation of the combined forces of England and France, withdrawn, because they reduced in the course of a year probably a few thousand dollars the amount to be paid to that worthy set of men in England, the bondholders.

England's policy has been to look after their interest, without calculating what damage it causes to British fabrics and British commerce.

I trust that some of our wealthy English importers will not miss the opportunity to inform their friends at home of what an English minister at Mexico is capable of doing for the interest of British subjects in the republic, and commerce generally; because it is well known that at his and the French Minister's instigations the fleet came out here and made the demand.

The representation circulating here for signatures will soon inform Mr. Otway, Minister Plenipotentiary, of the state of feeling of his countrymen here.

Be it known, however, that he has secured, through the forced intervention of half a dozen men-of-war, forty-one per cent of all duties for the benefit of a dozen or two stock speculators in England, and that he has been, and is now, the cause of the ruin of commerce and the probable fall of the liberal government here. Be it furthermore known, that he is well aided by the Count Gabriac, Napoleon's representative, who only claimed twenty-five per cent, and received it. Adding twenty-five and forty-one sums of sixty-six per cent, which goes from our pockets into the pockets of those who never have a red continental dime at stake when Mexico is undergoing her revolutions, and the Juarez government, consequently, has to live on thirty-three per cent of the duties collected in this port.

An army of ten thousand men from the interior, under all the generals of the republic, could not have conquered Vera Cruz or caused the downfall of the Juarez government, and by this single blow of England and France there is no hope for its continuance in power. These Powers have drawn the very soul out of this government.

Miramon is marching upon Vera Cruz with five thousand men, and before he left Mexico reinstated Zuloaga as President again. It is said Robles got a littled vexed at that and burst a blood vessel.

I am sick of talking about Mexican politics. Just think of seven Presidents in less than a month.

The government here has promised to furnish me with a copy of the correspondence that has taken place between the commanders and the Governor here respecting the above mentioned exactions, which I shall forward by an early opportunity.

Mark my word! the French Minister at Mexico is at the bottom of the whole, and Mr. Otway, the British Minister, has been the dupe.

The former colleagues of Mr. Forsyth have long been hedging, and since Mr. Forsyth's return have had it all their own way.

Poor Juarez! poor Ocampo! poor Zamora! The foreign enemy is more dangerous than the one from the interior.

Please advise Mr. Buchanan of this, and let him prepare for the occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua, as his hopes in the restoration of the Juarez government will soon disappear. England and France have given it such a severe kick that it will soon expire.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ'S DECREE RAISING THE TARIFF UNDER ANGLO-FRENCH DICTATION.

Manuel Gutierez Zamora, Constitutional Governor of the State of Vera Cruz to its inhabitants:—Know ye, that the Secretary of State and Treasury has communicated to me the following decree:—

His excellency the provisional constitutional President of the United Mexican States has sent me the following decree:—

Citizen Benito Juarez, provisional constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to their inhabitants:—Know ye, that by virtue of the power vested in me, and circumstances having changed, since, in the judgment of the Governor of Vera Cruz, the reforms in the custom regulations which were ordered to be enforced through the republic by law of the 31st January, of 1856, became necessary, I have resolved to decree the following, viz:—

Art. 1. That part of the decree of the government of the State of Vera Cruz, dated January 15, 1858, relating to the alterations in rates and time of payment of the duties, established by the law of marine and border customs of the 31st of January, 1856, is annulled.

Art. 2. The decree of the 15th March of the same year, and issued by the same government of Vera Cruz, is also annulled.

Art. 3. The law on marine and border customs made on the 31st January, 1856, will remain in all its strength and vigor, and consequently all vessels, after the publication of this decree, arriving at this port or at any of the other ports of the republic where a decrease in duties had been made, will comply with the rules of the already mentioned law.

Accordingly, I order it to be printed, published and circulated, and to give it the necessary requirements.

Given in the Palace of the general government at Vera Cruz, on the 26th of January, 1859.