

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA
13 Days Later From Europe.

The Britannia arrived at Boston about 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon.

She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th, and we have both London and Liverpool papers to the morning of that day.

The British War Steamer Rhadamanthus arrived at Halifax on the 15th inst., with despatches for Lord Ashburton, and orders for the Warspite to proceed to the Mediterranean. The special messenger to Lord Ashburton came from Halifax in the Britannia, and it is rumoured that his despatches are of the highest importance.

The most important items of news, are two attempts upon the life of the Queen of England, and the fall of Ghuznee, one of the strongest British fortresses in India.

The income Tax bill and the Tariff have nearly passed the House of Commons, and will speedily be taken through the House of Lords, and receive the Royal assent. The alterations that have been made in the Custom's duties, as originally proposed, during their progress through the lower house, are very trivial.

Henry Ingram, one of the most extensive woolen manufactures in Yorkshire has failed for an immense amount, and several smaller manufacturers are said to be deeply involved with him.

Many more arrests have been made at Paris, of persons supposed to be implicated in the late attempts upon the life of the King.

There had been more failures among the wine merchants at Oporto and Lisbon, and indeed the wine trade was never before in such a terribly depressed state throughout the whole south of Europe.

The British appear to be making immense preparations for the prosecution of the war in China and India. No less than 50,000 stand of arms had been forwarded to Bombay, by way of Alexandria and Suez.

Emigration to Canada and the United States was still going on with great activity at some of the British ports. Indeed the rage of emigration appears to run higher than ever. There were over 800 emigrants ready to embark from Greenock alone.

Charles Albert, King of Piedmont, had revoked his decree for the virtual expulsion of the Jews from the city of Savonia. He found the other potentates of Europe, small and great, would not countenance a piece of barbarity worthy of the dark ages.

Samuel Hinck, a charist agent, has been held to bail at Birmingham for circulating handbills against the military service and urging the populace not to enlist. Mr. Joseph Sturge became the man's surety.

The Scotch banks have intimated that they will reduce their rate of discount to four per cent, and the interest allowed on deposits from 3½ to 2¾.

The Belfast election committee have resolved that J. Emerson Tennent, Esq. and W. G. Johnson, Esq. had not been duly elected, and ought not to have been returned.

Mr. J. Walter, the late representative for Nottingham, has again offered himself as a candidate for that borough.

The newly appointed Bishop of Gibraltar is the Rev. George Tomlinson, M. A., of St. Johns College, Cambridge.

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1841 was 118,692.

The subscription for the sufferers by the fire at Hamburg goes on rapidly; and on the continent a similar spirit of benevolence has been displayed.

Sir Robert Ker Porter, K. C. H. expired suddenly of apoplexy, at St. Petersburg, on the 3d. of May. The deceased was 52 years of age.

The decease of the venerable Lord Manners, formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland, took place on Tuesday, the 31st ult. His lordship was in the 87th year of his age.

Vice Admiral Hall died at Westgate House, near Chichester, on the 23d ult, in his 77th year.

The right of search, and the commercial relations between France and the United States, have lately been much discussed in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, and by the journals.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood on Mr. (now Sir Henry) Bishop, the eminent musical composer.

Prince Albert has lately obtained an undoubted sword of the time of Edward III, whom his Royal Highness so recently represented in courtly revel; and another of that of Henry V.

It is rumoured in the court circles that the venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce has been selected by her Majesty to be tutor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Rising of the Surface of the Land in Europe.—In Sweden as well as in Italy, the land rises constantly out of the basin of the surrounding sea. This operation takes place very slowly and gradually, yet it seems without interruption. According to the late observations of M. Niccolini the Neapolitan Geologist, the land of the west coast of Italy had risen from the year 1823 to 1839, one hundred and twelve millimetres. The same facts has been long observed in Sweden, but never yet ascertained by any accurate admeasurement.

Gratitude of a French Lady.—Mademoiselle de la Champagne, a French lady of property, who recently died in the town of Avranches, in Normandy, bequeathed £1,200 to the British nation, in grateful acknowledgment of the liberality & kindness which she had experienced from the government and people of England during her residence there as an emigrant at the time of the revolution. The Mayor of Avranches solicited permission of Sir Robert Peel for the application of the money towards building a ward in the town hospital, to be appropriated to the relief of British sailors shipwrecked on the coast, or of other destitute English persons. The premier consented. This spirit we should ever wish to see cultivated by both nations. —London Paper.

Baron de Keverberg, who died at the Hague, on 30th November last, signed on the 8th of the same month, a retraction of the errors into which he had fallen.—He made a general confession to Monsignor Capaccini, and received Holy Communion on the 2d of that month.

A correspondent of the London Times announces that the weekly wages of the agricultural laborers in Suffolk have been reduced, on the strength of the supposed reduction in the cost of living to be effected by Peel's tariff and corn bill!

Sir Harry Featherstonhaugh has increased the wages of his Sussex labourers, and given each a quantity of malt to brew their own beer, upon condition that they abstain from frequenting beer shops and public houses.

INDIA.—*Fall of Ghuznee.*—The Indian overland mail arrived at Marseilles, brings an account of the fall of Ghuznee. The place capitulated and surrendered, on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabul.

On the other hand, Col. Pollock had forced the Khyber pass, and taken possession of the forts commanding it, and would no doubt march to the relief of Jelalabad. General Sale, in a Sortie from that place, overthrew the insurgents.

A rumor prevailed that Akbar Khan had been badly wounded.

General Knott had gained some advantage on the side of Candahar, but General England had not joined him. It is reported that Shah Shoojah had been poisoned.

There is no news from China.

The news from India, which we were enabled to communicate exclusively to our readers in a second edition, is of a mixed complexion.

On the one hand, it is said that General Pollock is now in possession of the Khyber pass and the forts commanding it; on the other, we lament to add, Ghuznee has at last fallen, the garrison have surrendered on condition that they should be safely conducted to Cabul—a condition which may or may not be performed, according as Akbar Khan and his followers happen at that moment to be sated or thirsty of the blood of our people—alarmed or enraged by the ill success which has attended them in another quarter.

The news is sad, but hardly discouraging. It could scarcely be expected, that a garrison of one regiment, and that not British, could hold out even the almost impregnable Ghuznee, against the persevering attacks of a warlike and enthusiastic nation. Still less had we a right to be very sanguine of the result from the imperfect information which reached us as to the means of subsistence which this scanty garrison had at its command.

We shall wait with much anxiety to hear whether these unfortunate men are really to arrive safe at their promised destination, or whether a new display of Afghan treachery.—A new call for speedy and serious retribution—is to be added to that most fearful one which already stands unsatisfied.

It is to this enemy—starvation—more formidable than the matchlocks of the Afghans, that the Ghuznee garrison were probably compelled to yield. And with the fate of the Cabul army before their eyes, we may pretty confidently assume that this capitulation—virtually unconditional as it is—was not entered upon till compelled by absolute necessity.

Meantime, this fresh disaster leaves us with the task of recapturing this important fortress—no slight matter, indeed, in

itself, but which we may safely leave to the energy and discipline of our troops—and, which is more important, places in the hands of the Afghans an additional supply of hostages, to be used by them, doubtless in their own barbarous way, as a check upon our further movements.

THE EAST.—By the Levant mail we have letters from Constantinople of the 8th, Alexandria of the 6th, and Malta of the 15th ultimo. Accounts from Beyrout mention the arrival of two Egyptian vessels with troops on board, and an additional reinforcement of four regiments was almost daily expected. These troops were intended to co-operate with the Turks in the complete disarmament of Lebanon. The Turkish government in Syria had thrown aside all reserve as to their intentions, and were inflicting upon their Druse colleagues the same cruelties, persecutions, and exactions, which lately signalized their conduct to the Maronites. Nine of the principal Druse sheiks had been arrested. It appears that the contemplated removal of Ashkar Pasha, the Governor of Tripoli, is about to take place. The sultan is beginning to exhibit a firmness of character for which he has hitherto had little credit. The receipts of the custom-house of Constantinople have recently been put up to auction, and although they have never realized more than 56,000 francs, in the present instance 80,000 francs were bid for them. The Russians are about entering upon their new and improved campaign against the Circassians. Our correspondent is of opinion that they will do nothing, and that they know it. They will go on, however, and have caused to be built in England for service in the Black Sea half a dozen large war steamers.

A TARIFF BILL FOR REVENUE.

The *National Intelligencer* says, we have glanced our eye over the bill, with a view to give the reader a general idea of its character. It proposes to lay duties on goods imported from abroad, on the chief articles thereof, as follows.

- On unmanufactured wool exceeding eight cents per pound in value, thirty per centum ad valorem.
- On the same article of the value of eight cents or under per pound, a duty of five per cent, ad valorem.
- On all manufactures of wool forty per cent, ad valorem, except carpeting, blankets, and some other articles on which special ad valorem duties are proposed.
- On cotton manufactured, three cents per lb.
- On all manufactures of cotton not otherwise specified, thirty per centum ad valorem.
- On all articles of silk, according to their character, thirty or thirty-five per cent.
- On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton.
- On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured by rolling, eighteen dollars per ton; on the same article made in whole or in part by rolling, thirty dollars per ton.
- On lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, three cents per lb.
- On cut glass, from twenty-five to forty-five cents per pound; on plain, moulded and pressed glass, from ten to sixteen cents per lb.
- On all articles of china or any other earthenware, thirty per cent, ad valorem.
- On tanned sole or bent leather, six cents per pound; on calf skins tanned and dressed, three dollars and fifty cents per dozen, &c.
- On all bound books in the English language, twenty cents per pound, &c.
- On raw sugar, two and a half cents per pound.
- On teas, according to their quality, twenty cents fifteen cents, ten cents, down to Boha, on which a duty of three cents only is proposed.
- On salt ten cents per bushel.
- After going through a long enumeration of specific duties, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem upon all remaining articles.
- An additional duty of ten per cent, on all articles imported in foreign vessels in cases where a specific discrimination is not made in the bill.
- All duties hereafter to be paid in cash.