The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 2, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The American steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Thursday morning last, from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th inst., being four days later than the advices by the *Cambria*.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of gold, not standard. The most flattering accounts have been received from the Australian gold diggings, and large supplies were soon expected from that quarter.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, 9th inst., Lord John Russell introduced the new Reform Bill. The main points are—the borough franchise is to be reduced from £10 to £5, the county from £50 to £10. In Ireland, the county franchise is to be reduced from £8 to £5. A new class of voters to be created out of those who pay 40s. per annum by assessed taxes or income taxes. Property qualification for members is to be abolished, and 67 small boroughs are to be enlarged. Lord John also proposes to abolish the oaths now taken by Roman Catholics and Dissenters, and the sole obstruction which now prevents the admission of Jews to seats in Parliament.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, Earl Granville, in answer to Lord Strangford, stated that Lord Palmerston had sent no reply to the remonstrances of certain foreign powers, as to the political refugees residing in this country; but he believed, had the noble lord remained in office, he would have done so.

The Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have authorized the admission of Colt's fire-arms, intended for the instruction of workmen in England, and for sale to officers in Her Majesty's service.

It is reported that a deputation from the Free Church of Scotland had waited upon Lord Granville, and made a representation regarding the expulsion of the Protestant Missionaries from Pesth, in Hungary, where they had resided in obedience to the law for ten years. They had committed no offence, but nevertheless were expelled from the country in the middle of winter. Lord Granville promised to take such steps as might be necessary.

The *Britannia*, 120, Capt. Goldsmith, is ready to receive the flag of the new Naval Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean.

Lieut Pim arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburgh January 25, on his return to London. He had abandoned his expedition on the advice of the Emperor, and the officers with whom he was put in communication. He had been most kindly treated by both.

It is now stated that Mr. Robert Burns, who was lately murdered by the Borneo pirates, and who has been supposed to be a grandson of the poet Burns, was no relation whatever of that family.

The sale of the Cunard steamer Arabia, yet unfinished, to the West India Steam Navigation Company, is announced. Her consort, the Persia, is nearly completed.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Lords yesterday, the Lord Chancellor, in reply to a question from Lord Lyndhurst, stated that the Bill for the reform of the Court of Chancery would embrace only the proceedings, and not the jurisdiction of that tribunal.

The Duke of Wellington, introducing the subject of the Kafir war, expressed his approbation of the operations undertaken by Sir H. Smith in the conduct of the war there, but said his gallant friend had fallen into an error just as others had done before him. The operations against the Kafirs had to be carried on by the occupation of extensive regions of jungle, or bush, but in reality thickset, the thickest wood that could be found anywhere. The Kafirs retired to their fastnesses with the plunder, on which they existed; they attacked their assailants at great odds, and caused them great loss. They moved away with more or less celerity and activity, sometimes succeeding in carrying off their plunder, and frequently having it taken from them. Our troops could not occupy these fastnesses—they were useless to them, and they could not live in them, and the consequence was, that on their withdrawal from them the Kafirs took them, and the same operations had to be repeated, the Kafirs always fleeing when pursued, to their original fastnesses. The only remedy for this state of things was that whenever any one of those fastnesses had been stormed and captured, it should be totally destroyed, and roads opened up to permit the movement of regular troops. He might be told that such a measure as this would occupy a great length of time, and occasion considerable expense. No doubt this was true, but the war at the Cape had come to this point, that unless such a plan was adopted there could be no peace in that part of the world—there could be no enjoyment of the social comforts of civilized life. It might take time and cost money, but the expense could not equal one-tenth of the cost of a single campaign.

The iron steamer Glasgow, which left that city January 10 for New York, with a cargo of a value of more than half a million of dollars, after having proceeded 1460 miles on her voyage, on the 20th, in lat. 50 20 N. long. 32 24, encountered a violent hurricane. She was finally struck by a heavy sea which came very near staking her, carried away much of her upper works, and carried overboard her second officer, Mr. Robertson. Several of the crew were severly injured. The gale continued with great severity for a long time. Capt. Stevens deemed it expedient to return to Glasgow, where she arrived on the 28th.—It was found on examination, that the hull of the ship was uninjured. It was determined to be unnecessary to unload her. She required much repairs in her upper works, and it was expected that she would resume her voyage on the 7th instant.

FRANCE.—The President visited Versailles on the 9th Feb.; his object was to address the officers of the garrison there, who are said to be extremely disaffected. It is said 200 officers are to be put on half-pay, because of their Orleanist leanings. The confiscation decree is very offensive to the army. There are rumours of a secret understanding between the Austrian and French Governments. No attacks upon Lord Palmerston are allowed in the Paris papers. £240,000 per annum is talked of as the Civil List which the Senate is asked to vote for the President. This, considering that he has not the *Domain Prive* to keep up, will be about equivalent to £480,000, which was the sum allowed Louis Philippe.

The Abbe Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans,—a celebrated preacher, and the intimate friend of M. M. de Broglie and Mole,—called together a meeting, on Saturday, of bishops at present in Paris, for the purpose of getting a manifestation from them against the decree of confiscation of the Orleans property. The bishops declined entering into any formal resolutions on the subject as a body; but all of them individually, and more especially the Archbishop of Paris and the Bishop of Rennes, expressed their profound disapprobation of that atrocious and unchristian measure.

The ex-Queen of the French has written a letter to M. Dupin, on the subject of the confiscation of the property of her family, which is said to be touching and dignified.

SPAIN.—The criminal who made the attempt on the life of the Queen was executed on the afternoon of 7th January.

SWEDEN.—The powder magazine at Louden exploded on the 24th ult.; it contained 3800 kegs of powder.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The Cunard steamer *Africa* arrived at New York on Saturday about noon. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 14th ult.

Cotton closed firm at the quotations per Cambria. Sales of the week 57,000 bales, including 14,000 on speculation and for export. Sales on the 14th were between 7000 and 8000 bales.

Flour has declined 3d. to 6d. per barrel, and Corn 6d. per quarter.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull.

The war fever seems to be subsiding. Louis Napoleon continues to give the fullest assurances that an invasion of England is the last thing he should do.

The Engineers' strike remains in statu quo.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur publishes decrees transferring the direction of Buildings from the Minister of Public Works to the Minister of the Interior. M. DePersigny, Minister of the Interior, has addressed a letter to the Prefects of the Departments, recommending those candidates who are disposed to adopt frankly and sincerely the new order of things.

The commencement of an insurrection has taken place in the Department of the Gardo.—In the Herault and Ardeche, large masses gathered around the prisoners for the purpose of setting them at liberty, and the troops were obliged to fire upon them.

Government had put forth a most indiscreet and intemperate article in the Patrie, telling Electors they must return Bonapartists to the Assembly, and if they elected any other all would have to be done over again.

Rumours are current that a feeling exists in Belgium, and in some Regiments of the Belgian Army, too favourable to France. There is reason to believe that there is something not of an ordinary nature going on with respect to the relations existing between France and Germany, and the powers generally.

In France many dignitaries of the Church have protested against Louis Napoleon's decree respecting the property of the Orleans family.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss Journals state that the Government of the Republic is greatly alarmed on account of a new note from the French Government, demanding not only the expulsion of all the French Refugees suspected of plotting against their country (to which demand the Swiss Government at once consented), but it insists on the Swiss Government closing all unions, and on its employing energetic measures against any popular manifestation which had been got up in that country, for the purpose of forcing the Government to have new elections. And the Minister of Foreign Affairs has intimated to the Ambassador at Paris, that unless these instructions be followed, the President cannot avoid coming to an arrangement with Prussia and Austria for the adoption of coercive measures for the purpose of keeping down the Democratic spirit in Switzerland.

AUSTRIA.—Potereki, a Hungarian, said to be an agent of Kossuth and Mazzini, was executed on the 5th by order of an Austrian Court Martial, on charge of attempting to seduce some Hungarian Regiments. A person named Golsea, was executed with him—charged with conspiracy to bring about a revolution.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived off Falmouth, 7th ult., Diadem. At Belfast, 8th, Messenger. At Queenstown, 11th, Active. At Kingstown, 12th, Wave, (with loss of stern boat and slightly damaged, having been in contact in entering the port.) All from St. John.

Sailed from Clyde, 6th ult., Allan Brown, for Boston. From Dundee, 7th, Rectitude, for St. John. From Deal, 10th, Great Britain, for Mobile. From Bristol, the Admiral, for New Orleans. From Liverpool, 11th, Mary Caroline, for Mobile.

Loading at Liverpool, Midas, Devon, Blanche, and Alcione, for St. John. Cluny, and Bloomer, for Halifax. At London, Sir Harry Smith, for St. John.

☞On Saturday night we were visited with a severe gale from the Eastward, accompanied with hail and sleet, on Sunday morning the wind changed to the Westward, and it blew with equal violence from that quarter throughout the day.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening, last week, Dr. Paterson delivered an interesting Lecture on Electricity, followed by a variety of pleasing experiments.

Dr. P. continued the subject last evening.

Another Steamer put into Halifax!—The iron screw steamer *Glasgow*, from Glasgow, bound to New York, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, short of coal. She sailed on the same day as the *Cambria* from Liverpool, and has 25 passengers and a valuable cargo. The Halifax papers say she is a fine looking and strongly built vessel, and was furnished in every respect for the voyage, and has proved herself to be a good sea boat, having encountered very rough weather since she left Liverpool.

RAILWAY TRAINS.—The editor of the Montreal Pilot says he witnessed the departure on the 14th, from the depot of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railway, near that city, of "a train of twenty-two cars, containing two thousand barrels of flour, destined in great part for the business marts on the sea board, and, to some extent, for distribution along the lines of American railways in the United States. We remarked, in the group about to start, loaded cars belonging to different American lines, which we regarded not only as one of the most conclusive evidences of the great advantages that are conferred by Railways, but as indicating, at no very distant day, the enormous increase of business which must necessarily accrue to this city in consequence."

On Thursday evening last, the Rev. I. E. Bill, from Nova Scotia, was installed as Pastor of the Germain Street Baptist Church in this City, in presence of a crowded assembly. Several clergymen took part in the proceedings.—The *Christian Visitor* remarks:—"We have never seen the services of such an occasion performed with more ease, order, and appropriateness. There is beginning to be a considerable religious interest manifested in both the Churches in the City, and we hope large accessions will soon be made to them."

SLEIGHING.—There has been sixty consecutive days of sleighing in Boston this winter—almost unprecedented.

INCENDIARISM.—Arthur Henry, a poor man residing in the Parish of Simonds, Black River Road, had his Barn with its contents, (4 tons of Hay, a horse and two cows), consumed by fire on the night of 26th inst.,—the act of an incendiary, named Graham, a lunatic, who has been apprehended and confesses the crime.

We understand that Mr. Henry is in indigent circumstances, and has nine children, six of whom are now ill with measles, and that his case is one which well deserves the consideration of the benevolent.—Subscriptions in his behalf will be received at the Book Store connected with the Courier Office, or by the unfortunate man himself. —*Courier.*

A grant of £2000 towards the erection of Public Landings and other extensive improvements at Reed's Point, has just passed the House of Assembly, in committee of supply, and if sustained in the Council, of which we entertain no doubt, these great works will be immediately commenced. The Bill was brought into the Assembly by Alderman Johnston, of Duke's Ward, to whose exertions, both in Common Council and in the House, the public are much indebted for the success of this important scheme.—Mr. Johnston was ably supported in the Legislature by his colleagues from the City and County, as well as by our old and tried friend, the Provincial Secretary, who moved the grant of £2000 in Committee of Supply.—*Ib.*

CITY DEBT.—We understand that since the public meeting in Carleton on this important subject, a Common Council was held, at which a letter was read from William Wright, Esq., to his Worship the Mayor, strongly urging prompt action, and suggesting that as the *principle* of an amicable settlement was already agreed on, an offer should now be made to the Carleton Committee to refer the *details* of the measure to the wisdom of the Legislature; making that body the referee of all points yet in dispute. The Common Council have so far acted upon Mr. Wright's suggestion as to appoint a Committee to meet with the Carleton Committee.—*New Bruns.*

FIRE.—A Barn containing nine head of cattle, a large quantity of Hay and Grain, and many other articles,—belonging to Mr Wm. Giberson, of the Parish of Kent, was totally consumed by fire on the night of the 14th inst.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

Shocking Accident.—By a Telegraphic despatch received yesterday from Woodstock, (says the Fredericton *Loyalist*,) we learn that a lumber camp on the Nackawick stream was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, and three young men named Brittain, Melvin and Rockwell were burnt to death!

The following letter was received on Thursday, by the Rev. I. E. BILL:—

Wilmot, N. S., Feb 20, 1852.

DEAR SIR—I am sorry to inform you that last night about one o'clock Dr. J. Woodbury's dwelling house and barns, and all of the outhouses were burnt to ashes, and nothing but their own lives saved. They escaped with only their night clothes. There were 44 head of cows and oxen, and 2 horses, 2 hogs, and a lot of sheep burnt in the barns. They also lost between £60 and £70 in Cash; saving only about £4 worth from one of the west rooms. I was down to see them, and it is a most dismal looking place; the bones of the cattle and two fine young horses lying just where they stood in the stable. Little Jessie, his daughter, got her feet frozen; she walked to Mr. Martin's barefooted. Under the circumstances they were very fortunate to save their lives. There was no hired man or girl about the house at the time. His loss is not less than £800.

These acquainted with this worthy man are desirous that aid may be immediately rendered, to assist him in building another house for his family. Rev. I. E. Bill will receive any contributions that may be offered in his behalf, and forward them. We hope a favorable response will be given by many to this call, which we are assured is a deserving one, as he has ever been a most hospitable man.—*Christian Visitor.*

[*From the Fredericton Reporter, Feb. 27.*]

RAILWAY MEETING.—At a Public Meeting held in the City of Fredericton, pursuant to a requisition addressed to the High Sheriff for that purpose, at the Temperance Hall in said City, on Wednesday the 25th February, 1852.

The High Sheriff was called to the Chair, and George J. Bliss, Esq., chosen Secretary.

The following Resolutions were offered, and after undergoing discussion were adopted:—

Moved by George Botsford, Esq., and seconded by the Hon. Thomas Baillie—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the interests of the British North American Colonies, as well as of the Empire at large, requires a Railway communication between Halifax and Canada.

Moved by T. R. Robertson, Esq., and seconded by John A. Beckwith, Esq—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the opening of such a communication must prove of incalculable advantage to the commercial interests of this Province, by infusing new life into every branch of productive industry, and thus leading to a profitable developement of our vast and varied resources.

Moved by John C. Allen, Esq., and seconded by the Hon. Thomas Baillie—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the agreement reported to have been recently made at Halifax by members of the respective Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and this Province, on the subject of such a communication should receive the cordial support of the people of this Province both as regards the apportionment of the distance and the course of the Line by the Valley of the St. John, inasmuch as there are good reasons for believing that the rejection by our Legislature of that agreement must lead to an indefinite postponement of the whole question.

Moved by Mr. William Parker, and seconded by Henry Fisher, Esq.—

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing Resolutions be furnished to the Representatives of this County in the Assembly, and that they be respectfully requested to carry out, if possible, the views of this meeting.

On motion, the Chairman left the chair, which was taken by John C. Allen, Esq., and the thanks of the Meeting be tendered to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair, and to the Secretary for his services.

B. WOLHAUPTER, Chairman.

GEORGE J. BLISS, Secretary.

THE GREAT RAILWAY.—To the vigour of our Canadian Ministers in their well-timed action the country is greatly indebted. The present Chief Commissioner of Public Works has evinced in the matter that clear-sightedness, or, as the *Gazette* had it some time ago, that sagacity which his office especially requires. We take this auspicious beginning as an earnest and pledge of the ultimate completion of the greatest, most important, and, we believe, most beneficial undertaking in which Canada has ever been called upon to engage. The future to us seems pregnant with the promise of unimagined good to the British Provinces. Our earnest faith in the success of the project has enabled us to meet the prejudices and objections of its adversaries, and so far we feel abundantly rewarded for the measure of energy we have expended in its advocacy.

We are also very much gratified at the evident good feeling which characterises our contemporaries lately in opposition to us on this question, and we trust that the really valuable information which has been communicated in relation to it through our columns will bring about that uniformity of opinion which great national undertakings of a beneficial character should command.—*Montreal Pilot.*

The annual meeting of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company was held at Montreal on the 21st inst. According to the report rendered, the amount of expenditures up to the 30th of November last was £608,443. The reports speak favorably of the financial prospects of the company, and anticipates a further opening of the road from Richmond to Sherbrooke, a distance of 24 miles in June next, making a distance of 95 miles from Montreal. In the mean time the work will be vigorously prosecuted, for the completion of the line to the American border, where it is to meet the Atlantic and St. Lawrence road which is advancing from Portland to meet it at that point.

TRANSIT OF FLOUR FROM CANADA.—Arrangements have been made for shipping from Boston, the present week, a large quantity of flour on board the packet ship Daniel Webster for Liverpool. The flour is to come by rail road, under bond, to be put directly on board ship, from Hittinger & Co's wharf, in Charlestown. The balance of her cargo is to be made up in American ice.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

RESOURCES OF CANADA.—A American gentleman, writing from St. Catharines, in the Buffalo Commercial, under the date of January 17th, 1852, speaks as follows of the immense advantages which Canada possesses, if they were turned to proper account:—

"If the Yankees possessed the advantages for making the water power of Niagara Falls available for manufacturing purposes, which the Welland Canal gives the Canadians, I doubt very much whether they would ask reciprocity of trade with any country but their own. They would use the same exertions which they see the Canadians now making to secure reciprocity with the 'States,' to induce English capitalists to embark in manufactures in their own Province, and if successful would soon boast of a home for their lumber, wheat, ashes, &c., which would vie with the Manchesters and Birminghams of England, or the Lowells, Lawrences, Manchesters and Nashuas of the 'States.' Such a town would stretch from the first downward lock on the Welland Canal to Lake Ontario; while the whole of Grand River and Brantford valleys would pour into its lap the rich fruits of the earth in the greatest profusion. Cotton could be transported via the southern rivers and Ohio Canals, thence across the lake into the Welland Canal, and delivered to the mills at a much cheaper rate than it can now be had at the Massachusetts mills. What a vast fountain of wealth is there hidden in the roar of Niagara, if they would but use the means to get it out. It is but just to say that some shrewd Canadians view the subject in this light, and are as much opposed to reciprocity as you are. By the way, is it not possible that Buffalonians stand in their own light by opposing the reciprocity question."

NOVA SCOTIA.—We learn, that in the House of Assembly, the seats of the Hon. Joseph Howe and Stephen Fulton, Esq., representatives from the County of Cumberland, have been declared vacant in consequence of some informality at the time of their election. Another election is appointed to be held on the 18th of March, when the late members will be opposed by Messrs. McFarlane, (former candidate) and T. A. S. DeWolfe, who held the office of Collector of Impost and Excise under the Johnston administration, and at that time was one of the representatives of King's County in the Legislature.

QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—A private letter has been received by a gentleman in town, we are told, intimating that Baring Brothers will take stock, or debentures, or something, in the Quebec and Richmond Railway to the amount of £50,000.—*Quebec Chron.*

ALBANY AND MONTREAL.—The Albany Argus commends the establishment of a rail road from Albany to Montreal by way of Glens Falls and Plattsburgh, on the West side of Lake Champlain, by which it is said a saving distance might be made of 32 to 40 miles.

IMPORTANT CASE IN DENTISTRY.—A lady called the other day upon a dentist in this city, and complained to him that her teeth were so bad that she could not speak the truth. The worthy practitioner told her that he could effectually cure all that. We shall watch the progress of this important remedy, and should it prove successful, the fortunate dentist may consider his fortune made. —*Montreal Pilot.*

GAS IN BRAZIL.—A company in Glasgow, Scotland, has made a contract with the government of Brazil, for lighting the city of Rio de Janeiro for twenty-five years. The gas mains are to extend over 30 miles. The company are to pass 14,000 cubic feet of gas per hour and to light 1,800 lamps. These will be the first gas works erected in South America. The material of which the gas is to be made is Scotch cannel coal.

JAMAICA.—Kingston was thrown into a state of considerable excitement on Friday and Saturday, by the presence of some five hundred recruits, principally Irishmen, wearing the United States uniform, who had been permitted to land from the American steamer Falcon, (who are on their way to California,) and, having been drunk, had got into several rows with the black people and the police. Several broken heads on both sides were the consequence.—*Jamaica Despatch, Feb. 3.*

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—On the 9th inst., for the edification of the scientific, two houses were burned upon the "Campo Mars," while one between them, and distant two or three feet, covered with a newly invented varnish, was proved noncombustible, and saved from destruction, although filled with material which was consumed by the flames, and the exterior enveloped during the conflagration of some twenty minutes, with an unbroken sheet of fire.

The inventor, a Creole, Señor Quesad, has obtained considerable reputation from the result, but I believe he has combined the discoveries of two other persons, involving the material in varnish instead of paint, thereby making a decided improvement, as it can be brought to the protection of almost any article in a household without impairing beauty or utility.

The experiment was on a scale sufficient to prove that, for the safety of property, from a thousand casualties of negligence or improvidence, in the use of lamps, candles, matches or fire, the varnish is invaluable; while in communities where it might be generally adopted, it would certainly materially retard the progress of the destroying element.—*Cor. N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

THE SEA SERPENT IN ASPY BAY.—We are informed by David McLeod, who was engaged during the fishing season last year as Skipper of a small craft, of about 20 tons, that just previous to his leaving on a fine evening in the beginning of August last, whilst then near enough to anchor in Aspy Bay, Cape North, about one and a half miles distant from the shore, pass by the stern of the vessel at a distance of about thirty yards, and turn seaward. The crew of the schooner were much terrified. He describes it as resembling a snake; about the length of *Ninety Feet*, with a flat snake like head, which with about ten feet of the body lay on the surface of the water, as the monster moved its body along, breathing at the same time like a porpoise. The size of it he states to have been larger than a puncheon. It was seen on the day after by the crew of another fishing smack, at a considerable distance from the land. The statement of Mr. McLeod can be vouched for by the crew of the vessel.—*Cape Breton News, Feb. 14.*

FOR OREGON.—From Indiana, a large emigration is now taking place for California and Oregon. This is stimulated, no doubt, by Gov. Lane's circular in regard to the latter country, and by other influential individuals, formerly of Indiana, who have been successful in their new homes. A colony for Oregon, chiefly members of the Presbyterian Church, is forming in Jefferson county. A Baptist colony, for the same place, is organizing at and near Indianapolis, and will start in a few weeks for Oregon. It is estimated that upwards of two hundred young men will leave for California within a few weeks, from Dearborn county alone. The emigrants are chiefly farmers and mechanics, of excellent habits, and mostly unmarried. This great exodus begins to affect business seriously. Rents are falling and labor advancing.

OUR NON-INTERFERENCE.—They who think America is for the doctrine of *non-interference* and letting nations alone, are under a mistake. We are now about to interfere in a somewhat high-handed way, with one of the great nations of the earth—a nation of thirty millions—having a capital city ranking in population almost on a level with London! France, Eh? No, not quite; time enough for that, in a year or so.—The nation is Japan—a sort of picture in little of China.—John Bull dubbed John Chinaman, in 1841, and knocked his crockery ware metropolises on the head a good deal. Jonathan seems now about to try his hand on the other shy fellow. Commodore Perry is to proceed next month, in the Mississippi, to the coast of Japan, and propound to the Emperor certain cosmopolite arguments which, doubtless, he never heard before from any of the bonzes.

These Japanese will trade with no one but Dutchman and Chinamen, which "the rest of mankind" and our traders also, have felt to be very churlish and a grievance. It is therefore determined that they *shall* fraternize and be—benefited! Mr. Webster has stated the proposition, as regards this question, that Japan is wrong; that, having coals in some of her islands which our steamers are in need of, but cannot make purchase of, she contravenes the kind intent of Providence, who gives its good gifts for the benefit of the world in general. Mr. Webster is of opinion that a nation cannot live for itself alone, and fatten comfortably on its own prosperity, while it disregards the feelings and the interests of the human family. And to elucidate this elevated philosophy, the large war ship is going to anchor in the *taboood* harbour of Jeddo!

Our Secretary of State here expresses himself as emphatically concerning the rights and duties of nations, as he did on the Greek and Spanish questions. America will interfere in foreign matters—that's clear.—*International.*

There of the pardoned Cuban prisoners arrived at Boston last week, from Spain.

The ocean steamship S. S. Lewis was sold at public auction to-day, by order of the U. S. Marshal, for $150,000, cash.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The first train of cars over the Northern Indiana Rail Road, arrived at this city at 12 o'clock to-day, loaded with passengers. Immense numbers of citizens had assembled and cheered loudly as the train arrived amidst the roar of cannon.

LOUISVILLE, Feb 17.—*Destruction of the Lunatic Asylum by Fire.*—The Lunatic Asylum at Lexington was destroyed by fire yesterday. One Lunatic was burned to death, and several severely injured.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—The Kossuth banquet came off this evening. Kossuth receives on an average $1200 daily, from private individuals. He leaves for Indianapolis on Wednesday.

CHATHAM, Feb. 2.—Volunteering has opened in Chatham barracks for the depots of the Rifle Brigade, her Majesty's 97th and 69th regiments, and upwards of three hundred have offered for the home regiments. It is expected that the volunteering will become general in Chatham. Several recruiting parties have recently been sent to different localities in England and Ireland.

Four regiments of the Line, will, in all probability be selected as rifle corps; and the light companies of all regiments are also to be armed with the rifle—a necessary measure, as all our rifle corps are now in India, the Cape, and Canada.

ROYAL ARSENAL.—Fifteen thousand shells have been ordered to be immediately packed ready for service and sent away for the different ports throughout England. A still larger order is daily expected; many of the men work overtime, and additional men and boys are to be entered to complete the supply registered.

A VILLAGE SWEPT AWAY.—ONE HUNDRED PERSONS MISSING.—*Leeds, Feb 5.*—A terrible calamity has just occurred at Holmfirth, a large manufacturing village, a few miles from Huddersfield. Several of the factories in the place are supplied with water from reservoirs in the elevated parts of the locality. The rain during the past few days had fallen heavily, and caused such an extraordinary pressure of water, that the Bilbery reservoir gave way, and at 2 o'clock this morning burst its banks, and caused most appalling devastation and loss of life. The immense body of water rushed with fearful force and impetuosity upon the village, and swept away, in its resistless course, whole rows of houses, hurrying the sleeping inmates into eternity. At the moment it is impossible to give an adequate detail of the catastrophe. Not only houses, but warehouses and mills were swept away in the mighty rush of water, and streets were blocked up with the wrecks of buildings, wool, casks of oil, the bodies of the dead, &c. By 4 o'clock in the morning the water had so far subsided that preparations were commenced for recovering the dead, and at 7 o'clock A. M. 60 lifeless bodies had been taken up. In one row of houses swept down there were 54 persons.

The Premier's new Reform Bill proposes to reduce the franchise from £50 to £10 tenants in the Counties; to disfranchise the boroughs of Calne, Chippenham, Totness, St. Albans, Sudburry, Harwicd, and some other small boroughs; to give additional members to London, Lancashire, and some others populous places; and to erect Chelsea and Brompton into a borough. This measure, it is said, goes too far to be pleasing to the Conservatives, and not far enough to satisfy the Radicals.

The Earl of Derby in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russell in the Commons, have censured a portion of the English Press for the severity of their strictures on Louis Napoleon's conduct.

General Leflo, one of the victims of the French *coup d'etat*, has taken up his residence in Jersey. Generals Changarnier, Lemoriciere, and Bedeau are daily expected to arrive in that island to reside.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP QUITO.—On Sunday last, the steamship Quito, Capt. W. B. Wells, arrived in the Mersey, from Glasgow, on her first voyage; and on Tuesday morning she made her trial trip, under the inspection of the government surveyors. The trial trip extended from the Rock Lighthouse to the Crosby Light-ship, and back. The Quito left the Coburg Dock a eight o'clock, and re-docked at ten, making the outward trip at the rate of 11 and the inward trap at from 13 to 14 knots an hour. The Quito is a fine sea-going vessel; and we have no doubt, from the qualities she exhibited on Tuesday, that she will prove herself one of the finest steamers afloat. The Quito is one of the new line of steamers belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. These vessels are to carry the mails in the Pacific and they will run in connection with the Panama and India mails. The steamers already sent out are the Santiago and the Lima. The Quito is the third vessel of the series, and the line will be completed by the addition of the steamship Bogota, which is nearly ready. The Quito was built by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, who also constructed her engines. She is an iron vessel, and is 250 feet long, with 30 feet beam. Her register is 1,100 tons, and she has two engines of 400 horse power in their aggregate capacity. The vessel has accommodation for 200 passengers; and for their convenience every comfort has been introduced. The Quito is to sail to-day, for her destination in the Pacific.—*Liverpool Journal, 7th.*

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The President gave a grand dinner yesterday to a party of English, at which forty five sat down. He expressed great regret at the prevalence of the belief in England as to his warlike intentions. He had lived there long enough, he said, to acquire respect for its people and institutions and he still had a great many friends there.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The following letter from the Princes of Orleans was privately circulated in Paris to-day:—

To the Testamentary Executors of King Louis Philippe.

Claremont, Jan. 29, 1852.

"Gentlemen,—We have received the protest which you have drawn up against the decree of confiscation issued against us, and we thank you very sincerely for your efforts to resist injustice and violence. We have found it quite natural that you should have directed your attention specially to the question of law, without noticing the insults heaped in the preambles of those decrees on the memory of the King our father. For a moment we thought of abandoning the reserve which exile imposes upon us, for the purpose of repelling in our own persons the attacks so shamefully cast upon the best of fathers, and, we do not fear to add, on the best of Kings. But, on considering the matter more maturely, it appeared to us that to such imputations a disdainful silence was the best answer.—We will therefore not lower ourselves to point out how particularly odious the calumnies are, when brought forward by a man who on two different occasions received proofs of the magnanimity of King Louis Philippe, and whose family never received anything from him but benefits. We leave it to public opinion to do justice to the words, as well as to the act which accompanies them; and, if we are to believe the testimonies of sympathy which we receive from every side, we are sufficiently revenged. To the honor of a country to which the King our father has given eighteen years of peace, of prosperity, and of dignity—of a country which we his sons have loyally served—to the honor of that France which always is the mother country which we love—we are happy to observe that these disgraceful decrees, and their still more disgraceful preambles, have not dared to appear excepting under the *regime* of the state of siege, and after the suppression of all the guarantees which protected the liberties of the nation. In finishing, we beg of you, gentlemen, to express our warm feeling of gratitude to the eminent men of all parties, who have offered to us the assistance of their talent and their courage. We accept that assistance with great pleasure, persuaded that, in to-day defending our cause, they defend the rights of the whole of French society. Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of our sentiments of affection.

"LOUIS D'ORLEANS, Duke of Nemours.
"F. D'ORLEANS, Prince of Joinville."

A decree of the President authorizes the formation of religious establishments composed of females, where the object is the education of youth or the relief of the poor persons who are ill. The decree regulates the conditions on which the authorization for such establishments will be accorded.

It is stated by a correspondent of the Daily News, in Paris, that Louis Napoleon, in a conversation at a public dinner with an English nobleman, in which he complained of the attacks and misrepresentations of the British press, intimated that he might be compelled to interdict journals containing such attacks, from entering France, and might even find it necessary to resort to harsher measures, understood to refer to the expulsion of correspondents.

The earthquake at Bordeaux which has been heretofore reported, was so violent as to cause some serious damage. Beds in some of the houses were thrown into the middle of the apartment, chimney ornaments, such as vases, and clocks were thrown down, walls of many houses were crashed, and the horses of a diligence from Thoulouse to Bordeaux were so frightened that they ran off and upset the coach, and in consequence the passengers were severely bruised.

PARIS, February 4.

The boldness of the measures of the Government astonishes every one, and it is to be feared that, if continued, they will some time or other produce a catastrophe. To-day the *Moniteur* contains a sort of circular, which is to have the force of law, and which sets all the ordinary rules of right and justice at defiance. It annuls the whole of the judgments pronounced by the military courts since the 2nd of December, and creates a peculiar sort of tribunal or court of inquiry in each department, which is to decide the fate of the political *detenus*, according to a set of rules never before heard of in the penal laws, and against whose judgment there will be no appeal.

ROME, Jan. 27.—A coalition of the European Powers against England is the theme now generally commented on in all circles. Absolutist reasoners do not fail to affirm that the consequences of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy must now recoil on England, in the shape of an anti-British league of foreign potentates against that so-called isle of revolutionary propaganda. Here all the Papal party continue in ecstacies at the turn events have taken during the last few weeks, and hail 1852 as beginning under the most favourable auspices.

The Papal Government is very slow in encouraging enterprises, or, indeed, in permitting the execution of anything smacking of innovation. The project of lighting the city of Rome by gas was some years ago submitted to the Roman authorities; but until very lately there seemed little prospect of its being carried into effect. I am happy to be able now to state, from competent authority, that most of the difficulties opposed to this project have been overcome, and that consequently, the commencement of the necessary works will take place before long. Mr. Shepherd, the English engineer, is contracting for the privilege of lighting the Eternal City, and the agreement has already been approved of by the Roman municipality. The further forms necessary before the final settlement, are about to be passed.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The official trade tables of the country show an increase in the importation of tobacco last year compared with the preceding. In eleven months ending the 5th ult., of manufactured tobacco there were 25,376,017 lbs. imported; and in the like period of the preceding year, 21,931,304 lbs.; whilst in the eleven months ending the 5th ult., there were 25,490,154 lbs. entered for home consumption, and in the same period of 1850, 25,420,927 lbs. entered for home consumption, chargeable with duty.

From the London Post, Jan. 20.

KOSSUTH IN AMERICA.

It would appear, by our intelligence from America, that our late versatile and brilliant visiter, Louis Kossuth, is likely to find American calculation even less productive in practical fruits than English enthusiasm. His reception by the authorities at Washington, has, it seems, been of the most cautious possible character. The Senate did not even trust itself to the effect of the illustrious Magyar's eloquence. The ministers threw cold water on his most glowing plans and favorite prospects. The President is understood to have declined non-intervention with a precision utterly destructive to the sense in which the self constituted Regenerator of Hungary would have it received and acted on. Domestic politics, moreover, in America, are full of rocks and shoals, among which a foreign orator must pass, and through which he seldom succeeds in steering his course without more or less of damage. Slavery and Abolitionism—the great antagonism of North and South—present themselves as lions in the path of the stranger no less inevitably, glare upon him no less formidably, than they do in the case of the native politician, whether he be active for the sacred rights of freemen to wallop their own niggers, or is tarred and feathered as a lesson of common sense against his noble ambition to overturn the gigantic existing system of the Southern States. And see what will come of it. We apprehend that the peculiar character which we showed to be the distinguishing mark of M. Kossuth's harangues among ourselves, would be very transparent to the keen eyes of our transatlantic cousins. A country where everything is so rapidly canvassed—where public discussion is so general—where public news is spread so fast and so wide—must be an unfavorable theatre for playing the character of *All things to all men*. There is something definite and practical, too, in the American temper, whenever dollars come into the question, which must sorely interfere with the somewhat vague magnificence of the regenerator's prospects. Taking steps to vindicate the violated laws of nations—showing the deep sympathy and acknowledging the universal brotherhood of free citizens all over the world—are very pretty phrases to tickle the ears of the groundlings in New York; but they neither touch the clear heads of the Senators at Washington, nor lighten the well-buttoned pockets of Americans anywhere. As to any political consequences, or pecuniary results, we apprehend that the visit of Kossuth to America will be as utterly barren as his most determined opponents could have anticipated or desired. In spite of the dinners—the speeches—the self glorifications which our hospitable but very long-winded cousins delight to inflict on their visiters—the career of the latest great attraction, the rival of Jenny Lind and Lola Montes, ("Powers eternal such names mingled,") has been, very evidently, no better than a lame and impotent conclusion to all the great flourishes of promise and of hope which he started. The fact is that our excellent friend Jonathan must be admitted to have a pretty considerable weakness for hearing himself talk about himself. Kossuth, after all, seems to have been made, through this amiable peculiarity, very little better than a conduit to drain off the overflowing greatness and glory of the most advanced people in the world. The unhappy orator went to be heard, and is condemned eternally to hear. His mission was to lecture on Hungary and her misfortunes; his destiny is to be lectured without end on America and her grandeur. There is something drolly appropriate in such a fate for such a man. With the most wonderful talent for self-exhibition, we find him reduced by American ingenuity to ministering merely to the magnifying of others. With the most singular tact, and the most unfailing flow of oratory, he is yet no match for America's audacity and perseverance. His most fervent appeals and glowing periods have no chance against the enthusiasm of American vanity. Truly that must be a great nation in whose school for democrats Louis Kossuth must be content to learn rather than lecture!

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

£100 was voted for a wharf at Hillsboro.

A proposal was made to grant £500 per year in aid of a