

ARRIVAL OF THE ALPS.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Boston, March 20

The steam-propeller "Alps" arrived with Liverpool dates to the 14th. Her news is important.

In the House of Commons, after a prolonged debate, the Motion, on Tuesday night, the 2d, were defeated on motion of Mr. Cobden disapproving the bombardment of Canton, having been carried by 151 to a majority. The vote stood 263 against 217.

Treaty of peace has been signed at Paris between England and Persia.

The latest report from Canton asserts that the fire kindled by the bombardment had spread to the city, which was one sheet of flame when the overland mail left.

Breadstuffs quiet and lower.

Provisions more active.

Teas considerably advanced.

The "Africa" arrived out on the 2nd instant, and the "City of Baltimore" on the 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Tuesday 3rd, the Government was defeated on Mr. Cobden's motion regarding the operations at Canton. It is thought at present, Palmerston will resign or dissolve Parliament. Sir H. Crampton, late Minister to the United States, has been appointed Minister to the King of Hanover. The Paris Journal says, "We learn by the latest news from China, under date of Dec. 15, that the Comte de Pe-kin published a decree prohibiting all subjects of the Celestial Empire from trading with the English. Disobedience is to be punished with death." The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post writes on Monday evening—"The bases of treaty between England and Persia are not yet signed.—Hostilities are suspended; but there is no regular armistice. No representations have been, or will be made at Teheran by friendly powers until the bases of the treaty are signed. Hong Kong dates by the Oriental mail are Jan. 10. There appear to have been no further operations against Canton.

Despatches from Sir John Bowring and Admiral Seymour give accounts of the attempt made to retake Keatoum Fort, and of an attack on the British shipping by a vast number of Chinese junks. The attack was well concerted, and made at low water, when the large men of war could not safely manoeuvre, but it was brilliantly repelled. Sir Michael Seymour thought to abandon his post at the Dutch Folly and the Factory Gardens, and had strengthened his position at the forts lower down the river.

Five hundred men were expected at Singapore.

The details of the massacre of Europeans on board the Mistle are also communicated in these despatches.

On January 12th the whole of the suburbs west of Canton were burned by British forces. A large fire had also taken place inside the city. The mandarins have issued proclamations in various districts against the English, and have offered large rewards to those who may succeed in assassination or incendiarism in Hong Kong.

The Chinese have been ordered to quit the service of foreigners and return to their own homes, and so powerful is the Mandarin system, disobedience entails much trouble, if not positive destruction on the relatives of the offender. The consequence is that nearly all the Chinese servants have left, or are leaving.

PARIS, 3rd.

The treaty with Persia was signed here to-day. The Spanish minister has addressed

a note to the representatives of Spain in the European court explaining the quarrel with Mexico. The expedition to concentrate at Havana, which altogether consist of 30 vessels of war, with a numerous army on board. The Spanish Government declares the necessity of resorting to such measures towards a nation united to Spain in race, language and religion, and hopes everybody will understand the obligation it is under to avenge the national dignity.

A Hamburg letter of Saturday, Feb. 28th says, merchants have received private news from Hong Kong and Singapore, by the overland mail, of a most alarming description. The bombardment and conflagration of Canton, had excited the Chinese to a general movement against all Europeans, and the Chinese populace were beginning to show a courage quite unwonted, and from which danger is to be apprehended; the movement had become visible at Singapore. The English and German residents of Singapore have been obliged to arm themselves against attacks in the streets from the infuriated Chinese, who were joined by the Malays.

The *Hamburger Borsen Halle* states positively it has received advices from Hong Kong to 2 o'clock, p. m., January 15th, per steamer Madras,—the fire produced in the outskirts of Canton by the British bombardment, had extended itself to the city, and the latter had become one sheet of flame.

LONDON, 3rd March.

The Tea market has again advanced to-day, and one penny to one and a half penny higher has been paid for 5000 chests common Congou.

A letter from Paris states that the Neuchâtel affair is not improving, and from what we can learn all the parties concerned are in very bad humor with each other.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.

Breadstuffs—James McHenry & Co's circular of March 2nd, says, at this day's market there was a fair attendance, but without any important transactions.

Flour has a strong tendency downwards; 31s 6d has been accepted for favourable brands of Ohio round hoop, and 2s. less for Western Canal.

Indian Corn is easier

Wheat—White Canada 9s a 9s 3d; Red Western 8s a 8s 3d. Flour—Western Canal 29s a 30s; Ohio 31s and 32s. Indian Corn—Yellow 33s 6d a 34s; Mixed 33s 3d a 33s 9d; White 35s a 36s.

Provisions—American advices have given firmness to holders of Bacon, but buyers are shy, and but little business transpires. In other articles there is nothing new. Considerable business has been done in Lard at 71s 6d, and to-day 72; market very firm.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 3.

Consols 93½ a 93½ for money; 94½ a 93½ for account. On Tuesday, in the Stock Exchange there was a diminution in the demand for money.

The Threatened Invasion of Cuba—Her Means of Repelling Assault.

[From the Paris Patrie, of February 29th.]

The Spanish journals are discussing at great length the preparations making in Spain and Cuba, in order to send to the Mexican coast a sufficient naval force for the purpose of forcing from the Mexican Government compensations claimed, for a

long time in vain, for outrages which it is alleged subjects of the Spanish Crown have been the victims of in that ever agitated Republic. On learning that the Spanish navy was going to adopt the offensive, when it was scarcely thought strong enough to repulse an unfair aggression, the question has been agitated in the United States if that Spanish movement was anything else than a vain show, or, if Spain was really in a position to have her rights respected everywhere they should be attacked or overlooked. This question is certainly of the highest importance in presence of the unceasing threats to which Cuba is subjected in the United States, and of the filibuster schemes which have never been entirely abandoned either in New Orleans or New York. England and France would certainly never consent to the annexation of Cuba to the great North American federation.—Cuba is, in fact, the key of the Gulf of Mexico, as Constantinople is the key of the Black Sea, and Europe can no more admit that the Gulf of Mexico should become a Yankee lake than allow the Black Sea to become a Russian lake. But it will be understood that it is better that Spain should be in a position to enable her to protect her colonies in the West Indies than to be at the necessity of imploring help from the great maritime Powers in order to have her properly respected. Now, about this point we have no fear at all; Spain is not only capable of defending Cuba against the most direct aggressions from the United States, but this colony can protect itself, alone, without needing an appeal to the arms of the mother country. In support of this assertion, we can enumerate the following particulars, taken from a good source:

Cuba has at present an army of 20,000 foot soldiers, and 1,500 horsemen, besides a reserve of 18,000 infantry, and 6,000 horses. Cuba has also in her stores and arsenals the necessities to arm and equip 60,000 men in the space of a month. The fortifications of the island are in a perfect state of defence, and are daily improving. To the naval forces—already very respectable—possessed by the colony, a reinforcement of a ship of the line, a frigate, a brig and two magnificent steamers, manned by 2,500 men, will be ready for sailing in a few days. Three generals and several superior officers belonging to different branches of the service, will be added to the staff of General Concha. It can be seen from the above particulars that Cuba is able to repulse not only the invasion of the filibusters, who will not be discouraged by the fate of Lopez, but even a regular attack of the naval forces of the United States, if ever—which God forbid—the Government of that country should attempt to realize the conquest of Cuba by force.

SWITZERLAND—ANOTHER ROYALIST PLOT

—It is announced that at Neuchâtel—four short weeks after the release of the rebels!—another Prussian plot has been discovered, and that new arrests have taken place accordingly among the Royalist faction.—Some correspondents even talk of a midnight attempt at raising barricades—an attempt, however, easily suppressed by the interference of the Republican volunteers. Further details of the affray are as yet wanting. Nothing is known beyond the fact of a conspiracy having been nipped in the bud by the vigilance of the popular Government.

GREECE.—The Senate has rejected the financial arrangements proposed by England and France.