Mems of the Week.

"EUROPE.

RETURN OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM SHIP ARCTIC — Much surprise was oreated in Thursday by the circula ion of the report that the United States mail steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, which sailed from the Iriver the flay previous with the American mails, was off Holyllead, putting back with damage. In order to render as much assistance as possible to the disabled steamer, the agent here, Messrs. Brown, Shipley, & Co., despatched the steam-tup Dreadnought to meet the Arctic, which she did eff Point Lynas, and kept her company until sheft eached the river.

The Arctic, as we before stated, left the Mersey on Wednesday at one p. m. for New York, and all had proceeded satis actorily, until about two a. m. on Thursday, when she struck with her starboard bilge on a sunken rock, about a mile west of Tuskar, the wind at the time blowing fresh from the N. E. After striking she heeled over on the larboard side and was again in deep water. The majority of passengers were in their berths at the time heaceident occurred, and for some minutes there was alarm manifested, particularly by the female portion, which, however, was soon allayed, by the assurance that nothing serious had happened. The night was clear, the light being very distinct, and the only manner in which the accident can be accounted for, is by supposing the current carried the steamer too near the shore. On examination, it was found that the planks between the main and bilge keelson, near the wheel, had been started, and the vessel was in consequence, making water. Capt. Luce, who we may state was on deck at the time of the accident, then put the bilge and donkey pumps to work, and found that the water could be kept down, and the vessel held on her course, until, when near Cork, the leak was found to be gaining on the pumps, the Captain deemed it the most prudent course to return, and directed her head to be turned, and came back to port, where she arrived yesterday morning

Inda.—The overland mail has arrived, bringing deter from Caleutta to the 6th. Madras Jesterday morning
INDIA.—The overland mail has arrived, bringing

be turned, and came back to port, where she arrived yesterday morning

India.—The overland mail has arrived, bringing dates from Calcutta to the 6th, Madras 10th, and Bombay 16th April The following is from the summary of the Bombay Times, dated April 14:—The last accounts from Burmah still represent the state of the country as most unsatisfactory. A detachment of sepoys, escorting provisions to Prome, had been attacked by dacoits, when two sepoys were killed and fourteen wounded. After two hours hard fighting, the detachment, under Captain Phillot, was reinforced by a party of the 4th sikahs, under the command of Lieutenant Dunbar, who were accompanied by two elephants, upon which the wounded were placed, and all returned to Taphoon. The loss sustained on this occasion by the Burmuse has not been accurately ascertained, but a wounded to Taphoon. Major Nuthall has marched from Yargan with 250 of the 16th and 47th Arracanese and Peguese, in search of Gounghee, and it is noped he may be successful in captuning that Dacoit leader—The report that Major Allan, the Deputy Quartermaster General, had been attacked and wounded, and the announcement that the King of Ava had been poisoned, are, as we anticipated, allke without foundation. All parties concur in considering an advance on Ava unavoidable, and some dissatisfaction is beginning to be expressed at the policy pursued in reference to the Burmese by the governor general. Sir Scudamore W. Steel, K. C. B., it is confidently asserted, has been appointed to the command of the forces in Burmah, and is to proceed there ferthwith.

From Persia we have no intelligence apon which we can place much confidence. It is, however, stated that 800 Persians had besteged the fort of Abbas, in which were the Arab Chief, Mahomet Salcem, and about 1000 men. A three-masted vessel, with 500 troops on board, was siso fring on the Persians, who are said to have lost 110 men. It is also added that the Persians will be obliged to retire, as the Arabs are well supplied with amunition. Sheik

sent an Amassasior to Mahomed Saeed Khan, son of the law Vuzeer Yar Mahomee Khan, of, Herat, advising him to place his family at Neeshapoor (a Persian province in Khorassan, near Herat) until peace is established between the states of Choorshaid Kaoola (Sunny Cape, meaning the Emperor of Russia) and the Sultan. He has also directed him, as well as the chiefs of Candahar, to keep their troops ready, and march them to any side he may authorise hereafter. "Nourca," the equinox, was fixed as the day for the departure of the families from Herat. The Persian ambassador it is alleged is deeply engaged in gaining the confidence of the population of Herat, both Persians and Affghans. He treats them with every assurance of kindness on the part of the Shah of Persia. As to Dost Mahomed, his reported offer of friendship is said to have been a piece of duplicity on his part, but nothing certain on the subject has transpired. It is allege, that the Khan of Khivah, the king of Persia, and the king of Bokhara, have entered into a treaty offensive and defenive, and that Mahomed, influenced by the Burukzaee chiefs of Cabul, through the advice of the Kokan merchants, had secretly deputed Jaffer Khan to the king of Persia. Sooltan Mahemed Khan, the ex-chief Peshwur, had also despatched ed aliahdad Khan to his h

half
CHINA.—Our advices from Hong Kong are to the
27th March, and from Shanghai to the 15th.
The Imperialists have sustained sovere defeats.
We mentioned in our last overland summary that
the Tartar General Heang-yung was expected with
his forces to make a final attempt on Shanghai, but
the order to break up their encampment and march
teouthwards appears to have been the signal for general disarrangement, and thousands upon thousands
of the troops at once either declared for the new
sovereign or desert from the Tarter flag.
Hong Kong, March 27.—From Shanghai our

Hong Kong, March 27.—From Shanghai our Hong Kong, March 27.—From Shanghai our dates are to the 15th inst. In the city matters remain without change, and there had been less tighting going on The Imperialists had received further reinforcements, but heavy rains caused a cessation or attempt to retake the place. The party in the city attempt to retake the place. The party in the only
were expecting assistance. There appears to be
some movement of the rebel force from the westward
towards the seaboard provinces, and we may hear
shortly of their farther progress in the green tea
district.

Peltin Gazette are to the 30th of January. The

account of the success of the rebels north are con-dicting. The Imperialists swere reported having been successful at Tuhleu, which has been contra-dicted, and the rebel army is said to maintain arm.

ly its position at Tuhleu and Tsinghai. It appears beyond doubt that the city of Laoucheu, in the Ghanway province, has tallen to the rebels.

From Amoy we have advices to the 20th inst.—
Trade slowly improving, and numbers of pirates again appearing on the coast and interfering with the junk trade to Formosa.

The Passage of the Danuber—Wonderfal as the following narrative is, the Moniteur pledges itself that it is authentic:—

We have received some information relative to the passage of the Danube and the capture of Toultcha by the Russians; which we have reason to believe to be authentic, and which completes the accounts already published. On the 23rd of March, at daybreak, two Russians steamers, 16 gun-boats, and a battery on shore, in all 70 pieces, of artillery, attacked the Turkish battery of nine guns, situated opposite Ismail. The cannonade lasted until ten o'clock. At noen the Russians passed the Danube in several boats under the fire of the batteries and landed 900 men on the opposite bank. The passage being covered by this force, the bridge was hastily thrown across, and all the division of General Uchakoff, composed of 16,000 men, including two regiments of cavalry, crossed the Danube. The force which the Turks had to oppose the Russians was only 1200 regular infantry, 800 bashi bazouks, 400 Tartars, a squadron of cavalry, and four field pieces. The Russians were received by a well supported fire from the infantry, which lasted until a late hour in the night, and caused great ravages in their ranks. Although they were about five to one they could not gain possession of the entrenchments, from behind which the Turks made such heroic resistance; and it was only at midnight, when the 1200 regulars were reduced to 160, and of those 90 at least were severely wounded, and the enemy was able to carry the position by assault. The 90 wounded were made prisoners and sent to Ismail.—The loss of the Turks was 1260 killed and wounded, 115 prisoners. The Russians had 4600 put hors decombat, of whom 70 were offic

own soldiers. The loss of the Greek, Anstrian, and English merchants is very considerable.

The Russians in the Debrudscha.—The Austrian papers begin to let out a little of the truth about the condition of the Russians on the Danube. Thus, a Vienna medical paper describes the immence train of waggons and carts that had to follow the Russian troops into the Dobrudscha having returned for fresh supplies:—They bring back hundreds of wounded, and thousands of ruined arms and spoiled equipments. More than 400 wounded are expected from Kurasu. In Braila, Galatz, and Reni new wards have been hastily built up for 2,000 additionly patients, these, hewever are not enough. The flying hospitals being such numbers, and in such quick succession, from the Dobrudesha, that divisions of the sick have been sent twice a day to Hirsova. Matschin, and thence again across to the left bank. It is difficult to describe in all their stern reality the hardships and privations now endured by the Russians in the Dobrudesha. The Russians have there more than 2.600 wounded, and above 3,000 dead and missing. The loss in horses, baggage, and munition is equally great. This estimate talls short of the truth. Not far from Kustendjee, upon a marshy bit of ground that is not 1,000 fathoms in length, there now lie 243 Russians and 71 baggage, and munition is equally great. This estimate falls short of the truth. Not far from Kustendjee, upon a marshy bit of ground that is not 1,000 fathoms in length, there now lie 243 Russians and 71 horses, and yet his was one of the least important spots where an obstinate fight came off, and where the Russians were defeated. The Turks, far better acquainted with the country and the means of turning it to good account, are accustomed to open fire upon their enemy at the beginning of each engagement with their heavy guns, of which they have plenty, and their effect is great indeed. Their artilery is better served than the Russians, as all eyewitnesses acknowledge. The mortality among the Russian wounded was in April last 31 per cent. A great cause of sickness among the troops is the mouldy biscuits and the want of wholesome water to drink. The affair at Tehernavoda, the bloodiest of them all—it is thus confirmed by the medical writer—has changed the face of all around. Citizen and peasant exist no longer, for every man is a soldier from dire necessity and for self preservation.—The Russian officers in Wallachia are sending back all they possess, and which they wish to keep, to Russia—that is to say, their wives, jewels, ornaments and house furniture. They no longer talk big of spending the summer on the shores of the Bosphorus. Behind Fokschani a new hospital is building, and this shows alone what the Russian commander-in-chief thinks of the present war.

Sweden and Russia.—The Stockholm Aftonbald, the organ of the intelligent Swedish middle.

commander-in-chief thinks of the present war.

Sweden and Russia.—The Stockholm Aftonbald, the organ of the intelligent Swedish middle class, and of the bankers, contains an article, in which it is plainly intimated that the unveiling of of the repacity of Russia by the publication of the secret correspondence between the Russian and the British Cabinets has nullified to a great extent, the neutrality of Sweden. The war, it is urged, is now one of civilisation against barbarism, of freedom against despotism. Ought Sweden, then, to draw the sword is asked, if so, could she, if left to herself, defend herself, in the event of a Russian army marching across the frozen gulf of Aland? The writer then proceeds to discuss the question.

"According to the budget, the Swedish army upon the war footing censists of \$5,000 infantry, \$564 cavalry, 4416 artillery—total, 94,890 men.—When to this is added the militia of Gothland, \$90, and the reserve, 13,070 we have an army of about

and the reserve, 13,000 we have an army of about 116,000 men. Of this force 60,000 might be employ-116,000 men. Of this force 00,000 might be employ-ed out of the realm. The first line might be com-posed of old troops, the second of recruits. In the depots new soldiers might be drilled for active ser-vice. We acknowledge that liberal grants and a vice. We acknowledge that liberal grants and a vigorous military activity in the magazines and workshops would be required for fitting out so considerable a force with the necessary materials; that great teal and order would be necessary on the embarcation of troops at Hernosand, Gefle, Stockholm, Westerwick, Carlscona, &c., to procure the vessels required. But we affirm that in three months, anamely, at the end of July, the expedition might be ready. Now 60,000 men certainly would not be a sufficient force in Finland, but if an auxiliary force of French and English join us, and if we are furof French and English join us, and if we are furnished with supplies for carrying on the war, 120,000 men marching against St. Petersburgh would be men marching against St. Fetersburgh would the a very respectable, pay, a terrible force, now that the Russian troops are dispersed over Asia Minor, on the Danube, on the Austrian frontier, and in Poland. Moreover, it would be a much easier task to land 60,000 English and French on point or an island in the Finnish Gulf, to combind there Sweisland in the Finnish Gulf, to combind there Sweisland in the Finnish Gulf, to combind there were dish. British and French troops, and finelly from island in the Firuish Gulf, to combind there Swedish, British and French troops, and finally from

there to secure a solid basis of operation on the continent as near to St. Petersburgh as possible, than to send a larger force a longer way from France and England to Constantinople. A number of vessels, to the burden of 900 tons, are required for transporting three months provisions for 120,000 men; the same quantity is wanted for 20,000 horses—total, 18,000 tons; a trifle for three maritime powers. The victualling of the army could be easily performed by fifty or sixty ordinary merchant vessels, without taking into account the povisions which might be had in Russia itself. The marching of smaller Russian detachments in our rear, in a country set tall of difficult passes as finland, dees not signify much. Napoleon never feared a weaker enemy in his rear, he proved at Marengo how a whole country may be taken by one march and in one battle; at Hanau how a feabler enemy being in one's rear. The victualling of the army could be easily performed by fifty or sixty ordinary merchant vessels, without taking into account the povisions which might
be had in Russia itself. The marching of smaller
Russian detachments in our rear, in a country se
full of difficult passes as Finland, dees not signify
much. Napoleon never feared a weaker enemy in
his rear, he proved at Marengo how a whole counry may be taken by one march and in one battle;
at Hanau how a feebler enemy, being in one's rear,
may be outmarched. An expedition against St.
Petersburg is directed against the very lungs by
which Russia breathes the air of Europe.

"Even in a case of defeat, we are far from being

which Russia breathes the air of Europe.

Even in a case of defeat, we are far from being ruined. Suppose we are left to ourselves, that the winter constructs a bridge to our coasts, that a Russian army marches across this bridge, and finally that only 20,600 men return of the 69,600 which went to Finland, we still possess an army of 54,930 men, besides the militia of Gothland, for the defence of this island, the reserve, and the Norwegian troops. Russia cannot undertake an attack upon Sweden with less than 80,000 men, and 6400 waggons, each drawn by two horses, are required for the transport of one month's provisioos for this army, besides the train of artillery, hospitals, &c. A Russian expedition against Sweden could not be effected from the Figuish coast except in the beginning of January and February, when the sea between Aland and Finland, called Skiftet and Alandshay, is frozen over But such an expedition, with such a train, has never taken place, and never will. When 1809 the Russians marched over the Alamshay and Quarken, they went in small columns, and the detachment Russians marched over the Alamshav and Quarken, they went in small columns, and the detachment which arrived in Umea was nearly destroyed by cold. The sea is only covered by ice during one, seldom two months; this time past, the Russians would not two months; this time past, the Russians would not two months; But, after all, it is not on the difficulties connected with an attack on Sweden that we ought to rely; it is on our own courage, on the decipline and valour of our troops, on the copious supplies of our arsenals, and especially on that developement of a free and independent national spirt, without which even the most plentiful material resources always prove deficient."

LETTERS FROM THE BALTIC—Subjoined are ex-

LETTERS FROM THE BALTIC.—Subjoined are extracts from letters received by a Mercantile firm from an officer in the Boltic fleet, dated the 16th of May:—

from an officer in the Boltic fleet, dated the 16th of May:—

"Since our departure from England we have been steadily advancing towards the probable scene of our futurh operations, our ship capturing on the way six or eight prizes, one of them lauen with coffice and sugar from Rio. I have made several tours on shore in the Aland archipelago, and I find the Russian policy has every where been through the ciergy to spread the report that we are perfect barbarlans, and carry fire and sword in our train. It is quite a mistake to believe that the island of Aland nas been evacuated by the Russians. On the contrary, they are now despatching a reinforcement of Finland Riffemen to Bomarsund, where ubwards of 350 guas are mounted. The poor Finlanders suffer severely from the Russian pressgangs, and numerous families take refuge in Sweden to avoid the fearful results of the coming struggle. One village we found perfectly deserted on the island of Utto, in the Gulf of Finland, but this was evidently from fear of us, as several embers were still burning in the fireplaces.

"There are no ships of war whatever at Revel—perhaps a few "Quakers," but we are too wide awake for these. The ice is fast breaking up. I have been as high as Sweaborg fortress, but with no sign of it as iaras the eye could reach.

"While taking soundings off Hango Point we were fired at from the batteries, but the snot fell far short of our steam-frigate Leopard.

"The Swedes are very partial to us, and many thousands came to see us while near Stockholm islands, all of whom expressed deep sympathy with our cause, and a hope that, ere many months, they might openly declare for us.

"We are now on the point of commencing active operations, and I understand the day after to morrow we are to attack and sterm the forts on the island of the states and sterm the forts on the island of the states and sterm the forts on the island of the states and sterm the forts on the island of the states and sterm the forts on the island of the states and sterm the forts on t

we are now on the point of commencing action.

We are now on the point of commencing action operations, and I understand the day after to morrow we are to attack and sterm the forts on the isometric or the standard of the commencial of the commen row we are to attack and sterm the forts on the Tis-land of Wermso, near Dago, at the entrance of the south side of the Finland Gulf. A strict blockade is kept from the Gulf of Bothnia to Memel, and we overhaul every sail that enters or leave these wa-ters."

overhaul every sail that enters or leave these waters."

Summary of Russian Disasters.—The balance is already turning against Russia. The Russian soldiers in the Dobrudscha (as we foretold some time ago) are dying off like rotten sheep. The inhabitants of Fokschany have risen in their rear, and burned their military stores. The accounts we published some days ago of victories gained over them at several points on the Danube are confirmed. The military defences and military stores at the Russian Liverpool on the Euxine, Odessa, have been destroyed. The Russian Black Sea fleet is cooped up in Sebastopol. The Circassians have, without losing a moment, occupied and begun to repair the forts on their coast dismantled and descrted by their invaders. The French have already sent arms to these gallant mountaineers, and the English are about to send an accredited agent to Schamyl.—These multiplying disasters of Russia in the south, if earnestly and promptly turned to account by the allies, will soon disabuse the Russian people of any misconceptions instilled into them by official reports of their government representing defeats as victories. In the north, too, affairs look louring on the Autocrat. He has declared St. Petersburgh in a state of seige, and the suffering and discontent of the nobles and merchants there grow daily more alarming; a state of mind not likely to be pacified by an nobles and merchants there grow daily more alarm-ing; a state of mind not likely to be pacified by an event reported to us from St. Petersburg,—that on the 9th instant the British fleet had been seen within thirty miles of Cronstadt, and that a number of Russian gunboats had been captured.

CHINA.—The patriot army in China is advancing towards Pekin. The Americans have established towards Pekin. The Americans have established friendly relations with the Japanese. The Ganges canal was opened on the 8th April. Trade at Calcutta dull Exchange, 2s. 1d. Exchange at Shanghai, 5s. 10d. Canton, 5s. 2d.

PERSIA.—It is asserted that Russia has concluded treaties with Persia, Bokhara and Khiva. The ar-ticles of the treaty between Russia and Khiva are:— The friends and enemies of the one State are to be the friends and enemies of the one State are to be the friends and enemies of the one State are to be the friends and enemies of the one State are to be the friends and enemies of the one State are to be the friends and enemies of the one State are to be a revolutionary movement in Bogoto; great excitement prevails throughout the country. President Obando had been together with his ministers, and horsemen officered and paid by Russia. Russian, Persian, Bukharan, and Afighan slaves now in Khiva are to be released en payment of their full value. Russia is to build cantonments, and to mai

UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

Loss of Bark Appleton.—The bark Appleton, Capt. Nickerson, from Baltimore, of said for Boston was in contact, night 3d inst., off Chatham, with the bark Milford, bound for Boston for New Orleans and received so much damage she sank in five minutes afterwards. The Captain mate and two seamen got on board the Milford; but, unfortunately two other seamen, whose names we could not ascertain, went down with the vessel.—The Milford sustained no damage.—Boston Coarier

Washington Items.—The fishery and reciprocity

tained no damage.—Boston Coarier

Washington Items.—The fishery and reciprocity treaty is fully arranged, subject to the decision of the Provincial Legislatures. We admit free of duty, coal, lumber and grindstones, over which most discussion has taken place.

Official despatches from Mr Soule state that in addition to the remission of the fine on the Black Warrior, the Spanish government accord to steamers of that line the privileges and exemptions of British mail Steamers.

that line the privileges and exemptions of British mail Steamers.
England decies officially that she has tendered either ships or men to protect Cuba against the United States, or to promote Africanization there.
Official despatches from Mr Gregg only state that violent discussions have taken place at the Sandwich Islands about annexation to the United States. He has made no treaty, but will enter into one as soon as practicable.—N. Y. Courier.
Biot in Bracklyse. The present of the states of the same of t

has made no treaty, but will enter into one as soon as practicable.—N. Y. Courier.

Riot in Brooklyn.—The most exaggerated reports as to the riot were flying over New York and Brooklyn on Suaday evening, as to the doings of the mob. The following is about a correct account of the affair, so far as can be got at:

As had been anounced on Sunday evening of last week, a preacher attached to the Primitive Methodust church of Bridge street, appeared on the lot on the corner of Smith street and atlantic street at appointed time, and delivered a sermon; his name is Joseph Folger, and he was accompanied and assisted in the exercises by the trustees and officers of the church; previous to the sermon a prayer was made, in which the hope was expressed that all these people round about may be made better instead of worse by coming there. The service passed off quietly, no disposition being evinced to molest the preacher, or disturb the proceedings.

The procession from New York arrived some time before the sermon commenced. They numbered probably about two hundred, three abreast, and marched and countermarched up and down Atlantic street, waiting the arrival of the preacher, when they came up and stood until the sermon was over, and then proceeded down Smiths street towards the Catheriue ferry, in the same order as they came, followed by a large crowd, but no disturbance occurred until they had reached the junction of Main and Water streets; here, and in the streets leading thereto, an immense crowd had congregated, and as about the procession had crossed Water street, a general cry was made by the Irish:—"Hip boys, hip?" "Now go in?" "Come on boys?" and with that came showers of stones, stleks and brickbats, levelled at the New Yorkers.

A grand rush was now made, but the line of the procession remained unbroken, and marched to the lerry gate, which they entered with military precision.

shows of stones, stones and brickbats, levelled at the New Yorkers.

A grand rush was now made, but the line of the procession remained unbroken, and marched to the ferry gate, which they entered with military precision. As they were assaulted, they fired pistols at those who struck at them, and it is probable that about thirty shots were fired. One boy and a man fell on the pavement, apparently dead; some five or six were shot, and a great many had their heads, arms, and legs broken with clubs. Pistols were also fired from the housetops, the stones fell like rain in every direction. The New Yorkers were within the gates, and as they were being pelted, they fired a number of shots at the crowd without. One of the ferry boats took off a crowd of the New Yorkers, but the pilots of the two remaining boats, seeing what was coming on would not enter the dock, but stood off during the continuance of the riot; they finally entered the slip, and all there not arrested were permitted to take their departure. The police had hard work; they had to fight like tigers, using their clubs freely, and knecking down, where they could, all who resisted them.

At half-past seven c'clock the riot assumed an alarming aspect, and it seemed impossible to suppress the disturbance without the aid of the military.—Orders were accordingly sent to the armory of the 14th regiment of militia, under command of Col. Jesse C. Smith, which was under arms, having been stationed at the armory during the afternoon, awaiting orders. The Mayor came with them, and as he walked down Main street, read the riot act.—The Sheriff also appeared upon the scene of action, and the military were stationed so as to prevent any further outbreak. The mob was cleared away, and quiet restored; this was about 8 o'clock. Som 60 of the rioters were arrested, and were under examination yesterday.

New Relations with Spain.—Washington Júne 5 A special bearer of despatches from the Spanish

-Washington Jun New Relations with Spain.—Washington June 5 A special bearer of despatches from the Spanish Government has just been in official communication with the new minister from Madrid in this sity, and the result is said to indicate events of the highest the result is said to indicate events of the highest importance. All our difficulties with Spain are in a train of amicable adjustment. It is said that Spain has announced her willingness to sell Cuba, and that regotiations are now actually on foot between the two governments with that end in view.

More Annexation.—A despatch from Washingten says:—"Impressions in relation to the contemplated annexation of the Sandwish Islands, are fully performed. The negotiations have been industriously pushed forward for some time past, and a treaty of annexation is expected by the President, in the next despatches from Hawati. It is fully believed that the arrangement had been perfected at last advices as to be safe from future accident."