

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUGAR.—The New York Express publishes from the Havana Faro, the following statement of the annual amount of Sugar produced in all the countries of the globe, and of the consumption of each:

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.	
Spanish Possessions,	lbs. 671,866,800
English do.	800,240,142
French do.	137,333,850
Dutch do.	120,000,000
United States,	200,000,000
Brazil,	250,000,000
Danish and Swedish Possessions,	20,000,000
German and Belgian do.	30,000,000
Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Egypt, Venezuela, Peru and China,	182,300,538
Total,	2,421,740,830

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.			
Countries.	Popu'n.	Person.	Total lbs.
Spain and her Possessions,	17,830,172	12	213,962,064
England, Scotland, and Ireland,	28,944,843	21	607,841,703
English Possessions in Am., including the Antilles,	2,371,763	12	28,461,156
Germany,	38,715,600	5	193,578,000
Holland and her possessions,	7,294,318	15	109,414,770
France,	36,000,000	8	288,000,000
Belgium,	4,242,600	9	38,188,400
United States,	20,000,000	18	360,000,000
Mexico & Guatemala,	9,000,000	6	54,000,000
Brazil,	5,000,000	16	80,000,000
Other countries of S. America,	9,273,640	6	55,641,840
Portugal and her possessions,	5,162,000	4	20,648,000
Italy,	22,577,459	2	45,154,918
Switzerland,	2,188,009	2	4,376,018
Denmark and her possessions,	2,232,965	6	13,397,790
Sweden and Norway,	4,304,509	3	12,913,797
Russia,	62,500,000	1½	93,750,000
Turkey and Egypt,	20,000,000	1	20,000,000
China,	277,000,000	3-16	42,562,500
Other countries,	44,166,976	1-32	1,380,218
Total,	707,279,600		2,421,740,830

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The Cumberland, 70, Captain Seymour, K. C. B., appointed to succeed Earl Dundonald, on the West India and North American station, sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday, for her destination.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, with the American contributions to the great Exhibition, arrived off Cowes on the 13th March, having made the passage from New-York in 22 days.

Major S. T. Hill, of the second West India Regiment, to be Governor of the Gold Coast in the place of Sir W. Wynniatt, deceased.

Lady Franklin will send out another Arctic expedition this season. The Prince Albert will again be fitted out and manned, and will proceed to Prince Regent's Inlet, where the ship will be laid up in such safe and convenient harborage as can be found. The party will then proceed in boats as far as can be reached by open water; they will cross the Isthmus of Boothia, and follow out their search as far to the westward as possible.

SMOKING AND THE EXHIBITION.—The Commissioners are evidently desirous of preserving good order in the Exhibition; in proof of which a large placard, printed in bold letters, and bearing the following ominous announcement, is put up in the building,—

“Das Rauchen wird nicht erlaubt,
Il n'est pas permis de fumer,
Non è permesso di fumare,
No es permitido fumar,
Nao he permitido fumar.”

And, lastly, in plain English—
“NO SMOKING ALLOWED.”

BEM.—A correspondent of the Times, writing from Aleppo, states that at a public sale of a portion of General Bem's effects, held there on the 18th of last month, considerable anxiety was felt to obtain *souvenirs* of the late general. An odd cotton sock, worth 4d., sold for 9s.; a cotton coat, sold for 55s.; a pair of fur-lined inexpressibles, worth 30s., sold for 6l.; common cotton nightcaps, worth 3d., brought 16s.; a pair of leather straps, value 1d., sold for 9s. 1 &c.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—We have now positive information that this wonderful triumph of man's ingenuity will be in operation on the first of May next, when it is expected that Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington shall open the communication on one side of the channel, and the President of the French Republic on the other. The cables will consist of four wires; there will be three cables, each twenty miles long and three miles apart, the whole weighing 400 tons, and when chained down to the bottom of the sea, they will be of sufficient strength to resist the anchor of a 120 gun ship. The cables will cost £200,000.

A SOFA MADE OF COAL.—WEST WEMYSS.—The *Fife Advertiser*, referring to one of the peculiar characteristics of the coal found in that district, which can be converted into articles of household furniture, such as looking-glass frames, writing-desks, chairs, and tables, states, that Mr. Thomas Williamson is at present engaged in making a sofa wholly composed of coal. It is nine feet long, with three compartments or divisions, and is sufficient to contain seven people sitting in it. The front standards are beautifully carved, displaying three mongrel animals, which forcibly remind the spectators of those richly-carved figures that appear so frequently in Dr. Layard's remains of ancient Babylon. This rare geological curiosity was ordered by General Wemyss, and it is highly probable that it will appear at the Great Exhibition, as it is ordered to be finished previous to that time; and, as the General holds an appointment in the Queen's household, it may yet be transferred from the Crystal Palace to the palace of Her Majesty.

A Miss Jane Cook, recently deceased at Cheltenham, left nearly \$100,000 to be divided among various religious societies. To the British and Foreign Bible Society she left \$20,000.

The British Lords have rejected, by a very large majority, the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It was opposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Exeter, St. David's, Norwich and Ossory, and Lord Campbell. The latter stated it as his belief that ninety-nine out of every hundred women would oppose the bill from an intuitive perception in the female mind as to what was right and just.

DESIGNS ON THE LIFE OF KOSSUTH.—The *Daily News* of yesterday morning has the following alarming and painful statement in a leading article:—That the object and aim of the Austrian Government is to kill Kossuth and his companions by the assassin or by poison, seems to admit of little doubt. The mere fact of their having compelled the Turkish Government to take into its pay, and appoint to official functions, the very ruffian who was known to have engaged in a conspiracy to assassinate Kossuth, proves that there is no crime at which the Austrian agents in Turkey will stop, and no baseness to which the Turkish Government will not lend itself. Our last accounts from Kutayah represented the illustrious prisoners as struggling against the determination of their gaolers to take their servants from them, so that they (the gaolers) might have exclusively the care of providing and preparing food for the captives. As the only object of such a change can be for the sake of administering poison, we feel certain that if the British Government does not exert itself, the sun has seen the last of poor Kossuth and his friends.

QUEEN POMARE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE EXHIBITION.—A contribution from Queen Pomare to the Great Exhibition has recently arrived at the West Indian Docks, in the ship Pearl consigned to the building in Hyde-park. The nature of this contribution has not transpired, nor, indeed, has space for it been demanded or allotted; but it is probable that the Royal Commissioners will endeavour to find room for an object arriving from so distant a place as Tahiti.

The public debt of France is increasing at a terrific rate. In the official return now lying before me I find that the floating debt amounted, on the 1st January, 1849, to 230,812,100 francs; at the same period in 1850 it was 487,845,902 francs; on January 1st, 1851, it had risen to 555,625,800 francs, being an increase in two years and a half of 300,000,000 francs.

THE PAPAL STATES.—A letter from Rome, in the *Opinione* of Turin, of the 7th, announces the occupation of Terni by the Austrians, and adds, that 10,000 Austrians are expected at Perugia, Assisi, Foligno, and other places in that quarter. At the same time the King of Naples is sending troops towards the frontiers of his territory. Hence the writer is led to conclude that the Austrians and Neapolitans are going to form a single continuous military line.

At a consistory held in Rome lately, the Pope delivered an allocution, in which he complained of the oppression upon the conscience of Catholics in Switzerland, in consequence of the conduct of the Liberals, of the obstacles to the free exercise of religion, of the exile of spiritual leaders, and of the spoliation of churches, and the destruction of convents.

AUSTRIA.—A letter from Vienna of the 4th states that the police had succeeded in discovering another democratic conspiracy in that capital, of a more serious character than the one recently brought to light. The object of the conspirators was to create agitation in Silesia, and in the adjacent parts of Poland. A retired captain, formerly Deputy in the Diet, had been arrested, and a clue to others of the conspirators had also been obtained.

The Earl of Westmoreland, English Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, arrived in that city, with his family, on the 5th.

PRUSSIA.—Our Berlin correspondence is of the 10th inst. A Cabinet Council had been held on the previous day. It was resolved to issue a comprehensive memorandum on the German question. This document will contain the views of Prussia respecting the revival of the old Germanic Confederation.

When the post left, a conflagration was consuming the meeting-hall of the Upper House of the Prussian Parliament. The fire broke out at eight p. m., on the 10th.

The Revenue of the Zollverein for the first nine months of the past year have just been divided as follows amongst the different states:—Prussia, 8,091,835 thalers; Bavaria, 2,195,057 thalers; Wurtemberg, 869,552; Baden, 664,383; States of Thuringia, 492,324; Electoral Hesse, 353,725; Grand Ducal Hesse, 428,955; Nassau, 203,838; Saxony, 906,859; Brunswick, 121,527; Luxemburg, 90,640; Frankfurt, 141,096.

IN GERMANY the questions which the Dresden Conferences were called to settle seem to be as far from being arranged as ever. Nobody knows what will be done, or whether Austria or Prussia will have the upper hand at last. The latest report is that Prussia, rather than agree to the demands of her rival, will fall upon the Frankfurt Confederation exactly as it was before the revolution. The Conferences have adjourned for a fortnight on the motion of Prussia.

The collective population of Prussia at the commencement of the last year, was 16,331,000 souls. Of these, 10,000,000 were of the Evangelic church, 6,000,000 Catholics, 219,000 Jews, 14,000 Mennonites, and 1,200 Greek Christians. The Jews are spread over all the provinces of the monarchy. The Mennonites are principally found in the province of Prussia and on the Rhine. Greek Christians are only found in the Russian colony founded by the late King in Potsdam, and in west Prussia, where they are called *Philippopolitans*.—The whole population has increased by 220,000 since the former census, at the close of 1846; and the increase is the most marked among the Jews. In the beginning of the year 1850 the whole number of men in active military service was 199,000; thus divided:—Cavalry, 24,000; Infantry, 116,000; Artillery, 20,000; with 24,000 of the Landwehr. In 1846 and 1847 only 139,000 men were kept on foot, so that the army had been increased in and after 1848 by 60,000 men. Of this force 44,000 were beyond the bounds of the Prussian State, viz., 20,000 in Baden, 5,000 in the fortress of Luxemburg, 5,000 in Mayence, 3,500 in Frankfurt, 3,500 in Hamburg, and 5,500 in Holstein. There are in the army, 6,387 commissioned officers, 3,286 military officials, and 189,000 non-commissioned officers and musicians; there is therefore about one officer to every 30 men. The number of invalids is 1,500; of the Gendarmery, 2,000. The soldiers reduced to the second class for misconduct (when they become liable to corporal punishment) amount to two per cent. on the whole of the army. This small proportion is explained by the fact that no man with any stain on his character is allowed to enter the military service.

A recent official statistical report upon Prussia gives the following results:—

Total population at the commencement of the last year, 16,331,000. Of these, 10,000,000 were of the Evangelic church, 6,000,000 Catholics, 219,000 Jews, 14,000 Mennonites, and 1,200 Greek Christians. The whole population has increased by 220,000 since the former census at the close of 1846; and the increase is the most marked among the Jews. In the beginning of 1850 the whole number of military men in active service was 199,000.

There was a heavy fall of snow on the continent about the 2d of March. A Berlin letter of the 4th says that all the mails East and West had been interrupted for two days.

INTERMENT OF A SEPARATIST.—We adverted in our last to the excitement prevalent in the city in consequence of the refusal of the

Rev. J. Kenrick to perform the burial-service over the remains of Mr. Parsons, a Dissenting minister. A correspondence has since been published on the subject. Mr. Kenrick grounds his refusal on the indecency of Dissenters, who repudiate the Church and its services during life, asking for the service of the clergy at their interment, and he quotes the *British Banner* in support of this view. The Bishop having been appealed to, says:—“Assuming the late Mr. Parsons to have been baptized, an act I have never heard questioned, there can be no doubt that Mr. Kenrick is mistaken in his view of his duty. I have written to him in the hope of convincing him of this. My letter is nearly copied, and probably by the time you receive this, it will be in Mr. Kenrick's hands: I shall trust it will have the effect for which it is designed, and that you and the other friends of the deceased will be spared the pain, which at present, I have learned with regret, you have reason to apprehend.” In the meanwhile, however, the friends of the deceased caused his remains to be deposited under the chapel of which deceased had long been the cherished minister. These occurrences have not tended to allay the irritation. On the contrary, at a meeting held one evening last week, and attended chiefly by Dissenters, Mr. Kenrick was called upon to resign his living. We doubt, however, whether the call will receive the hoped-for response.—*Brighton Guardian*.

UNITED STATES.

Fear are expressed in the New York papers of the loss of the packet ship *Ivanhoe*, with all on board, which vessel left that port on the 23d of February, for Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, and a wreck, supposed to have been her, was fallen in with on the 26th of that month, off the South Shoal of Nantucket. The ship was insured in Wall-street for \$75,000, and the cargo was estimated at \$150,000, part insured in New York and part in England.

DEATH OF VETERAN EDITORS.

Major Noah, well known for many years as a New York Editor, died on Saturday, 22d, aged 86 years, leaving a wife and family. He lived and died a Jew. He had been connected with the press for 40 years.

John S. Skinner, Esq. editor of the “*Plough, Loom and Anvil*,” and formerly editor of the “*American Farmer*,” died at Baltimore on the 21st inst. caused by accidentally falling into a deep cellar at the Post Office, aged 70 years. He was a large and fine looking man, and was a highly useful one in his day.

The Hon. Isaac Hill, the well known editor of the New-Hampshire Patriot, died in Washington on Saturday, aged 70 years.

IRISH EMIGRANTS.—It is really lamentable to see the vast number of unfortunate creatures that are almost daily cast on our shores, penniless and without physical energy to earn a day's living. Yesterday, groups of these hapless beings were to be seen congregated about the Park and in Broadway, looking the very picture of despair, misery, disease and want. On enquiry, we ascertained that they had arrived here by the ship Sir Robert Peel, and that they had been, for the most part, tenants of the Marquis of Lansdowne, on his county Kerry estate—rejected without mercy by him, and “shipped” for America in this wholesale way. Among them were grey haired and aged men and women, who had spent the heyday of their life as tillers of their native soil, and are now sent to this country to find a grave.—*N. Y. Herald*, 24th.

The steamship *Asia* sailed from New York on Wednesday last, with over 100 passengers and nearly one million dollars in gold and silver, for Liverpool.

BOOKS FOR NORWAY.—The Watchman of the Prairies states that Rev. Paul Anderson, of Chicago, has procured an old copy of *Pilgrim's Progress*, in Norwegian, which he has compared with the original with a view to ascertain the faithfulness of the translation; and which he is about to furnish to the American Tract Society for publication, it having been long out of print. He has also a copy of “*Doddridge's Rise and Progress*,” which is to undergo the same process. Two of Baxter's works have already found their way into Norwegian among the Tract Society's publications. Thus the Norwegian people will soon be furnished with an evangelical literature of the greatest value, and in the surest and cheapest manner. There are now two colporteurs among them in Wisconsin, and one Bible agent in Illinois, and some five or six young men are in a course of study, with a view to the ministry with these people.

A CLOCK FOR SIXTY CENTS.—Mr. Chauncey Jerome, of New-Haven, Connecticut, has actually made a time-piece, which he will warrant to keep good reckoning, and which he sells for sixty cents at wholesale, and one dollar at retail. The works are all made of brass. He makes upwards of eight hundred a day of these articles.