

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Washington arrived at New York on Monday afternoon, bringing dates to the 21st May. She had 143 passengers.

The American steamship Pacific arrived at Liverpool on the 20th of May, in 9 days and 19 hours, which is the quickest passage ever made across the Atlantic.

The Corn market had an upward tendency, the advance on English grain being 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Flour was held firmly.

The accounts of the state of trade are more favourable.

The furore respecting the Great Exhibition still continued, and the attendance of the public was as great as ever. The receipts including the sale of season tickets averaged \$15,000 a day. The scheme for turning the Exhibition to educational purposes progressed very favorably, and the University of Oxford had lent its support to the movement. The Commissioners of Police had issued a notice for regulating the cab fares, which gave great satisfaction, and will prevent extortion.

The Queen gave a grand state ball at Buckingham Palace on the 19th ult. Many American officers were present.

FATAL CATASTROPHE IN LONDON.—A frightful accident had occurred in London, by the falling of a building in Gracechurch Street, in process of construction. Several persons were killed, and many dangerously wounded.

The same day a calamitous fire took place near Lower Thames-street, and several persons lost their lives.

DENMARK.—A Royal Amnesty was published on the 14th ult. at Flensburg, dated Copenhagen, the 10th May. It extends to all persons engaged in the revolt of the Duchies, except 33 persons specially named.

FRANCE.—From Paris, we are informed that the determined resolution of the Legitimists to oppose Louis Napoleon had excited much attention.

The weekly commercial report from the French Capital is more favorable.

BELGIUM.—Accounts from Brussels state that the Belgian Ministry having been defeated on the financial measure brought before the Chambers, had presented their resignations to the King, on the 17th ult.

Letters from Constantinople announce the conclusion of the amnesty question. Kossuth and five others were to be excluded from its operation.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The Overland Indian Mail reached London on the 19th May, with dates from China to 30th of March, and Bombay to the 16th April, Calcutta, April 5th. India generally was tranquil. The Import and Export, and Markets, were very brisk with large transactions.

Accounts from Manila state, that on the 26th January an attack had been made by the Governor-General on the forts at Sooloo which resulted in their capture, together with 140 pieces of artillery and other munitions of war. Two American gentlemen had been attacked and robbed near Canton. The insurrectionary movements still continue in the Chinese Empire.

STILL LATER.

Arrival of the Asia at New-York.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The Asia arrived at New York at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with Liverpool dates to 24th May. She brought 89 passengers.

The Government had declared their determination to give ample aid to the HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

The Ministry were fully sustained on the Papal Aggression Bill.

The great Exhibition was progressing most satisfactorily. The Report says, "it is in full blast."

Trade at Manchester was improving. Kossuth and his fellow prisoners had been set at liberty.

Cotton had declined one farthing to three eighths of a penny per lb. At London, sugar was dull and declining.

The Submarine Telegraph Company, for establishing an electric communication between Dover and Calais, received the grant of a royal charter on Saturday. The sum to be raised is £50,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid in full. When this link shall have been constructed, the telegraphic line will be unbroken from London to Vienna and Trieste.

Dr. Gutzlaff, the celebrated missionary in China, has written to a Hungarian lady, that the new Chinese Emperor, Yeen-Sutuz, is very inimical to the spread of Christianity, and has dismissed two ministers known as being lenient to foreigners.

It appears that the population of Birmingham is now 232,634; being an increase, in ten years, of 49,740.

The population of Glasgow has increased from 280,682, in 1841, to 346,981 in 1851.

A cask of Cologne water has been sent to the World's Fair via Belgium. It will supply a fountain which will play in the Austrian department of the Exhibition.

A general exhibition, similar to the World's Fair, is now thought of in Paris.

In England there are two millions of draught and pleasure horses, and one hundred thousand agricultural horses.

FRANCE.—The census recently taken in France shows a total population of 35,500,000. The number of foreigners domiciled, of all nations, exceeds 1,000,000; of these upwards of 75,000 are English, in various parts of the country, which is considerably less than previous to the Revolution, when it exceeded 150,000.

Letters from Rome, of the 29th ult. announce that Count Corrado Politi di Recanati, Ancient Deputy of the Constituent Assembly, lately arrested by the Austrians, had been condemned to death for high treason by the Tribunal of the Consulta.

FRANKFORT.—In anticipation of the meeting of the Diet on the 22d inst., the garrison of Frankfort is to be increased from 5,000 to 15,000 men, at once. This corps will form the nucleus of a force which is destined to reach the number of 150,000 men, designed, according to the latest arrangements, to be kept at the disposal of the Diet.

RUSSIA.—The official report of the population of the Russian empire in 1846, gives the following results:—In European Russia, 52,560,000; in the four Western Siberian districts, 2,150,000; in Russian Poland, 4,800,000; in Finland, 1,600,000; in the territory beyond the Caucasus, 2,500,000; in the districts of Jarkutsk, Kamtschatka, Oehotks, North America and the Kirgis-Kaisackish hordes, together, 2,000,000; forming a grand total of 65,000,000 souls.

HEALTHINESS OF COAL GAS AND COAL DUST.—A report of the Sanitary condition of the City and County of Philadelphia by experienced physicians of that city, contains the following statement.

The gas manufactory in the district of the Northern Liberties has greatly improved the health of the neighborhood in which it is situated, which was the lowest and most unhealthy part of the District. The residents there have previously been usually subject to dysentery and autumnal fevers, and in the cholera season of 1833, previous to the erection of the gas works, the disease was more prevalent and fatal here than in any other part of the district. During the last epidemic not a case of cholera occurred in the neighborhood, and dysentery and autumnal fevers have entirely disappeared. The superintendent further states that several persons affected with symptoms of a pulmonary complaint have been employed at the gas works, and have become perfectly well and hearty men.

Physicians practising in Richmond district, state that the coal laborers are unusually healthy, notwithstanding the large quantity of fine coal dust swallowed and inhaled by them, and which forms a complete coating to the skin. The appetite of these laborers is excellent, and delicate persons are said often to become strong and vigorous while working among the coal. So completely does the fine dust penetrate the tissues, that not only the expectoration is loaded with it, but the discharges also, and yet dyspepsia and pulmonary consumption are rare among the laborers. There would seem, indeed, to be a decidedly healthy influence exerted by the coal dust upon those who are constantly exposed to it; a fact which may suggest an important hint to practising physicians.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A private letter from a friend in London, informs us that Mr. Asa Whitney's scheme for a Railroad to the Pacific, across the northern part of this Continent, is attracting there the attention we had expected from its own grandeur and feasibility, and the singular clearness, enthusiasm and tact of his advocate. It has been submitted to Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Lord Monteagle and other eminent men, who have listened with the greatest interest to Mr. Whitney's explanations, and have expressed their satisfaction at their novelty and practicability; at the same time he has had interviews with heavy capitalists who have proffered him all the means necessary for the prompt execution of the work, to be furnished him as soon as the lands are granted for the purpose. These gentlemen only wait Mr. Whitney's acceptance of their proposals to employ their influence—which is large and will prove efficacious—with the Government and the Hudson Bay Company in order to secure the grant, which

will be made substantially on the same terms as were contained in the bill lately before Congress. We confess that we cannot see the prospect which these facts offer without a pang of regret that such a work should not be executed by the United States. Nor can we banish the hope that Mr. Whitney may not close with the proposals, attractive as they are, and that we may yet have the opportunity of building this magnificent highway of the world. Still, if British America carries off the prize of glory and empire, we shall not repine at her fortune, for it would be achieved solely by conferring upon mankind at large benefits of untold extent and duration.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

UNTIMELY GALLANTRY.—The *St. Louis Intelligencer* states that a few nights since, after the family of Mr. Fitch, on Broadway, had retired to rest, a fellow named Richard Smith, having by some means got into the house, entered the sleeping apartment of a young lady and rifled the drawers of a bureau of its contents, consisting of some thirty dollars in money, a gold chain and other articles of jewelry. Thus far the transaction was exceedingly commonplace; but not content with his acquisition of valuables, the imprudent rascal could not think of parting with their fair owner without leaving her some token of his nocturnal visit. So stepping up to the bed where she lay enfolded in the arms of Morpheus, he imprinted on her ruby lips one parting kiss.

Whether it was the report that must necessarily have followed one of the right sort, or something else that awakened her, we do not learn, but ere the sentimental scamp could beat a retreat, the fair hand of the damsel was found grappling the skirts of his coat, while her voice called loudly for help. The house was soon aroused—Smith arrested, and consigned to the calabose, to repent at leisure.

A new clipper-ship, called the *Challenge*, intended for the California and China trade, has been launched in this city. The following description of her will be read with interest, even by those who are not directly interested in naval architecture. The whole aim of her builders has been to make her a model ship, both for strength and speed. The hanging-knees, of which there are over 150 in the ship, average from 8 to 10 inches in thickness, of Chesapeake oak, and are each fastened with 15 iron inch bolts. The deck-knees, numbering 350, are of pitch-pine, 12 by 14 inches, in the lower and second decks—six inches in the upper deck. The water-ways of the second and lower decks are formed of three tiers of large timber, all of pitch-pine, bolted perpendicularly, laterally and diagonally—to each other, to the deck, and to the frame—with 7/8ths iron bolts. It is difficult to conceive of any power competent to rend them apart. Additional stability is imparted to the decks by heavy locust stanchions, (supported by knees,) through the center of which iron bolts are extended from the lower to the upper deck. The frame is strengthened by diagonal iron braces, placed four feet apart and intersecting each other amidship. Eleven feet of solid timber intervenes between the lower part of the keel and the upper surface of the keelsons. The mainmast is three feet in diameter, and the main and fore-yard, are 88 feet in length and two feet in diameter. All are "made," it being impossible to procure natural sticks of the needed dimensions. Masts or spars of this description are less liable to check than when formed from a single stick.

She is the largest and sharpest merchant vessel ever built, and it is said that her model is faultless. She will sail in a short time for California; and those who are capable of judging, feel confident that she will enter the Golden Gate in three months after she leaves this port.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SALE OF A STEAMSHIP FOR THE BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL LINE.—Messrs. Harden & Co., of Boston, have purchased a propeller steamship of the largest class, now on the stocks in Kensington, Pa., as the *Pioneer* of their new propeller line between Boston and Liverpool. She was commenced some six months since for Capt. R. F. Loper and E. Lincoln & Co., of Philadelphia, on speculation, and has now been disposed of by these gentlemen. In model, substantial build, and power of machinery, she exceeds any vessel previously built there. She will be launched about the 10th of June and be ready to start for Boston early in July.—The principal portions of her engine are all on board.—*Phil. cor. N. Y. Herald.*

AMERICAN SLAVERY ABROAD.—Fifty-one ministers, educated at the colleges at Stepney, near London, Bristol, and Bradford, met at the Guildhall Coffee-house last week, and united in "expressing their abhorrence of the Fugitive Slave Law, as opposed alike to every principle of humanity and religion." Non-intercourse with American ministers of the Gospel who supported the law, was resolved upon.—*For. Cor. N. Y. Independent.*

FIRE IN THE COAL.—In Wales a fire has been raging in a coal mine for twenty-six years, and has consumed, it is computed, \$500,000 worth of coal. Within five years after its commencement it was greatly restrained by the construction of an enormous wall which cost \$80,000. At present it is about passing this wall, threatening very extensive destruction, and learned engineers have been employed to consult on some new measure of arresting its progress.

EUROPEAN STATISTICS OF CORRESPONDENCE.—The *London Watchman* quotes from a Swedish paper the following interesting comparative table:

Countries.	Population.	Letters.
Great Britain,	29,000,000	320,000,000
Switzerland,	2,400,000	13,600,000
France,	36,000,000	108,000,000
Prussia,	16,500,000	75,000,000
Austria,	37,000,000	23,000,000

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BEATEN.—Dr. Duff, in his speech at the late anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in London, thus described one of the heathen temples of India:—"In Seringham you have the hugest heathen temple that can probably be found from the north to the south pole. It is a square, each side being a mile in length, so that it is four miles round. Talk of your Crystal Palace! Why, as a man would put a penny in his pocket, you might put your Crystal Palace into the pocket of this huge pagoda. The walls are 25 feet high, and 4 or 5 feet thick, and in the centre of each wall rises a lofty tower. Entering the first square you come to another with a wall as high, and with four more towers. Within that square is another, and within that again another,—and you find seven squares, one within another, crowded by thousands of Brahmins. The great hall for pilgrims is supported by a thousand pillars, each cut out of a single block of stone."

Lightning struck the wires of House's telegraph line, about six miles from Philadelphia, last Thursday. The subtle fluid ran along the wires into the office in Chesnut-street, where, with a loud report, it knocked the operator, Mr. Alexander, off his chair!

A LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT.—A late writer, in speaking of Bostonians, says they divide their time between metaphysics and "fancy poultry;" and while they look upon Emerson as far ahead of inspiration, they look upon a thirty-pound rooster as far ahead of him.

RICH MEN IN NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the *Oswego Times* thus speaks of three rich men in New York—one rich by inheritance, one wealthy by merchandizing, and one by humbugging.

"Stewart, the 'merchant prince,' Dr. Moffat, and Wm. B. Astor, are monopolizing nearly the whole of Broadway, both above ground and under ground.—They are generally reputed to be the richest trio in the city. Which is the wealthiest I can't say. It appears from a statement made by the deputy receiver of taxes, that Mr. Astor is possessed of property to the amount of \$2,600,300, and that his yearly taxes amount to the sum of \$30,000. If that is all he is worth, Dr. Moffat is the richer man of the two; but the probability is, that Mr. Astor is worth over \$3,000,000. Dr. Moffat's dwelling house, with its out buildings, is valued at \$185,000, and he owns other property in the city to the amount of over a million and a half. Besides this, he owns a bank in Wall street, and farms, almost innumerable, within a hundred miles of New York. His Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters yield him a vast revenue, which, in addition to his rents and interest on money loaned, renders his income truly enormous. Stewart is said to be worth \$3,000,000. He does a business of over \$2,000,000 a year, which must yield an income of \$200,000 per annum.

AMERICAN NEEDLES.—The only needle manufactory in the United States is that established at Newark, by Mr. Henry Essex, who was formerly employed by Hemming & Son, in England. The wire of which the needles are manufactured, is imported from England, as none of the requisite quality is made in this country.—[*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*]