

## General Intelligence.

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool, with dates to the 9th inst. arrived here at six o'clock this evening, bringing 42 passengers.

The news is dull, as are also the markets. Cotton at Liverpool is drooping, with a partial reduction to effect sales. Large arrivals of breadstuffs, with slackened demand.

The weather in England is seasonable. In North Britain, and parts of the Continent snow lies many feet deep.

Lombardy is utterly prostrate before its tyrants. The confiscation is begun.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on Monday the 8th instant, the Earl of Aberdeen replied, in answer to a question by the Earl of Malmesbury, that the government had no information as to Mazzini having escaped on board the British frigate Retribution.

The Earl of Malmesbury maintained that if it were true it was an act of the most ill-judged humanity in the Captain of the ship to receive this political agitator on board.

In the House of Commons, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume touching Mr. Everett's letter to the President of the United States, on the Isthmus Canal, Lord John Russell said: "With respect to the question of my Hon. friend, it is on a most important subject. I beg to state that with regard to the Canal across the Isthmus of Darien, the recent intelligence which has been received, induces the Government to think that the Convention entered into with the United States would by no means answer the desired purpose.

The projectors of that Canal having changed their scheme from a canal which would admit merchant vessels of a large size to a canal of restriction of depth, and in fact one which would only be useful to coasting vessels.

Her Majesty's Government therefore communicated with the Government of the United States upon that subject, declaring that the object originally contemplated by that plan would not be gained by the altered scheme. Latterly there had been another plan proposed, which is to make a ship Canal of 30 feet depth through the Isthmus of Darien, having a very sufficient port at each end, and so as to join the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. The house will at once perceive that this is a subject of very great importance.

So far as Her Majesty's Government have had an opportunity of judging, they would be very favourable to a plan of that kind, and they would be very glad if the United States Government would concur with it in favor of the plan, supposing it should be found practicable. I do not of course pretend on the part of the government to give an opinion upon the Engineering questions and upon other questions, which is for others to consider; but so far as an outline of the plan is concerned I have to say that if that plan could be adopted it would tend very much to increase and favor the commerce of all nations.

The West India steamer Thames arrived at Southampton on the 6th. She brought specie in value of \$800,000.

The Board of Trade have issued returns for the month of February, showing an increase on the declared value of the exportations of £1,410,000 sterling, being nearly 30 per cent. over the corresponding month of the preceding year.

A deputation of the Directory of the Atlantic and Pacific Company had an interview with the United States Minister on Saturday the 6th. The object or result of the interview did not transpire to the public.

The departures for Australia are still as numerous as ever, considerable shipments continue to be made of manufactured goods and general merchandise, but freights for the moment have experienced a decline. The new screw steamer Antelope sailed from Liverpool on Monday the 7th for Australia.

WRECK OF THE ARIENIS.—The fate of this vessel, an East Indiaman, and that of her officers and crew, has for a long while excited much anxiety. She sailed from London some two years since, on a voyage for Bombay and China, and from the period of her departure from Bombay nothing was heard of her until about a month or six weeks ago, when there appeared in the Java paper, an announcement that a large ship, supposed to be the Arienis from England, had been wrecked on the Eugans Islands, in lat. 5° 31' south, long. 102° 12' east, about 60 miles off Sumatra, on the west coast, and that the whole of the crew, 44 in number, had perished by starvation. Lloyd's agents at Singapore have sent additional information respecting the unhappy catastrophe, from which we gather, that although a great many of the crew, including the master, Captain Brown, his chief officer, Mr. Church and others, 20 in all, perished, the remainder of the ship's company, 24, were found on the island by a merchant trading there for oil, who took them on board his vessel, which has since arrived at Singapore.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur has been unusually fertile in decrees lately, but they possess no general interest, being mostly individual appointments to office. A draft of new Senators is created and several members are added to the Council of State. One hundred and sixty-four additional amnesties for political offences had been issued.

The Moniteur of Sunday the 6th contains a decree nominating a Commission charged to visit

every part of the country to inquire into the wants of the country, and to report to the Emperor.

The Abbe Lacondaire has been ordered to leave Paris by the Archbishop acting in concert with the government.

Prince Cameratta committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at Paris on the 4th instant. The Prince was grandson of Eliza Bonaparte, the eldest sister of Napoleon.

The steam corvette Veloce is fitting out at Toulon for Newfoundland.

Typhus fever and influenza are raging in the provinces at present as well as in Paris.

A woman was taken sick lately and carried to the Hospital of La Salpetriere, where, believing she was on the point of death, she disclosed the fact that she was acquainted with the man who, in the insurrection of 1848, shot the Archbishop of Paris. In consequence a retired tradesman has been arrested, and is to be immediately brought to trial on the charge of having taken part in the insurrection of June, and having assassinated or taken part in the assassination of the Archbishop.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of Marshal Ney on the spot where he was executed.

PORTUGAL.—The north of Portugal had been visited by an immense fall of snow. Several wine carriers and their mules had perished in the drifts. The wolves had descended from the mountains in search of prey, and in the country places many of the houses were snowed.

At Lisbon the weather was unusually cold for the season, and much sickness prevailed.

SWITZERLAND.—Letters from Berne of the 28th ult., state that the Council had determined to address a note to all the European powers, showing that the accusations brought against it by Austria are unfounded.

TURKEY.—We have further accounts of the arrangement come to between Austria and Turkey. On the 15th ult., a divan was held at Constantinople, at which all the high dignitaries of the Court, both in and out of office, were assembled. After a long and stormy debate, the Austrian propositions were accepted.

Omer Pacha is immediately to withdraw his troops from Montenegro, which is to retain its former semi-independent position. The Hungarian and Polish fugitives serving in the Turkish army are to be dismissed directly, and the Porte has consented to pay four million piastres as an indemnification of Austrian subjects on the Bosnia and Kleck, and the Sutorina will still belong to the Porte, though more in name than in reality, as it has relinquished the right to erect fortifications on them and the approaches to them by sea. The claim of Austria to protect the Catholic Christians in the Western provinces of Turkey was for the moment waived, as it was not one of the categorical demands.

It is believed that the Sultan will be obliged to dismiss his Cabinet in order to satisfy the ultra Turkish party, which is highly enraged that the Porte has yielded to Austria.

AUSTRIA.—It was mentioned in our last despatch, on the authority of letters in the Paris press, that a conspiracy had been discovered among the political prisoners in the fortress of Comorn and that the provost who had connived at the plot was hanged immediately on his guilt being discovered.

The telegraphic despatch from Pesth dated Feb. 28, to the London press, confirms the existence of the plot, and says, "We are assured that on the 26th the provost of the fortress was brought here in chains and imprisoned. He had allowed himself to be led by the State prisoners into a conspiracy, the object of which was to deliver up the place to the Magyars.

One of the prisoners disclosed the plot, which when discovered was almost ripe for execution. No fewer than 500 prisoners are said to have been arrested in Pesth through the affair.

The Milan Gazette contains the decree of confiscation, together with a ratification from Radetzky, announcing that the confiscation applies not only to the revenues but also to the occasional sums hitherto payable to the refugees, which must now be paid to the Austrian Commandant.

The London Times adds that the spoliation had commenced, and that the military commission appointed to administer it will have its head quarters at the Bourneau palace.

ITALY.—Six more of the insurgents have been hung at Milan, making in all thirteen that have been put to death. Marshal Radetzky has placed the whole of Lombardy under the strictest martial law, from a conviction that the inhabitants, "with a few laudable exceptions, allow themselves to be intimidated by the infamous revolutionary party, instead of openly and loyally making cause with the imperial government."

The military authorities, at Milan, believing that Mazzini was still in town, have taken the most rigorous measures to prevent him from escaping. They even opened the coffins which were being carried to consecrated ground, to assure themselves that Mazzini was not concealed in one of them. Orders had been issued to the householders to suspend, for the purpose of lighting the town, a lamp from the first floor of every fourth house, which is to remain burning from six o'clock in the evening until daylight. In case of disturbance the householders are to close their doors, and every man found in the streets is to be treated as concerned in the affray. The inhabitants are forbidden to appear on the battlements from six o'clock in the evening till seven in the morning.

A letter from Turin, of the 21st February, says: "It is believed that the visit of M. Massimo d'

Azeglio to London is connected with the London refugees, and that he has been despatched at the instance of the Queen, who still remains in the Tyrol. The government continued to expel from Piedmont the most dangerous of the refugees.

All the natives of Ticino, resident in Lombardy, have been ordered to quit the kingdom: the workmen in twenty-four hours, landed proprietors and others in three days. About 5,000 Ticinese will suffer by this measure.

ROMAN STATES.—The eight new Cardinals comprise five Italians—namely, the Nuncio Vaille and Brunelli; the Under Minister Santucci; the Capuchin Monk Guisto, and Caslinemeti; the Prefect of the Inquisition. Two Frenchmen and one Hungarian, the Primate of Hungary, and Archbishop of Thurs, fill up the list.

The Roman Government have determined to retain the system of paper money for the present.

Hildreth's White Slave has been prohibited at Rome, and is therefore in great demand.

Another translation of Mrs. Stowe's work has been issued.

## ARRIVAL OF THE 'ASIA' AT NEW-YORK.

Boston, 26th March, 1853.

The Asia with English dates to the 12th inst. has arrived at New-York.

The Cotton market was dull and had declined 1-8th penny. Corn and Flour market dull.

The screw-steamer Andes, put back leaky after being ten days at sea.

The Continent is in a very excited state.

The King of Naples had been shot at and so severely wounded that his leg had to be amputated.

There are reports of outbreaks at Naples, Mantua, and other places; also of numerous executions at Milan, Mantua and Pesth.

Austria is exercising most despotic tyranny.

Piedmont has notified England and France that she intends repulsing Austria's demands for the expulsion of the emigrants from Lombardy.

Two more members of Parliament, Messrs. Heyworth and Horsfall, of Derby, have been unseated for election bribery.

Four men were killed by the explosion of a locomotive at Longsight station, near Manchester, and an accident happened to the Birmingham and Bristol railway train of the 9th, by the breaking of an axle of a locomotive; two or three persons were killed.

The Greenland whale fishing fleet, amounting to twenty-six, sailed from Peterhead on the 27th and 28th ultimo.

The African Mail Steamship, the Forrunner, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday evening the 8th inst., from Fernando Po January 30th; Cape Coast Castle 7th; and Sierra Leone 14th Feb. on her outward passage.

The Admiral in command of the British squadron had destroyed several slave settlements and barracoons.

Commodore Bouden commanding the French squadron, was on the eve of sailing with the flag ship El Dorado, five steamers, and a land force of six hundred men, to punish the Bijooga tribe, who had plundered a French vessel and butchered her crew.

The ship Francis Henry has arrived at Plymouth from Melbourne, with £300,000 in gold.

Our latest accounts of the state of affairs in Montenegro announces that *statu quo* had been suspended, and the political refugees were removed to the interior.

Kleck and Sutorina are said to be guaranteed to Austria, and the Porte assures the Bosnian Christians of its protection.

Ibrahim Pacha is dead.

FRANCE.—It is rumoured that the Empress Eugenie will not suffer the direct line of the Bonapartes to fail.

It is now definitely settled that the Pope will go to Paris to crown Napoleon and his wife.—The ceremony is expected to take place on the 5th of May.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor has quite recovered. He has conferred a small pension on Lebenny's mother.

HUNGARY.—It is stated that Noslopy and three of his accomplices, one of whom was tutor to Kossuth's children, were to be executed on the 3d. Accounts to the 5th say that the executions took place at Pesth on the day specified.

ITALY.—Lombardy.—At Milan there is no relaxation of Austrian oppression. Citizens are forbidden to approach the sentry, and M. Bernardi, having failed to observe the regulation, was bayoneted. The number of arrests made in Milan between the 6th and 25th February was over six hundred.

The army in Lombardy is to be reinforced by several brigades.

An augmentation has been made to the force, now numbering 15,000 men, on the frontiers of Ticino.

SWITZERLAND.—The Daily News correspondence from Berne and Genoa represents the political condition of Switzerland to be one of great excitement.

Great discontent is felt with the Federal Executive because it has not published the Austrian notes and its own replies, and then to have thrown itself upon the nation.

Switzerland is much excited respecting Austrian insolence towards Ticino.

TUSCANY.—An English officer had been expelled from Tuscany, on suspicion of being engaged in forming a revolutionary committee in Florence. His name is George Crawford, brother of Mr. Crawford, member of Parliament. The Austrians

had occupied the fortress of Basse, and directed the Tuscan artillery to be removed there.

## ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA"

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

HALIFAX, 30th March.

The Niagara arrived at 5 o'clock, P. M., with 96 through passengers and a full freight.

ENGLAND.—Lord John Russell in Parliament stated that the Mexican Government had reduced duty on calicoes, and papers referring thereto would soon be submitted.

Mr. Mills drew attention of the Government to the only winter route to Canada—viz: thro' the United States—and asked if Government intended to facilitate by guarantee, or otherwise, the completion of the Halifax and Quebec Railway?

Mr. Peel was unable to state.

The Jew Bill has been postponed until April 11th, third reading.

Petitions against the Maynooth grant were pouring in.

Gold from Australia was pouring into England in great abundance, it is estimated that there are two millions sterling on its way.

The British ship Bernice was burned by mutineers who were Japanese and Marseilla men, the Captain and officers were murdered—it happened in the Straits of Gasper.

FRANCE.—The Emperor is still for peace, at all events until after the Coronation. The Pope's visit is looked for with much anxiety, it is still doubtful if he goes to Paris. It is said that Napoleon will yield nothing to his Eminence, if he does come, in spiritual affairs.

An entertainment is to be given on April 2d, by the City of Paris to the Emperor and Empress. The Paris exhibition will open 1st May, 1855—all employers of Public work must forthwith take the oath to the constitution.

BELGIUM.—The Chamber voted an annual income of 200,000 francs to the Duke DeBrabant, the heir presumptive, the King's eldest son, aged 18, also two Royal residences.

AUSTRIA.—Milan is in a very unsettled state, the military are employed in strengthening the fortifications and gates. The value of confiscated property in Lombardy is stated to be £50,000,000 sterling.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE dates to 6th Feb.; arrangements were making by the Governor for a declaration of peace, a commission had been appointed at Graham's Town to investigate claims for losses sustained in the War. Guerilla bands of Kaffirs still infest Zourberg.

FREIGHTS.—Little variation—less dead weight offering, and partially lower rates taken.

MARKETS.—Corn Market, a better tone prevailed during the week, and markets closed steadily—Wheat one penny, Corn six pence and Flour 3s to 6d. higher.

Money in good demand—consols closed at 99½ for money. Large arrivals of Australian gold.

In Manchester a slightly better feeling has prevailed, without, however, leading to very much business.

PASSENGERS.—Among the passengers by this steamer, are the following belonging to St. John—Messrs. Armstrong, Boyd, Crozier, Vassie, Lawton, Keltie, Kedey, Potts, Small, Hastings, Stackhouse, Robinson—these are coming by way of Annapolis. The following have gone to Boston, viz., Fotherby, Magee, McGlinchey, Kirkpatrick, Lockhart, Gilmour, Ennis, Warwick, Howard and Gilchrist.

SHIPPING.—Arrived from St. John, 23d Dec., Australia, at Melbourne; 28th, Australia, (so reported, but suppose it is Amelia) at do. March 12th, Adeline Cann, at Dundalk; 14th, Indus, at Dublin; 15th, Constitution, at Gravesend.

Sailed for St. John, 8th, Thames, from Alloo; 11th, Minerva, from Ayr; 15th, Henry Holland, from Clyde, ashore on Corrygill—will be got off, 16th, Rock Roy, from Liverpool; 17th, Wolga, from Hull.

Arrived from New York, 5th Dec., Revenue, at Sydney; Wm. Frothingham, at Melbourne; 20th, Ocean Eagle, at do. Arrived from New Orleans, 15th, New Brunswick, at Liverpool; Jane, at do. Sailed for New York, 16th, Charles DeWolfe, from Clyde; for Boston, 15th, Mary Mac, from Ardrossan; Eliza, from do, went ashore at Rathlin Island—crew saved.

## THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE MADIAI.

—I was assured this (Sunday) afternoon by a gentleman who is well informed, that the Emperor has desired his Minister in Florence to use his influence with the Grand Duke in favor of religious toleration. This does not surprise me, for I have heard the Emperor say that, although he will protect the Catholic religion, in all its rights, he will never encourage intolerance in matters of religion towards persons of any sect.—Correspondent of Globe.

The Moravian Brethren have recently commenced a mission to the aborigines of Australia—a class of heathen among whom scarcely any progress has yet been made in the work of evangelization. They report that two messengers, in the district of Port-Philip, spent several months with Mr. Parker, protector of the aborigines from whom they received much kindness at Mount Franklin, on the river London, where they occupied themselves diligently in learning the language of the natives. They then set out on an exploratory journey to the north-westward of Melbourne, with the view of making themselves acquainted with some of the native tribes, and of choosing their