

News by the English Mail.

The brave defender of Kara, General Williams, arrived at Dover in the early part of the week, from the French metropolis, and the spirited municipality of that small but ancient borough lost no time in waiting upon and presenting to the gallant soldier an address of congratulation, extremely well expressed, which not merely embodied the feelings of the people there, but also expressed the general sentiments of the nation. General Williams made a sensible and manly reply, in the course of which he did ample justice to the heroism and endurance of the Turks, and what was still more handsome, spoke in the highest terms of the treatment he had met with from the Russian commander, General Mouravieff. A brave soldier is always the first to recognize the virtues of a brother in arms, even in the person of an enemy or a prisoner, and according to the statement of the hero of Kara, nothing could exceed the generosity which he met with from the head of the czar's troops, after the place had been starved into submission. In his journey through Russia, too, he was everywhere received with a degree of high-mindness on the part of the Russian people, for which we fear our countrymen would have hardly given them credit. We are glad to state, that the Reform Club is about to give General Williams a grand banquet, at which the Lord Palmerston will preside. His lordship cannot be more worthily engaged, and the occasion will be appropriate for the Prime Minister of England to express his desire to see a soldier adopted, of which his conduct has everywhere elicited.

Her Majesty gave a grand state ball at Buckingham Palace on the evening of Friday, at which there were upwards of 2000 of the leading nobility and gentry. But while the head of the State was thus pleasantly engaged, her Majesty's opposition to the march upon the Holy Sepulchre, and placed them in a minority of ten on a motion introduced by Mr. Walpole respecting the national system of education in Ireland. The attack made thus covertly upon the march upon the Holy Sepulchre, and wondrous in the sister country during the last quarter of a century, would have been stoutly resisted by the Commons of England, had the body been intact; but while the members huddled in the Palace-yard, the time they were wanted in Palace-yard, Mr. Walpole triumphed, and can afford to enjoy his triumph, however short it may be. When a march can thus easily be stolen on the monarch, it might be suggested, what should we imagine, the impolicy of "making a house" when there are festivities in the Royal residence. But Lord Palmerston, who feels the importance of the decision, is determined to reverse it, which he can do without trouble on Monday next, when the same subject appears in another form.

Her Majesty is fond of enjoyment—delights to be abroad in the open air, in the midst of her people, and never appears so happy as when she is surrounded by smiling faces, who are charmed with her presence. An instance of this occurred on Monday at the Crystal Palace, where certain new fountains, which had never before displayed, were set in motion, to the extreme pleasure of some four or five thousand persons who paid each half a guinea admittance in order to see how high water could be thrown by means of the steam engines and the requisite number of condensing pipes. This affair at the Crystal Palace is very elaborately described in all the morning papers of this week, and we have only to say that the literary work done, that even the two ugly chimneys at the extreme points of the Sydenham Palace, which would be considered unightly even in a Manchester cotton mill, made in order to see how high water could be thrown by means of the steam engines, as "water towers 250 feet in elevation."

The proceedings in Parliament are not of absorbing interest. Mr. Lord Lyndoch declared on Monday, in answer to Lord Derby, that it was not the intention of the Government to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States, one very felt that the crisis was over for the present. Lord John Russell and Fremont were both introduced into the same subject in the other

House, and last night, Mr. Gladstone elicited from Lord Palmerston, that the papers relative to the American dispute would be presented in the course of next week.

The Paris papers are filled to repletion with the details of the baptism of the Imperial Prince, which was made as imposing an affair as statecraft and religion could render it. Perhaps the most gratifying feature of all was the ceremony which accompanied the festivities. Louis Napoleon deemed the occasion favourable for releasing 201 persons confined in the prisons of France; commuted the sentences on 459 others; and remitted to the Emperor's pardon, and extending freedom of hope to more than a thousand people. Several military offenders also experienced the Royal clemency. The Count of Paris has now arrived at Antwerp, where he may be expected to give some assistance to the French Emperor. The young Pretender has protested, it is said, in a letter, against any notion of a fusion, and professes his readiness to stand on the terms of his father's will. A scheme is being introduced into the French Legislature, the object of which is to make the Empress Eugenie, in the event of her husband's death, Regent of the Empire during the minority of the Imperial Prince,—a measure which will doubtless be carried.

The treaty between Denmark and the United States respecting the Sound Dues expired on the 14th inst., and if Mr. Marcy has not written enough on his hands between this time and the 4th of March next, when the new President comes into power, he can "complicate" the Sound business by one of a legacy to his successor, as effectually as he has done the controverted points between Great Britain and the United States. The Sarah Bryant, from Constantinople to New York, with a cargo of Russian produce, has paid the sound dues—about 1000 dollars—and, so far, Mr. Marcy's course is clear.

We mentioned a few weeks back that the Belgian Government had commenced prosecution in the Brussels paper called the *Vaion*, for a libel on the Duke of Brabant, the wife of the heir apparent to the Belgian throne. The result was a conviction, and a sentence on the offender of a year's imprisonment and a fine of a thousand francs. The libel was so outrageous that this punishment is not excessive; and perhaps it may induce more caution, as well as better conduct, on the part of the other crown prince. Louis Napoleon will not be anxious to interfere with the press of his little neighbour, provided it be conducted towards him with ordinary decency.

The last advices from Meerit state, that the preparations for the naval expedition against Mexico continue. It is hardly possible to conceive fully greater, and which is so likely to work its own retribution.

The King of Naples is renewing the political trials, notwithstanding the remonstrances which are said to have been addressed to him by the other crowned heads of Europe. This infatuated sinner is rushing on his ruin with all the impetuosity of a tyrant and a madman.

FRANCE.

It is asserted that the bill abolishing prohibitions of imports, and replacing them by protective duties, will encounter a serious opposition in the corps legislatif. All the members nominated to the select committee are opposed to it.

The Russian Government has appointed a consul-general at Paris, instead of a simple consul.

At the audience of the French prelates with the Emperor, they allured to the necessity of restrictive measures to enforce due observance of the Sabbath day, and of removing the difficulties in the way of the troops attending mass regularly on Sundays and holidays. It is said that the Emperor's reply testified to his entire and entire reliance on the prelates with the regulations of the other

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LEADON, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NEW YORK TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The steamship company, in connection with the electric telegraph cable to cross the gulf of St. Lawrence, and connect Newfoundland with Cape Baston, Nova Scotia, sailed from London on the 2nd inst. Beside this, another similar company, under the management of Edwards Island to New Brunswick, and it is expected they will both be laid by the last of the present month. The English government have sent the war steamer *Arcturion* to represent the country, and under an assumed name. A number of persons sailed from Boston, in the *Nigera*, on Wednesday, to witness the execution of this interesting portion of the work, and will be met by other parties leaving England with the same object. The manufacturers of the wire, in London, assume all risk in connexion with this portion of the enterprise, it being agreed, that they shall receive a certain amount in payment when the wire is laid down and guaranteed. The company have for some time past had 600 men constantly employed on the line across Newfoundland, where a parallel road is built, and houses are erected at intervals of five miles, for the accommodation of operators and laborers. All this work is preliminary to the formidable enterprise of linking the old world to the new, by electric telegraph. Experiments are constantly being made in this respect, and the full description of cable adapted to this purpose. And it is confidently expected that the work will be completed during the next year.

Capt. Berryman, who is shortly to sail on the *Arcturion*, is in possession of the Government steamers, and by whom the survey of the proposed route of the trans-Atlantic cable was made, ascertained that the ground was highly favourable for the execution of the project. One fact not a little remarkable in that no rock was anywhere found in deep water, the entire bottom examined being covered by a deep layer of minute tropical shells, such as might afford effective protection to the wire.

The company anticipate the receipt of a considerable revenue immediately on the completion of the line to St. John's, connecting with the Nova-Scotia line at port Hood. Capt. Berryman estimates that the line, the way the line runs, of 1,700 miles. It is not improbable, that European News will soon be furnished by steamers stopping at St. John's.—*New York Journal of Commerce*, 20th inst.

SARWICK ISLANDS.—Dates from the Sandwich Islands, of the 19th April, have been received. The Legislature had met and addressed the king, dilating on the financial condition of the country with joy, and promising to pass laws against the use of intoxicating liquors and narcotic stimulants. Agriculture would be promoted and sanitary rules extended. The Chinese Coolies were to be put to rest, and no more warbling about and corrupting the natives. Mr. Commissioner, had taken official notice at the action of the editor of the Hawaiian newspaper—organ of the Government—for publishing an article hostile to the United States, taken from a London Times. The Government explained the affair, after having had a statement from the editor, in His Majesty appealed to the American rule of the law of Legation, and once convicted of polygamy, had been sentenced on that account. The married ladies of Honolulu had presented a petition, praying for the suppression of theatres and circuses, on the ground that they kept their husbands out of all night.

MACHINERY IN THE HUMAN FRAME.—Very few, even mechanics are aware how much machinery there is in their own bodies. Not only are there hinges and joints in the bones, but there are also valves, and forcing pumps in the heart and other curious contrivances. The muscles of the eye form a real pulley. The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form which has been calculated by mathematicians to be strongest for pillars and supporting columns, that of hollow cylinders.

PROGRESS OF IRELAND.—In Thom's Irish Almanac a work replete with useful information, there are many statistical facts indicative of the social revolution quietly proceeding in Ireland. The total value of the live stock in 1851 only 219,000,000, but in 1854 the amount had risen to 523,508,371, and this rise seems to be steadily progressing. The number of holdings of land below five acres has undergone what the Almanac has considered the most beneficial decrease. In 1841 the number of such holdings was 310,375, but in 1854 had fallen to 80,976. Between five and fifteen acres, the number which in 549 was 79,338, was in 1854 137,648 and the holdings above that number, which in 1841 were 1,000,000, had fallen from 48,623 in 1849, to 154,166 in 1854. The revenue of Ireland shows a satisfactory increase; it reached 55,893,317 for 1855, against a revenue of less than 50,000,000 and a half for the two years previous. The commerce of the Irish ports is improving. Tonnage entered inwards was 1,944,285 in 1850, and was 23,691,786 in 1854. The savings bank deposits, the great ground of the subsequent on the year of famine, seem now steadily increasing. In 1849 they had sunk as low as £1,200,273; in 1852 they were £1,200,373; in 1853 they were £1,586,010, and in 1854 were probably much more. The rate of interest has fallen to £1,674,295, had sunk in 1854 to £936,154. Railway receipts are increasing; pawnbroking is on the decline; and by every test which can determine the social state of a country, Ireland, after the terrible ravages of the years of famine, is now steadily advancing in industrial prosperity.

RAILWAY TO JERUSALEM.—At the annual meeting of the British Society on Friday, the Chairman, Sir. Culling E. Eardley, mentioned the fact, that a railroad is about to be established from the Mediterranean to Jerusalem, with the sanction of the Turkish and British Governments, and that he thought that the material of the line from Balaklava to Sebastopol will be transferred for the purpose. Thus, materially as well as politically, the war has tended to open up the East to Western enterprise. Our countrymen and their countrymen, and the religious bearings of those facts.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Oporto state, that the prospect of the District of Beira, is extremely bad; and that the signs of the progress of the epidemic threaten a worse vintage than even that of last year.

The Emperor of Russia, in a speech to a Polish deputation, said:—"The time for idle dreams is at an end. No more of reveries! I wish Poland to be happy; and she can only be so by her union with Russia."

A SINGULAR CASE.—Mock Marriage and Desertion of the Villain.—About four months ago, a young gentleman engaged as clerk, who had been in the District of Brooklyn, New-York, took it into his head to board in Brooklyn. After residing there sometime, he became acquainted with a lady of respectable connections, who is well known to her great advantage. On one Saturday some party invited him to call again. The young gentleman continued his visits quite often and finally offered his hand in marriage, which was accepted on the part of the lady. But, on the following day, a statement defamatory to the young man's character, objected, and informed him that his company was not wanted any longer. The young man, a few days after, wrote a note to the young lady, offering a proposition to elope and get married. Last week, every thing being in readiness, they started at night, went to New York, and put up at a house in Mercer street, where it is said a young man, who was waiting for a proposition was in waiting. The ceremony was performed and everything passed off pleasantly until Tuesday last, when the young man left her very suddenly for parts unknown. The young lady, who had been waiting, had not been lawfully married, and advised her to go home. The young lady, fairly heart-broken, has, we understand also left for parts unknown.—*Boston Journal.*