FOREIGN NEWS.

8 *Days later from England.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The Cambria ashore on Cape Cod.

The Royal Mail Steamship Cambria Capt Judkins left Liverpool on the 19th of April last at 4 P. M., and arrived at Halifax on the 1st instant, and left again at 4 P M. She brought from 90 to 100 passengers to Halifax, and left about 30 there.

On Saturday night, about 29 minutes to 12, the weather being foggy the boat running at half speed and just about being stopped for the purpose of sounding, she touched slightly on the bottom.

She then canted broadside to the beach. It was then discovered by communication with the shore that she went ashore on the beach off Truro, about five miles south of Highland Light, Cape Cod, and heading South.

There was quite a swell at the time, but fortunately very calm. Every effort was made to heave her off. About quarter past four o'clock, the captain and passengers landed, took horses to Plymouth, & thence came to Boston by an express engine.—At the latest accounts she remained perfectly tight.

The news says the Boston Times, by the arrival of the Cambria, is not important—and indeed the small interval of time between the departure of the Great Western and the Cambria, (eight days,) does not admit of any very new and extended intelligence.

Only one paper, Wilmer & Smith's Times, has been received from the Cambria. This was furnished to the Merchant's News Room, by G. B. Blake, one of the passengers.

There was no change to note in the Flour market, which continued firm at former prices.

The Iron trade had undergone no change.

Cotton had advanced 1-8d—the accounts carried out by the Hibernia being considered as confirmatory of the peaceful character of the news previously carried.

ENGLAND AND THE U. STATES.

The times says, the accounts from the U. States, by the Hibernia, to the beginning of April, have excited a good deal of attention. The message of Mr. Polk to Congress is not considered warlike; indeed some of the public writers profess to see the best guarantee for the continuation of peace in the expense to which the country will be put by arming for a conflict.—Seventy millions of dollars bestowed upon putting the army and navy on a footing for commencing the emergency of the case, would induce every man who contributed his quota to that astounding sum to inquire into its necessity.

The English people are engrossed by their own public affairs, and the excitement upon the Corn Laws and the Irish Coercion Bill had reached such a pitch that it was expected Sir Robert Peel would have to retire from from his position at the head of affairs.

The opposition to his measures was expected to be led by Lord Stanley.

The House of Commons met after the Easter Recess on the evening of Friday, when the Coercion Bill again came up.—Nothing of interest resulted.

The Hibernia arrived out on the 14th.

The packet ship Montezuma left on the Thursday previous for New York, with thirty passengers.

The London Examiner says England loves peace but is ready for war.

Matters in Europe are in a state of apparent tranquility.

Liverpool Cotton Market. April 18th Sales were 5000 bales—market steady, and prices supported but very little higher—1-8 and a farthing.

American Provision Market—Good inquiries—but few arrivals; stock small.—From the East the arrivals have been large.

Arrivals of Corn.—Several large cargoes of Indian Corn have arrived in Dublin.

Cheese Trade.—There is little of fine English Cheese on hand in the London Market. The demand for middling is not great. The stock of American is small—300 tons.

Oregon Question.—Nothing new has transpired on this subject, and matters remain in *statu quo.*

Corn Trade.—Since the Great Western sailed there has been an improved demand for wheat, and the prices have risen somewhat; in Liverpool the corn trade is better.

Bank Failure.—Lathan & Co., Bankers Dover, have failed. Liabilities £100,000. Dividend 15 shillings to the pound.

Manufacturing Districts.—The latest advices are of a more favorable character. More business has been doing at Rochdale in the flannel market—but prices are no better. In Manchester prices have declined; generally the prices are dull.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

[Electric Telegraph from Folkenstone.]

About half past 5 o'clock on Thursday, as Louis Phillippe, was returing from his drive in the forest of Flontainbleau, a man seated upon the wall, fired at the King.—His family were with him. Several balls struck inside the carriage, but no one was injured. The assassin was arrested. His name is Loconate. He is an old general guardian of the forest.—[Journal des Debats.

IRELAND.

The news is distressing—in some parts of Tipperary, the peasantry, unable to resist longer the cravings of hunger, have broken into the shops and helped themselves. The town of Clonmell is in a state of siege, and the poor starving people are only kept down by fear of the bayonet.

The following letters from Lord Aberdeen, close the correspondence between his lordship and Mr. Pakenham as to the subject of the Oregon territory, as published in England by order of the two Houses of Parliament.

Foreign Office, March, 3d, 1846.

SIR—I have much satisfaction in conveying to you the entire approval by Her Majesty of the steps which as reported in your despatch of the 29th of January, you took; and of the letter which you addressed to the American Secretary of State for the purpose of ascertaining, clearly and authoritively, whether the United States Government would be disposed to admit the application of the principle of an arbitration in the Oregon question, on any other terms than those which they had already rejected.

In thus acting, you have, in the most judicious and satisfactory manner, anticipated the instructions which I was preparing to forward you on this subject.

We have nothing to do but to await Mr. Buchanan's reply to your appeal to him although I collect from your despatch that your proposal will certainly be refused. *Should that reply, however, be of such a nature as to give any ground of hope that the matter in dispute may be brought to an amicable issue, by means of direct negotiation, I shall gladly avail myself of such an opening.* If not, it will then be for her Majesty's Government to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt, in order to meet any emergency which may arise. I am, &c

[Signed] ABERDEEN.

Foreign Office, March 3d, 6 P. M. 1846

SIR:—Since my preceding despatch of this day's date was written, I have received your despatch of the 5th of February, with its enclosure; by which you put me in possession of the final rejection, by the United States Government, of our proposal of a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration.

There is, of course, no time, before the departure of the mail of this evening, for the consideration, of so serious a question as that which is involved in the President's decision, as now announced. I am &c.

[Signed] ABERDEEN.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, April 18.—A better feeling in our Corn market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn today is 1s. to 2s per 180 lbs. dearer than on this day se'nnight. On the 17th English Wheat 2d. per 70 lbs. dearer. Canadian Flour in good demand at an improvement of 6d per bbl. Indian Corn still moving off freely into hands of English and Irish buyers fully supported previous quotations. A cargo of American wheat sold at 7s per 70lbs., and a few hundred bbls. U. S. Flour brought 26s per bbl., only sales to-day in bond. We quote U. S. Flour, sweet in bond, 32s.a32s. 6d; Indian Corn, 38sa4ls. per 380 lbs.

From the Liverpool Chronicle April 11.

AN AFRICAN CHIMPANZEE OR AFRICAN OURANG OUTANG IN LIVERPOOL.—Mr. P. T. Barnum, the American gentlemen who brought Tom Thumb to England, and who has had the honour of introducing his diminutive *protege* to most of the European crowned heads, sails this morning in the Great Western for New York.—Mr. Barnum, who has a keen eye for the extraordinary in nature, takes out with him a fine living *chimpanzee*, or African ourang-outang, which he recently purchased for six hundred guineas from the proprietors of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. It is the only living specimen in England, and is universally acknowledged to be the finest and most extraordinary specimen ever seen in England. Its actions, the sound of its voice while laughing and crying approach as closely as possible to the human species, and its hands face, and feet are a pure white, and possess as soft as skin as any child living.—Mr. Barnum has purchased the *chimpanzee* for his American museum, New York, and also for the Baltimore museum, of which he has recently become the proprietor.—The genus is not only extremely rare, but its existence is precarious in northern latitudes—so that Mr. Barnum's spirits in procuring the creature at such a heavy out lay for the gratification of his countrymen, is really deserving of praise. We saw the chimpanzee at the Waterloo, yesterday, where it was inspected by a few of Mr. Barnum's personal friends.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia (Nicholas) is probably the best looking sovereign in the world, though one of the most ugly, cruel and relentless in disposition—a real BEAR. A letter written from Rome whilst he was recently on a visit there, by a gentleman who had a good opportunity of seeing him, says:—

"He is the finest looking man I ever saw tall, erect and well proportioned, little grey, wearing moustachois. But such a stern look, without the least contraction of the muscles for a smile but a countenance the most austere and immovable, as if he could banish all the Poles to Siberia and sentence them to the cruel knout without the least pity or compassion." His father, the Emperor Paul, was equally bad in character and temper, and was assassinated for his tyranny and cruelties, but Nicholas' brother, the Emperor Alexander, was represented to have been comparatively mild and humane in his government. The Grand Duke Constantine was shockingly ugly in appearance, and one of the most tyrannical brutes that ever encumbered the earth. He inherited the throne in place of Nicholas, but on account of his total unfitness, was *arranged* out of it.

A Handsome Compliment.—We were yesterday shown a very beautiful gold medal, containing appropriate inscriptions, which had just been received by the Langenheims, the well known Dangerreotype Artists, in the Exchange, from the King of Wurtemburg. It seems that the Messrs. L. some time since sent his Majesty a copy of their splendid view of the Falls of Niagara. He was so delighted with it, tha he immediately authorized a gold meda to be prepared and sent to this country. I is quite large, is embellished with a portrait of the King on the one side; and o the other with various artistic and scientif ic emblems. This is indeed a handsome compliment.—*Phila. Inq.*

MR. WEBSTER'S RECEPTION IN BOSTON.

The Boston papers of Tuesday 2th ult. contain glowing accounts of the enthusiastic reception given to the Hon. Daniel Webster, on his reaching that city on Monday afternoon. The following account, from the Evening Journal, will be read with keep interest and gratification:

DANIEL WEBSTER'S WELCOME HOME!

The following-citizens of Daniel Webster, to the number of some three or four thousand, gathered in and around the Worcester Depot, yesterday afternoon, awaiting the arrival of the Long Island train, by which this distinguished statesman was expected to arrive in the city. The gathering was unpremeditated—there were no previous arrangements—and not a half a dozen in the immense assemblage knew what was to be the order of proceding. It had been stated that Mr. Webster was expected in the Long Island train, and the crowd had gathered *spontaneously*, to extend to him the welcome home from the scene of his late triumphs, which was felt by every honest heart. As soon as the train arrived, and it was known that Mr. Webster was in the cars, the air was rent with the shouts of the multitude—and the crowd around the car in which he sat, was so dense, that it was with difficulty Mr. Webster, surrounded by a few friends, could make his way to the carriage provided for him. A band of music was in attendance, and amid the martial strains of a triumphal march, Mr. Webster was escorted to a carriage, which was drawn up in front of the U. S. Hotel. Here the sight which met his eye must have been gratifying indeed. The whole street in front of the Hotel was densely crowded with his fellow-cittzens, as were the roofs of the buildings opposite, and the steps of the Hotel. The windows of that immense edifice were filled with ladies. After the hearty and repeated cheers of the crowd had subsided Mr. Quincy, the Mayor of Boston, from the steps of the Hotel, addressed the assembly and Mr. Webster as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of New England:

We have assembled, almost without premeditation, to congratulate one another, and to welcome the distinguished Representative of Massachussetts to the homes of his constituents. His return at this time awakens feelings of peculiar interest. Since we last saw him he has been exposed to accusation, and assailed by slanders, which, if substantiated, would have borne the mightiest to the earth. He has been, as it were, "fighting with the wild beasts at Ephesus," & we rejoice to find that he has come unscathed from the conflict.

Surrounded again by his friends, I know not whether I can find a fitter style of address than the one used centuries ago by the Persian monarch—"Oh, Daniel, has thy country, that thou servest continually, been able to deliver thee from the lions?" And well might he reply like the statesman of old—My country has shut the lions' mouths, for as much as before it, innocency was found in me.

Daniel Webster!

The shouts that you have just heard assure you far better than any words of mine could do, of the feelings with which you are once more welcomed by your fellow-citizens and your friends.

I address you not as an officer of this city, not as the embodiment of any faction, or of any party, but as the representative of all those noble and elevated souls, of all parties, of all climes, of all ages who love to contemplate political talent united to political integrity—who feel that the cause of freedom and the cause of man gains by the removal of a fancied stain on one to whom they look with unqualified admiration.

We come to congratulate you on the opportunity you have had of destroying a monster calumny by a single blow. Like all great men, you are subject to that detraction that follows greatness like its shadow, and reminds you every moment that you are mortal. The stings of thousands of petty insects, whose individual insignificance constitute their safety, may drive the noblest of animals to madness. In your case, they concentrated their venom. It was your rare fortune that it took as hape—

"If shape it might be called which shape had none,"—and to destroy it needed no second blow. You not only destroyed the hydra like the champion of antiquity; your wit and sarcasm cauterized the wound so that no other could succeed.

We congratulate you, and we congratulate all our fellow-citizens, on the evidence given in the result of this controversy, of the t uth that

Virtue may be assailed, but never hurt:
Surprised by unjust force, but not enthralled;
Yea, even that which mischief meant most harm,
Shall in the happy trial prove most glory;
When evil on itself shall back recoil,
And mix no more with goodness; when at last,
Gathered like scum and settled to itself,
It shall be in eternal restless change
Self-fed and self-consumed.

There is no need of occupying more time in convincing you of the feelings with which this multitude, and your fellow citizens at large, welcome your return. The fatigues of your long journey demand repose, and I will conclude in behalf of my fellow citizens, in your own language, with one word changed, "We leave you to the best society, when we leave you to yourself."

To this address Mr. Webster replied in a brief but eloquent speech. He thanked his fellow citizens for this manifestation of their esteem. It needed not the flattering and complimentary address of his honor the Mayor to assure him that he was not entirely unwelcome to the citizens of Boston. It was enough for him, that he saw around him congratulations in every feature, welcome in every eye. He alluded very briefly to the charges which had been brought against him in the House of Representatives—assuring his fellow citizens, that although they were undoubtedly annoying, they had not cost him a single sleepless night. Mr. Webster then spoke of our foreign relations. He did not consider that there was any just cause for alarm at the state of the country, although there might not be much for congratulation. With the evidence of prosperity to be seen every where around, there was little fear but that we had the elements of peace and happiness among us. The war party in Congress he alluded to as bound together by no particular bond of union which could make them powerful to resist the wishes of the country at large to maintain peaceful relations, and settle our troubles with Great Britain on an honest and fair basis.

The most the country had to fear in the settlement of the Oregon question, was the worship and blindness of party. He alluded to a band of men in Congress not deficient in point of talent, or small in numbers, who were not governed by local influence—whose minds were comprehensive enough to take in the whole country at a view, who were now actuated by certain great principles, the general adoption of which they believed would benefit the great mass of the people—and who, when the time of trial came, would be found on the side of their country. Mr. Webster concluded his address by thanking the people for their kindness, always extended to him with so liberal a hand, and sat down amid the most enthusiastic cheering.

A procession numbering about one thousand, was then formed, and Mr. Webster was escorted through Beach, Washington, Tremont, School, and Summer streets to the residence of James W. Paige, Esq.—Here Mr. Webster took a brief farewell of the assembled multitude; the band struck up "Home, sweet Home," and the crowd separated amid the most deafening shouts of applause.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The House met this morning with a large number of members present. The Hall of the House appears in its summer dress more inviting than at any time previous. The public grounds never looked more luxuriantly and vegetation has literally leaped up under the recent refreshing showers. The Senate chamber has not passed through the same mutations as the House, but looks clean and comfortable.

The weather here has almost reached summer heat, but the city is very healthy.

The Union, you will observe, charges the proposed adjournment of Congress in June to the Whigs, when it notoriously originated with members of its own party. The public will gain by the change, and the Government lose nothing. It is very doubtful, however, whether a suggestion from reasonable men will be heeded.

There is nothing new in the city from the army of Occupation, and there is much doubt, I find, as to the fact whether the Notice was sent to England by the steamer of the 1st instant.

There is a probability that the new Tariff bill will be taken up next week. Such has been the intention of Mr. McKay for some time past.

Neither of the Investigating Committees has been in session to-day, and that of which Mr. Pettit is Chairman, has had no meeting. The Committee which is to investigate Mr. Ingersoll's conduct will meet to morrow, when, it is whispered, that Mr. I. will make a written statement. He is not in the city to-day.

Mr. Pearce of Md. has reported two bills from the Joint committee on the Library on the part of the Senate. The first provides "that the Joint committee on the Library be authorised to contract with Hiram Powers for the execution of an equestrian statue of Washington in bronze, or some other statue or group of statues of a national character, to be placed in the grounds on the east front of the capitol."

The second appropriates $20,000 to be paid to Elizabeth Hamilton, the widow of Alexander Hamilton, when she "shall deliver to the Librarian of Congress one thousand copies of each of the five volumes which she proposes to publish of the writings of General Hamilton, and shall also deliver to the Librarian the entire manuscripts of Gen. H., to be deposited and remain forever among the archives of the government."

The Smithsonian Institution.—The bill which passed the House of Representatives for establishing the Smithsonian Institution at Washington was not the bill reported by Mr. Owen. It differs very considerably from that plan proposed by the gentleman.

After appropriating from the interest already accumulated on the original bequest a sufficient sum for the construction of the requisite buildings the bill goes on to constitute a Board of Regents to consist of the President and Vice President of the United States for the time being, the Chief Justice of the United States and the Mayor of Washington, three members of each House of Congress and six other persons, two of whom must be members of the National Institute at Washington, and the other four from as many different States. The three Senators are to be appointed by the President of the Senate, the three Representatives by the Speaker of the House, and the six other persons by joint resolution of the two Houses.

This Board of Regents is the Institution. They appear to have a very large discretion. The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars annually is set apart for the gradual foundation of a Library, "composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge." In the Institution are to be placed all objects of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants and geological and mineral specimens belonging or which may hereafter belong to the United States—also the minerals, books, manuscripts and other property of the testator, which are to be preserved separate from the other property of the Institution. With the exception of the sums specially set apart in the bill for the construction of the building, the founding of a Library and the ordinary expenses of the Institution, the annual interest of the fund is left in the hands of the Board of Regents, to be applied "as they shall deem best suited for the promotion of the purpose of the testator."

It would seem from this summary mode of disposing of the matter that Congress, despairing of general agreement on any particular plan, where so many were suggested, determined to adopt none, but to leave the whole arrangement and application of the fund to the discretion and judgment of the Board of Regents—taking care that the Board itself should be composed of men in whom the whole country may have confidence. Perhaps the House has acted wisely. Unfettered by restrictions which might cause unforeseen difficulties and prevent the expansion of the Institute into its full dimensions of future unselfulness, the Board will be free to consult the spirit of the age and to act from time to time under the most enlightened influences which increasing civilization may develope.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Govornor of Maryland on the 30th ult. paid an official visit to the Maryland penitentiary. The Baltimore American has the following notice of the visit:

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.—Yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of an invitation from the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, his Excellency the Governor of Maryland, and suite, accompained by a number of gentlemen, among whom were Jacob G. Davies, Esq. Mayor of the city, Judge Brice, of the Baltimore City Court, and G. R. Richardson, Esq., Attorney General of the State, paid a visit of inspection to that interesting institution.—The visiters were received on their arrival by Mr. William Johnson, the present active and efficient Warden, by whom they were escorted through all the extensive and diversified departments within its walls. The busy hum of industry every where resounded and the spectators were not more struck with the skill displayed in every branch of operations, than with the perfect order and strict discipline, combined with the most perfect cleanliness, which constantly presented themselves.

The number of prisoners at present is two hundred and eighty-six, among whom we were pained to observe several who were laboring under partial mental derangement. One hoary headed prisoner sentenced for life, had entered the institution when first erected, having previously been working in chains on the public roads Yet, with the gloomy prospect before him of ending his days in the institution, he seemed quite contented.

The discipline to which the prisoners are subjected is of the strictest character, and the labor required of each by no means light—yet such is the perfect system which is enforced by the present Warden and his efficient assistants, that without relaxing in the least from their line of duty, the infliction of punishment is a rare occurrence. The Hospital department—a very important part of the institution, inasmuch as it is there that true penitence is more frequently manifested—is under the charge of Dr. Charles Bell Gibson, a gentleman in whom are combined great skill and excellent judgment, and whose services have effected much in assisting to bring the institution to its present high state of perfection.

This, we believe, is the first official visit,—at least for many years,—of the Governor of the State to this institution. The high commendation which he, as well as the gentlemen accompanying him, bestowed upon the order, discipline and arrangements of every part of the large and complicated establishment, was not less gratifying to the Board of Directors, and those having it in their immediate charge, than it was well merited.

After a thorough inspection of the various departments the company sat down to a very handsome entertainment provided for the occasion, during which many compliments were paid to the Warden of the institution, as well as to the excellent supervision of the Board of Visitors. A very appropriate reply to the latter was made by Joshua Jones, Esq., the President of the Board.

Return of Colonel Todd, American Minister to Russia.—It is with pleasure we announce the safe arrival in our country of one of its distinguished citizens—Col. Todd, late American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg.

It has fallen to the lot of few men, when called upon to fill posts, apparently requiring such opposite qualities, to occupy them all with such credit to himself, and eminent usefulness to his country. Entering the military service of the nation, at a time when our soil was invaded by the British arms, he soon attracted the discriminating eye of the lamented Harrison, who attached him to his person in the quality of Aid-de-Camp.—In this capacity, he behaved with such distinguished gallantry at the battle of the Thames, as to be particularly mentioned (with Gov. Cass) in the General's despatches to Congress, & his other sterling qualities so won upon the General, that he often heard him say that he loved him better than anyman living.

He was subsequently elected to various civil offices, and upon the accession of Mr. Monroe he was sent as Charge of the United States to the Republic of Columbia.—For the last five years he has represented the nation at the Court of the Czar, where his unpretending dignity of character, and extensive practical information, procured him the golden opinions of all classes, and caused his election as a member of the Imperial Free —— (Economical Society of St. Petersburg,) being the first foreigner ever so honored. This Society, (which is under the Emperor's especial patronage,) a short time before the Colonel's departure, unanimously voted him a very elegant medal.

Personally a great favorite of the Emperor, he has turned the circumstance to the best account for the good of his country, and never suffered an opportunity to escape of advancing its interests. The reputation of such men belongs to no party—it is national. Returned in the vigor of health and intellect, and with matured experience, we wish him a hearty welcome. and hope that the country may long have the benefit of his valuable services.—*Phila U. S. Gazette.*

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP.—The Galveston Civilian of the 25th ult., contains the following account of the attack on Lieut. Porter's party, and the murder of himself and three of his men:

"The steamship Telegraph arrived here on Thursday evening bringing accounts to Tuesday. Just before she sailed, news arrived that Lieutenant Porter and a detachment of ten men, who had been sent out on duty not far from General Taylor's encampment, had been fired upon by fifty Mexicans, killing Lieut. P. and three of his men. The other succeed in making their escape and returning to camp. Whether the party which made this attack were soldiers or robbers is uncertain, but we believe the Mexican officers say the latter. These officers had already said to some of ours, that every thicket was infested with banditti, who would kill a man for fifty cents or his blanket, and that the Mexican commander could not think of holding himself accountable for any accident which might happen to detach parties venturing incautiously too far from camp.

"General Ampudia denies all knowledge of the fate or whereabouts of Colonel Cross, but as the country in the vicinity where he disappeared has been thoroughly searched and no information of him obtained, it is suspected by many that he has been sent a prisoner into the interior of Mexico.

"Impressions as to the probability of a battle are very much divided. It seems highly probable that the Mexican army does not contemplate a general attack, inasmuch as it has allowed favorable opportunities for making one to go unimproved, and, in the present position and situation of his forces, General Taylor is much stronger than at any time since his removal from Corpus Christi. He has finished mounting his heavy artillery and fortified his camp completely, so that an attack from the enemy would doubtless be the most welcome event that could happen to our army."

General Worth.—Great regret is felt & expressed that General Worth of the United States Army should have resigned his commission, in consequence of some misunderstanding relative to rank in the Army, of Observation, on the Texas lines.—General Worth has been justly, esteemed one of the most valuable officers of the army, and his loss will be regretted, and trained as he has been to military life, he will probably find that the loss of his commission will be attended by much ennui, much of longing for that object of pursuit which has occupied his time, and made him useful and happy. But there are positions arising out of a disregard to rank, which a soldier cannot brook.—*Phila. U. S. Gazette.*

THE NEWS FROM POLAND—*Dreadful Massacre.*—The unfortunate Poles engaged in the late insurrectionary movement are being despatched without mercy. It is stated that in two days after the Austrian authorities in the Grand Duchy of Poieu offered $5 a head for every Polish nobleman, dead or alive, no less than 400 were cruelly massacred.

The leaders of the insurrectionary movement at Siedice, near Warsaw, have already received their punishment. Potozki has been hanged at Siedice; Kocishevski and Zarski have been hanged at Warsaw; Dobrytsh and Rupprecht, both sentenced to be hanged, had their lives spared, but are degraded from their rank, and condemned to exile and hard labor in Siberia; Mireski and Deskur were made to pass beneath the gallows, and sent to Siberia to be kept at hard labor.

Presentation of the American Minister's Lady and Daughter to the Queen.—The London correspondent of the Boston Traveller gives the following account of the drawing room recently held by the Queen of England:

At one of the recent drawing room receptions held at St. James' Palace, the lady of the American Minister, Mrs. McLane, and her accomplished daughter, had the honor of being presented to the Queen. Mr. McLane has been confined to his house by indisposition for many weeks and therefore has been compelled to decline numerous invitatations, to the grand entertainments of the fashionable season, as well as ministerial dinners, and also to be absent from the Queen's drawing-rooms and levees. It is necessary that some person, already introduced at Court, present to her Majesty those persons who visit her for the first time. On the occasion referred to Mr. McLane was prevented from attending, and Madame Bunsen, the lady of the Prussian Minister presented Mrs. McLane and her daughter. The latter wore a train of rich pink lace, trimmed with fullings of tulle and ribbon; double petticoats of pink crape over glace trimmed with fullings of tulle and bouquets of apple blossoms. The head dress was composed of feathers and blonde lappets. The ornaments consisted of pearls.

The Queen wore a dress of white tulle illusion, over a rich white satin slip, trimmed with bouquets of cerise flowers; train of cerise and silver brocade, lined with white satin and trimmed round with cerise and silver blonde, the body and sleeves were ornamented with diamonds. The head dress was composed of a wreath of cerise flowers and diamonds, with feathers and silver blonde lappets. The whole costume was superb and was entirely composed of British manufacture.

Discovery in Galvanism.—Professor Page, an examiner in the Patent Office, and an ardent cultivator of science, has made the interesting discovery that the atmosphere is a conductor of galvanic electricity. The fact was verified by an experiment upon a magnificent scale, having *twenty thousand* square feet of copper for one of his surfaces. This enormous conductor is the roofing of the Patent Office, and the positive or zinc plate of only two square feet. The zinc plate was covered with water and insulated from the earth; and the two, thus arranged, afford strong indications of a current by the galvanoscope.—*Washington Union.*

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