ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Great Western reached New York at an early hour on Monday morning, after, it will be seen by her log, a very boisterous passage. She left Bristol on her regular day, the 23d March. She brings London and Liverpool accounts to 22d March inclusive, and Bristol to 23d inclusive. From the journals before us we make up the following very interesting summary of intelligence:

BOUNDARY QUESTION

The England, which left New York on the 2nd of March, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th. She carried out the President's Message relative to the North Eastern boundary, and the 'Memorandum,' or temporary arrangement, concluded at Washington between the British Minister and Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State. In short, at the departure of the Great Western, the British government and people were in possession of the worst features of the case; yet they seem to have received it with tolerable equanimity, and to have anticipated no other than a pacific termination of the dispute. The spirit of the government is seen in the annexed paragraph from the London Morning Chronicle, and as for the people, we learn through a British subject who came passenger in the Great Western, that they manifested very little effervescence on the occasion. Even the Times is adverse to war, and proposes a compromise on terms which, if we understand them, Maine would probably be ready to accede to.

The London Morning Chronicle (government paper) of March 21st says,—"The intelligence from the United States, is upon the whole, of a satisfactory character. Notwithstanding the disposition of the citizens of Maine, and the apprehensions which a portion of the American press entertains that some hasty and inconsiderate proceedings of that State may precipitate events, we are strongly disposed to confide in the Central government, without whose approbation it is scarcely possible that a general collision should take place. Where the disposition is so manifestly good, we are justified in anticipating a peaceful issue."

The temporary adjustment of the Boundary dispute appears to have given general satisfaction to the London press, and even the most ultra of the anti-American journals have manifested a degree of moderation on the subject which was hardly expected.

The Herald, it is true, recommends the immediate sending of 20,000 men and 10 sail of the line to the North American coast; and the Standard affirms that no diplomacy but that of cannon and bayonets can be relied on; but the Times—the thunderer of the British press—discourses on the matter in the following moderate and reasonable manner.—[*Balt. American.*

"We have heard from high and grave authorities in the United States, men whom we believe to have been really conscientious in their allegation, that there could be not a shadow of doubt as to the right of Maine to the whole of the disputed territory; these persons at the same time intimating a strong conviction that the bone contended for was not worth to either country a dozen human lives.

It now appears that, however the joint memorandum of Messrs. Forsyth and Fox may be calculated to avert, (and God grant it may succeed in doing so), any immediate appeal to violence and bloodshed, the tone of the senators who have spoken upon the subject corresponds minutely with that of the Senate which put aside the arbitration of 1830 31, and insisted that England had no right to the least portion of the soil contended for. Although, therefore, measures humane and considerate have been pursued on this occasion for postponing the armed conflict, and saving the irregular and precipitate effusion of blood, nothing has taken place to encourage the least hope that by any expedient but *surrender of the whole* subject in dispute, will this country be able to calculate on a more than transient gleam of repose for her provinces in North America.

In this journal we have repeatedly thrown out a suggestion, which with a due sense of our own very humble pretensions to be heard where great national interests are concerned, our unaffected and cordial love of "peace, in the spirit of peace," now inclines us to reproduce, viz: that as most national misunderstandings are best healed by each party sacrificing someting of its extreme rights, for the sake of showing good will and good neighborhood, England should frankly offer to the State of Maine that large section of country which has always been *an unquestioned and recognized* part of New Brunswick—viz,—that portion of it which lies West of the town of St. John's, along the shore of the Bay of Fundy, until it meets the present Maine frontier or Passamaquoddy Bay, including the whole of 'Charlotte county,' extending North to what is called in the maps the 'military post' on St John's river, and thence along the Southern extremities of the high lands of which 'Mars Hill' forms a part, until it strikes the Meridian, close to that old landmark.

LONDON, March 20.—By the packet ship England, Capt. Waite, from New York, which city she left on the 1st instant, and arrived in Liverpool last evening, we have received important intelligence from America respecting the dispute, amounting to actual hostility, which so suddenly and in so untoward a manner sprung up between the State of Maine and the British Governor of New Brunswick regarding the territory which is watered by the Aroostook, and which, according to the agreement between the governments of Great Britain and the United States should remain exclusively under British jurisdiction until the final settlement of the boundary question. This agreement has been set at nought by the Governor and Assembly of the State of Maine, and military occupation of the territory in dispute has been taken by a large body of the militia of that State. Sir John Harvey, the British Governor, demanded the withdrawal of those troops, and a correspondence of equal determination of intent to assert by force of arms their respective claims passed between the Governors.

The President, Mr. Van Buren, with the promptitude which a subject of such importance demanded, addressed a message to Congress, the tone of which is pacific, at the same time that he maintains that the territory in dispute belongs to the United States.—He expresses his desire that the hostile force which the government of Maine sent to take possession of this territory, should be withdrawn, but he insists not upon this, as he is bound to do if his intentions are pacific. The correspondence arising out of the message between the British minister Mr. Fox, and the American minister Mr. Forsyth, as well as the correspondence between the Governor of Maine and Sir John Harvey, will be found annexed to the message, in another part of our paper.

The whole is of surpassing interest, the question being one of the continuance of a prosperous peace, or of, it may be, an immediate recurrence to a war of disastrous consequences to one party, if not to both. The territories of Great Britain in North America must be preserved at all hazards; and aggressions upon them of any kind must be resisted by all means.—*Shipping Gazette.*

From the Times, (Tory paper) March 20th.

Lord Palmerston has been interrogated more than once, or twice, or a dozen times, within the course of as many years, touching the state of the New Brunswick boundary quarrel, and as often, with that smirk which is peculiar to his Lordship, and which conveys a sneer much more plainly than a reply, has left the questioner to his own imaginings, from utter despair of getting any thing out of his Lordship more satisfactory than "I don't choose to tell you—ask some other time."

That other time has often come, and has now gone, we are apprehensive, not to come again.

When Lord Palmerston stupidly, or flippantly and carelessly, acquiesced in the rejection by the United States' Government of the judgment pronounced by the King of Holland, to whose arbitrament the whole question had been absolutely and finally referred on the part as well of the republic as of Great Britain, the result might easily have been foreseen. The duty of Lord Palmerston was to have urged the finality of that adjudication, which the litigating Powers had reserved to themselves no right or power to repudiate, and which, although it actually stripped Great Britain of more than one half of the disputed land, was at least an intelligible settlement, assigned for a large portion of the boundary line the course of the St. John's River, and leaving in the hands of Great Britain that which has been throughout the object of highest consideration with her Government—namely, the most practicable and convenient route between the Frederickton and the St. Lawrence.

The haste, however, with which the Senate of the U. States, and, in intimation of their eagerness, the Government at Washington, declared the decision of the King of Holland to be "inadmissible," must have opened the eyes of any Englishman who was not determined to keep them shut to the real though unacknowled views of the Republicans, and have satisfied Lord Palmerston that he must proceed with all despatch to a formal and irrevocable arrangement of the question, by amicable, but active and dilligent, negotiation; or provide for the other & more distressing, but, in such circumstances, unavoidable alternative, maintaining the just pretensions of his country by her armed power.

From the Manchester Guardian.

THE CHARTISTS AND THEIR ARMS.

We learn from a variety of sources that the making and selling of pikes and fire arms, amongst the working population of this neighborhood, is going on in the most open and bare-faced manner; and judging from what we have heard on the subject, we can imagine that there can be little doubt that some thousand of these dangerous weapons are now in the hands of parties who at all events declare that they are ready to use them at the bidding of what is called "The National Convention."

FRANCE.—The elections having resulted unfavorably to the Cabinet, the ministers again tendered their resignation on the 8th, and it was accepted. Marshal Soult was then sent for by the King, and subsequently M. Thiers was also called in. Negociations for the formation of a new cabinet were in progress until the 20th. On that day the new ministers presented to the King an outline of the policy on which they would come in, as follows:—

1st That France should declare war against Don Carlos. 2d That France should declare to Austria that she would not allow of a marraige between an Austrian prince and the young Queen Isabella, as had been proposed by Prince Metternich 3d. That the affairs of Belgium must be considered as settled. 4th. That the war against Mexico should be persevered in. 5th. That the conversion of the five per cent rentes should be adopted. 6th. That certain concessions should be made to the growers of beet root sugar.—7th. That the question of electorial reform should be adjourned. 8th. That the laws of September should be revised; and 9th, and principally, That the *presidence reele* should be insisted on, or, in other words, that, except on very state occasions, the King should *not* preside at the council of ministers.

To these conditions the King refused his assent, declaring that, if necessary, he would rather submit to be deposed than accede to the terms insisted on; but the latest postcript from Paris says that he afterward withdrew his refusal, and expressed his willingness to accede to the conditions.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

AFFAIRS.

Business this spring has disappointed the expectations of the sanguine, and even of many who are quite considerate. The consequence has been, especially in our own city, that a gloomy feeling has spread over the minds of many business men, and this has tended to increase the mischief Money is scarce, when every body expected it would be plenty: credits are dubious, when all expected firmness: goods lie heavily on hand, or are sold at a loss, for which the owners expected a brisk demand at a profit. Well, what of it? The causes of the depression are temporary, and by no means radical, and the check to business, such as it is, will doubtless be salutary in the end, though not for the present agreeable.

One of the chief causes of the depression is the flurry in Maine, which brought up before the community the horrid spectre of war, and caused an instantaneous contraction of all the muscles of peaceful business. The banks have been put upon their guard, and so have monied men, and well they may be, for a war with England would make such revolutions in property as are little dreamed of.—The banks have especial reason to be cautious in reference to the late suspension; for although our own banks have acted in their recovery from that prostration, in a manner which has gained them the highest character for integrity and intelligence, and given a credit to New York in some respects above what it was possible for her to have attained without that event, yet the credit of the banks is not thoroughly restored, and circumstances of minor importance might cause a run upon them. They ought by all means to make it perfectly certain, that blow high or blow low, they will not be compelled to suspend again. This we believe they intend to do.

Another reason for the depression, though it operates chiefly in the absorption of money, is the somewhat more than usual quantity of cotton held back on this side of the Atlantic This is partly the work of certain banks, which have very improperly gone into the cotton trade, and thereby exhausted all their means in doing the business which belonged to the merchants, and for which they ought to have furnished the merchants their facilities. But another and the chief reason, why so much is held back, exists in the confidence with which the most intelligent operators in this country, believe in a short crop. This belief has not yet, as they think it ought, extended its influence to prices on the other side, but the effect, they are confident, must eventually come.

The stiff necks of the Manchester bulls are hard to bend, and so while capital lies idle there, it is exhausted to an uncommon degree here So far as this is done by merchants on fair free trade principle, it is certainly no matter of public complaint, whether the views of holders be right or wrong They must take the consequences of their own conduct, be they for better or for worse. We notice that some persons complain that the stock of cotton is too large in New York.—But that can never be, so long as free trade rules; for it is not held and managed here without profits to our ships and cars and merchants. We ought to encourage all sorts of trade here, and never cry enough. We should have capital for every thing, and to hold as long as owners give us good security; and we always shall have enough, for where business demands capital, there it will go The policy of our cotton operators has made them immense sums this year so far, and if their views prove right, they will work out of John Bull a pretty parcel of millions more than he would otherwise have paid.

After all, there is nothing alarming in the state of the times If we drift out to sea a little, we shall not lose sight of land, but shall get in again safely. Business is not absolutely bad—only not so good as was expected. It is so good, however, that prudent men will in general make as much money as will do them any good.

Curious Relationship.—According to the Danbury (Mass.) Times, there is a boy in that town whose mother is his cousin, whose cousin is his niece, whose uncle is his father, and whose grandfather is his uncle There is one question we should like to ask, if the boy has got such a thing as an aunt how is she now?

From the Norfolk Beacon.

Fire in Portsmouth, Va.—Loss of life.—About twelve o'clock on Wednesday night our citizens were roused by the cry of fire, and few there were in the upper part of the town, who did not shrink from the red glare that illuminated the southern sky far and wide. Our first impression was that all Water street was in flames, but, on reaching Market Square, it was evident that the neighboring town of Portsmouth was a prey to the devouring element. We learn that the fire originated in the basement story of a large brick tenement occupied by the Post Office and the Bookstore of Anderson When it was discovered, the store was wrapped in flames, and with the hope of subduing the fire the doors were kept closed, and neither books nor papers belonging to the Post Office or Mr. Anderson were saved.

On the second floor of the building was the Office of the Portsmouth Times, which we regret to add, with all its materials and stock of printing and other paper, was wholly consumed If the sympathy of the community for the unexpected and heavy loss of our compatriot of the Times can avail to lessen his calamity, he certainly shares it in an eminent degree.

Above the office of the Times was the Hall of the Odd Fellows, who have lost all their furniture and equipments. The adjoining tenement occupied by Mr. Wm. D. Roberts as a Tin and Copper Factory, was also destroyed, nearly all its contents having been saved. Mr. Roberts computes his loss at or near $1000 and Mr. Hill of the Times at or near $4000. The wooden buildings east of the Post Office took fire and was extinguished, but nevertheless was the scene of an accident of the most painful character. The house was occupied by Mr. Thomas C. Godwin, as a Cabinet Warehouse, and its proprietor was busily engaged in saving all that he could from the impending ruin. He succeeded in saving much, and was in the act of removing a chest from one of the rooms up stairs when the chimnies of the Post Office buildings fell upon the house and crushed him to atoms. Mr. William Brooks was assisting Mr. Godwin, and was also severely wounded. Mr John Nichols was also seriously injured, and Messrs Reynolds, Burdett, Jack and a Marine from the Navy Yard, but at this writing Mr. Godwin alone is dead.—The immense building occupied by the Post Office and Mr. Roberts was owned by Messrs. J. W Murdaugh and John Coke, and was as fine a structure as any town could boast. It was recently erected had granite fronts, and was a first rate tenement in all respects The tenement owned by Mr Cocke was insured, but that of Mr Murdaugh was not. Mr. Anderson was partly insured. The loss of the Society of Odd Fellows ranged from $800 to $1000, uninsured. Mr. Hill has not one dollar's worth insured.

E. S. RAIL ROAD.—The following paragraph from the Baltimore Patriot, on the subject of this work, shows its completion rather problematical.—*Whig.*

The following resolutions passed the Legislature on the last day of the session. The object avowed on the floor of the House was to enable the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company to pay off its debts and liabilities.

It will be seen that to enable the Company to draw on the treasury, the private stockholders owing 1133 shares have first to advance their instalments, and that on that being done $200,000—of the States subscription is to be paid—and that the Legislature has expressly declared that no other instalment on the part of the State will be paid until all the private stockholders have first paid. Whether this will ever be done is a problem difficult to solve. The State being a preferred stockholder to the amount of one million, private stockholders must have strong faith in the profitableness of the investment, if they proceed under the present disposition of the Legislature towards that work—one thing seems to be admitted on all hands, that the State will never go beyond the amount of her original subscription, and recent estimates give room to fear that the road cannot be constructed much under two millions of dollars.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, be and he is hereby required to advance immediately to the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company on the State's subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, an amount sufficient to meet the present necessities of the said Company in carrying on its present opperations, which amount shall be certified by the President and Directors of said Company to the said Treasurer, and shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, provided a like and proportional payment shall have first been made in cash by bona fide stockholders owning at least eleven hundred and thirty-three shares of the capital stock of said Company.

And further resolved that no other instalment shall be paid on the State's subscription until after a like and proportional instalment has been actually made in cash by bona fide stockholders, owning at least twenty five hundred and fifty-four shares of the capital stock of said Company.

The "Milford Bard" has become a *voluntary (?)* inmate of the Baltimore Jail in order, to cure himself of his intemperate habits.

From the N. Orleans Bulletin, April 4.

GOOD NEWS FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival from Tampico yesterday, intelligence of an event highly propitious to the cause of Federalism was received. A letter has been shown to us, addressed to the collector of this port, Mr. Breedlove, by the American Consul at Tampico, stating that General Mexia had an action with the government troops under General Cos, on the 15th of March at Tuspan, and forced him to surrender. The engagement was well contested and bloody. The number of the killed among the Centralists was computed at near three hundred, and seven hundred were taken prisoners. The loss on the side of the Federalists is not stated. The route of Cos' army was complete—very few of the soldiers made good their retreat from the field of battle, nearly all being killed or captured. General Cos, it is said, made a very narrow escape by putting on a disguise, under which he eluded the vigilence of his pursuers. If caught, the probability is that he will not fare so well as he did in the Texian campaign, as it is not against the rules of Mexican warfare to shoot prisoners. The defeat of General Cos, will no doubt frustrate the plans of General Bustamente and Arista, who were marching upon Tampico with a formidable force, and be thus compelled to a retrogade movement.—The unexpected and brilliant success of Mexia, had infused fresh hope into despairing Federalism. The event was celebrated at Tampico, with public rejoicings. If the victory is followed up and pushed with vigor, it may result in the subversion of the present government; it even now totters to its fall A series of disgraceful failures and blunders, has rendered it obnoxious to the people, to whom any change would be acceptable that promised deliverance from the tyranny of their present rulers.

FROM TEXAS.

By the steam packet Cuba, from Galveston, we are in receipt of the Houston Telegraph of the 27th ult. It mentions the arrival at Houston of several Mexican traders from Matamoras. They state that the Federalist army before that place had recently received large reinforcements from the upper settlements of the Rio Grande, and a number of pieces of artillery from Tampico. A severe battle had recently been fought near that city, in which, according to the statements of the Federal party, 300 Centralists were killed, and only 18 Federalists Felisola, it is said, had left the city, and gone on board of one of the vessels of the French squadron.—On the 21st instant, at Houston, a public dinner was given in honor of General Hamilton. He addressed his hospitable entertainers in a long and eloquent speech, and closed by a complimentary toast to Texas. We learn that General Hamilton and Ex Gov Butler, of South Carolina, and Joseph M. White, of Florida, have filed their declarations recording their intentions to become citizens of Texas The Telegraph describes the Western Counties of Texas as in a condition remarkably flourishing. Between the Gaudaloupe and Colorado, new farms are opened in every direction, and hundreds of enterprising emigrants are constantly arriving, and adding new confidence and energy to the settlers in that quarter. The settlements were extending several miles above Gonzales, and such was the confidence of the people in that section, that they were making locations high up on the St. Marks, in a region that only a few months ago was entirely deserted on account of the Indians.

We have never seen the distinction between the Democratic and Federal parties more forcibly and beautifully drawn, than in the following extract from a recent speech delivered in the Virginia House of Delegates, by Mr Smith of Culpepper.—*Balt. Rep.*

"Our principle, Sir, the Democratic principle, must win favor as it is understood. It is a principle of humanity, benevolence and love. It seeks to alleviate human sufferings, to bind up the broken hearted, and to make us love our brother as ourself. It labors to purify the affections and expel from the human heart that selfishness which is the source of such innumerable woes. It teaches without ceasing, the lofty principles of unadulterated philosophy, in order that man may be all that the creature should be, who is made after God's own image. It is a principle of renovation and change, with ceaseless effort for the happiness of man, and bears the same relation to the moral that the christian principle does to the religious world. The principles of both are LOVE, for both seek the happiness of man. The one seeks to perfect the character of man here below; the other in addition thereto, seeks to make him fit company for the society of just men made perfect. In fact, the only difference between these vital and glorious principles is, that one is of Earth and the other of Heaven. Our principle teaches that all mankind are free and equal. Impress this doctrine upon the heart and we must love our brother as we love ourself. Let us do this and we must have charity and humility, and then, Sir, with our hearts thus purified, attuned to love, the christian laborer has nought to do but to invoke the regenerating principles of Divine grace. The democratic principle is the grand moral adjunct of the christian principle, and it is the bounden duty of every son of Heaven to spread it far and wide. Sir, the foe of Democratic principle is the Aristocratic principle. What are its characteristics Pride, vain glory and ambition It turns with loathing and disgust from the laboring millions.—It considers the many as only fit for hewers of wood and drawers of water. Its affections are of this world, and it goes up into high places and thanks the Lord it is not as that republican What chance has the christian laborer here? And such is the principle which regulates the political conduct of a very large portion of our whig adversaries.

It is then wonderful, Mr. Speaker that our principles should have borne us on conquering and to conquer? It is wonderful that under its rule we should have determined, as I have before remarked, 'to conquer or die' beneath its ample and imperishable folds."

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

POTATOE SOAP FOR WASHING.

It was discovered by a French chemist many years ago, that potatoes only three parts boiled make better soap for washing than the troublesome, caustic, and expensive article usually made use of by our wash-women.—They make the cloths cleaner and without injury. Let me give you the result of the experience of my family, which is a large one.

The soiled clothes are first soaked in a tub of water about an hour. They are then transferred to a copper of hot water; from which they are taken piece by piece, to be thoroughly rubbed with the potatoes, the same as with soap. The whole thus prepared,—after having been well rubbed, rolled and wrung, are a second time plunged into the copper, together with a quantity of potatoes, in the above After boiling for half an hour, the linen or clothes are again taken out—turned, thoroughly rubbed well over, and wrung; and afterwards again thrown into the copper for some minutes. The clothes are then well rinsed in clean cold water, and hung up to dry; the whole process occupying two hours and a half.

The linen thus washed, is perfectly clean, the kitchen garments free from all grease, perfectly sweet though in the old way they usually retain a greasy smell

A HOUSEKEEPER.

The Sub Marine Explosions.—This exhibition, on the day before yesterday, was very interesting. There were three several explosions, the two first of kegs of powder placed on the bottom of the river at about seven feet depth of water. They each threw up a column of water to an immense height (at least three hundred feet) during the falling of which, which lasted several seconds, very distinct rainbows appeared to the east. The first explosion, though about 250 yards from the battery, caused a heavy shower to fall thereon, and we regret to say, caused no trifling damage to the elegant dresses of some of the ladies. The bulk of a vessel anchored about half a mile from the shore was then blown up, by a keg of powder in the water about one foot below her keel. She was broken in two about the middle by the explosion, and fragments of various sizes, some very large, were flung up with the column of water to a very great height, among them iron bolts, &c. which gave out a very perceptible *hissing* as they fell again into the water:—a circumstance worthy of remark, as it shows the heat communicated, nothwithstanding the water interposed between the keel and the powder. A large concourse of spectators left the scene much gratified. There is no doubt of the efficiency of the contrivance, if used against a blockading fleet.

The fire was communicated to the powder by ropes prepared with a composition which burn under water.—Charleston Courier.

From the Baltimore Republican

The following article we have cut from a federal print, published in New York, and edited by a creature who is well posted in the politics of that city. We think the article puts a veto upon the speculative opinions of some of the truth telling writers of our latitude

"The result is of the highest importance in another point of view.

"If the whigs are defeated here, they will be defeated in the State next fall—and afterwards in the general election of 1840. This great city may be said to give the tone and impulse to the republic. The magnitude of the prize, will, therefore, bring every element into the field, and every effort out to day—Argument, abuse, reason, sarcasm, every intellectual weapon is exhausted Nothing now remains but the physical arguments of ballots—ballots—ballots The loco focos are all energy and impulse—and unless the whigs come up to the scratch, they will be defeated, ruined, thrashed, disgraced and damned—and we tell them plainly that they ought to be damned if they do not leave off toasting their shins and come forth, rain or shine, and vote for Mr. Clark. We have no objections to taking Mr. Varian's note of hand for $1,000 for advertisements and subscriptions, but we can't stomach him for Mayor.

Think of that, ye foolish people, and do your duty"

Cause of Quarrel.—'I wish I owned all the pasture land in the world,' said Bob.—'Well I wish I owned all the cattle in the world,' said Ned. 'How would you feed them?' asked Bob. 'I'd turn them into your pasture,' said Ned. 'No you wouldn't.' 'Yes I would.' 'No you wouldn't,' 'Yes I would.' 'You shant!' 'I shall!' And then came the fisticuffs—and oh! how they did fight!

Happiness—(a new definition.—'A soft couch by the fire, a new novel, a pretty wife, a dozen cigars, a bottle of port, a loose gown, easy slippers, a good conscience, & a squalling baby.'