

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The Collins mail steamer Arctic, Capt. Luce, arrived at half past six o'clock Saturday evening. She left Liverpool at half past one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th instant.

ENGLAND.—In answer to a question put in the House of Lords, by Earl Malmesbury and Derby, to the Earl of Aberdeen, asking whether the government had received any information of the occupation of Russia by Austrian troops, the latter stated that no such information had been received, nor had any despatch from the Austrian government implying the probability of such occupation. Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, made a similar statement, adding also that he believed the report had arisen from the movement of troops to Peterwardean, which was within Austria's own territory. He also said, in answer to Mr. D'Israeli, that the new circular, purporting to be Count Neisse-rode's, was an authentic document, but the Russian government could not substantiate the assertion it made, that the entry of the Russian troops into the Danube provinces was caused by the appearance of the English fleet in Turkish waters. Next evening Lord Lyndhurst asked the Earl of Clarendon if he concurred in these views. The Earl replied that he considered there was a wide difference between the situations of the fleets in Beaufort bay and that of the Russian army in the provinces of the Danube; for, while one was neutral ground, the other was not; and the presence of the fleet in the Turkish waters could be no offence to Russia.

With respect to the course of Britain on the eastern question; we cannot do better than adopt the words of the London *Times*, which says, editorially, (date the 11th,) "That the question, as it now stands, may be summed up in very brief terms. If the Emperor of Russia is desirous of escaping from the position in which he has placed his own empire, the East, and the other nations of Europe, he can do so, even after all that has happened, without difficulty. The British and French governments had already intimated that, even after he had executed his threat of occupying the principalities, they did not regard that invasion as an immediate *cassis beli*; but should seize that opportunity to make a final attempt at negotiation. We believe they have acted on this principle."

About the middle of last week, and immediately after the receipt of the intelligence that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, a proposition was adopted by the British government, to which we presume that France has given her assent, containing such an amount of concession as the Porte may, in the judgment of its allies, and the Russian government may, if it see fit, accept. Without entering more particularly into the nature of this suggestion, we may observe that it has repeatedly been said that nothing need prevent the Porte from making a collective declaration to all the powers as to the rights of its Christian subjects, and that the Porte would also be ready to renew by a fresh engagement, though not to extend, the rights already claimed under existing treaties. On some such terms a fresh negotiation may perhaps be opened; and if Russia accedes to them, little doubt may be entertained of its prompt success. Supposing that this proposition is now (July 11) on its way to St. Petersburg, a week or ten days more may elapse before the reception or rejection of it can be known here. Beyond this fact anything else must be conjectural and speculative; for one man is almost as well qualified as another to draw an inference, from what is already known, as to the future course of the Czar. Supposing that the dispute is not speedily settled on the terms suggested, it is easy to see what the policy of Russia will be. Her object will be to protract as much as possible the present suspense; to exhaust the resources of Turkey, by keeping her in a state of alarm and military preparation far beyond her means; to reach, if possible, that season of the year when the allied fleets of France and England can no longer hold their anchorage off Tenedos; and then the Baltic is altogether inaccessible; and finally, to occupy the principalities in such strength during the next autumn and winter that she may be enabled to advance beyond the Danube with irresistible power in spring. Russia declares she has at present no intention of carrying war beyond the principalities. We should believe her even if she was bent on war, because if she could make good her position, she would gain, without firing a shot, all the advantages she could anticipate from a first campaign, and in the position which the other powers have assumed in this dispute, the fleet would be condemned to watch, perhaps for months, the course of events over which they had no control. Such a state of things would be injurious to commerce, and inconsistent with every interest Britain has at stake in the question. The duty of England and France is, therefore, if possible, to bring the matter to an immediate end.

The sentiments expressed in the above are pretty generally entertained; and, while the public of Britain are strongly averse to the supposition that the Emperor Nicholas will be obstinate enough to press matters to hostilities, the necessity for an immediate adjustment, of some kind, is freely admitted. This feeling is causing men of all parties to back up the government; which—cautiously, it is true, but firmly—supports the cause of Turkey.

At the same time, (our correspondent reports,) the public mind cannot bring itself to believe in the probability of the opinions of the Lou-

and his wife, who is niece to Nicholas, are on the eve of visiting England. The Daily News cries shame on the vacillation that has been shown by the British cabinet, and hopes that France, at least, will stand by the Sultan. The News adds:

"But there is another power of whom little has hitherto been said or thought in reference to this momentous question.—The United States has recently evinced a disposition to sympathize with the nations whose interests and aspirations are alike opposed to aristocratic and dynastic oppression. Between Russia and America there have hitherto been few occasions for the open manifestations of that antagonism which is instinctive and ineradicable in their opposing system of religious and political life. America is the land of religious equality; Russia of sectarian intolerance and persecution. America is the home of democratic freedom; Russia of military aristocracy, captained by military despots. America is rapidly adopting, in her commercial intercourse, the principles of free trade; Russia labors incessantly to destroy, wherever her withering influence extends, every germ of competition. Turkey has already given proofs of her earnest desire to liberalize her commercial and religious policy; and the cabinet of Washington will undoubtedly be sustained by the cheering approval of the whole Anglo-Saxon race on both sides of the Atlantic, if at this critical juncture they prove themselves worthy of our common origin."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Northern Light brings news that there is \$1,500,000 worth of gold on the way to the United States.

That Shasta city has been destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at \$227,000.

The Democratic Convention, has re-nominated on first ballot John Bigler for Governor. Samuel Purdy was re-nominated for Lieutenant Governor; G. A. M'Means for State Treasurer; Alex. Mills for Judge of the Supreme Court; Samuel Bell for comptroller; P. K. Hubbs for Superintendent of Public Instruction; and S. H. Marlette for Surveyor General.

This is a proper tribute to the worth of Gov. Bigler, and a severe rebuke upon the discontents who made such a strenuous effort to defeat him.

The mining business was everywhere prospering.

TEA AT HOME.—It will surprise many to know that we need no longer rely on China for tea, but drink our home grown English, and so be independent of the foreigner—if such independence is worth caring for. Mr. Alexander Forsyth has addressed a communication to the Horticultural Society, in which he says that, having considered that the tea of Paraguay is a species of holly, he tried our common holly, and finds the tea, when washed, equal to ordinary five shilling tea. The pricks serve an important purpose, for they keep the leaves separated during the roasting, and thus serve the purpose of frequent turning. The smell given off is at first unpleasant, but it disappears entirely as the leaves cool. "What will tea-drinkers, confirmed tippling tea drinkers, say to this?" observes Mr. Forsyth. "The very tea itself becomes cheap at last, and abundant, growing even in the garden hedge. A forest of tea trees in full leaf at our door! Such a harvest has never before been seen. Waste not the holly any more upon whip handles! peel it not for birdlime, as formerly; squander it not even at Christmas, but reap it, roast it again and again, for the store will be annually renewed, and the future foliage will furnish finer tea leaves than those just gathered." What an opportunity here for the adulterators: they will doubtless take care that the public drink holy tea whether or no.—*Chambers' Journal*.

A GREAT CRIME.—We have recently noticed several fiendish attempts to throw the cars off the track of the New York and Harlem railroad by placing obstructions upon the rails in the night. The company finally stationed a watchman at the spot, and on Wednesday night a man was discovered to emerge from the woods, and place a piece of timber across the rails, and fasten it with stakes. He was at once secured and imprisoned. He refused to answer any questions, but his object, it was supposed, was plunder. In the confusion and terror of the scene he expected to be able to rob some of the unfortunate victims. We cannot conceive of a crime more awful. Its very contemplation is calculated to thrill with horror. The consequence might have been of the most appalling character. The vile wretch who could conceive and execute such an atrocity, should, if convicted, be punished to the fullest extent of the law. He disgraces the form of man.—*Dem. Union*.

Arrival of the Georgia.

New York, July 20th, 2 P.M.—The steamship State of Georgia, from Aspinwall, 20th, with the California mails to the 1st, arrived here at 12 o'clock this afternoon.

The Georgia brings 260 passengers, and \$1,000,000 in gold on freight, but no news.

Arrangements have been made for a thorough canvassing of the State, after the 1st of August, by John B. Gough, Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, Gen. Carey, of Ohio, Rev. P. Combs, Phila., and Mr. Jackson, all of whom are expected to lecture in different parts of the State, on the Liquor question. So says an exchange.

A blacksmith was lately summoned to a town court as a witness, in a dispute between two of his workmen. The judge, in the testimony, asked him

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