The Press.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1858.

STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at Buehler's Hotel, Harrisburg, January 19, 1858, it was

Resolved, That the next Democratic State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of March next.

Pursuant to said resolution, delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative districts of the State will convene in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at the Capitol, on THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as pertains to the authority of such Convention.

C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.
J. N. HUTCHINSON,
R. J. HAYMAN, } Secretaries.

FIRST PAGE.—Touching a Literary Journal; The Monetary Crisis—The Remedy; Harrisburg Correspondence; Conviction of the Lancaster Murderers; Tuckerman, the Mail Robber; The Frauds in Kansas Powerfully Exposed; The Greatcoats in New Orleans; General News; City Police; Fortune Page.—Double Murder by a Slave; Fatal Tragedy; An Important Railroad Case; Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

THE MONETARY CRISIS—THE REMEDY.

The luminous style of the paper under this head, which appears on our first page, will at once command the attention of the thinking public, apart from the facts and reasoning of the distinguished writer. While we are not yet prepared to endorse all his views, in advance of the completion of his argument, we are glad to direct attention to a production, which, starting out with a fair statement of the adverse theory, is strengthened by so much force of logic and historical research.

NEWS BY THE "EUROPA."

The foreign intelligence by the *Europa* to the 9th inst. includes the obituary of four minent individuals: Marshal RADETSKY, by years and services the WELLINGTON of the Austrian army, who put down the Lombardo-Venetian revolution of 1848; RESCHID PACHA, long the confidential servant of the Sultan, in war as well as in peace; Mademoiselle Rachel, the celebrated actress; and Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, the hero of Lucknow. The loss of the last named will cause general regret, we are persuaded, for even those who may think he was fighting on the side of oppression will admit the gallantry of his conduct, and grieve that he has not survived to receive the honors and rewards which he so hardly earned.

We so recently gave a personal sketch of General HAVELOCK that we need not now repeat the particulars. He rose solely by merit; he was backed by neither family influence nor fortune; he fought his way to every successive grade of military rank, and so slowly did promotion come to this self-made, unfriended man, that he did not receive his commission as Captain until after twenty-three years hard service. During the last thirty years he had been actively and honorably employed in almost every separate campaign in and connected with India. He had only just returned from Persia, where he was called upon to assist in putting down the Sepoy revolt, and, after beating an enemy ten times his force in nine successive battles, he reached and relieved Lucknow at last, holding it against nearly countless hosts of native troops, until Sir COLIN CAMPBELL joined him with reinforcements. He has fallen—not on the field of battle, but by dysentery, the Asiatic scourge of Europeans. Since the time of Lord CLIVE, no other commander has won a higher renown than General HAVELOCK. He was about sixty-six years of age when he died.

It is to be feared that he perished without knowing all the honors and rewards the British Nation had conferred upon him. Lord PALMERE, the War-Minister, conferred upon him, as a reward for his nine victories, the paltry pension of £100 per annum. But, all over Europe, an expression of disgust was elicited by this almost incredible meanness. Preparation was made—but tardily. He was raised to the rank of Major-General, named in command of a regiment, made Knight of the Bath, created a Baronet, and a life-pension (£1,000) to support this last "dignity," was proposed in Parliament, last month, but postponed until the next session, to allow it to be settled, with remainder, upon his wife and son. Undoubtedly, more than this will now be done. We should not be surprised to hear that the Queen will make his widow a Viscountess, with succession (as in Lady CANNING's case,) to her eldest son, who is a distinguished officer, and has fought side by side with his gallant father all through this last dreadful campaign.

The other Indian news reports the defeat of General WINDHAM by the Gwalior mutineers, and their defeat, in turn, by Sir C. CAMPBELL.

The *Leviathan* was slowly being moved, at the rate of ten feet a day, and had only sixty feet more to overcome. The greatest difficulty, we suspect, will be to overcome the impetus which the vessel must receive when she passes into the elastic watery element.

Consols are reported as still on the rise; the last quotation being 94¾ to 94⅞ for money. Cotton is on the decline.

WHO IS TO BE BENEFITED BY RECOGNISING THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION?

The significant silence of the Southern Senators and Representatives in regard to the Lecompton Constitution proves that they are not ready to make that fabricated fraud a test, nor yet that they regard its admission as of extraordinary importance to their interests. Their course in this respect proves that they are considerably more patient than some of those Northern men, of easy virtue, who *because* the Lecompton Constitution was supposed to be essential to Southern interests, (for we utterly deny that Mr. BUCHANAN has made it an Administration measure in his message) proceeded to worship it with the utmost zeal. The vast and controlling majorities of the people of Kansas areagainst the Lecompton fraud. They have so spoken and voted. And if the South in Congress resolves to "put it through," what would they *gain* by this but two violent enemies in the Senate of the United States, in the persons of General J. H. LANE, and "Governor" ROBINSON, (who claims his title under the tainted Topeka organization,) and who are expected to be returned by the newly-chosen free-State Legislature?

The ground offered and occupied by the honest opponents of the Lecompton Constitution, is the return of the Constitution of Kansas to the people of Kansas. Upon this common-sense basis we may all agree. The South would *lose nothing* by yielding magnanimously to the suggestion. The North would be satisfied; and in all probability the Democracy of Kansas would make Kansas a Democratic State hereafter.

THE ARGUMENT FOR "COLONIZING" CENTRAL AMERICA.

For thirty years Exeter Hall, London, has been held up as the great focus of European interference in the affairs of the United States, and particularly with the institutions of our Southern countrymen. In ready repudiation of this interference, there has always been a settled unanimity of feeling in the free and slave States. Even the ultra Abolitionists have been forced to disavow all sympathy with those foreign organizations against the peace and "property" of the South.

It is upon precisely the same basis that the advocates of "colonizing" Central America attempt to justify their operations. They tell us, like the frantic zealots of Exeter Hall, referring to the Southern States, that the condition of things in Central America will alone sanction the most extreme measures, and that General WALKER and his men should be sustained by all good men in breaking up a system which sets all their ideas of civilization at defiance. [We only repeat the theory, and suggest the similarity of logic, while denouncing it in both of its constructions.]

Now, we hold that the people of Central America are as intensely hostile to these raids upon their interests and rights as the people of our Southern States are upon theirs; and while we reject and denounce the fanatic designs of European agitators against the latter, we as firmly and unhesitatingly oppose the designs of others against the former. In the contingency of a British expedition being fitted out against our Southern countrymen, the army and the navy of the whole Union would be sent forward to crush it. This would be self-preservation; but are we not bound, in *honor*, to do the same thing when an effort is made from our own shores to perpetrate a similar injustice upon a neighboring State with which we are at peace?

WORK FOR "THE LEVIATHAN."

Our friends down in California are a great people. They discover gold in lumps, they have mountains of glass, they possess lakes of dissolved borax, and they luxuriate on vegetables of mammoth size. They are Patagonian in heart—large, expansive, and imaginative. Here is an example.

Mr. BRUNEL has built an immense steamship, originally called *The Great Eastern*, but *latterly known as The Leviathan*. A wonderful steamer, capable of carrying 10,000 persons at a pinch, and so large that it is doubted, all along our Atlantic seaboard, whether there be any harbor which can receive and comfortably accommodate her. The *Leviathan*, it seems, is everything that a mammoth steamship ought to be—with the one slight drawback that she has not taken kindly to the water. Most of the efforts hitherto made by mechanical power and scientific skill have failed to persuade her to float. She may be said to sulk, if not to pout, and stubbornly remains on dry land. Now, a steamer's place is on the water. What BYRON said of a ship,

"She walks the waters like a thing of life,
And seems to dare the elements to strife,"

is wholly inapplicable to a steamer which literally "hugs the land," and declines trusting herself to the deep. However, she is said to have come within sixty feet of the Thames.

The *Alta California*, a highly respectable journal published in San Francisco, is very anxious to have the population of California increased as rapidly and largely as possible, and very sensibly remarks on the importance of *facilitating immigration into that State*. Independent of what may be looked for from the Atlantic States, (which the recent commercial troubles have greatly checked, for the present,) the *Alta California* thinks that "Europe, the original fountain whence the great West has been filled with an energetic and prosperous people, may be made to subserve our interests, by the diversion of a part of that immigration direct to California." The great drawback to immigration from Europe to California has been the roundabout, slow, and expensive mode of travel. The California editor suggests that the *Leviathan*, which seems almost too big for any other practicable (and remunerative) project, should be employed as an immigrant transport from Europe to California. He says:

It has been suggested that the [*Leviathan*] company be applied to by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, with the proposition of emblazoning the great ship into the service of California. Her size gives her precedence over all others for the purposes proposed, which are simply to take her (after the trial trip to Portland) to one of the European ports where she has received the most valuable and numerous immigration sets toward America, and, by the usual system of agents, to obtain passengers for California. Let the prices of passage be placed at rates far below the ordinary standard, so that the thousands in Europe who are desirous of reaching the Pacific shores would find it an inducement to avail themselves of her matchless speed, accommodations, and the economy of the voyage. Bremen, Havre, or any of the great emigrant ports, would be a good headquarters.

By proper management she could be filled with passengers, direct for San Francisco, and add several thousands by each trip to our population. For the return passage she could be filled with spars and lumber for China, loading at Puget Sound, where of course, there is ample depth of water for her, and reloading in China with teas or other freight, make the round trip with profit to herself and benefit to California. It is doubtful if any other route of commerce proposed for her would prove more advantageous than this, and time may yet show that a direct carrying trade between Europe and this country affords the only lucrative employment for ships of such huge proportions. She would come freighted with Germans, among the most valuable and industrious of our population, and whose beneficial influence as a body has thus far been second to none.

The *suggestion is upon a grand scale*, but it is based upon common sense, and we do hope that the owners of the *Leviathan* will have their attention drawn to the subject. It would open up a new and profitable trade, and, above all, would give California what she wants—population.

The New Administration of Governor Packer and the Sunday Press of Yesterday.

The Sunday *Dispatch* says:

THE INAUGURAL.—William F. Packer is now the Governor of the Commonwealth. His entry upon the duties of office was commenced on Tuesday last by appropriate ceremonies. In accordance with a custom now too firmly established to be disregarded, the new Governor delivered an inaugural address. In this speech he first applies himself to business. Taking up the subject of the ratification of laws, Governor Packer expresses his opinion that it is an absolute duty that the Executive shall sign or veto all bills submitted to him, within ten days from presentation. It has occasionally been the *practice of some of our Governors* heretofore to refuse to sign, and to refuse to veto, bills sent them. Under the Constitution such bills become laws after the expiration of ten days. Governor Packer, without intending to cast any reproachful reflections upon his predecessors, is evidently of opinion that such a course is a direct evasion of a plain duty, and indicates a want of moral courage. If a bill is good and will be beneficial, it should be approved; if, on the contrary, it is of a doubtful nature and may be injurious, it is the duty of the Executive to apprise the Legislature of his views, so that the members may have an opportunity of reconsidering their own opinions, and correcting them if they have acted without sufficient deliberation. To suffer a bill to become a law which a Governor cannot bring his mind to approve, is a cowardly omission of a plain duty, and cannot be commended. Gov. Packer announces that he will act upon every bill presented him within ten days. His veto, as well as his signature, will be applied to all such bills as may be presented to him in the middle of a session, as those which are delayed until the close. If the Legislature adjourns before the Governor has had time to consider all the bills before him, he announces that he will sign them *within ten days, and withhold his signature from* some except those which he intends to veto.

In regard to the banking system, the Governor takes a proper and patriotic position, although it is not as radical as the true necessities of the people require. He is opposed to the circulation of small notes, and of an increase of banking capital, unless with additional securities to the creditors of banks. Herein the Governor goes further than is necessary. *Any* increase of banking capital, *any* guarantees, must prove injurious. The interest of the people require the gradual abolition of banks, in anticipation of the time when they shall cease to exist. Any policy which permits their increase, under real or supposed securities, must prove injurious. It is impossible to create a bank which will not be a detriment to the community, however much it may be for the advantage of individuals.

The *Dispatch* also warmly sustains Governor PACKER's views on the Kansas question.

The Sunday *Mercury* says:

THE NEW STATE ADMINISTRATION.—General Packer has taken his seat in the horseshoe chair of our Commonwealth. His inauguration took place on *Tuesday last, at Harrisburg, amid* a vast concourse of the civic and military functionaries of the State.

The inaugural address of the new Governor is a masterly and comprehensive document, well worthy of an enlightened statesman, whose antecedents were of that highly favorable character as to have secured his election by a vote rarely paralleled by any popular expression of sentiment in the "Keystone State." He proves himself a man of enlarged mind on all matters of public affairs, and we have an abiding faith that his administration will be second to none, in prosperity and renown, since the foundation of the State Government.

In the selection of his Cabinet, Governor Packer has evinced rare sagacity and discrimination, having called to his side men of the highest talent, learning, and virtue.

The Hon. Judge Knox, retiring from the bench of the Supreme Court, has accepted the office and entered upon the arduous duties of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth. The profound legal abilities of this gentleman, his many amiable, social, and personal characteristics, are too well known to require any especial encomium *from our pen. He is universally respected* and esteemed, and his appointment has already been hailed with the heartiest applause from every section of the State.

The other members of the Governor's Cabinet are: the Hon. Wm. M. Heister, Secretary; H. Diffenbach, Esq., of Centre county, Deputy Secretary, both of whom are well known for their accomplishments, personal worth, and unblemished integrity. The interests of Pennsylvania will doubtless be ably sustained by these gentlemen, in connection with Governor Packer.

The *Sunday Transcript* makes a friendly allusion to the new Administration, and is doubtless disposed to give it a fair trial.

"It is significant that in none of these able, influential, and widely-circulating papers is there a word of complaint of Governor PACKER's message or Cabinet.

Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, on Popular Sovereignty.

From the Detroit Free Press of January 21, 1858. (Democratic State paper of Michigan.)

We have not received the inaugural address of Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, but from the telegraphic account of it, he would seem to have given expression to his own opinion, which he believes to be also the opinion of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, that the people of Kansas are entitled to a fair chance to vote for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, as well as for and against any Constitution that may be formed for them.

Governor Packer was elected in October last by a majority of some forty thousand. He would not undertake to speak for the Democracy of Pennsylvania on this subject unless he felt entirely assured that he knew their sentiments; and he would not speak at all on it, did he not realize the momentous importance of a right disposition of it. He realizes, among other things, that upon the right disposition of it depends the ascendancy of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania.

From other sources we have learned that there is no doubt about the Democratic sentiment of Pennsylvania. Indeed, how could there be? That State, more than any other, was the battle-ground of popular sovereignty in November, 1856. And in every hamlet of her broad domain the promise was made that the principle should have fair play in Kansas.

☞ The New-York *Herald* has come into favor with the extreme Southern organs. Its late articles, advising the South to secession in the event of the Lecompton fraud not going through Congress, are conspicuously and flatteringly copied into the Charleston *Mercury*, which is the reflection of all the violent notions of the fire-eaters.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND GENERAL CASS IN 1854.

During the discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in the Senate of the United States, in 1854, Judge DOUGLAS said:

"The position that I have ever taken has been that this (the slavery question) and *all other questions* relating to the domestic affairs and domestic policy of the Territories, ought to be left to the decision of the people themselves; and that we ought to be content with whatever way they would decide the question, because they have a much deeper interest in these matters than we have, and know much better what institutions suit them than we, who have never been there, can decide for them."

The Secretary of State, General Cass, then in a Senator from Michigan, said:

"We know we cannot touch their domestic hearths, nor their domestic altars; their family and social relations; their wives nor their children; *their men-servants, nor their maid-servants*; their houses, their farms, nor their property, without a *gross violation of the inalienable rights of man*, commented by the blood of our fathers, and hallowed by the affections of their sons."

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, took an active and leading part in support of the bill. We again copy from his speech made in the House on the 17th of February, 1854:

"And where do you, calling yourselves Democrats from the North, stand upon this great question of popular rights? Do you consider it Democratic to exercise the high prerogative of stifling the voice of the adventurous pioneer, and restricting his suffrage in a matter concerning his own interest, happiness, and government, which he is much more capable of deciding than you are? As for myself and the friends of the Nebraska bill, we think that our fellow-citizens who go to the frontier, penetrate the wilderness, cut down the forest, till the soil, erect school-houses and churches, extend civilization, and lay the foundation of future States and Empires, do not lose, by their change of place in hope of *bettering* their condition, either their capacity for self-government, or their just rights to exercise it, conformably to the Constitution of the United States.

"We, of the South, are willing that they should exercise it *upon the subject of the condition of the African race among them*, AS WELL AS UPON OTHER QUESTIONS OF DOMESTIC POLICY."

☞ It is stated that one of the most distinguished advocates of the Lecompton Constitution, in Congress, is a member from Missouri, who does not deny that he went over to Kansas, from Missouri, and voted in that Territory. He ought to advocate the CALHOUN contrivance.

☞ Thanks to Hon. E. Joy MORRIS, and Hon. W. MONTGOMERY, for Congressional documents.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Ullman, who has now *fully made public* the plan of his brief campaign, announces that he cannot continue to give secured seats at the Academy of Music for a single dollar. He has determined, therefore, to charge 50 cents extra for the choice of seats during the day, and calculates that this will increase his average receipts by $300 nightly. This does not apply to this evening, when "Rigoletto" will be produced.

On Saturday evening Rossini's serious opera of "Semiramis" was performed. Indisposition prevented our attendance, and we can only report at second-hand, that it went off very well, and that a duet by D'Angri and De Lagrange was enthusiastically encored, and "applauded to the echo which doth applaud again." It was D'Angri's first appearance in the lyric drama, in this city, and we learn that it was a success.

To-night, for the first time, Verdi's four-act opera of "Rigoletto," by Madame De Lagrange and Madame D'Angri, and Signor Bignardi (a new tenor,) Tafanelli, Dubreuil, and Rocco. Herr Formes makes his debût on Wednesday evening in Flotow's opera of "Martha." There will be a *matinée* on Thursday (uniform admission 50 cents,) when Madame Anna Caradori will appear as *Norma*. Signor Tiberini, the tenor, is also engaged, and will appear in "I Puritani."

Three concerts, for the benefit of a new hospital, are announced, at Musical Fund Hall. The performers will be Misses Fanny and Agnes Heron, and Mr. F. Rudolphsen. Dr. L. Meignen will be the conductor, and Mr. M. H. Cross will preside at the piano. The first of these concerts will be given on Thursday evening.

There is very little local theatrical news this week. "Fraud and its Victims" continues the leading attraction at Arch-street Theatre, and is to run through this week. At Welsh's National Circus and Theatre "The Swamp-Fox, or Marion and his Men," an equestrian play, will be produced this evening, with Mr. R. Johnson as *General Marion*.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Spain and Mexico—Kansas Affairs—Supreme Court—Pacific Railroad, &c

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1858.

Most noteworthy of the latest news from Europe and the Pacific is the hostile attitude assumed toward each other of the imbecile Governments of Spain and Mexico. Both heavily in debt, neither with harmony in its internal administration, with civil war and decay sinking both into a semi-barbarism, and, with nothing but a deep-rooted faith in a Christian religion saving them from an abject condition too horrible to think of, they rush into a fight where each will lose all and can possibly gain nothing.

I learn that it is beyond conjecture, that so soon as open hostilities have commenced crowds of organized volunteers will pour into Mexico from Texas and California, not so much to assist in the defence of our helpless neighbor, as to seize the opportunities which will be presented for the gratification of filibuster propensities.

Who can conceive what enormities will be committed against the Government of General Pesquiera for the massacre of Colonel Crabbe and his followers at Cavorca? In peaceful times the Confederacy, with dissensions fanned into a flame of civil carnage, could hardly defend her interior, not to speak of her distant States, and in times of war how much less able she will be to protect either.

But the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, I am led to believe, will hold the reins of Government here with a firm hand, and, as in the case of Gen. Walker, prevent, by every means afforded it under the Constitution and the laws, the breaking of our faith with neighbors, however weak and prostrated.

Watchfulness is necessary not only for this, but that in the tumult of clashing arms the interests and rights of the citizens and the Government of the United States shall be protected to the fullest extent where they may be involved. And the great principle of President Monroe must not be infringed upon by the grasping avarice of European nations which seek to encircle the globe with a cordon of their power.

It is for considerations like these that the Administration cast about for competent successors of Mr. Forsyth at Mexico and Mr. Dodge at Madrid. Too many interests are involved, too many powers imposed, for a light selection. As yet, many have been named, but there has been no appointment, though it is expected these will be sent to the Senate during this week.

It is stated that to-morrow the President will give in a special message on Kansas affairs. I am not able to say what will be its recommendations, but only that the impression is it will not go to the extent of giving the Lecompton regency more than a lukewarm approval—"damning it," indeed, "with faint praise."

Those who hold the same views with Judge Douglas and Governor Walker are anxious for a speedy settlement of the Kansas controversy, and, as the debate on the subject will go on in both houses from to-morrow, it is probable that they will agree upon some common plan of adjustment which, while securing the expression of the will of those to be affected by it, will also secure a fair admission of this long-disputed Territory as a State into the Union.

The Committee on Elections were in session all day yesterday on the Maryland contested-election case of Brooks against Davis, and the Ohio contested-election case of *Vallandigham against* Campbell. It seems that while the latter parties were taking testimony, Campbell made the proposition that they should agree to an extension of time for the taking of testimony, which was declined by Vallandigham, who, however, proposed that they should go before the people for another election, which, in turn, was *declined by Campbell*. Mr. Campbell asked the committee for a continuance, and that the House should be requested to grant further time for taking testimony, for the reason that, being chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means at the last session, he was unable to give the contest his attention, within the sixty *days* prescribed by the election law, and also that nearly all of that time was occupied by the contestant.

Mr. Vallandigham objected, that the sitting member had been neglectful, and that by his absence he had delayed the committee for more than a month.

The committee, by their chairman, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, will report the application of Mr. Campbell for continuance, with the recommendation to the House that it shall be refused.

In the case of Brooks against Davis, the committee were divided as to whether the contestant was included in the law of 1851, and should proceed to take testimony in this contest with the sitting member at his own expense, having disclaimed any claim to the seat, and avowed his aim to be the purity of the ballot-box in the district of which he was a voter. The House will be called upon to decide on the course to be pursued by the committee in this peculiar case.

Next Tuesday the Supreme Court will adjourn to *the 8th of March following*.

The Speaker of the House is forming the select committee on the Pacific Railroad. It will please Philadelphians to learn that Hon. Henry M. Phillips will be a member of it. X. Y.

☞ An exchange says Governor Wise, of Virginia, has got himself into hot water by his letter to Tammany Hall, on Kansas affairs. His opponents that undertake to encounter him will find the water very hot. They will have to take water, whether it be hot or cold.—*Louisville Democrat.*

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed upon a report, to be presented on Monday, sustaining, generally, the President's Central American message, believing with him, that Commodore Paulding went beyond the legitimate limits in arresting the filibusters on Nicaraguan soil, and recommending an amendment to the neutrality laws, so as to hold as prisoners for trial all offenders captured in the prosecution of their hostile plans against nations with which we are at peace.

General Clarkson, postmaster of Leavenworth city, is hourly expected here with the Lecompton Constitution.

It is estimated at the Treasury that, by the end of next week, treasury notes to the amount of $3,000,000 will have been issued. The army and navy warrants, to the amount of two millions and a half of dollars, have accumulated, and will be met by these issues.

The Mormon Rebellion—Official Despatches from Col. Johnston.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Despatches have been received at the War Department from Col. Johnston, dated Nov. 30th, which confirm the previous *reports of excessive suffering and great loss of the* draught animals, by snow storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, have been saved to supply the proportions of the rations for six days in the week, and there is on hand bacon sufficient for one day in each week for seven months. There are also flour and small rations for the same period.

The storms dealt roughly with Col. Cook's command. He lost half of his horses, besides a number of mules. A further advance toward Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals, to procure which Capt. Marcy has been despatched to New Mexico, for use in the early spring, when the army, with a volunteer force of 2,000 men, will resume the march as soon as supplied with horses and mules, and the grass on the mountains is sufficient to supply them.

Two volunteer companies have been mustered into service for nine months, and it is expected that in a few days two more companies will be mustered in.

The troops have borne the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness, and are in fine health, though some of the regiments are still suffering from frosted feet.

Another letter from an officer of the army says that the Mormons are afraid of the mounted men. They are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers, and he fears that their leaders and those who have no claim in the valley will run away, requiring their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it may benefit the army.

Southern Colonization.

WASHINGTON, Jan 24.—The *Union*, in an article upon Southern colonization, labors to show that the late Mr. Calhoun was entirely opposed to the acquisition of territory by force, and believes that the popular voice of the South is now in unison with those sentiments in regard to Central America and Cuba.

Serious Accident at Georgetown.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The widow of the late Commodore Catlin was dangerously burned at Georgetown yesterday. There are hopes of her recovery this morning.

Large Fire in Hartford—Loss $100,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23.—The large five-story building owned by Willis Thrall, and occupied by several manufacturers, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $100,000.

Willis Thrall's and the Screw Company's losses on building, machine and stock, are $40,000, and the insurance $15,000.

T. Kohn, silk weaver, loss $1,000. Insured for $4,500.

Williams & Wylie, book printers, loss $5,000. Insured for $4,500.

Andrus & Son's loss $2,000. Insured.

W. W. House, (stereotype plates;) loss $3,000. Insured for $2,500.

A. B. Johnson, machinist; loss $5,000. No insurance.

Chas. Parker, spectacle maker; loss $1,200. Insured $1,000.

L. Stebbens & Co., publishers; loss $400.

George Metcalfe, silverware; loss $2,000. No insurance.

B. C. Bobbins & Co., wood-cuts; loss $400. No insurance.

A. C. Goodman & Co., paper and stereotype plates; loss $3,000.

Ketridge & Co.; loss $3,000.

Phillips, Sampson, & Co.; loss $8,000. Insured for $2,000.

Drake, Brown, & Co., bookbinders; loss $10,000. Insured.

There were several other losses amounting to one or two thousand dollars.

The building, with all its contents, was a total loss.

Large numbers are thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire.

It was the largest fire that has occurred in this city for twenty years.

Fire at Utica, N. Y.

UTICA, Jan. 23.—The store of S. A. Gilbert was burnt last night, causing a loss of $35,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000.

The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Assembly is still unorganized. This afternoon, the Democratic members left the hall in a body, declaring that Republican candidates would be elected by the united votes of the Republicans and Americans. There being no quorum, the Assembly adjourned.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24.—Two men, named Chapin and Watkins, have been arrested on the charge of counterfeiting United States coin. Their wives were arrested at Worcester, on Friday, for passing the bogus coin.

Re-Capture of Escaped Criminals.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Jan. 23.—The nine prisoners who broke from the jail in this town, on Thursday night last, have all been captured and lodged in jail. The last two were brought here on the Northern train this morning.

Later from Montevideo.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—An arrival from Montevideo to the 21st ult. brings a circular from the American consul, announcing that the light-ship on the English Bank, Rio de la Plate, has been just placed in seven fathoms water, in latitude 36.6 south, longitude 55.55 west, and, being a fixed light, cannot be taken for that on the Island of Flores, which revolves. Another light, it is said, will be placed on the island of Lobo, near Cape St. Mary, and when this is accomplished the navigator will be enabled to conduct his ship from the entrance of the Plate, up to Montevideo, with perfect confidence and safety. The light-money assessed upon vessels entering the port is seventy-five *rees per ton, the collection of which commenced* at the date of the circular.

The Steamship Ariel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamship Europa, contrary to general expectation, brings no intelligence of the missing steamship Ariel. She is now out twenty-five days from Southampton, and there is much anxiety with regard to her.

Foreign Importations at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The following are the value of foreign importations at this port for the week ending January 22:

Dry goods.....	$193,455	Linseed	$50,996
Iron and steel..	52,099	Copper ore.....	35,170
Sugar and mola's	131,214	Fruit	23,000
Saltpetre.....	20,802	Other articles...	109,099
Gunnies.....	60,028		
			$700,261

Corresponding week, '57.... 388,032

Insurance.....$317,929

Markets.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—Cotton—Sales to-day unimportant. Dealers awaiting advices by the steamer Europa.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 22.—Cotton—Sales of 600 bales at 8¼@10¼. Market slightly firmer.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 22.—Market unchanged, awaiting foreign advices; 600 bales sold to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Cotton—The market is unchanged; 2,000 bales sold. Sugar quotes at 4½@4¾c. Flour and Corn close dull. Mess Pork $14 @$14.25. Coffee—Sales of Rio at 8½c. Other markets unchanged.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.—Flour unchanged; sales at the wharf at $3.60@$4 for superfine and extra. Grain unchanged. Nothing doing in Provisions. Whiskey 16½c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Flour firm but unchanged. Whiskey *active*, 1,200 bbls sold at 15c. Hops *firm* at $3@$5.50. Provisions firm and rather higher. Cloversseed firm at 5½. Cheese has fair demand at 8 cents.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23—Evening.—The provision market closed excited. Mess Pork in market was taken at $18.50. Lard advanced and firm; no sellers at 8½c on close. Bulk meats held out. Hogs advanced $5.75@$5.50 Receipts light, amounting to only 800 head. Long middles quoted at 6½c. Money market easy. The river is falling, marking 8 feet.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

PETERSON & BROTHERS have just issued, complete in two volumes, a new illustrated edition of ALEXANDRE DUMAS' greatest romance, "The Count of Monte-Cristo." As a dramatic version of this has lately been played at one of our city theatres, an interest in the original story has been awakened, which this new edition will satisfy.

"*Fifty Years in Chains, or the Life of an American Slave*," published by H. DAYTON, of New York, is a wholly uninteresting account of various attempts made by a slave to escape into Pennsylvania, which he finally succeeds in. It professes to be an autobiography, though somebody else has put his narrative into words. The coolness which the hero relates how he subsists on his various journeys, by plunder, is about the most *noticeable point in the volume*, which is altogether below par as a story and as a composition.

"*Debit and Credit*," by GUSTAV FREYTAG, a popular German author, has been republished by the HARPERS, of New York, from the English translation and may be spoken of as the best German novel of the day. It shows the inner life of German *society—in the aristocratic*, mercantile, and peasant classes, and has a story, too, of considerable and well-sustained interest. To enjoy this book fully, the reader should "skip" xxiv pages of prefatory matter, containing a long-winded, asthetic, and wholly unnecessary Preface by Chevalier BUNSEN.

The third number of PETERSON'S Bank Note and Counterfeit Detector has just appeared. It is complete, and will be found very useful.

An important discovery in gold mining is announced, the effect of which will be, it is said, very important in greatly increasing the product of the gold region in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. The process *is said to be simple and efficacious*. Under this process gold is readily extracted from the black sand which is found so abundantly in Virginia, and is similar to the black sand of California. The yield from the pulverized ore of the mines is said to be from $20 to $30 per ton.

Vessels in Port.—There were in port yesterday four steamships, three ships, eight barques, four brigs, and twenty-five schooners.

☞ REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—See Freeman's sale for Wednesday evening.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

LATER FROM INDIA.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.

DEFEAT OF ENGLISH TROOPS.

VICTORY BY SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

THE LEVIATHAN NEARLY AFLOAT.

DEATH OF THE ACTRESS RACHEL.

Marshal Radetsky and Redschid Pacha.

COTTON DECLINING.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

NEW YORK, Jan 24.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, which left Liverpool about half past 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday the 9th instant, arrived here this morning, bringing one week's later intelligence.

The Europa arrived out on the night of the 3d instant, and the screw steamship Anglo Saxon, from Portland, reached Liverpool at 3 o'clock A. M. on the 7th. The North Star also arrived at midnight on the 8th.

The United States frigate Powhatan was at Madeira on the 30th of December.

PASSENGERS—Mr Van Bergen, Thos Staval, J M Whitfield, Mrs Hoyle and son, Mr Hoafe and lady, Madame de Montholon, J Fenton, Mr Wilson, Mr Wallace, B C Wandell, Mr Benzion, Mr Dempster, J Vron Hovel, Saml Branner, Mr Kewedler, John McClure, Hy Shaw, Hon W T Law, J Coaton, J R Waller, A G Findley, A O Lyon, Robt Yeomys, D T Coffin, Edw'd S Sherman, A T Stoddard, Mr Archibald, Thos J Brown, G H Jones, Robt Mellis, J O Nagle, Thos Williams, Geo Booth. Total, 35.

INDIA.

The semi-monthly mail from India arrived at Suez on the 1st January, with dates from Calcutta and Bombay.

General Havelock died on the 25th of November, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety.

On the 27th of November an engagement took place near Cawnpore, between General Windham's division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops retreated with a loss of two guns. The Gwalior mutineers numbered more than 8,000 men, completely organized and equipped.

Sir Colin Campbell hearing of this disaster, quitted Lucknow for Cawnpore. On the 7th of December he come up with the Gwalior mutineers, and totally defeated them, capturing sixteen guns, twenty-six carriages, and an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, &c, and the whole of their baggage. The British loss in this action was insignificant, only one officer being killed.

All the women and children, sick, &c., from Lucknow, had arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The official report of the defence of Lucknow is published, and shows that the sufferings endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful. Troops continued to arrive rapidly at Calcutta, and among others the celebrated American built clipper "Lightning," had arrived out in a passage of 67 days from the Downs.

Exchange at Calcutta quoted at 2s 2¼d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Operations were resumed upon the Leviathan on the 5th inst., with success, the vessel being moved several feet. The proceedings are continued daily up to the departure of the Europa, the progress each day amounting to eight or ten feet. The evening before the Europa sailed the ship had only 64 feet more to be moved.

It is expected that a bill authorizing the East India Company to raise a loan in England, will be introduced immediately on the assembling of Parliament.

The returns of employment in the cotton mills of *Manchester show a gratifying improvement, the number* of hands working full time being largely on the increase.

FRANCE.

Mdlle Rachel, the great tragedienne, died on the 3d of January, at her estate in Cannes. Her last professional performances were those which took place in the United States.

A great increase of confidence in commercial circles in Paris is reported.

The *Daily News* says that Lord Palmerston's forthcoming work will be a history of the rise and progress of the political affairs of India to a cabinet minister, who, it is understood, shall be a peer, and in whom all patronage, with one exception, is to be vested. The insurrection in Sicily is reported to be quelled. Twelve, Six, to whom simply consultative functions are to be entrusted. The European portion of the Indian army is to be greatly augmented. Lord Malmesbury is expected to arrive from Paris, and he, and Lord Clarendon will be the only members of the cabinet who will be intimate with the new arrangement.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday afternoon an accident which resulted fatally occurred at the flour-mills of Rowland & Ervien, on the east side of Broad street, below Vine. The engineer and fireman were about to arrange a connecting pipe to the "blow-out pipe" of the engine, for the purpose of blowing off the steam from the boilers, when the loose end of the pipe was blown off, and the full head of steam rushed into the engine room. David Kerr, the engineer, and Arthur Simpson, the fireman, managed to make their escape through a window; but a young boy, a son of the fireman, who happened to be in the engine room, was instantly killed, having been scalded to death. The father of the boy returned to the room and searched for his son while the steam was still escaping, and he also was very badly scalded. The injured man was taken to his home in Germantown road, near Second street, but did not succeed in effecting an entrance. The officers are in pursuit of the other parties supposed to be concerned in this affair.

A new and well-executed twenty-dollar bill on the Southwark Bank has just made its appearance in the city. The fact has been telegraphed *to the different police station houses in accordance* with a suggestion made some time since in The PRESS, and storekeepers and others will consequently be put on their guard. The remarks which we made, a week or two ago, on the great propriety of policemen giving information to those on their respective beats of the appearance and