REPUBLICATION OF THE PRESS.

The Press.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 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 a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, a 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, } Secretaries.
E. J. HALDEMAN, }

FIRST PAGE—Rachel—Radetzky—Reshid Pacha; News from Hon. Wm. B. Reed; Interesting Letter from Kansas; From Liberia; Kansas Affairs; Love, Insanity, and Murder; Foreign Literature; Letter from China; The Courts; City Police. FOURTH PAGE—Foreign Miscellanies.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KANSAS.

It would seem from our telegraphic despatches received late last night, that CALHOUN has determined to make a *pro-slavery majority in the Legislature*. He rejects the returns accepted by Governor DENVER on "a technicality." It is stated that this decision of CALHOUN gives the "Democrats" a majority in the Legislature. Now, the Democratic party in Kansas is not the pro-slavery party, and never was. It was called so by CALHOUN, but was never so regarded by such men as RANSON, FINDLEY, PATTERSON, GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, MAXWELL, McCAHON, &c., all of whom are opposed to the Lecompton fraud, and are, therefore, not of CALHOUN's party. The Democrats of Kansas had no organization in Kansas on the late 4th of January election, except against the CALHOUN Convention. Hence they are not to be held responsible for CALHOUN's last trick.

HON. WM. B. REED.

The American Minister to China, as our correspondence shows, has arrived safe and well at his destination. It appears that he is resolved to pursue an entire American policy, distinct from that of France and England. The Russian idea of an American fleet and a Russian army in the Chinese regions may be realized before most of the retrogressers expect. Mr. REED is, of all men, the most competent to play out this delicate and difficult game.

GOVERNOR PACKER AND THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The message of Governor PACKER, especially that part of it referring to Kansas, has furnished to some of the newspaper critics an opportunity to indulge in a variety of eccentric surmises. Those of the adverse school—adverse, we mean, to the General Administration—have concurred in the opinion, that the sentiments of the message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the Kansas complications, were intended as a sort of declaration of war against Mr. BUCHANAN. Others, again, are ready to recognise in these views a studied difference from the South on this question. A very few words, uttered entirely on our own motion and responsibility, are only required to set the matter in its true light. Long before WILLIAM F. PACKER was Governor, or a candidate for Governor, long before he was a Senator in the Legislature—in those dark and distant years, when to be a supporter of Mr. BUCHANAN was not quite so fashionable as it is now—there was no more ardent friend of the President, then a Senator in Congress, than the present Executive of this Commonwealth. During all this period of time, too, he was the firm advocate of the rights of the South, the enemy of sectionalism in all its shapes, and by locality and instinct, identified with those who constituted, *per se*, the *National* men of the whole country. In the National Convention which placed Mr. BUCHANAN in nomination W. F. PACKER was a delegate; and from choice and conviction an active champion of the Pennsylvania candidate. If these ample antecedents are not enough to show where the Governor stands in his relations to Mr. BUCHANAN, the fact that they are now, as they have always been, intimate friends, should suffice. To suppose that the expression of certain opinions on Kansas, uttered by the Executive of an independent sovereign State, the second in population, the first in resources, of all these confederated republics, should operate as an act of alienation towards the President, would be monstrous. There is not now a Governor of a Southern State who does not take the boldest ground against Commodore PAULDING, and against the policy of the Federal Government in regard to WALKER's raid into Nicaragua; and yet no one supposes that in such a difference they therefore cut loose from the Administration at Washington. Indeed, there is a wide and wholesome distinction between Governor PACKER's example and that of the Governors alluded to; for, while expressing his own opinions on the Kansas question, as he had a perfect right to do, and while taking the moderate ground occupied by the great body of the people, he expressly and warmly proclaims his confidence in the President and his advisers; and declares that "*we know that the Administration may be trusted to deal justly with all sections of the country.*"

The inaugural address of Governor PACKER is impregnable in most, if not all, of its parts, but in nothing does it more fearlessly challenge admiration than in its moderate, conservative, and candid review of the Kansas question.

PAPER BANK NOTES.

The benefits and comfort experienced by the people of Pennsylvania from the operation of the law prohibiting the circulation of notes of a lesser denomination than five dollars, are fresh in the minds of all our citizens, who recur to the days before suspension with a feeling of regret, as they daily handle the dirty, greasy, and often worthless shinplasters, which the suspension of our banks caused to be poured in upon us from other States, both far and near.

The people hail with extreme satisfaction the recommendation that the law be extended to shut out the circulation of notes of a still larger denomination than five dollars, and the sentiments of our new Governor PACKER in opposition to the conferring of any new powers of issuing notes under twenty dollars are heartily concurred in by good citizens everywhere.

The proposed legislation for the Pennsylvania Bank is the first movement which seems to conform to the growing popular conviction that discounting and currency-making are distinct branches of business, and should be kept separate and apart. It is universally recognised as an established fact, that as paper currency increases in quantity it deteriorates in quality, and loses its value. Industry and competition are stimulated, prices are inflated, the precious metals go abroad, contraction of bank loans follows, and revulsions and failures sweep away all the profits that even seemed to have accrued from the facilitation of trade and manufactures.

We trust that, if the charter of the bank is to be transferred to a new corporation, and its banking business is to go on again, this feature will be retained in the bill, and not eliminated by any of the mysterious processes of legislation. All laws for banks, and all bank charters, if any more are to be passed, should be steadily watched, that there be no step backward in this matter. The people have determined that there shall be more gold and silver, and less of bank notes, in circulation hereafter, and we trust that their servants in legislative halls, knowing their wishes, will conform to them in the letter and the spirit.

☞ We direct the attention of our readers to the report of the meeting of the Board of Trade. It will be found highly interesting.

John Eddy, sheriff of McHenry county, Ill., was tried on Tuesday, in the United States District Court at Chicago, upon an indictment for violating the post office law. It appeared in evidence that a person named White was confined in the McHenry jail upon a criminal charge; that he sent a letter addressed to a party in Iowa, to the Woodstock post office; and Eddy, suspecting the letter to contain information which might lead to the detection of an accomplice of White's, took it from the postmaster's custody and opened it. Eddy was fined $1 and imprisoned *one hour!*

John G. Saxe lectures in the Methodist church, in Coatesville, on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

There is respect, there is talking all over the world, for a brave man. Since the time when NELSON on the deep, and WELLINGTON on the land, made their names known by victories, there has been no English leader, on sea or shore, more warmly thought of than the gallant man whose death we reported yesterday, HENRY HAVELOCK. He was a man spring from the middle rank of life, with no fortune; but a good plain education, no friend but his own good sword. Having devoted two years to the study of the law, he yielded to the impulse of his mind and entered the army, at the age of twenty. It was the most unpromising period, just after the close of the great Napoleonic struggle, and after several years home service, Ensign HAVELOCK exchanged into a regiment going to India, and reached that country at the age of twenty-eight.

From that period until 1857, HAVELOCK was engaged in every campaign which the Anglo-Indian Government undertook in the Burman Empire, in the mission to the Court of Ava, in Afghanistan, in Cabul, against the Sikhs, in the Sutlej battles, and, finally, in the expedition against Persia. He could think and write, too, as well as fight. His History of the Ava campaigns, and his Memoir of the Afghan Campaign, were highly successful. He was one of the best Persian scholars in the Indian army, and repeatedly served on the staff as Persian interpreter. Yet all availed not—character, conduct, learning. He had no peer among his relatives to interest the Commander-in-Chief in his favor—as Lord PANMURE, when he telegraphed on to Lord RAGLAN, in the Crimea, "Remember Down," meaning a certain thick-headed subaltern named DOWNIGNEE, and his own nephew.

HAVELOCK was in his forty-third year and had been twenty-three years on active service, mostly in India, before he was raised to the rank of captain. The Duke of Wellington was Captain at the age of twenty-two, Major at twenty-three, and Lieutenant-Colonel at twenty-four. But then, though thus immature, young WELLESLEY was an Earl's son, and a Marquis's brother, was allied three deep to the aristocracy of England, and had money to buy himself up, where interest and patronage alone would not have succeeded. HAVELOCK had neither noble kinsmen nor a long purse, he had to depend upon his own merit alone, and great though that was it helped him on so slowly that, when the Mutiny broke out in India, he was only brevet-Colonel, at the age of sixty-two, and after forty-two years service. During the whole of that period he was out of India only once, in 1849-51, which the state of his health necessitated.

The governing authorities in India, almost at their wits' end on account of the mutiny which they affected to discredit, until Delhi was in the hands of the mutineers, had just sufficient sense left to know that HAVELOCK was a man on whom they could depend. He had won his experience as a soldier under Lord COMBERMERE in Burmah, under Lord KEANE at Ghuznee, under Gough and HARDINGE in the Punjab, under Sir ROBERT SALE, and General POLLOCK, and other great commanders. He was a quiet, determined, God-fearing soldier, a serious, and even religious man, who never laid down at night without saying his prayers. His men, most of whom had grown gray with him, knew this, and honored and respected him the more for it. He went to Allahabad, to command the moveable column, and, whatever he attempted he performed. In nine successive days, battling with native troops who counted as twenty to one against him, HAVELOCK won nine splendid victories. Again and again, after that, he was conqueror, and steadily pushed on until he entered Lucknow on the 25th of September, relieved the penned-up English there, and held that perilous position, with less than 3,000 men against 70,000 until Sir COLIN CAMPBELL eventually relieved the garrison on the 17th of November. On the 25th of the same month he was no more. Wear and tear of mind and body rendered him an easy prey to dysentery, and after a few hours' illness, he was no more.

Had he only lived to have returned to his native land, he would have had such an reception as would have probably surpassed even that of WELLINGTON after the Battle of Waterloo. For this HENRY HAVELOCK was emphatically felt to belong not to the English aristocracy, but to the English *people*—a race not easily moved to enthusiasm, but once so moved, not easily put down. Did *they* not know how slowly this soldier had risen, and why—because he had neither high relations nor a long purse. Did not English women dwell upon the record of his prowess, for when they read how ruthlessly the brute Sepoy had used their sisters far away in the distant Orient, did they not also learn how the violators and murderers of Cawnpore had bitten the dust before his feet, death-smitten by his avenging sword. Did they not know that, even then, sitting by an English hearth, were his wife and his daughter anxiously awaiting intelligence from the husband and the father, in such double peril from the war and from the climate. Queen VICTORIA, no doubt, would have "honored" HENRY HAVELOCK with an audience, given him her hand to kiss, perhaps even have invited him to dinner, where, stuck up between a Lord in Waiting and a Lady of the Bedchamber, he should have eaten his food in silence, and not have presumed to be guilty of the rudeness, in the presence of Majesty, of speaking a single word, except in reply to some question from Royal lips.

England herself would have accorded a less stately and more genial reception to such a man. England would have honored him, and all the more because he is probably looked upon by the Aristocracy as little more than an adventurer, whom it was necessary to pay attention to, because he had fought well in India, and because the popular cry went up loudly for rewarding him.

When Lord PANMURE, Minister of War, (Down's loving uncle,) gave HAVELOCK £100 a year, as a reward for winning nine great victories in nine successive days—about 131 cents a day—the Nobility thought it a liberal grant. Not so the people. If, though they, Prince ALBERT is to have £60,000 a year, for playing at Field-Marshal, without having ever smelt powder, this man, who not only fights but conquers, must have more. So said the people, as well as thought, and, so tardily as to show with what a bad grace it was done, sundry honors were doled out to him.

At last, as if by a strong effort of nature, Queen VICTORIA sent down a message to Parliament, asking for a grant of £1,000 a year, to support the Baronetcy which she had been persuaded to give her best soldier. Not a word of any provision for his wife, or his children. He is nearly sixty-three years old, said England, and liable to be cut off at any moment, by bullet or sickness; make this pension payable to his widow and his son in the event of this fine old man's death. Lord PALMERSTON's reply was that it would be bad manners for Parliament to *exceed* "Her Majesty's most gracious bounty," but if they would put the matter on the shelf until February, when the House would re-assemble, he would see what could be done.

And so, HENRY HAVELOCK died, without England, in her grateful bounty, having made any provision for his widow and orphans. Would such have been, had HAVELOCK been a nobleman's son? In 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, a Message from the Prince Regent requested Parliament to add £100,000 to the £300,000 it had previously voted to buy an estate for the Duke of WELLINGTON. Mr. WHITBREAD, an opposition member, moved that £200,000 be voted. The amendment was carried, and no Minister hinted that giving double what the Prince Regent named was unmannerly or irregular. To be sure, there was some difference between plain HENRY HAVELOCK, and Field Marshal the Duke of WELLINGTON, Prince of Waterloo, Duke of Torres Vedras, &c.

The *London Times* complains with great force that, at the age of sixty-two, after thirty-four years' hard service, HAVELOCK was only a Colonel when the Mutiny broke out, last May. It adds: "Here was a man who had served his country from youth to old age without any further encouragement than is open to the most friendless subaltern. He was certainly not promoted by favor, and though, as the event proves, possessed of transcendant merits, he slowly worked his way with ordinary men. Yet, still he rose, and at last the time came when he could show what his powers were, and gain glory for himself and his country, and honors for his family, by a brilliant campaign. All the difficulties which are before the youngest ensign were met by HENRY HAVELOCK, and were overcome by him. His suddenly gained reputation in the very evening of his life is, perhaps, more instructive than if he had been famous in the prime of manhood. It teaches the soldier not to despair of his profession because promotion and honors are slow of coming, nor to think, because he remains unknown to fame till his course is nearly run, that therefore his has been a useless and undistinguished career."

The public at large will draw a very different lesson from those premises, and will say here is a man who, all through his career, showed himself a fine soldier, but not having family connexions or wealth to push him on, was allowed to rest for thirty-four years, and had his genius for command developed, at last, almost by accident. *That* is the view that ninety-nine out of every hundred people in England will take of it, and a very unpleasant view it may turn out to be for the British Aristocracy.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

We have the official returns of the vote upon the slavery clause of the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st ult. They are as follows:

For the Constitution with slavery.....6,140
For the Constitution without slavery..... 569

We have also the following:

PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act submitting the Constitution framed at Lecompton under the act of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, entitled 'An Act to provide for taking a Census and Election of Delegates to a Convention,' passed February 19, A. D. 1857," the undersigned announced the following as the official vote of the people of Kansas Territory on the questions as therein submitted on the 4th day of January, 1858:

Counties.	Against the Lecompton Constitution.	For the Lecompton Constitution with Slavery.	For the Lecompton Constitution without Slavery.
Leavenworth	1,997	10	3
Atchison	530	4	—
Doniphan	561	1	—
Brown	187	2	—
Nemaha	238	1	—
Marshall	66	—	—
Riley	237	7	—
Pottawatamie	207	1	—
Calhoun	249	—	—
Jefferson	377	1	—
Johnson	392	2	—
Lykins	358	1	1
Linn	510	3	3
Bourbon	263	55	—
Dougla	1,047	21	2
Franklin	304	—	—
Anderson	177	—	—
Allen	191	1	4
Shawnee	622	23	3
Coffee	453	—	4
Woodson	50	—	—
Richardson	177	—	—
Breckinridge	191	—	—
Madison	400	—	—
Davis	21	—	—
Total	10,226	138	24

Some precincts have not yet sent in their returns, but the above is the complete vote received to this date.

J. W. DENVER, Secretary and Acting Governor.
C. W. BABCOCK, President of the Council.
G. W. DEITZLER, Speaker of House of Representatives.

January 20, 1858.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 12.—Governor's proclamations are as numerous in Kansas as bogus writs were in the palmy days of the immortal Sheriff Jones. The triumvirate of Robinson, Denver, and Calhoun has flooded Kansas with this kind of literature. It is not an uncommon thing now to have three or four proclamations issued on the same day antagonistical to each other—from different Governments—and all recommending and urging a different line of policy to be adopted by the settlers of Kansas. We have now two distinct and separate Governments enacting laws for the people, and a strong probability that the third will soon assemble for the same purpose, and, perhaps, the fourth independent sovereignty may be called together for State legislation.

The Territorial Legislature sitting in this place is repealing the bogus code, and enacting a new one. The Topeka State Government, holding its session here also, decided last night to go into legislation and pass a code of laws. The first bill was introduced to-day, and passed to its second reading. The bill was for the organization of the State militia, and is, in all its important features, the same as the one passed at the special session of the Legislature. The Calhoun Government is debtless par in Kansas at the present time, but late advices from our delegate to Congress are indicative of its speedy resuscitation and organization under Federal authority.

The fourth and last Government for the protection of the people of Kansas is not fairly on the tapis. The Governor, if elected, is G. W. Smith, one of the seven proprietors; but the fraudulent returns are not yet counted, hence Kansas cannot safely rely upon more than three distinct Governments at the present time. This will undoubtedly be lamentable intelligence to our eastern friends, but such nevertheless is the fact. The friends of the candidates under the Lecompton swindle are sanguine on both sides, but I think the Marshall ticket will be ahead when the vote is counted, if it was not when the ballots were cast.

Kickapoo has again shown, by her ballots, that she is more prosperous than the city of Leavenworth, and Oxford has increased by the hundred since the October election. Shawnee is not quite as large as New York, but will be in twelve months, if she increases in geometrical progression in the future as in the past. One of the bogus judges of the Delaware Ferry precinct has been arrested for receiving spurious ballots. The returns show over three hundred voters, when it is well known that not over twenty legal voters live in the precinct, and those are Indians, as the precinct is on the Wyandott reservation. The judge in under arrest says, that about twenty-five ballots were cast, and that one John D. Henderson conveyed the poll-list to Lecompton. The inference is that he added about three hundred—a sufficient number to carry Leavenworth county.

"Jack" Harrison, as he is familiarly called, and known as the nullifier editor of the Leavenworth *Journal* in times past, was arrested near Wyandott, on his way to Washington, and brought to this place, where he will have to answer the charge of adding names to the poll-list while conveying it from the judges to the bogus capital.

A good deal of excitement prevails on account of news received here that Kansas is likely to be admitted under the Lecompton swindle. The Topeka Government will be put in motion in such an event. General Lane advocates its immediate organization, and that it be put into effectual operation forthwith.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The house was as completely filled as we have ever seen it, except upon one occasion. A new opera and a new tenor helped to make the attraction. The opera was "Rigoletto," by Verdi, written immediately before the "Trovatore," we believe. Very Verdi-ish it is,—which means brassy, loud, crashing, with occasional *morceaux* of surpassing sweetness. The tenor is Signor Bignardi, for whose engagement, Mr. Ullman says, we have to thank Signor Verdi himself.

Though the overture was not commenced until a quarter past eight, and the pauses between the acts occupied forty-nine minutes, whereas twenty-one would have amply sufficed, the performance was over before eleven o'clock. The first act was divided (very unequally) into two.

The plot of the opera, almost always imperfectly carried out, and generally improbable, need not be repeated here. *Rigoletto*, (Signor Tafanelli,) a sort of Court Jester, has a daughter, who is secretly wooed by the Duke of Mantua, (Signor Bignardi,) a prince of rather loose morals. A set of court parties abduct this lady, named *Gilda*, (Madame De Lagrange,) from his house; she is restored to him in the Ducal palace; brother and sister fly, the former contracting with a brave (Signor Rocco, with red wig and black moustache to murder him. But the brave has a sister, *Magdalen*, (Madame D'Angri,) who does nothing but take part in a charming quartette; and this damsel, pitying the Duke, who had flirted with her, persuades her out-throat brother to kill some one else, if there be a chance. *Gilda* comes in, dressed as a youth, and becomes the victim. The corse is handed over to *Rigoletto*, who believes it the Duke's, but his Grace walks across the stage at that moment, singing a gay love song, (which was deservedly encored,) and recognizing his dead daughter, falls down lifeless by her side.

There is some passionate music—chiefly given to *Rigoletto*—and some tender and expressive airs, well distributed. In the first act, Bignardi has a charming air "Questa o quella." In the second act, Tafanelli made a great deal of fine recitative, particularly the passage commencing "O uomini!" Immediately after this came a fine concerted piece, (on their meeting) by Tafanelli and De Lagrange. In the same act is a declaration of love by Bignardi, sung with exquisite taste—though the noisy music sometimes almost killed the voices. After this is one of the gems of the opera, De Lagrange and Bignardi, a passionate farewell "Addio," which was encored, and only wanted a little *acting* to have been perfect. But the gentleman and the lady instead of singing this farewell to each other, looking at each other, sang it to the audience, looking urgently at the audience all the time. A solo, by De Lagrange, immediately following, was almost encored.

In the third act we noticed that the Duke's courtiers wore their hats on in their sovereign's chamber, and even in his presence, and that they did not muster a pair of gloves between them. The finale of this act, by Tafanelli, and De Lagrange, was so exquisitely given, that when the act-drop fell they had to appear and receive applause. We cannot understand why Bignardi also went on with them.

The lightest, liveliest, most fascinating air we have lately heard is a little air, at the opening of Act IV., "La donna e mobile." It was enthusiastically encored, and the melody will live. There was some good acting in these closing scenes, and some fine singing—the most striking piece was a quartette by D'Angri, Bignardi, Tafanelli, and De Lagrange. There was a strong inclination to have it again, but the lateness of the hour alone forbade the repetition. Tafanelli's last scene was powerful and impressive. "Rigoletto" was a complete success.

There will be no performance this evening, "Martha" will be produced to-morrow, in which Carl Formes will perform, as also Madame De Lagrange, being her first and only appearance here in German Opera.

STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &c., THIS EVENING.—Thomas & Sons sale comprises stocks, loans, ground rents, city and country property, &c., by order of Orphans' Court, executors, and others. *See advertisements and catalogues.*

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question—Utah, &c., &c.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1858.

The town this morning is overflowing with reports the most contradictory concerning Kansas affairs. Looking at them one is forced to the belief that the fate of the Territory, for weal or woe, is indeed for months to come entirely dependent upon the dicta of Calhoun, the President of the Lecompton Convention. He can, as he has done, without regard to the votes of the people, make the results as he pleases.

The decision must soon be reached. Either the Lecompton contrivance will be rushed through with all its injustice and all its evils, or else provision will be made for another Convention under fair assessment, to frame a Constitution for submission to the ratification or rejection of those whose consent, after all, is necessary to make the instrument republican in the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

The crisis has arrived, and during this week it is supposed that a strong effort will be made for some adjustment of the question. Douglas and those who think with him will agree upon some plan to the support of which they can gather all their strength in both Houses. It is difficult to say now that it will pass, for there is a large body of members who refuse to commit themselves to any proposition, and who will continue to refuse until they are called on to vote aye or no upon the record.

Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate from the Territory of Utah, seeks a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the Mormons and the United States Government. He alleges that, had it not been for the troops which were sent to that region with hostile intentions, there would have been presented now "no horrid front of civil war;" that they exasperated the people there. If a commissioner were appointed to go to Salt Lake City, he believes that an adjustment would be accomplished.

He makes no defence of Brigham Young, that I have heard of. The question is, saving the rights of citizens in all sections, in Territories as well as in States, whether this Government can in safety allow the Mormons to occupy the position in which they were before the incoming of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. As they grow in numbers each day, and strengthen themselves in the fastnesses of the mountains, the danger will become more terrible in our midst, and will constantly threaten and be ready at any moment to burst upon us.

It cannot be denied, then, that a peaceful solution will, strange as it may seem, complicate the matter more than ever. In any event, a bold and decided statesmanship is demanded on the part of the Administration. X. Y.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Appointments—The Business Transacted—Hasty Legislation.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25—7 P. M.

Governor Packer will not make any of the big appointments for some weeks to come, but the smaller ones he is filling up from day to day. The following have already been made, as I learn from Deputy Secretary Dieffenbach:

Commissioner to take acknowledgment of deeds, Edward Scudder, Trenton, N. J.

Auctioneer for Carlisle, Wm. Gould.

Auctioneer for Meadville, David Sexton.

Sealer of weights and measures for Cumberland county, Abram Bosler.

Sealer of weights and measures for Perry county, Abram Miller.

Both houses met at 3 P. M., most of the absent ones having returned. There were a great number of petitions for the repeal of the present license law—enough already, the members of the Committee on Vice and Immorality think, to justify them in making a radical change in its provisions. In the Senate, upwards of a dozen bills were read in place, mostly of a local character, and none of them of any particular interest to your citizens.

In the House, by Mr. Askin, one relative to the Cathedral Cemetery of West Philadelphia. It extends to the benefit of this corporation the 8th and 9th sections of the act of 1855, incorporating the Mount Moriah Cemetery. The same gentleman also presented a bill incorporating an institution to be called "St. Vincent's Home." It is to be used for the reception and nurture of destitute infants and foundlings, and at some future day as a lying-in hospital for destitute females of all persuasions of religion.

The loose manner of legislating is strikingly illustrated by a couple of bills which have recently passed both houses, and are now awaiting the Executive approval, but are more likely to call into requisition the veto power. One of them incorporates a certain coal and iron company, located in Centre and Clearfield counties, with the power to build a railroad connecting their lands with the Pennsylvania Central road, or any other public improvement!

This would give the right to build a road to New York, or any place they might wish, and is rather an extensive grant of power to a coal company. The other permits a certain borough in the northern part of the State to anticipate its next year's revenue by issuing certificates of indebtedness, and then does not limit the amount, as is usual!

This is an easy way to get the privilege of issuing "shinplasters," if the said borough chooses to exercise it—"*Provided* always," as the lawmakers say, his Excellency approves the bill. These are a few specimen bricks of hasty legislation, which, by the way, are mostly attributable to bills being put through without being referred to the proper committees, and by suspending the rules to pass on them instantly. *

HARRIET HOSMER'S BEATRICE CENCI.

This wonderful piece of sculpture, from the hands of an American lady, is now on exhibition at Mr. EARLE's in this city. The announcement several days ago, that it was to be exhibited in Philadelphia, awakened a deep interest on the part of our art appreciating citizens to see and examine a piece of statuary that has called forth the highest encomiums from the ablest connoisseurs of art in this and other lands. It is now open to the public, and since Saturday morning a large number of ladies and gentlemen have paid their tribute of admiration to what, taking it all in all, may justly be denominated as among the most extraordinary productions that have ever emanated from the chisel of genius.

The affecting story of this ill-fated heroine of history seems to be invested with an intensified interest in looking upon the ideal embodiment of its tragic details, as they seem presented to us through the inspiration of art in this marble statue. Some enter the room in which, duly elevated upon a bier-like couch, reclines this sleeping victim of another and a darker age, and there stand in speechless admiration, as if to break the silence would disturb this final slumber of the enchanting marble upon which they gaze; others, catching as it were by sympathy the sad, sad sorrow of this sculptured tale—which is still heightened in effect by the sombre drapery of the room—sit down in mournful mood, and find it hard to suppress the unbidden tear; some, bent more pointedly on details, look, stand off, approach, examine, change position, and then in one word sum it up as *faultless*; yet, there is one thing *none* forget—the honor our country enjoys in having given birth to its fair authoress.

"What!—Modeled by a *woman!*—Chiselled by the delicate hands of a *lady?* Impossible! Incredible!" are exclamations the frequent exclamations of visitors; nor is it at all marvellous that any should *marvel* at an achievement so wonderful! Not that the work *needs*, in the least, the wondrous charm of fame to execution to confirm its merit—by no means. Already, in Europe, where Miss HOSMER has been prosecuting her studies in this soul-elevating and inspiring art, under the celebrated GIBSON, her name is popularly mentioned in the same connection with *sculpture*, that Middle, ROSA BONHEUR's is with *painting*; and it is well known that the paintings by the latter are now unsurpassed in substantial popularity by the works of any painter of the sterner sex on the continent.

But it is neither the province of criticism or description to convey to the mind of the reader an adequate idea of this boldly conceived and faultlessly executed piece of work. The original portrait of BEATRICE—said to have been one of the handsomest women that ever graced the Eternal City—was painted by GUIDO, and still hangs in the Barberine Palace, at Rome.

The face of this world-renowned portrait is faithfully reproduced in Miss HOSMER's statue. But it is not in the pleasing execution of any isolated portion of this masterly conception, but rather that inimitable truthfulness which pervades the whole, and makes the beholder feel that he is looking upon BEATRICE reclining upon her cold and comfortless prison pallet on the night before her execution; still beautiful beneath the lowering cloud that ere to-morrow's setting sun must reach its climax of despair and end her days on earth. This is the great achievement of the statue. Looking upon that form and face, the natural and easy disposition of the limbs, the suggestions of the condemned one's actual condition are irresistible; the eyes, still swollen from weeping, seem closed in sleep, when even the canker of despair itself could no longer resist the demands of weary nature for repose.

The drapery about that splendid form—suggestive of God's own EVE, in its noble symmetry—though managed with the most judicious carelessness, is almost lost sight of in the insinuating conviction that within its meagre folds a heart is throbbing in anguish of to-morrow—that a spirit is yearning for deliverance; aye, 'tis hard to realize that—it is a breathless imagethat sobs and sighs swell not beneath that marble bosom, and that those lips of expressive but saddened sweetness are never to tell the sorrows of BEATRICE.

But, not to amplify, a work of art so rarely conceived and so chastely executed, and withal by a young country woman of whom we need all be proud, should be seen by all. Those who have taste for the sublime in art will be more than gratified, and those who have it not should not fail to embrace so rare an opportunity of cultivating it.

GRAYBEARD.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

The Election Returns to Governor Denver rejected by Calhoun—A Democratic Majority—A Member of the Legislature Mortally Wounded, etc.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—A gentleman from Leavenworth, on the 20th inst., arrived here this evening. He reports having travelled from Weston to Booneville, with a messenger and bearer of despatches from General Calhoun to the members of the Cabinet at Washington. The tenor of these despatches, as derived from the messenger, is, that Gen. Calhoun had rejected those returns of election which were sent to Governor Denver, instead of to him, on the ground that they were not in accordance with the schedule of the Lecompton Convention, and are consequently illegal and void. This gives the State officers to the Democrats, with also a majority of one in council of the two houses.

Mr. Stover, a Democratic member of the Legislature, had been shot while travelling in a stage between Wyandotte and Lawrence. He will probably die from the effects of the wound.

J. D. Henderson was still in custody at Lawrence.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

SENATE.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, giving the number of troops stationed in Kansas for each quarter, from the 1st of January, 1855, to the present time.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted a report in relation to Central American affairs.

The report reviews the whole case at length, and says in conclusion:

The law of 1794, equally with that of 1818, was founded in the wise policy to preserve the peace of the country and maintain amity and amicable relations with foreign States. It denounces its penalties only against those, whether citizens or foreigners, who, while within its jurisdiction, abuse the protection and hospitalities of the laws by secret and unlawful practices, to wage piratical war against nations with whom we are at peace, and in most cases dishonoring the American flag, used for the purpose of shielding them in transportation. Were such things tolerated, it would be to commit the peace of the country to every restless and turbulent adventurer who, unequal to, or disdainful of the sober toils of peace, could find food for his ambition only in the license of the carnage, the rapine, and the ravages of war. It would take the affairs of Government in our foreign intercourse at least from the hands of those to whom they are committed by the Constitution and laws, and leave them under the control, or at the pleasure of unknown or irresponsible agencies.

The report concludes with the following resolutions:

First. *Resolved*, That no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures to be made on the high seas for offences committed against the neutrality of our territory and jurisdiction; that such power is necessarily implied by the terms of the eighth section of that act.

Second. *Resolved*, That the place where Wm. Walker and his followers were arrested, being within the jurisdiction of the United States, their arrest was without warrant of law; but, in view of the circumstances attending it, and its result in taking away from the territory and State, in amity with the United States, American citizens who were there with peaceable intent, it may well sue for further censure than as it might hereafter be drawn into a precedent if suffered to pass without remark.

The committee, inasmuch as the neutrality law may be made more efficient by some proper provision for bringing offenders against it to trial, who, after arrest at sea, are brought back to the United States, report a bill making it the duty of the commanding officer making such arrest to bring or send the offenders, together with the cargo of the expedition, to the port from whence they started, or where the clearance was obtained, to be surrendered to the collector, to be dealt with according to law. It is made the duty of the collector to give immediate notice to the district attorney and marshal of their presence, together with the facts and circumstances which led to their arrest; and it shall be the duty of these officers to institute proceedings against them.

The subject was made the special order for the 9th of February.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, dissented from the report.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, also of the committee, expressed his full concurrence in the general principles and propositions laid down in the report, but in so far as the report, either in express terms or by implication, imputed blame to Com. Paulding, he entirely dissented from it.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, expressed his concurrence in the report. As he had the honor to offer the joint resolution to give Com. Paulding a medal, he would prefer to make his remarks on the report and bill when they shall be taken up for consideration.

Mr. BRODERICK, of Mississippi, called up the bill to increase the military establishment, which had been made the special order for to-day, at twelve and a half o'clock P. M.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, said that, inasmuch as the bill assigned to-day for consideration had passed, the motion to refer so much of the President's message as relates to affairs in Kansas had precedence.

The Chair decided against him.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, hoped Mr. Davis would not press the consideration of the bill to-day. It was a measure requiring some deliberation. As yet, he had seen no reason for an increase of the army.

Mr. DAVIS replied that there was good reason for taking the bill up now. It was stated in the last of January, 1855, to the present time.

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The report concludes with the following resolutions:

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Second. *Resolved*, That the place where Wm. Walker and his followers were arrested, being without the jurisdiction of the United States, their arrest was without warrant of law; but, in view of the circumstances attending it, and its result in taking away from the territory and State, in amity with the United States, American citizens who were there with peaceable intent, it may well sue for further censure than as it might hereafter be drawn into a precedent if suffered to pass without remark.

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