The Press.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1858.

STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at Bushler'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 Capital, 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, } Secretaries.
R. J. HALDEMAN, }

CONTENTS OF FIRST PAGE:—About the Bar; The Supreme Bench; Letter from Kansas; The News from California; Foreign Miscellanies; Important from Utah; General News From Kansas; City Police.

☞ "Germanicus" has been in type for several days, and will appear to-morrow.

SUPREME JUDGE.

There is a contest, just now, for the nomination of Justice of the Supreme Court, at the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next. Two candidates have thus far been presented from this city—Hon. W. A. PORTER and Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD—both highly-distinguished jurists and unexceptionable citizens. We have already spoken in strong terms of the capacity, character, and political consistency of the former, lately appointed by Governor PACKER to fill the vacancy created on the Supreme Bench by the resignation of Justice KNOX, called to the Attorney Generalship of the State; and we now desire to bear equal testimony to the merits of Judge SHARSWOOD.

In pursuance of the rule laid down in THE PRESS, we, this morning, admit a communication on the subject of this nomination, to which we have only to reply, that the writer is mistaken when he says that Judge SHARSWOOD is beyond question the only choice of Philadelphia. There are many who decidedly prefer Justice PORTER, and many who do so, we trust, without desiring to depreciate the distinguished claims of Judge SHARSWOOD.

We invoke our friends, to moderation and conciliation in the discussion of this question. Nothing is to be gained by clamor or but recrimination.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

We have every reason to believe that an effort is to be made to compel the people of Kansas to accept this fraudulent contrivance. We could give no more disagreeable intelligence to our political friends; for we had hoped that the magnitude of the manifold frauds which have thus far sustained that instrument would be enough to consign it to universal ignominy. That it will be resisted in Congress, we hope and believe; that it will be resisted by the people, we know. There never was a question upon which the Democracy of Pennsylvania were so fully united as in fearless hostility to the rule of the minority in Kansas, and hence to the Lecompton Constitution.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *Canada* mail-steamer, which left Liverpool on the 10th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. She reports the safety of the Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, which left Southampton for New York on the last day of 1857.

When a few days at sea, she broke her main shaft, and had to go back under canvas, reaching Cork on the 15th. Some apprehensions for the safety of the *Ariel* had been entertained for several days. *Apropos* of steamships, the *Leviathan* has been pushed, by hydraulic pressure, almost to the end of her launching-ways, and was to be left there until the strong springtides of this month would enable her quietly to float.

The Bank of England had still further reduced its rate of interest, from six to five per cent. Money was easier. The cotton and breadstuffs markets continued to show declining prices. Consols were still rising. Nevertheless, some further commercial failures are reported.

The Emperor of the French had been shot at. He was unhurt, but his hat had been perforated. Assassination is the worst argument that can be employed against a public man.

Later news from India had been received, but the postal communication between Bombay and Calcutta being interrupted, there is no further intelligence from Cawnpore.

RECORDERSHIP OF THE CITY.

Colonel Robert M. Lee, an excellent Democrat, a good lawyer, and an estimable man, has tendered to Governor Packer the resignation of the office of Recorder of this city. He intends devoting himself wholly to the practice of the law. We annex a copy of his letter of resignation, which at once expresses his feelings and states his views:

RECORDER'S OFFICE OF THE CITY OF PHILA.,
January 19, 1858.

His Excellency, Governor Packer:

MY DEAR SIR: I hereby tender to you my resignation as Recorder of the City of Philadelphia. Having held the office for many years, and never permitted myself to receive one farthing of costs for the several thousand warrants I have issued, generally for the protection and benefit of the very poor of the city; nor returned to court over one dozen cases, thus saving vast expense to the city; and in no instance omitted promptly to discharge any duty the laws imposed upon me, I feel free from the office to devote my entire time and attention to my profession, returning my commission to your Excellency as the worthy representative of that great party from which I had the honor to receive it. I trust a pure and unsullied name at the day I come into my hands. Hoping that the Divine Providence may secure to you and your's his richest blessing, good Health; and that he may guide you prosperously through your laborious, high, and responsible duties to the end of your administration, preparing you for still higher honors for the good of your fellow-citizens and country.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's friend and most obedient servant,

ROBERT M. LEE.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera *Matinee*, at the Academy of Music, yesterday, was almost an overflow. There were no reserved seats, each person taking the most eligible which he or she found vacant. Of course, therefore, on the "first come, first served" principle, the earliest in the house, quietly dropped into the best seats. Late comers had to sit—where they could, and the beauty of it was that the unpunctual fashionables were to be found in the second and third tiers, instead of, as usually, in the dress circle and parquette. However, the novelty of the whole affair made a sensation, and a good deal of amusement was elicited. By great good luck, having arrived ten minutes before the overture, we got a back seat in the third tier, and are indebted to that accident for discovering—what we now gratuitously make public—that, with the preliminary of having to ascend a good many stairs, the third tier is about the best part of the house to hear in.

The opera was "Norma," in which Signor Gassier was to have taken the part of *Provezo*, the High Priest, but in consequence of illness was unable to appear, and the part was taken, at the briefest notice, and very respectably performed, by Signor Dubruel. Madame Siedenburg, always reliable, always mistress of whatever *rôle* she undertakes, but not quite endowed with all the power of voice which a *prima donna* ought to have, was the *Adelgisa*. She sang, as she always does, with great sweetness, and got along very creditably in the concerted pieces, with *Pollio* and *Norma*. Then there was Signor Bignardi as *Pollio*—in which Mario was wont to display the most provoking nonchalance, doing little more than walk through the part, sometimes throwing himself into a duet, and occasionally, if the caprice tended that way, electrifying his auditors by singing as only he has the very prince of tenors, could sing. Bignardi did not indulge in any of these eccentricities, but got through the part steadily and fairly. He is a very good singer, but scarcely equal to Brignoli.

Madame Caradori is a German lady, we have heard, and it is probably true, seeing that she comes under the denomination of "Dutch-built." She is tall, square, and broad, with a capacious chest. At first, she did not affect the audience very favorably, her voice sounding uncertain and even a little rough. Her "Casta Diva" was deficient in earnestness. After this, however, she made way well enough, and the last act showed her to be a good singer, at the head of her class—but that class not the first. Her dramatic power seems limited—but every singer has to compete with the recollection of Grisi as *Norma*. Madame Caradori does not move gracefully, and has an odd habit of raising her hands over her head, at the close of a cadenza, and then wildly flinging them all around. She also has an awkwardness, (which this lately-indraised upon Madame De Lagrange,) steadily giving an undulatory motion to her head, when exercising her voice, and vibrating it to and fro while the vocal effort is going on.

The male chorus was very good; the female, indifferent, inattentive, and careless, looking at audience and whispering and smiling all the time they were kneeling as if in prayer.

"Il Puritani" is to be played this evening, and not repeated. Madame De Lagrange, Signor Tiberini, Signor Gassier, and Carl Formes are in the cast.

Miss Williams ("The Welsh Nightingale") gives a farewell concert, in costume, this evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, for the benefit of the Welsh Church. She will personate Welsh, English, Irish, Scotch, and German characters. The price of admission is put as low as twenty five cents.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. George Bancroft—Kansas—Speeches in Congress, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1858.

Of the distinguished visiters in Washington just now, Hon. George Bancroft, the venerable historian of the United States, receives particular and marked attention from members of all parties. He has got well along in years, and does not look over strong. Yet, his energy is indomitable. He works hard at his literary tasks, but nevertheless finds time to go the round of visits and receptions.

Very few, beside those read up in personal political history, remember his political life and its phases. Some can recall that he was Secretary of the Navy and Minister to England; but nobody is ignorant that of late years he has, in his fine history of the United States, been building an immortal monument for his own honor and the glory of his country. Senator Douglas gives a party for him to-night.

Mr. Buchanan will communicate to Congress a special message on Kansas affairs. *It is written, and will be sent in as soon as Calhoun arrives in town.* It is certain that Calhoun is required, by the schedule of the Lecompton Convention, to submit the Constitution directly to Congress, and that those who favor him and the course he has pursued will advise its submission in that way.

It is equally certain that the President is desirous of laying before both houses his views of the Kansas question as it now presents itself. The strong probability is that there will be a Special Message. The particular ground to be taken in it does not seem to be decided upon, but I have no doubt that the Lecompton Convention and President Calhoun will be sustained.

Members have been looking to the stand they must take on this question of Kansas, which hurries to a settlement, one way or the other; and, without counting doubtful votes, Lecompton will, it is calculated, be rejected by a majority of seven. In this calculation Pennsylvania is only put down for three votes, when it is believed that a large number of the Democratic delegation from that State will oppose Lecompton.

It is evident every day that those who are to be read out of the Democratic party, for differing with the message on one of its recommendations, are on all other matters, and in the main business of the session, the ablest and steadiest supporters of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. They have been long, long professing and practical Democrats to throw away, at this late day, the principles of their lives; and, indeed, it is a praiseworthy consistency of political action now that induces them, in the case of Kansas, to sustain the great principle of popular sovereignty, which made noteworthy and popular the compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854.

A telegraphic despatch has been received to the effect that the official copy of the Lecompton Constitution will reach here to-morrow.

The Pacific Railroad Committee will organize to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Shaw of Illinois, and Hickman of Pennsylvania, both Democrats, made speeches supporting the positions of Governor Walker and Judge Douglas. The speech of the latter gentleman was dispassionate, forcible, and scholarly. The singular energy with which it was delivered, the aptitude of its illustrations, the pith of its matter, and the gracefulness of the speaker's gestures, gained the applause even of those who differed from him. It was a hit, and made an enviable reputation in Congress for Mr. Hickman as an eloquent and powerful debater.

The Committee on Commerce will report an omnibus internal-improvement bill, in which will be embraced appropriations for the principal works of the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, and the lake shores. What action Congress will take upon this measure it is difficult to surmise. It will, no doubt, as it has done heretofore, meet with strong opposition from the majority of the Democratic party.

X. Y.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1858.

The monotony of the House proceeding was relieved to-day by a Kansas episode. An opposition member presented a preamble and joint resolutions, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives to oppose the admission of Kansas unless the people have had a full, fair and free vote upon their Constitution. The resolutions are good, in themselves, and so is the preamble, which is couched in the exact words of President Buchanan's instructions to Governor Walker; but they came from a bad source, and many thought that the slumbering House is in universal impression here that Lecompton is a *very* "dead cock in the pit." But Mr. Colhoun, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved they be referred to a select committee of three, to prevent the subject from becoming a foot-ball of the Republicans. The vote was 59 to 39, and they did not indicate the slightest sanction of that monstrous invasion of the rights of a free people, yclept the Lecompton Constitution. On the contrary, I am confident there is a majority not only of the House, but of the Democratic portion of it—opposed to that instrument—charging everything to the ever-a decided disposition is manifested to put it through Congress, that committee will report, and in the right way. Mr. Colhoun, for example, is unmistakingly hostile to the Lecompton Constitution, and his own county of Allegheny, in mass convention, unanimously passed resolutions denouncing the fraud.

There were numberless petitions presented, as usual, by members from the different counties, in favor of the repeal of the present license law, but they were nearly all from citizens of Philadelphia.

I referred, some time since, in speaking of hasty legislation, to an act which had passed both Houses, permitting the borough of Scranton, Lackawanna county, to anticipate its annual income by issuing certificates of indebtedness, but did not limit their denomination so as to prevent a shinplaster currency; consequently Governor Packer, as I predicted he would, sent in a message on it to-day. The veto was unanimously sustained by the House upon a call for the yeas and nays.

The following is Judge Nill's Act to make the Sessions of the Supreme Court permanent at Harrisburg:

SECTION 1. That the Eastern, Western, and Northern district's of the Supreme Court are abolished; but the Prothonotary of the Eastern district shall continue the Prothonotary of the Nisi Prius Court.

SEC. 2. All records and papers relating to any cause pending and undetermined in either of said districts, shall be transferred to the custody of the prothonotary of said court at Harrisburg.

SEC. 3. The regular sessions of said court in banc, shall be held in the capitol in Harrisburg.

SEC. 4. The judges, if they think it necessary, may sit elsewhere to hear arguments, but all final orders, judgments, and decrees shall be made and recorded at Harrisburg, and all writs shall issue from thence.

SEC. 5. The ordinary and proper expenses of said court at Harrisburg shall be paid by the Commonwealth, upon legal appropriations; but when the judges hear arguments elsewhere, the expenses shall be paid by the respective districts as heretofore.

SEC. 6. The court shall meet at Harrisburg on the first Monday of May, in each year, and sit by continued session as long as may be necessary.

SEC. 7. The court shall have power, as heretofore, to fix the return days of writs for the respective counties, and the time for hearing the causes therefrom.

SEC. 8. The act shall take effect on the first Monday of May next; but, nevertheless, the regular September term for 1858 shall be held at Pittsburgh, as heretofore and all acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

This, or something like it, stands a good chance of getting through. There is a general opinion among lawyers and others that "the uncertainty of the law" is brought about in good part by dragging Judges of the Supreme Court around the State until, in a few years, they get tired of the honor a d resign; and so we have a majority of fresh men about once in five years.

There is no State whose court of last resort is used in this scurvy manner, that does not suffer from a weak and imbecile judiciary. One-third of their honors being compelled to write their opinions in boarding-houses or hotels, often without the advantages of a library, and so decide upon cases involving thousands! Why, there is not a petty court in the Commonwealth served thus. The subject will be discussed soon, when I will revert to it again.

In the Senate Mr. Randall read in place a bill incorporating the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia; J. J. Mickley, A. G. Coffin, B. Taylor, M. W. Collett, W. S. Vaux, John Bohlen, S. H. Fulton, J. L. Hodge, M. L. Frederick, being the corporators—which is to be devoted to numismatic science, which I believe is the science pertaining to coins and medals, either rare, curious, or common. The object of the incorporation is to permit them to hold property, receive bequests, &c., but its income is limited to six thousand dollars per annum.

Gen. Scott not Going to California.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—It is stated on unquestionable authority, that Gen. Scott is not to go out to California to organize the military movement against the Mormons, as anticipated. He was to have sailed in the California steamer, on the 20th proximo, with his suite, consisting of Col. L. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. George W. Lay, Aid-de-Camp, and Assistant Surgeon Charles Cruse.

Yesterday Adjutant-General Irwin McDowell wrote to the Pacific Steamship Company, countermanding the order engaging his passage. Gen. Scott is to leave for New York to-day.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—The Ohio is stationary, with ten feet of water in the channel.

An Admirable Map.—Mr. James M. Leddy, one of the City Commissioners, has had prepared a map, of the Fifth and Sixth wards of the city, which shows at a glance the position of each house, its ground plan, and the number according to the new plan of numbering houses. The object in getting up this map is to bring before Councils the importance of having one of each ward upon the same plan, so as to aid assessors, and also to have property assessed by the number, instead of in the owner's name. Heretofore, a great many properties have been overlooked by the assessors, in consequence of a neglect upon their part to visit their districts, which feat is shown by the recent examination made in their books, by which it was found that property to the value of nearly $500,000 had been omitted. If the idea of Mr. Leddy is carried out, those mistakes cannot occur, as a glance at the map will show the number omitted.

The Sons of Malta.—Workmen are now engaged in fitting up, in a handsome manner, the third story room in the north end of the Assembly Buildings, for the use of the organization known as the Sons of Malta. Over $2,000, we understand, will be appropriated for this purpose. As soon as this room is completed it will be thrown open for the inspection of visiters.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

SAFETY OF THE ARIEL.

HER ARRIVAL AT CORK.

Attempted Assassination of Napoleon.

THREE KILLED AND SIXTY WOUNDED BY THE EXPLOSION.

LATER FROM INDIA.

PROGRESS OF THE LEVIATHAN.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

Consols 94 5-8@94 3-4.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.—The Cunard mail steamship Canada arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 16th inst., being three days later than the advices by the Kangaroo and Fulton. The Canada left Liverpool at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. She called off Cork on the morning of Sunday, the 17th inst., and took on board the mails and 66 passengers from the disabled steamship Ariel, and proceeded about noon of the same day on her voyage. She left here at 7 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due about 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The weather was cloudy, with a stiff N. W. wind.

The Canada reports having spoken the following vessels: on the 16th the Saranac for Philadelphia; the British ship Sea Snake bound out, and the steamer Persia bound in.

The Canada reports throwing overboard a despatch for the New York Associated Press, about ninety miles off Cape Race. She did not go nearer to that point.

The agent of the Associated Press is indebted to the kindness of A. L. Holley, Esq., who came passenger in the Canada, for the following particulars relative to the disaster to the Ariel.

The Ariel, with ninety-six passengers, the mails, and a heavy freight, left Bremen, December 31st. She experienced strong westerly gales, which gradually increased until January 6th, when at 1 P. M., in lat. 50 N., long. 29. W., she broke her starboard shaft just outside the ship. She was hove to under drag and storm sails, but on the morning of the 7th it was found that her port wheel could be worked. The ship was put about, and moved east at the rate of eight knots per hour. She shipped several tremendous seas, and broke her foreyard, when she was again laid to until the morning of the 9th. She succeeded in sighting Cape Clear on the morning of the 14th, and reached Queenstown about the next day.

The ship Oxford, of Westport, Maine, was abandoned at sea in November, in a very leaky condition. Captain Minott and her crew were picked up and taken to Gibraltar, by the American ship Mary and Martha.

The steamer Leviathan has been pushed to within half a dozen feet of the extremity of the launching ways. So it would remain in that position until the prevailing spring tides were over, when she would be pushed off the ways, and so await the high tides at the end of January.

Reform meetings were being extensively held both in London and the provinces. The Chartists were taking part in them.

Brigadier Inglis had been promoted to the rank of Major-General, for his gallant defence of Lucknow.

On the 14th inst. the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to five per cent., being the lowest point touched in fifteen months. It was anticipated that there would be a further reduction in a week or two. The discount houses have reduced the rates of allowance at call, from four and one half to three and one half per cent.

The joint-stock bank had reduced the rate for deposits to three per cent. The action of the bank imparted firmness to the stock market. Choice paper was negotiated at three-and-a-half to four per cent.

B. C. F. Gray & Sons, of London, in the Canada trade, had suspended for about £30,000. Also, Bishop & Gessing, wholesale stationers, for about £50,000.

FRANCE.

A despatch to the London *Times*, dated the evening of the 14th, says: "The Emperor was fired at this evening, at half-past nine o'clock, while entering the Italian Opera House, in Rue Lepelletier. Some persons in the streets were wounded. The Emperor showed himself to the people at the doors of the Opera House, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He remained till the end of the opera. On his return, at midnight, he was hailed by the enthusiastic cheers of the immense multitude who were waiting in the streets to greet him."

The *Moniteur* of the 16th says: "On their Majesties arriving at the opera, three explosions, coming from hidden projectiles, were heard. A considerable number of persons who were stationed before the theatre, including some soldiers of the escort, were wounded, two of them mortally. The hat of the Emperor was pierced by a projectile, and General Roguest, aid-de-camp of the Emperor, was slightly wounded in the neck. Two footmen were also wounded. One of the horses attached to the Emperor's carriage was killed, and the carriage was broken by the projectiles." The latest advices say that sixty persons were wounded, and three killed by the shells which were thrown at the carriage.

The conspirators are Italians, and many arrests have been made.

The Emperor and Empress suffered nothing from the event, and the following day attended solemn mass, accompanied by the Minister of State.

A letter from Marseilles reports that the American ship Adriatic, which was confiscated by the French Court of Appeals, on account of her collision with the steamer Lyonnais, made her escape from detention at Marseilles, and put to sea on the night of the 8th of January. A French war steamer went in pursuit, but without effect. It was feared that serious diplomatic complications would arise from this.

It is said that the question of the Danubian Principalities is now so complicated that no day can be fixed for the meeting of the Paris Conference.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a loss of over eleven millions francs, in cash, held in Paris, and a gain of twenty-seven millions in the country branches

INDIA.

The weekly mail from Bombay, with dates of the 24th of December, had reached Alexandria. It contained nothing from Oude or Cawnpore, owning, it is presumed, to the continued interruption of the mail between Calcutta and Allahabad. The garrison of Bithapore was pressed by the insurgents, and they have abandoned part of their entrenchments and taken up another and more secure position. A column from Delhi, under Col. Jenson, attacked a body of insurgents at Genowre, and defeated them, killing 150 of them and taking 8 guns. Three British officers were killed and one was wounded in this engagement.

The insurgents in the neighborhood of Subulpore were attacked on the 29th of November, without decisive results.

Reinforcements were advancing to Juffulpore.

The Rajah of Jarolpore and Minister had been sentenced to death. The Minister was hanged, but the sentence against the Rajah awaits the confirmation of the Governor of India.

Other executions had also taken place.

The Punjaub, Scinde, and Bombay were all quiet.

No further rebel depredations were reported, and quiet prevailed generally.

At Bombay the import market was generally lower. Cotton had declined. Exchange was 2s 2¾d.

SPAIN.

Baron Murillo has been elected President of the lower Chamber of the Cortes by a majority of eight over the Ministerial candidate.

A despatch from Madrid of the 14th says that the Spanish Ministry tendered their resignation in consequence of the nomination of Bravo Murillo. The resignation had not been accepted. It was expected they would remain in office if the Queen would consent to dissolve the Cortes.

The Queen, in her speech to the Cortes, in regard to the Mexican quarrel, merely remarks that she has accepted the mediation of France and England as a proof of the conciliation which animates her, but that under the circumstances the honor and reputation of Spain shall be preserved intact.

A despatch from Madrid, dated Friday, the 15th, reports the appointment of the resignations of the Ministers and the formation of a new Cabinet, as follows:

President of the Council, Isturitz; Minister of Finances, Ocana; Minister of Justice, Box; Minister of the Interior, Nocedal; Minister of the Marine, Guesada; Minister of War, Espeleta.

ITALY.

M. Mazzini had published an article of eight columns in the *Italia del Popolo*, addressed to the "Men of Action," and telling them that to conspire is not a right but a duty.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Diet was opened on the 12th. The opening speech was read by Baron Monteuffel. It refers to the illness of the King, and expresses a confident hope of a speedy recovery. It announces the approaching matrimonial alliance between Prussia and England; refers to the Danish Holstein question, and says that Prussia will continue to act in union with all the other Governments of Federal Germany, to insist on the vindication of German rights and interests; also, alludes to the Government measures to mitigate the recent pressure. The allusion to the Danish question produced loud and unanimous applause.

The nobles of the district of Nigan, Novagorod, following the bad example of the nobles of Lithuania and St. Petersburg, had asked the Emperor to abolish the franchise their serfs, and the Emperor had granted their request.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of November 28th, says: "Hon. William B. Reed, American Commissioner, remained on board the frigate Minnesota, carefully avoiding any entangling alliances. He says the Minnesota, from her great size, would prove almost useless for warlike purposes in China." The same letter predicts that the British would have possession of Canton before the end of the year, and that the free and unobstructed intercourse with China would be established.

[THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

PARIS, Friday Evening.—Four Italians, among whom are Counts Orsine and Pierre, have been arrested. Many other arrests have been made. There are five persons dead and fifty or sixty wounded by the explosion.

PARIS, Saturday Morning.—In addition to the foregoing particulars, it is ascertained that, five minutes before the attempt, M. Peltre had arrested, close to the opera, an exile of 1852, who had removed to Paris under false name. In his person was found a grenade, a revolver, and a poignard. The police of Paris were forewarned on Thursday, by the Belgian police, of an intended attempt at assassination. Of the sixty persons who were wounded, eleven are in a dangerous condition. Some of them have been removed to the prison of Mazas. Arrests are multiplying hourly.

In Paris, Saturday, the Emperor and Empress drove out to-day, at three o'clock, in an open caleche, without escort, through the streets of Paris. They were enthusiastically cheered. This morning the Emperor went to the hospitals and visited eight of the sufferers

THE LOAN FOR INDIA.

The London *Times* says that an impression seems to be entertained that the amount, instead of being limited to five or eight millions, will be as much as ten million pounds.

The London *Times'* city article says the attempted assassination of the Emperor Napoleon caused flatness in the funds to-day. The stock exchange rate for advances remained at three per cent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Broker's Circular states the sales of the week at 35,000 bales, including 1,400 on speculation, and 4,000 for export. Fair and middling qualities had declined ¼d, while the lower grades were less affected, owing to scarcity. The sales of Friday were 5,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and for export—the market closing quiet at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¾d; Middling Orleans, 6¼; Fair Mobiles, 6¾; Middling Mobiles, 6 5-16d; Fair Uplands, 6¾d; Middling Uplands, 6¼d. The stock in port was estimated at 415,000 bales, of which 222 000 were American.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There is but little inquiry for goods and yarns, and prices were barely supported.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally dull, with a declining tendency. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote Flour very dull, and prices barely maintained. Western canal 23s@25s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s; Ohio 27s@28s, and 25s for choice from New Orleans. Wheat very dull, and 2d lower than on Tuesday. Red, 8s@8s 4d for western, and 7s@7s 8d for choice. Corn dull but steady; mixed and yellow 32s 6d@32s 9d; white. 36s for new; 37s for old.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Bigland, Aytha, & Co., Richardson, Spence, & Co., and others, report Beef steady, with an improved demand. Pork dull. Bacon quiet and sold nominal. Lard steady but quiet. Tallow—quotations were barely maintained, but the market closed firmer—Butchers 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' and other circulars quote Ashes steady with a good business, at 32s 6d@33s 3d for Pots and 31s 6d@32s for Pearls. Sugar in improved demand, but quotations barely maintained. Coffee firm. Rice in little inquiry and prices weak; Carolina, 17s@18s 6d. Tea active; Congou, 1½d@4d. Rosin steady; common, 3s 11d; fine, 10s. Cod Oil, £27 10s@£28. Seal Oil unchanged. Sperm Oil unchanged, scarce, and would fetch £92@£3 per ton higher prices. Linseed Oil quiet, 5 3d@31s. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 32s@32s 6d. Bark steady; Philadelphia 8s 9d@9s; Baltimore 7s@7s 6d. Cloverseed in good demand at 50s@54s.

HAVRE MARKET, January 13;—The sales of cotton for the week ending the 12th were 5,500 bales. The market had a declining tendency. The stock import was 35,000 bales New Orleans; *very ordinary qualities*.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount to 5 percent. Messrs. Baring Bros. quote money plentiful below the bank rates. Consols for money 94¼@94¾, and for account 94¾@94¾. The million in the Bank of England had increased £714,000. Bar silver 5s 1½d; Mexican dollars 5s 4d; Eagles 76s 2½d

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Bros. quote Breadstuffs dull. Wheat dull and English 1s to 2s lower. White American 40s 6d@45s. Red 42s@45s. Flour 24s @25. Iron firm at £6 5s@£6 10s. Pig Iron steady at 55s@55s 6d. Sugar firm. Coffee advanced 1s@2s, chiefly on fine qualities, and firm. Sperm Oil in better demand at £75@76. Linseed Oil steady at 30s. Rice dull. Saltpetre unchanged. Tea firm. Congou 1s 1d@1s 3d.

Baring Brothers quotes American Securities:

Massachusetts 5's, 1868	96	@
Maryland do do	90	@
Ohio 6's	73	@
Penn'a State 5's	73	@
Do do 5's, bonds, 1877, ex div	81¼	@
Virginia 6's, 1860	81	@83
Do 5's, 1888	83	@
Penn'a Central 6's, 1st mort	85	@
do do 2d mt	84	@86
N. Y. Central 7's	90	@92
Erie 3d morigage bonds	72	@
Illinois Central R. R. shares (discount)	6	@
do do bonds	83	@84
Michigan Central 8's, 1860	86	@89

Dell & Company report the market quiet but slightly dearer:

U. S. sixes, 1867-8	104	@
do bonds, 1868	102	@104
Maryland fives, bonds	88	@ 90
Mass. do	96	@ 98
Penna. fives	71	@ 73

Va. Sixes, 1886—79@81 ex-dividend.

Do Fives, 1888—80@82

Ill Central shares 7 to 8 discount.

Do Freeland Bonds and bonds of 1875	82	@84
Illinois Central R. shares (discount)	4	@5@8
New York Central R. do	76¾	@
Do do bonds	89	@90
Do do shares	55	@60
New York Central do	73	@75
Do 6's	93	@95
Do 7's	91	@92½
Erie R. R. Stock	19	@20
Do 7's Convertibles	49	@49
Do 3d Mortgage bonds	72	@73
Do Sinking Fund	45	@50
Penn's Central 6's, 1st Morigage		@80

FASSENGERS PER CANADA:—Miss Tower, Mrs Brown, Mr Hoagland and wife, Miss Eaton, Captain Sherrold, Mr Ingham and wife, Captain Robinson, Mr Norris and lady, Miss Kuttner, Mrs Garwood and seven children, Miss Lilly de Barys, Miss Gerard, Miss Dawson, Miss Bagwell, Mrs Lepron and two children, Miss Marrow, Messrs Olmsted, Meyerhein, Wellervelt, Born, Horncastle, Long, Deny, Bremschefft, McInnes, Lobenstein, Long, Lazard, Cahn, Wilson, Martin, Clark, Bartholomew, Defrondat, Smith, Klauk, Perry, McCrossan, Jarrelin, Hamilton, Freeman, Morgan, Rost, Rebohs Warth, Richards, McBride, Brown, Hughes, Hall, Murphy, Oppenheim, Lehman, Deitz, Klein, Nicholas, Perivan, Antine Hahn, Holley, Kernand, Birteaux, Volking, Lilienthal, May, Colborne, Hughs, Moore, Schaffer, Tucker, two Ribbands, Schram, Holkers, Alms, Grotta, two Nations, Dunn, Delarme, Virgin, Tittle, Reathinger, Baumgarth, Sailer, Winter, Bosch, Foster, Bassil, Jean, Antoine, and Hoffman.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

SENATE.

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, introduced a proposition, as an amendment to Mr. Davis's Pacific Railroad bill. In case the bill of the majority of the select committee shall fail, the latter bill had his concurrence in committee; but if it was defeated, he would add to and clause providing for a Northern route, to the bill of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis; of Mississippi, said his bill did not specify any route.

Mr. Foot remarked that he did not intend it as antagonistic to Mr. Davis's bill, but as additional, so as to have two routes, Northern and Southern.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, from the select committee appointed to consider the banking system of the District of Columbia, reported a bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes by corporations, associations, or individuals, and prevent bank notes from being issued within the District of Columbia, by corporations located beyond the limits of the District, of a less denomination than fifty dollars. The bill was made the special order for the second Tuesday in February.

Mr. Slidell also reported a resolution that the committee deem it inexpedient to authorize the establishment, either by general or special laws, of banks of issue within the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law creating the Light-house Board.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, rose to make a statement of facts, saying that in his remarks the other day on the army bill, he called attention to the exposure of the army, which were annually increasing, and he noticed that his statements had been made the subject of editorial comment in a newspaper called the Washington *Union*, which, he believed, was the organ of the Administration, the Supreme Court, and the Lecompton Constitution.

He read an extract from that paper, in substance accusing him of inexcusable ignorance of the subject in hand, or a wanton disregard of truth; and he said the editor went on in a column of twaddle, which he supposed was intended for wit, but which would have to be explained before anybody could see where the joke was; and had concluded by saying the Senator had made a slight mistake of one hundred and fifty millions. Mr. Hale then read extracts from documents in support of his former statements, to show that the expenses for army fortifications and the Military Academy were put down at nearly nineteen and a half millions of dollars; and the deficiency asked for by Quartermaster-General Jesup was $3,700,000; and should the operations against the Mormons be carried on from the Pacific, an increase would be required of over that sum. Having the figures on his side, he would leave the wit to the editor of the *Union*.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said that the Senator fell into the error of drawing everything to the exposure of the army. The amounts expended for fortifications formed no part of the expenses of the army any more than the Capitol extension or Washington aqueduct.

Mr. Hale replied that he wanted to vindicate himself before the country for the use of these figures, which he had obtained entirely from official documents.

Mr. Davis only wished to put the army in a true position, and not to enter into a controversy between the Senator from New Hampshire and the editor of the *Union*.

The Senate then took up the bill to increase the army.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, said there was no necessity for the passage of this bill on account of Indian hostilities, for there had not been an embodiment of Indians within the country for twenty-five years past which was capable of fighting two thousand men. With regard to the Mormon troubles, he denied the representations which Brigham Young was able to compete with three thousand United States troops. Hence there was no necessity for an increase on that score. In alluding to the remarks of Mr. Iverson yesterday, who had said that he would like to see the troops in Kansas the Abolitionists would have been exterminated, and to those of Mr. Chandler, who thought that, if such had been the case, a fearful retaliation would have been visited on the border settlements of Missouri, he remarked that he would not enter into any controversy on those points, but he would not vote to give a single man for the purpose of maintaining peace in Kansas, whoever might there hold power.

Experience and history, for the last forty centuries, had demonstrated that order maintained by regular soldiers was despotism, and that the peace only thus obtained was the cemetery of liberty. He would not maintain peace in Kansas on such terms, nor have order there at no such price. If freemen could not maintain peace among themselves, they were unworthy to exercise self-government. They were not fit to be freemen. A regular army has always been the instrument of despotism. There was not a despotic Government in Europe to-day which could stand without the aid of its army. When Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of War the expenses of the army were reduced two hundred and seventy-three dollars a man. Now, estimating only the legitimate expenses of the army, they amount to more than a thousand dollars each man, per annum. He earnestly expressed his opposition to the regular soldiery, except so far as actually necessary for the common defence. The last soldiers seen in Georgia were sent thither to help the Indians against the whites, and he expressed the hope that the last hole of the foot of another Federal soldier would never again press the soil of that State.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, the resolution to present a medal to Commodore Paulding, it was taken up.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, in the course of his remarks, said the attempt to deny so notorious a fact that the expedition of General Walker was of a military and illegal character, was calculated to remind one of the ingenious work of Archbishop Whately, in which it was attempted to rebuke the spirit of incredulity, by bringing forward historic doubts, not only as to the marvellous exploits of Bonaparte, but even to the very existence of such a person. The Grand Jury of New Orleans, by so telling how large a majority there would have been against him. Let Kansas be forced into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, and there will be an end of national platforms and the being of sectional Presidents.

Mr. Sumner, of Ohio, recapitulated the history of Kansas, and said that the free-State men there have by their courage done more to