

the appointment of larger Committees, find a favor, and all parties are weary of such experiments. There is a plain mode of reconciliation...

Some inconvenience might be experienced from the loss of the Army bill, but no such calamities are apprehended in some quarters. Men can be found to take every contract and keep up the whole establishment, who will pay well for the privilege of waiting till December, looking meanwhile to their own interests.

The Senate caucus yesterday morning was not confined exclusively to the old Democracy, but included Messrs. Crittenden, Pearce, and other lights, who voted for adherence and a continuous session until the House recede.

The action of the House is to be reported to the Senate to-morrow. They will probably adhere, as before, unless the Administration is sufficiently reinforced to command terms.

At the adjournment of the House yesterday, the usual vote of reconsideration with the motion to lay on the table was not attempted; so it may yet be moved, if there be a disposition to embarrass the Republican side.

It is obvious that some of the scenes of the Speaker's election are to be repeated. The Democracy now, as then, know of projected movements which are disguised from those most interested. The result is doubtful, and is surrounded by many entanglements which discreet policy suppresses, temporarily.

Conferences are now progressing with a view to induce the Committee of Ways and Means to report a new Army bill, with the plain abrogation of the Kansas law, and to offer that alternative as a sine qua non to the Senate. Mr. Campbell is embarrased about this isolated proposition, being desirous to connect it with others, restraining the military force in the Territory, repealing test oaths, and other restrictions such as Mr. Geyer amended to the Toombs bill, and a reorganization of the Territorial Government by the appointment of Commissioners. Nothing is yet agreed upon, nor is it determined whether the Committee will bring forward another bill.

Mr. Matteson, when the States were called yesterday, introduced a preamble and resolutions declaring that the Missouri line still legally existed, both by the compact with Texas by which it was included in "certain conditions and guarantees" offered by the United States for annexation, and as a compromise between the Free and Slave States; and therefore the President is obliged to execute it. A bare majority would have saved this important declaration, but Mr. Dunn moved to table it, and others, who should have known better, mistakenly followed his lead. The proposition may have another trial on reconsideration, when proper reflection may recover the defaulting votes.

INDEX.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.—Washington, Aug. 23, 1856. Mr. JONES moved to a personal explanation. He then read an extract from The Philadelphia Ledger, containing a sketch of a speech made by Mr. Trumbull in that city, in which he (Jones) was represented as being a man who had never told a political lie in his life. He had been informed by Mr. Trumbull that he had been misreported, and he (Jones) therefore took this opportunity to have the correction made public.

Mr. TRUMBULL stated that he had used no such language in relation to Mr. Jones. Mr. CLAYTON said he was bound by party ties, and had no other object for remaining in public life but the good of his country. He deeply deplored that the House had resolved to adhere to their amendment, as though the Senate was driven to the necessity of either receding or adhering. At a proper time he would introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven members on the part of the Senate and eleven on the part of the House, to take into consideration the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Army bill, with the view of arranging the details and settling the differences between them, and report to their respective branches. The Senate had agreed to adhere to their amendment striking out the Kansas restriction, but notwithstanding he believed his proposition would be accepted, he would compromise the honor of neither, and might save the army a disastrous loss, preserve peace in the Territory where now war prevails, and perhaps preserve the Union.

Mr. HUNTER moved to amend the resolution so that the Senate adhering to this bill would not be lost, but that which failed on Monday was now on the table of the House, and might be taken up. To adhere would merely be to express an opinion relative to the bill. He understood, however, that it was intended to introduce a new bill into the House by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. TOUCEY spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the action of the House in sending to the Senate an Army bill declaring they would support the Government unless the Senate would withhold their opinion and concur in the legislation of the House. He regarded this conduct as not simply unconstitutional, but in the highest degree revolutionary. If the House could enforce obnoxious legislation, and coerce the Senate upon one subject, they might do so on another. They might refuse assent to the Judiciary or Executive, unless the action of these departments of Government were satisfactory to them.

Mr. BENJAMIN said the House were obliged to act upon, and expressed the hope that the general course of the Senate would be to vote first and let discussion afterwards.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the House were obliged to act as they did, since Mr. Hunter had moved that the Senate insist, but did not ask a Committee of Conference. This was regarded by the House as an act of courtesy, for it was usual for the insisting body to ask for a conference.

Mr. HUNTER replied he did not intend any discourtesy toward the House, nor did he suppose they were to be regarded as such. He was opposed to the appointment of a committee of seven to meet a committee of eleven of the House. It was an extraordinary and unusual course, and he never knew any good result from such measures. He was satisfied his course was right, and he therefore persisted in his objection. No further business coming up, the Senate then adjourned.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, in view of the two Houses, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution that a Select Committee of Thirteen be appointed by the Speaker to confer with a similar one of the Senate on the Kansas bill, and the conference to be held by the Speaker to confer with a similar one of the Senate on the Kansas bill, and the conference to be held by the Speaker to confer with a similar one of the Senate on the Kansas bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL then gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules on Monday for its introduction.

Mr. MAICE made an ineffectual motion to proceed to the election of a Chairman.

Mr. MATTESON offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that the joint resolution on the annexation of Texas is irrevocable by either of the contracting parties without the consent of the other; that it is not repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska act, and, therefore, Slavery, except for crime, in all that part of the former province of Louisiana north of 36° 30' is and remains prohibited, further asserting that the resolution on the annexation of Texas, besides being a compact with Texas, is a compromise between the Free and Slave States, and that any attempt for the admission of a greater number of Slave States north of that latitude is a violation of the said compromise, and a direct attack upon the harmony and stability of the Union.

Mr. DUNN moved that the preamble and resolutions be laid on the table.

Motion agreed to by 101 against 83.

Mr. SAGE offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to consider the propriety of reorganizing or abolishing the Criminal Court in the District of Columbia.

The House, on motion of Mr. COBB of Georgia, concurred in the resolution of the Senate, suspending the 21st rule, in order that the former Army bill might be taken up.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio made an unsuccessful suggestion that the House insist on its disagreement, and ask a Committee of Conference.

Mr. COBB moved the House recede from the Kansas Provision.

Motion negatived by 97 against 100.

Mr. WASHINGTON of Me. moved that the House adhere.

Motion agreed to by 98 against 97.

Adjourned.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North America at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24, 1856.

The Royal screw steamer North America from Liverpool at 9 a. m. on the 13th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

She brings 103 cabin and 150 steerage passengers.

The Cunard steamship Niagara arrived out at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th inst.

From Great Britain there is no political news of the least importance.

The Emperor of France had returned to Paris, but was to leave again immediately for the Baths of Biarritz.

The London papers notice certain extraordinary statements that circulate in Paris respecting affairs at the Tuileries, and call on the Emperor to stop the ordinary course of the Government.

The French have gained another victory over the Mountain Kybalis in Algeria.

The intelligence from Madrid simply mentions that there is nothing new, and that quiet is reported throughout Spain.

Espartaco had taken amicable leave of the Queen. Gen. Serrano is appointed Spanish Minister to Paris.

O'Donnell had not published the programme of his Ministry.

Businessmen have notified that they are ready to give up Kara to the Turks.

Russia still maintains that the Island of Serpents belongs to her, and it is rumored that Napoleon has sent an supplementary note to be inserted in the treaty to settle the point.

The Emperor specially notified her adherence to the doctrine propounded by the Congress of Paris respecting the rights of neutrals and arbitration.

Distressing accounts had been received from Madrid in regard to the prevalence of the cholera in that city. The Emperor's coronation is now fixed for September 8, next.

M. Walowski and the Duke de Plessier are to distribute the Turkish medals to the French army. Only the wounded and invalids are to be permitted to receive the medals. Walowski had resumed his functions as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Plessier had a martial welcome on his arrival in Paris.

The Algerian Monitor describes a recent successful attack by a column of 5,000 men on a strongly posted fort of Babors Kabyles.

The following extraordinary paragraph is from the editorial columns of The London Star.

"There are some very unhappy rumors floating all over Paris about the state of things established at the Tuileries, which it is very much to be hoped are entirely without foundation. However, the statements of strength and of the Emperor's return to the Tuileries, which are repeated from day to day, no doubt the Legitimist and Republican parties in Paris will take care that the stories do not lose exciting interest in the repetition. We are sorry to add that the character of the Emperor herself continues to be cruelly aspersed. It would seem that the Emperor ought to be his first duty to bring the authors of these calumnies to justice."

THE LATEST.

The harvest had terminated in the south of France, and it was proceeding in the north. It proved inferior beyond the Garonne and along the banks of the Rhine; middling between the Garonne and the Loire; but magnificent in every part of the country north of this last river. The new wheat brought to market was of a superior quality. There was a discount made on the Emperor's return to the Tuileries. The North affirms that the Russian Government has made a concession of Railway lines to capitalists, extending upward of 3,000 English miles.

According to the London Standard, the Emperor's coronation is postponed until September 7, (new style).

LONDON—Tuesday Evening.—The great piano-forte factory of Broadwood & Sons is now on fire with little hope of saving any portion of the valuable stock. It is supposed to have been caused by a gas lamp which had been extinguished by the Royal family and the Royal family on board entered the Sound and dropped anchor near Mount Edgecumbe.

LONDON—Tuesday Evening.—There was no pressure for money in the Stock Exchange on Monday, but in the discount market the demand was still active. In Paris on Monday the 3 Per Cent Bonds were done at 70.90.

INDIA AND CHINA—Telegraph advices anticipatory of the date of the 10th July from Bombay, where Exchange rates declined. Money was easier and Freight had declined. Trade was quiet.

At Calcutta Exchange was steady and Produce dull. Freight low. American shipmasters accepted \$8 per ton to the United States.

According to the West India mail conveyed disastrous accounts from Madeira. In Funchal alone there had been 5,000 cases of Cholera and 1,500 deaths, out of a population of 24,000. There was a deficiency in medicine and doctors, and the disease remained unbridled. It was feared that it would create the pestilence arising from the putrefying bodies.

John A. Martin, for many years United States Consul at Lisbon, died on the 24 inst., after an illness of only eight hours duration.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The advices by the Niagara exerted no effect on the market for Cotton, which was steady at former rates. The sales of the two days preceding were 1,000 bales, and the market was well supplied. The market was steady at former rates. The sales of the two days preceding were 1,000 bales, and the market was well supplied.

According to the London Standard, the Emperor's coronation is postponed until September 7, (new style).

LONDON—Tuesday Evening.—The great piano-forte factory of Broadwood & Sons is now on fire with little hope of saving any portion of the valuable stock. It is supposed to have been caused by a gas lamp which had been extinguished by the Royal family and the Royal family on board entered the Sound and dropped anchor near Mount Edgecumbe.

LONDON—Tuesday Evening.—There was no pressure for money in the Stock Exchange on Monday, but in the discount market the demand was still active. In Paris on Monday the 3 Per Cent Bonds were done at 70.90.

INDIA AND CHINA—Telegraph advices anticipatory of the date of the 10th July from Bombay, where Exchange rates declined. Money was easier and Freight had declined. Trade was quiet.

At Calcutta Exchange was steady and Produce dull. Freight low. American shipmasters accepted \$8 per ton to the United States.

According to the West India mail conveyed disastrous accounts from Madeira. In Funchal alone there had been 5,000 cases of Cholera and 1,500 deaths, out of a population of 24,000. There was a deficiency in medicine and doctors, and the disease remained unbridled. It was feared that it would create the pestilence arising from the putrefying bodies.

John A. Martin, for many years United States Consul at Lisbon, died on the 24 inst., after an illness of only eight hours duration.

DEATH OF THE HON. JAS. MEACHAM.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Saturday, Aug. 23, 1856.

The Hon. James Meacham, Member of Congress, died here this morning, after a short illness, of congestion of the brain and lungs.

THE LOSS OF THE NAUTILUS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday Aug. 23, 1856.

The steamer of the name Nautilus was picked up off the coast of Louisiana. She was so encumbered and exhausted as to be unable to give any particulars concerning the fate of the vessel.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1856.

The imports of the past week have been—Dry Goods, \$1,000,000; Flour, \$500,000; Cotton, \$2,000,000; Sugar, \$1,000,000; Coffee, \$500,000; Tea, \$500,000; Rice, \$500,000; Wool, \$500,000; Hides, \$500,000; Tanned Skins, \$500,000; Iron, \$500,000; Lead, \$500,000; Copper, \$500,000; Tin, \$500,000; Zinc, \$500,000; Brass, \$500,000; Steel, \$500,000; Glass, \$500,000; Paper, \$500,000; Books, \$500,000; Stationery, \$500,000; Toys, \$500,000; Amusement, \$500,000; Miscellaneous, \$500,000.

The exports of the past week have been—Wool, \$500,000; Hides, \$500,000; Tanned Skins, \$500,000; Iron, \$500,000; Lead, \$500,000; Copper, \$500,000; Tin, \$500,000; Zinc, \$500,000; Brass, \$500,000; Steel, \$500,000; Glass, \$500,000; Paper, \$500,000; Books, \$500,000; Stationery, \$500,000; Toys, \$500,000; Amusement, \$500,000; Miscellaneous, \$500,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.

The balance of trade for the past week was—Imports, \$10,000,000; Exports, \$8,000,000; Balance, \$2,000,000.