THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The British mail-steamer Persia, from Liverpool at about 8:15 a. m. of Saturday, Feb. 21, arrived here at Eleven o'clock on Friday March 6.

The Arago arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 20th, and the steamship New-York at Greenock at 9:30 a. m. of the same day.

The news by this arrival has several features of interest. On the 20th, the night preceding the sailing of the Persia, Mr. Disraeli, as the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, was to make a grand attack on the Government financial scheme. The scope of Disraeli's proposal was to adjust the estimates for a period of three years, instead of for one year, so as to permit the complete repeal of the income tax at the expiration of three years from the present date. The debate was opened and postponed to the 23d inst.

The Persian difficulty, which a few days since appeared in a fair way of settlement, has taken a new turn for the worse. It being reported that Feroukh Khan had, in consequence of the unexpected receipt of bribes from his Government, broken off all communication with the British Minister at Paris, and would not now visit England.

The French Government has instructed its representatives at London, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Berlin to invite the Governments to which they are accredited to join in a conference at Paris for the settlement of the Neufchâtel affair. The Ministers of the above Powers resident at Paris will act as Plenipotentiaries. The Conference will meet about the beginning of March, and it is believed will be protracted ere a satisfactory adjustment can be arrived at.

There is nothing newer toward a settlement of the Danubian Principalities.

The London Morning Advertiser asserts that the Government has received a dispatch announcing the total destruction of Canton by the British.

THE MARKETS.

The American advices brought by the Persia caused a speculative activity in the Liverpool COTTON market on the 14th, 16th and 17th, with a rise of 1-16 @ 1/8 upon the lower and ½d. upon the better description of American. From Tuesday the tone of the market changed, and buyers had the advantage, so that the total advance on the Week's quotations cannot be called more than ¼d. @ 1/8, the market closing quiet.

The daily sales were as follows: Saturday, circa 10,000 bales; Monday, 10,000; Tuesday 10,000; Wednesday 7,000; Thursday 8,000. Total sales of the week to Thursday, inclusive, 64,360 bales, including 49,350 American, of which there were on speculation 17,000 and 4,770 for export. Sales on Friday the 20th, 5,000 bales, including 500 on speculation and for export, and closing quiet. Fair Orleans, 4½d.; Middling Orleans, 3 15-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 4d.; Middling Mobiles, 7 1-16d.; Fair Uplands, 4 7-16d.; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.

Stock at Liverpool, 319,560 bales, including 202,140 American. Some of the circulars intimate that large sales have been made, to arrive, which are not included in the above and which, if known, would tend to a better feeling prevailing in the neighborhoods of the week, but the market had followed the quieter feeling in Liverpool.

The GRAIN trade remains in the same dull and listless state as for some weeks past, and without quotable change in the week in the value of either WHEAT or FLOUR, the demand for each being only to supply immediate wants. INDIAN CORN had been in fair request, and was quoted 62 dearer.

PROVISIONS, generally, were unvaried—Beef and Pork being dull, and the prices of Bacon, although not active, were maintained. Lard in absence of stock, has advanced to 71/@ on the spot, with sales at 70 to arrive. Tallow has been more dull, and was quoted lower. Y. C. and North American, 64/@67. ASHES—both kinds—were quoted quiet at 4/. SUGAR. Cuban TURPENTINE at 10/@10 6; Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 42/@43/6. LINSEED OIL is good request at 41/@44.

ROSIN quiet; 4/7@4/9 for common. 5/ for better, and 16/ @ cwt for fine. SUGAR quiet, without change in prices. COFFEE in improved demand at full rates. Small sales of Carolina RICE at 23/@24/6. TEA—Common Congous are salable at 19@ 6d., pending the discussion on the duties in Parliament on 20th.

Reports of the Havre COTTON trade are 1-16 to 1/16 inclusive, call the week's sales (4,000 bales N. O.) to the dealers being quoted 110f. Total stock in port, 86,500 bales. Reports from the interior rather more favorable.

The British Money Market has been tolerably easy, without material change, although some uneasiness arises in regard to the fiscal measures proposed by the Ministry. The rate of discount continues 6 @ cent. BULLION in Bank of England (to 6 February) £9,979,246. CONSOLS closed, 20th, for Money 91¼ and for account, 91 3/4.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—D. Bell, Son & Co., London, report the market during the week as inactive. The demand for Illinois Central Bonds and Shares still continued, and business to some extent has been done therein at improved quotations.

United States 6 @ cents, '67 and '68	104 @ 104½
United States 6 @ cent Bonds, 1868	105 @ 106
Maryland Five @ Cent Sterling Bonds	89 @ 91
Massachusetts 5 @ cent Sterling Bonds	109½ @ 110
Pennsylvania Five @ Cent Sterling	74 @ 75
Pennsylvania Five @ Cent Bonds, 1877	79 @ 81
Virginia Six @ Cent Bonds, 1886	83 @ 84
Virginia Five @ Cent Sterling Bonds, 1888	84 @ 86
Tennessee Six @ Cent Bonds	83 @ 84
Illinois Central Seven @ Cents, 1875	30 @ 31
Illinois Central Six @ Cents, 1875	25 @ 26
Illinois Central Seven @ Cent, sterling	[illegible]
Illinois Central, new paid	(prem.) 31 @ 32
Michigan Central Eight @ Cent, 1869 (ex div)	91 @ 96
New-York Central Seven @ Cent, conv., 1864	93 @ 95
New-York Central Six @ Cent, not conv., 1883	86 @ 92
N. Y. & Erie Seven @ Ct 3d Mt., 1883 (ex div.)	85 @ 87
N. Y. & Erie Seven @ Cent Conv., 1862	[illegible]
N. Y. & Erie Seven @ Cent, Sinking Fund, 1875	83 @ 85
Panama Seven @ Ct 1st M., ster. bonds, 1861	— @ 98
Penna. Central Six @ Ct. 1st Mort., conv., 1880	89 @ 90

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The mail of the Atlantic brought the report of proceedings in Parliament up to Tuesday, the 17th, inclusive. On Wednesday, the 18th, the Lords did not meet, and the only matter of interest was a discussion that arose out of Sir J. Pakington's moving for leave to bring in a bill for the promotion of elementary education in cities and corporate towns. After some discussion leave was given to bring in the bill.

On Thursday night various pieces of information were elicited by question in either House. In the Lords the following subjects were introduced:

THE LORCHA ARROW.

Earl Gray said it was of great importance, in reference to the debate for Tuesday next on the affairs of China, to ascertain whether the lorcha Arrow was legally entitled to carry British colors. It was well known that, according to the definitions in the Merchant Shipping act of 1854, the Arrow was not held by British subjects; but the Colonial Legislature had power to alter and to vary the provisions of that act, subject to the approval of the Queen in Council, and proclaim in the colony before the alteration took effect. He, therefore, wished to know whether the ordinances published in the papers had been sanctioned by the Queen in Council, and if so, when proclamation was made in the colony?

Earl Granville said the ordinances had been duly confirmed by the Queen in Council; but the first had been passed before the Merchant Shipping act had come into operation. He did not deny that the Arrow was not in the possession of British owners, but it was in that of aliens, who held a long lease of land in the British colony, and to whom protection had been given; protection to aliens rested with the Colonial Government.

CHINA.

The Earl of Derby laid on the table the terms of his motion respecting the affairs of China, which stands for discussion on Tuesday next. It was as follows:

"That this House has heard with deep regret of the interruption of amicable relations between her Majesty's subjects and the Chinese authorities at Canton, arising out of the measures adopted by her Majesty's chief superintendent of trade, to make reparation for the alleged infraction of the supplementary treaty of the 18th of October, 1843; that, in the opinion of this House, the occurrence of differences upon this subject rendered the time peculiarly unfavorable for pressing upon the Chinese authorities a claim for the admittance of British subjects into Canton, which has been left in abeyance since 1849, and for supporting the same by force of arms; that, in the opinion of this House, operations of actual hostility ought not to have been undertaken without the express instructions previously received by her Majesty's Government; and that neither of the subjects adverted to in the foregoing resolutions afforded sufficient justification for such operations."

INDIA.

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved the following resolution:

"That the system under which the Government of her Majesty's Indian territories is administered is no longer suitable to the condition and prospects of her vast empire, or the development of its resources, and the improvement and welfare of its inhabitants."

The noble Marquis, in a speech of very great length, supported his motion by an immense number of facts, statistical, judicial and political. The general scope of his arguments was, that the Government of India should be removed from the East India Company, and some other means of administration adopted, for which her Majesty's Ministers should be directly responsible.

The Duke of Argyle in opposing the motion, complained of the aberrant nature of the resolution and contended that the whole system of Indian government should not be laid aside and condemned upon the grounds which the noble Marquis had assigned. At the same time he admitted that there were defects and inconveniences in the double system of government; but substantially there was secured by it an entire responsibility to Parliament.

The motion was then negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons, beside an attempt by Mr. Spooner to bring up the subject of Maynooth, which, as usual, ended in nothing, the following occurred:

THE LATE SPEECH OF SIR R. PEEL.

Sir C. Napier gave notice that, on the Navy estimates being brought up, he should bring before the House the recent speech of Sir R. Peel.

THE LONDON CORPORATION REFORM BILL.

In reply to Mr. Hanbury,

Sir G. Grey said he should probably place a bill for the reform of the Corporation of London at the earliest opportunity.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

In reply to Mr. Blackmore,

Mr. Lowe said it was not his intention, during the present session, to bring in a bill for the collection of agricultural statistics.

Mr. Blackmore then gave notice that he should call the attention of the House to the subject before Easter.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

In reply to Lord C. Hamilton,

Mr. Labouchere said that no orders or instructions had been issued to the British authorities at Hong Kong, or to the Admiral in command of the squadron in the Chinese waters, suspending or suspending the directions given by Earl Grey in 1847 whereby offensive operations against the Chinese were peremptorily forbidden, without the previous sanction of this country.

THE SOUND DUES.

In reply to Sir J. Graham,

Lord Palmerston said that no actual arrangements had yet been come to between the Governments of England and Denmark, for the commutation of the Sound Dues.

THE RUSSO PERSIAN TREATY.

In reply to Mr. Layard,

Lord Palmerston said he had no knowledge of any treaty which was said to have been concluded between Russia and Persia in January last, by which the latter ceded to the former a large tract of country on the borders of Turkey.

THE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Disraeli was to move on Friday night, the 20th, the following important resolution. The result only (not the details) can be known ere the Persia sails:

"That, in the opinion of this House, it would be expedient, before assuming the financial arrangements for the ensuing year, to adjust the estimated income and expenditure in a manner which shall appear best calculated to secure the country against the risk of a deficiency in the years 1858-9 and 1859-60, and to provide such a basis of revenue and charge respectively in the year 1860 as may place it in the power of Parliament at that period, without embarrassment to the revenue, altogether to remit the income tax."

Mr. Disraeli opened by moving the above amendment to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolution. He made a long speech. The Chancellor of the Exchequer followed in defense of his resolution. Mr. Gladstone next addressed the House, urging that no addition should be granted to the taxes chargeable by the Customs Duties Act of 1855, upon the articles of tea and sugar. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing spoke in support of the resolution of the Chancellor, and the debate was adjourned to Monday, Feb. 23.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ELLESMERE

After a long and painful illness the Earl of Ellesmere died on the 18th at Bridgewater House, London, in the 57th year of his age. Lord Ellesmere was distinguished as a munificent patron of art as well as for the liberality of sentiment and his freedom from party fetters and rancor. As a poet he showed considerable talent, his works being a translation of Goethe's Faust, and numerous translations of German lyrics, as well as original poems entitled "The Pilgrimage," descriptive of his travels in the East. He was the second son of the first Duke of Sutherland, was educated in Oxford, and afterward took the name of Egerton in place of his patronymic of Leveson-Gower. From 1820 to 1846 he was for various terms in the House of Commons, in 1827 was a Lord of the Treasury, from 1828 to 1830 was Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in 1830 was Secretary at War. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord Brackley, who is in a precarious state of health.

DREADFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

An explosion took place on the 19th, at the Land Hill Colliery near Wombwell, on the South Yorkshire Railway. One hundred and sixty six persons were in the pit at the time. Sixteen were drawn up alive, and the others remained to certain death, the interior of the pit having taken fire. Engines had arrived, and the mouths of the shafts were being stopped up to extinguish the flames. Thirteen dead bodies had been found in the main tramways, but it would be some days before the pit could be safely entered to search for the rest. The pit had been worked out two years.

RAILWAYS AND REVOLVERS IN GEORGIA AGAIN!

Mr. R. R. Cuyler, President of the Central Railroad of Georgia, has communicated to *The London Times* the depositions of the conductor, two engineers, three firemen, and the Government mail agent of that line, to prove that any difficulty occurred on the occasion of John Arrowsmith's celebrated trip. Arrowsmith sets all this testimony aside by the following letter to *The Times*, and, our ordinary as it may appear, some of the English papers—*The Liverpool Mercury*, for instance—prefer to credit his story rather than the mass of proof contrary from America in contradiction:

"SIR: I have perused the letter in your columns of to-day from the President of the Georgia Railway, and also the depositions and certificates accompanying. My attention was attracted to the day mentioned in the deposition, viz., Thursday. Recollecting it was Friday I left Macon, and Saturday morning that I arrived in Augusta, I referred to my diary, which I had not with me when I wrote my narrative, and which I have never opened since my arrival till now, and there I find the following entry:

"*Friday*, August 29.—Left Montgomery at 6 a. m. for Columbus; 2 p. m. left Columbus for Macon; left Macon for Augusta at a quarter past 7 p. m., breakfasted at 3 a. m.'

"For the fault of writing so grave a narrative without careful reference to the most minute particulars, I am to blame.

"The accuracy of this extract from my diary can be tested by the President or any one interested, by reference to the registers of the Augusta Hotel at Augusta, the hotel at the railway terminus Macon, the hotel at Columbus and at the Montgomery Hall Montgomery in which registers I signed my name. In connection with my name at three places is that of a gentleman who traveled with me from Mobile whose name I do not recollect. There are also other names in connection with mine at Augusta and Macon of persons who no doubt, traveled in the same train with me. If any of these could be brought forward to give the evidence the denial would be complete, and I should be happy to partake of the unbeaten it would warrant; but it would not establish for me, with those who know me, a character for mendacity or depravity of mind and intellect, nor would ever obliterate from my mind the sight of the body of the young man killed in the car, or the tears shed by the father who went in the same omnibus to the hotel in Augusta with me, when he said he was the last child left.

"Were I at free to meet the Judgment day as I am in this matter, it would be well with me.

"Respectfully,

"Liverpool, Feb. 18, 1857. JOHN ARROWSMITH.

"P. S.—As an act of justice please say that the freeing Railways and Revolvers in Georgia, was your own."

RUSSIA.

WAR IN THE CAUCASUS RESUMED.

A report from the Russian Minister of War declares that the truce concluded with Schamyl during the Turkish war expired in May of last year, and that operations against the Circassians have been resumed along the whole line of the Caucasus.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention that it will be the beginning of April before the Emperor Alexander sets out on his journey to Nice, and, either on his way or his return, he will visit Napoleon at Paris.

The ratification of the treaty signed between Russia and Persia, on the 25th of January last, were exchanged at Teheran on the 10th of the same month. This treaty cedes to Russia a tract of land on the frontiers of Turkey and equals between Bayazeed and Nakhchivan, giving to Russia a complete command of the strategic road from Trebizond, on the Black Sea, to the Persian frontier by Erzeroum. Russia has been endeavoring since 1828 to obtain the concession which Persia now grants. It is added that orders were immediately sent from St. Petersburg to construct a line of fortresses on the conquered territory.

The Brussels *Nord* publishes the details of the concession granted by the Russian Government for the great network of railways to be constructed within ten years, at an outlay of £45,000,000 sterling. The conditions are substantially the same as those already anticipated. Among the contracting parties are Baring Brothers, of London, and Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

M. Millaud (Poinet), of Paris, gave a superb entertainment to 150 journalists and literary men on Sunday, the 15th.

Bianchi, who was attacked, when unarmed, by five Austrian officers with swords at Mantua, to avenge a private quarrel, has died of the wounds he received.

The Neapolitan police have searched the houses of Gen. Lecce, Ischitella, ex Minister of War, and Gen. Pianell, late Lieutenant Royal of Sicily. Arrests continue to be made in the army and government offices.

The director of the Austrian Court Theaters has issued an order that the dancers of the opera shall wear "trousers!" The ladies rebel against the order.

The statue of the Virgin of the Immaculate Conception has been successfully cast in bronze at Rome.

Catharine Fenelli, who has been passing herself off as a saint and capable of working miracles, has been condemned by the Inquisition at Rome to twelve years' imprisonment.

Ex-Queen Christina of Spain proposes to make Rome her permanent residence, and is purchasing palaces in that city for her sons.

W. H. Russell, *The London Times* correspondent, has entered into a government with Mr. Bell of London to deliver three lectures a week during the Crimean war, April, 1858, for a sum which rumor calls £10,000.

About £500 are in truth at Cork for a monument to the late Father Mathew.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring, Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 20, 1857—5 p. m.

The General and European markets have been quiet during the week, without material change in prices. The sales of the week, comprising about 50,000 bales for money, 3½ @ 3¾ for the account. By SILVER 51½. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5½. AMERICAN EAGLES 78½. DOUBLOONS—Spanish 80, South American 76.

COTTON.—Of 322 bags at auction, the chief portion were sold at fully previous rates for good grain. Middling Sivers 4 3-64 2 for peas, 3 9-64 3 for mid. to good bold, 3 5 3 6 for fine. Mexican Black 3 9-64 11.

COFFEE without change. We quote Tough, Coke and Tinto 13@15, ordinary 16; Yellow Mexico Strathing 19@.

COTTON steady; 5,500 bales sold during the week at fully previous prices. At Liverpool the demand has fallen off and prices have given way a little; mid. Orleans is quoted 7¼d. @ lb.

COFFEE. Portuguese Angola in good demand, but very little offering. 1,400 bags Native Ceylon at auction mostly sold from 9. 6@9½ for mid. quality, and privately some parcels have changed hands at the rates. 300 bags Mocha brought 11@12 sevapoe and sevenbah from 76@80, with very strong sales. 1,100 bags Costa Rica sold briskly at 11@12 sevapoe, from 65@67 for fine ord. and low mid. A cargo of 4,000 bags, barely good fine, sold after at 71, for the Mediterranean, and two cargoes 49@50, for near ports.

COCOA.—A few lots good Trinidad sold at 73.

CORN.—The market continues very dull. The supplies of Flour and Wheat are small and the demand generally limited. Last week's average importation for English Wheat was 16,5 bu 100 3/4 qrs respectively. We quote white American Wheat 68@68; red 6 @64. American Flour, 29@32 ⅌ barrel.

RICE.—Russian in rather more demand at £6 10@£7 for St. Petersburg clean. In Malta there is a moderate business at £6 10@£7 10 for fair to good current quality.

JUTE.—700 bales in public sale were chiefly sold at £15 7 6@ £17 7 6 for common to fair mid.

MOLASSES.—180 puncheons Demerara, indirect import, realized 20 6.

SUGAR.—The quarterly sales closed yesterday without material change. Of the 12,000 chests declared, 4,500 were withdrawn, 3,000 bought in, leaving 4,500 sold, and 500 have since been placed, making a total of 5,000 chests, of which 2,000 are British Plantation, 1,000 Mauritius, and the remainder East India and Manila. Some business has been done in Refined Sugars. New-York and Erie, 19½ @ 20½; New York Central, 9 @ 9¾; Illinois Central, 8 @ 9¼; Michigan Central 8 offered at 9; Pennsylvania Central 1st Mortgage at 88.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia.] LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20, 1857.

The arrivals of Breadstuffs during the week consist of only 12,325 bush. Wheat, 13,180 bush. Corn, from the States, 4,927 qrs. Wheat, 1,585 qrs. Corn, and 2,00 bags Flour, from the Mediterranean.

Farmers' deliveries of Wheat again show a large excess, being 16,362 qrs. at 56/3, for the week ending last Saturday, against 17,991 qrs. at 71/7, in the corresponding week of last year.

We reported per Atlantic, on Tuesday, a better disposition of buyers, with a more general inquiry for WHEAT at low rates, but only a moderate business at the prices of last Friday. FLOUR is saleable, although offered at a very considerable reduction. INDIAN CORN firmer, and 6d. to 8d. ⅌ quar. dearer for White, for which as well as prime Yellow, there was some export demand.

At today's market there were a few buyers from a distance, and a moderate consumptive business was done in WHEAT without change in prices. FLOUR was unsalable. At auction after market, extra Ohio FLOUR, ex Emeu, was sold at 31@32, but the greater proportion of what was offered had to be sold down for want of buyers. For a beautiful lot of "Extra Fine Mills" 32 was the highest bid, but it was withdrawn for 31 ⅌ bbl. INDIAN CORN firm at Tuesday's prices; choice White has brought 37 ⅌ qr. in retail. We quote WHEAT Red, 8@9.—White, 8@8 6, in retail; choice Red brings 8 3@9; and White 8@9 3@9 7. In FLOUR nominal; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30@31 6; extra Ohio, 31 6@32 6. Western, 29@31. ⅌ bbl. INDIAN CORN, Mixed, 34; Yellow, 35; White, 36@37. ⅌ 480 lb.

RICE.—The Government sales continue, and attract the attention of dealers usual from American. Odd lots are very limited in demand, and most difficult to sell. New wanted, and would command a full price.

PORK.—Show of sales only, and neglected. For new American, 57@58 asked, but no supply of French and Irish is now good, and buyers will not pay this extreme figure.

BACON.—The demand from the country is not active, but prices are maintained. We quote Long Middles, rib in, 31 6@ 34; Broad ditto 34@36; Short Middles, rib in, 35 6@36; Shoulders, 30@32.

LARD, in absence of arrivals, has further advanced, 71 6 having to-day been paid for 50 tcs on the spot. Some sales "to arrive" by ships now due have been made at 70. ⅌ cwt.

TALLOW.—A few lots have been taken in the isle both in London and here, there being no buyers, although holders offer at a reduction of 2 6 ⅌ cwt. for immediate delivery, and at a much greater decline for by ships expected before 31st March. The nominal quotation for Buchers' Association on the spot is 64/6 ⅌ cwt.

ROSIN, common, dull at 4/7. Nothing doing in fine.

HAY.—A few lots Philadelphia sold at 11 6@16/; Baltimore at 10@11 3.

OILS.—Seam in good request, with a fair business in Crude at £35. Bright Pale and Brown sold at £37 10. A parcel Cargo Southern Whale, offered at auction yesterday, did not draw a bid.

CLOVER SEED in good request at 72 ⅌ cwt. on the spot and to arrive.

COTTON.—The excitement on Saturday and Monday last, and the advance of a farthing ⅌ lb. in those two days, caused by the advices per Persia, have given way to a dull and drooping market ever since Tuesday last, and without any fresh data to affect either buyer or seller, prices have lost ¼d. ⅌ lb. and close to-day rather more than a farthing ⅌ lb. below those of Friday last, the market to-day being freely supplied and dull. During the week some large sales of American "to arrive" have been made to the properties of Mobile, New Orleans at 7 3-16d. @ 7¼d. ⅌ lb.; this style of business is now becoming common. In Manchester to the early part of the week a better feeling prevailed, but it did not last so much that rise and the question here has had a corresponding effect there. "Middling" Orleans, 7 13-16d.; Mobile, 7¼d.; Uplands, 7 1/16d.

Dewitt & Co.'s Circular.

BACON.—There is a continued demand for consumption. At a public auction on Tuesday, some 60⅌ bales were sold at prices taking from Ireland, Old Dominion and similar brands, to 34 for Middles of Long Middle, rib in, 35 for Long Clear ditto and 36 for ditto for Cumberland. The market, however, is better, the above prices seem to be the lowest before firm at 34@35 for Long Middles, rib in, 35 for Long Clear, 36@37 for Cumberland. Short middles are wanted at 36 to 37½. Hams in good request at 36 to 38. Shoulders, 31.

LARD.—Sales in small sample after a sale. Being reported as good. Old, in consequence of the scarcity of new, finds buyers at 36@38.

LARD is active, demand both for present and early delivery. Sales on the spot and to arrive are reported at 70@71. To-day sales of 150 tcs at 71 6 at auction. Some 1,800 tcs are now from the United States, are expected with interest, and may exercise a decided influence on the market.

BUTTER is in good request, there is a reaction in prices, and the market closes firm. Petersburg Y. C., 90; Baltimore Association, 88. In London the mark is for dairying, 88; Irish has been accepted for February to March, 85; April to June. At the close there was more firmness and an advance of 2d.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Pioneers of the West; Or, Life in the Woods. By W. P. Strickland. 12mo, pp. 404. Carlton & Porter.

The Lighthouse Revised. A Narrative by Dr. Ariel Herrera De Mora. Translated by the Rev. W. H. Rice, D. D. 12mo, pp. 179. A. D. F. Randolph.

Little Bess, Or Motherless Boy. By Margaret Maria Brewster. 18mo, pp. 180. The Same.

The Orphan and Little Sister. By John Jackson, D. D. From American Tract Soc. 18mo, pp. 171. The Same.

Trial of Charles S. Hungerford for Forgery. Prepared by the Defendant's Counsel from notes taken by Messrs. Roberts & Wakefield, Law Reporters. 8vo, pp. 464. John S. Voorhies.

The Lives, Acts and Martyrdoms of the Apostles of our Saviour. By William Cave. 2 vols. 12mo. R. Carter & Brothers.

History of King Richard the First of England. By Jacob Abbott. 18mo, pp. 396. Harper & Brothers.

Learning about Right and Wrong. By Jacob Abbott. 18mo, pp. 192. The Same.

Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States. By Asa Gray. 12mo, pp. 865. Ivison & Phinney.

First Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology. By Asa Gray. 12mo, pp. 228. The Same.

The Bay Path. A Tale of New England Colonial Life. By J. G. Holland. 12mo, pp. 418. G. P. Putnam & Co.

Incidents from Land and Water. Or, Four Years on the Pacific Coast. By Mrs. D. B. Bates. 12mo, pp. 398. Jas. French & Co.

REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: A bill for this purpose, prepared by Mr. Leavenworth, was introduced to the House of Assembly by Mr. Wakeman, the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in that body, and being on its passage, it was thought proper by citizens here, interested in the business, commerce and health of the city, that while acting on the removal of the Quarantine, provision should be made to guard against that most fearful of all of our pestilential diseases, the yellow fever, by separating it from other diseases in the creation of a yellow-fever hospital, to be located in the lower bay of New-York.

To those unacquainted with our present quarantine system it is necessary to state that the present Quarantine is on Staten Island five miles from the City Hall, and twelve miles from Sandy Hook—the point of entrance to our harbor from sea—and that the law requires that the Quarantine anchorage shall be near that station. All vessels liable to quarantine consequently, either proceed to or anchor there, to be visited by the Health Officer.

At the anchorage as many as 13,000 passengers have arrived in one day, emaciated from a long passage, exposure and imperfect food, susceptible of course to any contagion which, if once communicated, would spread among them and from them to whatever part of the country they may be going to.

Cholera, small pox, and ship fever, are our constant visitants, and are not so fatal as unmanageable, nor cause as much just dread as the yellow fever does.

To endeavor, then, to diminish this danger, by creating an establishment separate from the general one, and for yellow-fever only, to be, as before stated, located in the lower bay during the summer months, near which all vessels with, or having had, yellow-fever on board, or from yellow-fever ports, should be compelled to anchor there, to be examined and go through the process of purgation, before coming near the city, keeping them seventeen miles from the City Hall, and their unfrequented part of our harbor. Some of our citizens prepared a memorial and a petition embodying the above views to be sent to the Legislature at Albany.

This petition received, in a few days names representing more business activity, capital intelligence and character, than ever was signed in the City of New-York before, and was sent to Albany. Some of the citizens who had taken a part in this matter went to Albany to state their objects to the Legislature. On their arrival they found the opinion of the House decided for a removal only, and a strong lobby composed of a mixture of State Officers and newspaper reporters on the ground opposed to any modification of Mr. Leavenworth's bill, misrepresenting the motives and impeaching the fairness of those who appeared in favor of the modification.

This, of course, was expected by the parties who were assailed, and received all the notice it was entitled to, but there is a just ground of complaint against a Member of the Assembly who occupies a responsible and responsible position like Mr. Leavenworth for falling into the same error.

Understanding that Mr. Leavenworth was decided as to his own bill, the writer of this saw him in the anti-chamber of the Assembly about 10 o'clock on Tuesday, and after a conversation with him not accurately *reported*—I do not know by who—in *The N. Y. Times*, agreed to talk over the subject at 2 o'clock, as the House was then in session. Not a little surprise was caused by hearing Mr. Leavenworth on the discussion fall into the above error. Among other things he was particularly severe on section 7 of the amended bill as prepared by the friends of the modification, and stated in effect, that there was some covert meaning in it, and on being informed by Mr. Varian that it was the section of his own preparing, and from his own bill, said it was badly punctuated, then. A comma in it was made, and the punctuation was the same precisely as his own.

After much discussion and explanation, the bill was amended by Judge Foster improving it, but not carrying out the wishes of those who asked for the modification, as far as they hoped for.

The object of the petitioners is to create at once an entire separation and isolation of the yellow fever from other diseases, not to oppose the removal of the present Quarantine, but to protect our citizens the coming Summer.

One word as to some of the gentlemen who we believe have been assailed. The Health Officer (Dr. Thompson) on being asked by a member of the Committee of Commerce in the Senate if the Quarantine burdens were onerous, answered, "Very much so." "Did the merchants bear them cheerfully?" "Generally very well;" and named one of the gentlemen above alluded to. He (Dr. T.) also stated that the additional expense to these whose property had been quarantined was between $70,000 or $80,000.

New-York, March 6, 1857. G. W. B.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FRIDAY, March 6—The President, JONAS N. PHILLIPS, esq., in the chair. After reading and approving the minutes, the Board went into the third reading of bills. The following are among the

Bills Passed.—In favor of amending ordinance in regard to water rates.

On communication from officers of Dudley Observatory to provide the city with accurate time.

In favor of placing two gas lamps before University place Church.

In favor of altering grades of Franklin square, Cherry and Jackson streets, at their intersection with the dowery.

In favor of regulating, &c., Fortieth street, from Eleventh avenue to Hudson River.

In favor of betterment, &c., Nos. 77, 79 and 81 Canal street.

In favor of flagging Thirty ninth street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

In favor of extending bulk-room of Hose Company No. 31.

In favor of building a fifty prospect wall in Fifth avenue, between Fifty fourth and Fifty ninth streets.

In favor of paving Seventy ninth street.

In favor of reimbursing Wm. F. Havemeyer expenses incurred defending suit for false imprisonment.

In favor of confirming assessment list for sewer in Bedford street, from Carmine to near Hamersley street.

In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Varick street, between Spring and Vandam streets.

In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Forty first street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

In favor of regulating, &c., Fifty sixth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

In favor of opening Sixty-fourth street, from Eighth avenue to Hudson River.

In favor of laying cross-walk at West street, from Canal street to Bulkhead.

In favor of laying cross-walk in West street.

In favor of flagging, &c., Laurens and Spring streets.

In favor of appropriating property near Essex Market, whereon to erect a Station House for the Tenth Ward.

In favor of building a new house for Hook and Ladder No. 8.

Adverse to placing a red light of glass in each gas lamp nearest a hydrant.

In favor of laying cross-walks in Third and Fourth avenues and between Eighth streets.

In favor of a change of the grades of Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty third streets.

Concurring with the Board of Aldermen, not to extend time for paying assessment of Central Park.

On the specific loan for building Tompkins Market.

In favor of donating the sum of $500 for the relief of the manufacturing department of the New York Institute for the Blind.

On petition of Cornelius Mahoney.

In favor of removing trees in Franklin street.

Adverse Resolves.—The bill to raise the salaries of the Mayor, Street Commissioner and Deputy Street Commissioner, reported by the Committee on Salaries and Officers, was, on motion of Mr. BULTEEL, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Board then received and referred the following:

Petition.—To extend Parks over Fourth avenue instead of the termination of said tunnel.

To finish sewer in lots on Fifty ninth and Fifty seventh streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Of various parties to have the Rise pavement in Broadway grooved.

Of property owners in Pearl street to have the time extended for hearing objections to the widening of Pearl street, from Franklin square to Battery place.

Of Charles Roosevelt asking that the Common Council inquire into and ascertain who her the City has any rights of ownership in certain property. Referred to a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Ottarson, Bulteel, Reynolds, Schappert and Wallace.

For a dock at the foot of One hundred and sixth street, Harlem River.

Of Hose Company 36, to have moneys paid for gas and rent in the meantime.

Resolutions.—By Mr. BICKFORD—To increase the pay of all laborers employed in Corporation work to $1 per day. Referred.

By Mr. FRANSWAY—To have a Special Committee appointed to see that all measures are required to compel the city railroads running from the foot of Hudson street to run their horses such period as will accommodate the public. Adopted. The President appointed as such Committee, Messrs. Fransway, Gilmartin, Mansfield, Kelly and Avery.

By Mr. WALSH—To build a culvert and bridge in connection with the sewer on the corner of Chambers street and Broadway. Adopted.

To add the time to the lessees of Thirty seven house lots to prepare their houses until Oct. 1. Referred.

To have a suitable stone wall and railing built on Fourth avenue between Seventy-ninth and Ninety second streets. Referred.

Requesting the Corporation Counsel to report to the Board the situation of the suit against Henry Brevoort to recover certain property. Adopted.

The Corporation Spree.—Mr. BRADY introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Mayor, making an appropriation and appointing a Special Committee, whereby the 22d day of February, 1857, the same being the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, should be appropriately celebrated, the Special Committee deemed it expedient and proper to have a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel; and

Whereas, At this banquet it is alleged that certain members of the Board of Commissioners conducted themselves in a manner of boisterous gentlemen, and reflecting discredit upon the Common Council; and

Whereas, Such conduct should be duly considered by the Board of Councilmen inasmuch as the Charter gives to the respective Boards power clear as to the qualification of the members and supervision over their conduct as such members, therefore be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed with full power to investigate and report what action should be had by the Board of Councilmen in relation to the disgraceful conduct of certain members on the aforesaid occasion.

Mr. BROWNE moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. OTTARSON called for the Yeas and Nays. As the roll was about to be called, Mr. Waugh, Chairman of the Special Committee, under whose auspices the banquet was got up, passed up the seat and left.

After the roll was called it was discovered that several members had not voted, and a call for the absentees was made.

Mr. BRADY said gentlemen members would view the movement, and if they had partaken of a champagne dinner, he hoped they would think from an investigation of the facts already gotten, that it was an investigation of the kind already gotten.

A MEMBER stated that several members had gone into the closet connected with the chamber.

The PRESIDENT ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to notify the gentlemen that their presence was required.

The Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to execute the order, but found the door fastened on the inside of the closet, but by the assistance of Mr. Barry it was pulled open, and Messrs. Hassenpflug, Boole, Dunn and Reynolds stepped forth, took their seats and voted. [Mr. Reynolds stated to our reporter that he went into the room before the resolutions were introduced, and never left the room, but the other members came in and held the door till he was ready to leave and released by the action of the Sergeant-at-Arms.] The vote on Mr. Hughes motion to lay on the table was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bickford, Clark, Hughes, O'Donnell, Warner, Barry, Boole, McConnell, Smith, Van Guelder, Bulteel, Grace, Phillips, Campbell, L. O. Hunt, Sickles, Colyer, Rhodes, Reynolds, Schappert, Wallace, Franklin and Hopper—16.

NAYS—Gunther, Bulteel, J. Reilly, Bickford, Clark, Hughes, O'Donnell, Gilmartin, Warner, Barry, Crawford, Fransway, Avery, Kennard, Boole, Rhodes, McLoughlin, McCormell, J. W. Hunt, M. Smith, Mitchell, Kettelman, Murray, Mansfield, Reynolds, Schappert, B. Reilly, Byer, Dunn, Noyes, Howell, Bincroft and McCaddin—32.

After some further business the Board adjourned to Tuesday.

RELIEF OF BROADWAY.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. HASWELL Chairman, to whom was referred the mat