THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AND ALPS AT HALIFAX.

WAR PROSPECTS MORE THREATENING.

SARDINIA FULL OF FIGHT.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA STILL PREPARING.

THE PARLIAMENTARY REFORM BILL.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE OPPOSITION.

Consols 96¼—Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Dull.

HALIFAX, Monday, March 28, 1859.

The R. M. steamship Niagara, Capt. Miller, from Liverpool at 2 p. m. of the 12th, arrived at Halifax at 1 p. m. of Sunday the 27th inst.

The Niagara experienced strong westerly gales during the first eight days of her passage, and was detained off Halifax Harbor 41 hours by fog.

She reports, 13th inst., passed ship Emily A. Hale, 25 miles north-east of Tuskar, bound out; at 4 p. m., same day, passed steamship Africa, from New-York.

The Cunard screw-steamer Alps, bound for Halifax and New York left Liverpool at about the same time as the Niagara, and entered Halifax Harbor with her.

The screw-steamship Indian, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 2 a. m. of the 10th.

The Cunard screw-steamer Lebanon, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at noon of the 11th.

The screw-steamer Edinburgh, from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 12th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th, the Government bill partially abolishing the Church rates by means of voluntary commutation, was debated and finally rejected by 254 to 171.

On the 10th, in the House of Lords, the subject of the future government of Singapore was debated.

Ministers announced that they would be guided by the answer to the dispatch they had recently addressed to the Governor-General of India.

In the Commons, sundry notices of amendments to the Government Reform bill were announced, including one by Lord John Russell, to the following effect:

"That it is neither just nor politic to interfere in the manner proposed by the bill with the freehold franchise in England and Wales, and that no adjustment of the franchise will satisfy the House or the country which does not provide for a greater extension of the right of suffrage in cities or boroughs than is provided for in the bill."

Mr. Wilde said that he should move an addition to this amendment to the effect that votes be taken by ballot.

Mr. Disraeli said the Government was preparing certain modifications to its bill.

Lord Bury called attention to the Newfoundland fisheries, and moved for the papers showing the construction, placed by the French authorities upon the treaties, now regulating them, and the present state of the negotiations.

Sir E. B. Lytton said he could not enter into the subject, because it involved some little danger, although he hoped it was susceptible of amicable arrangement. The French Government had intimated the intention of enforcing their full rights under the the treaties, and her Majesty's Government had given counter notice, that they intended to enforce their full rights. At the same time, they proposed the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the rights of the two countries. That proposal had been accepted, and he had no fear that any collision would occur during the inquiry among the fishing vessels, as steps had been taken on both sides to prevent it. He hoped Lord Bury would consent to wait for the Commissioner's report.

Lord Bury withdrew his motion.

On the 11th the subject of piracy at Hong Kong, and the conduct of the Government officials in the matter, was mooted in both Houses, and Ministers promised investigations.

Lord Malmesbury said the Congress of Paris would probably meet on the following week on the question of the Principalities.

The estimates were debated, and the Indian Loan bill passed through a Committee in the Commons.

The Neapolitan exiles who landed at Cork had formally presented an address to the Mayor of Cork, explanatory of their action. They say that, while on board the Neapolitan frigate, they protested in vain against being taken to America, and appealed to be landed in Spain, but were transferred to the David Stewart against their will. They drew up a declaration, invoking the protection of the United States laws, praying the captain to steer for the nearest English port, and threatening if he persisted in going to New-York, to accuse him before the law courts for the violation of their liberty, but declaring that in the meantime they would respect the laws of the ship. On presenting this to the Captain, he at first said he had pledged his word to take them to America, and could not act against his interests. On the following day, however, the Captain reconsidered his determination, and announced his intention of steering for Cork. The exiles claim that they respected the laws of the ship, and those of courtesy to her commander. They then explain that their shattered health, and the desire to be as near their native land as possible, were their reasons for not going to such a fine, free and civilized country as America, and conclude by asking a generous hospitality from Great Britain.

The exiles were meeting with a warm welcome, and their wants were liberally provided for.

The Times recommends a public subscription in their favor, and says that, in the whole history of Continental turmoils since 1815, there is not an instance to be found of men who have suffered such grievous wrongs with hands so entirely clean.

Reform meetings, mostly in opposition to the Ministerial measures, were being held in all parts of England. The success or defeat of the Government was expected to turn on Lord John Russell's proposed amendment.

In the event of a defeat, a dissolution of Parliament was talked of.

It was reported that Lord Clyde would not return from India at present.

Five of the prisoners recently arrested in Ireland for connection with the Phœnix Club were being tried for treason at Tralee. The Attorney-General, in opening the case, charged them with conspiring with other persons to subvert the Constitution of the country, and establish in Ireland a free Democratic Republic. He showed that the conspiracy was extensive and dangerous, and that aid in money and men was expected from France as well as America. The trial was progressing quietly. The result of it was not known when the steamer sailed.

The London Times, in the City Article, again refers to the defaulting of States in the American Union, and gives a resume of their respective positions, to prevent, as it says, the public from being deluded by the constant fourishes of their Governors.

The Times, in an editorial on Mr. Buchanan's messages to Congress, asking power to employ the Army and Navy for the protection of American rights on the Isthmus and in Mexico, thinks the President has good grounds for his expostulations, and indorses his arguments, but points them against democratic institutions.

The same journal in its city Article, questions the expediency of the promised subsidy to the Galway line, and hints, that the Government desire for Irish votes may have had something to do with it. It argues, that the Government is departing from the principle, which requires no contracts to be made except such as have been invited by public tender and that in subsidizing this line, they act unfairly to old lines, having no subsidy.

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas were present at the dinner party, given by the Queen.

The Hon. Frederick Bruce had started for China, to assume the office of Embassador. Lord Elgin was expected to remain till his arrival.

The funds on the 9th were weaker, on the 10th firmer and ⅛@¼ higher, and on the 11th again weak, but firm at the close.

LATEST.

LONDON, March 12, 1859.

The Daily News' City Article says, that the decline on Friday was caused by the depression in Paris. The fall in Consols during the day was equal to ¼ per cent. The Share market was correspondingly depressed. In the Discount market the demand is increasing, while the supply of money, owing partly to a large accumulation of Government deposit in the Bank, has diminished the lowest rate for choice bills to 3½@4 per cent. Exchange on Austria has again risen two to three per cent, owing to renewed distrust.

The Times (city article) says the continued chance on the results of Lord Cowley's mission supported the market, until the downward movement in Paris was telegraphed, when a slight decline took place. There was an increased demand in the Discount market and at the Bank to-day.

The Earl of Shaftesbury writes to *The Times*, urging some national expression in honor of the heroic exiles, landed at Queenstown.

FRANCE.

The recent pacific article in the *Moniteur*, and its effect, continued to attract attention.

The *Nord* distinctly asserts, that as negotiations are pending, Napoleon consented to the insertion of the article in the *Moniteur*, to show his moderation, but that if the present difficulties are not diplomatically solved, if Austria does not yield, he will not shrink from the consequences.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* describes the note in the *Moniteur* on the armament as a wilful misstatement. It was, he says, submitted to the Emperor at about midnight of Friday. His Majesty was informed that it was merely a reproduction in substance of his speech from the throne, and having read a few lines at the beginning and the last paragraph, he allowed it to pass. The note, however ambiguous as it was, was inconsistent with the hopes of a general war, and the position of Prince Napoleon in the Cabinet became untenable. The prospects of the war party, so far as France is concerned, do not look very bright, thanks to the force of public opinion and the spirit manifested abroad.

The Daily News says, the acceptance of Prince Napoleon's resignation is dictated by temporary considerations, and will not be followed by any material change in the ultimate aims of the external policy of the French Government.

The Duke de Malakoff was on a visit to Paris.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says that the reports of the effect of the war preparations on French trade are greatly exaggerated, and that the exports to England, America, Belgium and the Brazils continue undiminished.

The London Times editorially remarks that every appearance within the last few days justifies the anticipation of a complete change in the foreign policy of the Emperor of the French.

M. Rouher, Minister of Commerce, fulfils *ad interim* the functions of Minister to Algeria, M. Chasseloup Laubat having declined the proffered appointment.

The monthly returns of the bank of France show that the cash on hand has increased to thirty-three millions of francs.

The Moniteur publishes a decree promulgating an additional article to the treaty of extradition between France and the United States. The additional article was signed at Washington last year, and ratified on the 12th ult. It provides for the extradition of parties accused whether as principals or accessories of forging or putting in circulation false coin or paper money, or malversion of funds belonging to a corporate body.

The three per cents on the Paris Bourse on the 9th under rumors of the complete success of Lord Cowley's mission rose to 69f 10. On the following day there was a strong reaction and a decline of three-quarters took place. On the 11th, the market opened flat and lower, but afterward the threes improved, closing at 68f.15.

The Paris correspondent of *The Herald*, in a letter dated Thursday evening, says: "The notes of peace "to which the resignation of the head of the war party "gave rise to are daily melting away under the influ-"ence of war articles which semi-official journals are "instructed to publish. They steadily repeat that no "change has taken place in the Emperor's policy; "that grave difficulties still exist between France and "Austria; that the settlement of the Italian question "is necessary for the peace of Europe, and that if it "cannot be obtained by diplomacy other means will "be resorted to."

The military preparations in France continue with unabated activity.

AUSTRIA.

Lord Cowley left Vienna on the 10th for London. The success of his mission was doubtful.

A telegram to *The Times* says that Lord Cowley is the bearer of a counter proposition, which it is hoped will prove acceptable.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes an article on the armaments of Austria in Italy. It states that the effective force of the Austrian troops in Italy has been increased from 50,000 to 180,000 men. It then adds:

"The Austrian army, it appears, is to be put in readiness for offensive movements in case they should be wanted. The movement of the troops to the frontier, for the purpose of concentrating them there, confirms these reports; besides, a large quantity of artillery material has been dispatched to Piacenza during the last few days. Cannon of large size have also arrived at Milan and Verona, part provided with carriages, for the purposes of siege, and part with carriages for the coast concentration of artillery. From this it must be inferred that a veritable siege-train is to be assembled at Pavia, which can have no other aim than the siege of strong places in Piedmont."

It is asserted that the facts contained in this article came directly from the Sardinian Government to the Tuileries.

The correspondent of *Le Nord* reports the success of Lord Cowley's mission, and says a basis of arrangement, likely to be favorably received by all the powers, is decided upon.

The Frankfort Journal publishes, from an Austrian Embassador at London, a communication to the British Cabinet. After expressing a desire to unite with the British Government in endeavoring to save, if possible, the horrors of a general conflagration, it hopes to make its pacific intentions perfectly clear, and remarks that if the powers could prevail on Piedmont to abandon her policy of provocation, hopes for the tranquility of Italy may be entertained, liberty in Piedmont being little less than license, and productive of the most serious inconvenience to the neighboring States.

The dispatch concludes as follows: Austria does not meditate any hostile project against Piedmont. She will abstain, notwithstanding the just complaint which she could bring forward, from all aggressive action to the same extent that the Government of Sardinia on its side will respect the inviolability of the imperial territory, and that of its allowance, your Excellency is authorized to give this assurance to Lord Malmesbury. The Emperor will draw the sword only for the defense of his incontestible rights, and for maintaining treaties which we consider equally with the British Government as the only solid guaranty either for good or evil.

The Vienna Bourse closed with a downward tendency, owing to the supposed insecurity of the British Ministry.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance stated that the law prohibiting the exportation of horses over the Zollverein frontier had come in force.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs gave a description of the present state of European affairs. The following is an abstract of his speech:—"The Prussian Government does not for a moment doubt that it will be able in concert with England to procure due respect to existing treaties. England and Prussia are in this favorable position that they are to place themselves with impartiality between the antagonistic powers of Austria and France. Up to the present time there have been only moderate hopes of success, but grounds for hope are now realized." During the last words the Chamber gave expression to its approval by loud and continued applause.

SARDINIA.

The Turin correspondent of *The Herald* says that the note in the *Moniteur* has fallen like a thunderbolt on the Court and Ministry, and the result of the pacific declarations of France may be to hasten a conflict with Austria even single-handed.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* contains the following:

"The Austrian army in Italy having been placed on a war footing, the King has thought it necessary to call in the contingents. He hopes the country will receive with satisfaction these measures, which are necessary for the national independence and the honor of the country."

The subscription to the national loan considerably exceeded the amount asked for.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree prohibiting the exportation of forage and oats via the Lombardy frontier.

LATEST.—The Turin correspondent of *The London Herald* reports matters more hopelessly warlike than ever. The King and his Ministers want war at any price.

The other correspondents concur in stating that neither the articles in the *Moniteur*, nor the resignation of Prince Napoleon, have destroyed the hopes or altered the expectations of the war party. The necessary aggressive act they say may be found at hand whenever wanted.

SPAIN.

The semi-official journal at Madrid announces that the affair pending with the Holy See had received a satisfactory solution.

NAPLES.

The London Post intimates that the King of Naples has become veritably insane.

RUSSIA.

The Grand-Duke Constantine of Russia had met with a distinguished reception at Malta. The event is noticed as a significant one, and as being the first real interchange of courtesies between England and Russia since the termination of the war.

TURKEY.

The Army of Observation on the Danube is said to have been increased to 30,000.

It is said that the Porte claims the right of appointing the hospodars, and that Sir H. Bulwer advises the Porte to grant this concession to the Principalities.

AFRICA.

Dates from Cape Coast Castle are to Feb. 12, and Bathurst Feb. 23.

There was much uneasiness at Lagos. The slave trade was struggling for predominance over legitimate business.

All was quiet on the Gold Coast. Trade was generally dull, and there was not much oil coming from the interior.

CHINA.

The China advices are to January 27th. The British War vessels Furious and Cruiser which were left behind in the Elgin expedition in the Yang-tse-Kiang had been enabled to get out owing to an unexpected rise in the river. Admiral Seymour and the marines of the Flag ship had gone to Canton, and further operations were expected against the Braves.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular of the Liverpool market states the sales of Cotton for the week at 71,790 bales, of which 16,600 were to speculators and 7,500 for export.

The advices from the United States by the America caused an advance on all qualities—on the finer descriptions to the extent of ¼, and on the middling qualities fully ⅛@¼ d. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7d	Middling Mobiles	7 3-16d.
Middling Orleans	7 5-16d.	Fair Uplands	7 7-16d.
Fair Mobiles	7 5-16d.	Middling Uplands	7d

Stock in port, 359,000 bales, of which 31,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester continued favorable, and Cotton remained firm. There was also more doing for the Continent.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote a very dull market for all descriptions of Breadstuffs. Quotations, however, were generally unchanged, although prices were rather favoring buyers. The quotations are: Flour, 19@22s; Wheat, Red, 8 9@9 2; White, 9 2@9 9. Corn, Mixed and Yellow, 6 4@6 5; White, 7 3@7 4. French Wheat has been purchased for shipment to the United States.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Bigland, Aiken & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., James McHenry & Co. and others quote Beef firm for the good sorts, but there had been a decline of 2,500 tcs the intrinsic and Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard dull, no sales reported. American Tallow is fair demand; Y. C., 55@56s 6.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' and other Circulars state that holders of Ashes had made a slight concession: Pots 33, cd 32, closing at the latter rate; Pearls 34, cd 32 6. Sugar heavy. Coffee firm. Rice firm for good; inferior weaker. Carolina 21 6. Clover Seed neglected. Cod Oil £29 £30, closing at the last. Seal Oil—An average business without change in rates. Linseed Oil in view of sale but prices nominally. Rosin steady at 4 10@4 10 for common. Spirits Turpentine firm at 40. Tea dull but rates are unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers quote WHEAT very dull and 1@2 lower on English; Foreign dull; White American 38@42. IRON steady; Bars, £6 5; Rails, £6 2 6@£6 5. SUGAR dull and 6d. lower. RICE quiet. COFFEE buoyant. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; York, £10 5; Boston, 9 15. LINSEED OIL in good request at 29 6. SPERM OIL advanced, £93@£102. COD OIL, £35. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 44 6; Rough, 10@11. TEA quiet, but firm. COTTON, 7 1-16.

HAVRE MARKETS—For the week ending March 8.—There has been a slight advance on all kinds of COTTON, the market closing quiet; sales of the week, 13,000 bales; the quotations are 100f. for Tres Ordinaire, and 99f. for Bas; stock in port 167,000 bales. FLOUR had a declining tendency, and prices were nominal. POT ASHES firm at 41f. for Old and 42f. for New. PEARL ASHES firm at 45@48f. COFFEE firm. OILS dull, but rather unaltered. RICE dull, but firm. SUGAR quiet and nominal. LARD dull and nominal. WHALEBONE—Sales unimportant.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The market is slightly more stringent, with a good demand. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased 66,000 since the last weekly report.

Consols closed on Friday at 96@96¼ for both money and account.

Messrs. Baring Brothers quote Bar Silver, 5 11½; Dollars, 5 0½; Eagles, 76 2½.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 12—2 p. m.

COTTON steady and firm; sales to-day (estimated) 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS dull.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon.

CONSOLS closed steady at 96¼ for both money and account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. reported limited business at previous rates. Illinois Central Railroad had slightly advanced. Shares were quoted at 35@33 discount; bonds, 87 dollars.

Messrs. Bell & Co. report an average business without any change, excepting the improvement of the Illinois Central.

Mr. Satterthwaite reports an improved demand.

Passengers.

Count Merzuchelli and two male servants, Miss Rowlet, Mr. and Mrs. Elsbach, Miss Gallvie, Mr. Rouse and lady, Mr. Whitney and wife, Capt. Webster, Capt. Barstow, Dr. Arpert, Mr. McDonald and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Walmsly, Mrs. Elsbach and male servant, Messrs. Cate, Watt, Crane, Ogivie, Chawrer, Fether, Whitehill, Harley, Voorhees, Hoell, Jarvis, Repey, McPherson, Marbury, Hand, Ennis, Osborne, Portmonto, Zeemler, Meaks, Ballie, Noble, Jole, Bellerou, Gurge, Growjean, Renier, Huber, Hummel, May, Duer, Fontain, Jaeile, Bauer, Keir, Todd, Cooper, Bell, Albie, Reis, Laufer and Kennings.

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA FOR BOSTON.

HALIFAX, March 27, 1859.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara sailed from here at 7 o'clock this evening for Boston, where she will be due at a very early hour on Tuesday morning.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 28, 1859.

The camphene factory of Hugh Bolton & Co. on Mill street, near Pratt, was burnt at noon to-day. Loss $3,000; no insurance. A large portion of the stock was saved.

The steamer Patapsco, from Charleston, arrived today, picked up on Saturday a boat of the ship Agamemnon, containing the captain and four of the crew. When the Patapsco came up with the Agamemnon, which is ashore on Currituck, the captain and crew returned to the vessel, which was full of water. The rest of the crew were engaged in unbending the sails.

The steamer Adelaide recently purchased in Boston to replace the steamer North Carolina of the Norfolk line, burnt a few months since, arrived to-day in thirty-seven hours from New-York. She had a rough passage.

Fire in Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Monday, March 28, 1859.

A large portion of the stock of cloths and vestings of Jayson A. Keyes, on Main street, was consumed by fire at 1½ o'clock on Sunday morning. He was insured for $6,000. The books and papers of a number of lawyers occupying offices in the building were destroyed, and the stock of groceries of Mr. Hinman much injured.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 28, 1859.

Ship Agamemnon, Godwin, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore with an assorted cargo, went ashore on Currituck Beach, during the gale on Saturday. The Captain and five men are supposed to be lost, and the ship is in a bad condition.

Brig George Washington from Mobile, bound to Baltimore, went ashore on Back River Beach about the same time.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, March 28, 1859.

A large number of bills were reported in the Assembly to-day, several of which were of importance to New-York City and vicinity. Among them are the Brooklyn Sewerage bill; the bill to amend the Brooklyn Water-Works Act; relative to Agencies of Life and Fire Insurance Companies; against enlarging the powers of Judges in New-York; relative to the Marine Court of New-York.

Mr. POND, from the majority of the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported a comprehensive bill to prescribe certain duties, powers, tenures of office, and emoluments of the departments in the New-York Municipal Government. The bill is a compound of the several propositions in the hands of the Committee. Its provisions are as follows: On the 1st of July, 1859, the Ten Governors of the Alms-House are to be abolished, and six Alms-House Commissioners are to take their place. These Commissioners are to be appointed by the Mayor and Supervisors. The Commissioners just appointed are to have three terms of office, as follows: two till January, 1861; two till January, 1862, and two till January, 1863. Afterward their term of office is to be six years. To confirm or reject the appointments of these Commissioners, there must be a majority of all the supervisors. All the powers and duties of the present Board of Ten Governors are new to the new board. The new board has, also, especial power to remove and appoint all their officers. The office of City Inspector is also abolished, and in its place a Bureau of Sanitary Inspection is established in the Mayor's office. The chief of the bureau is to be a physician, at a yearly salary of $3,000. The bureau is charged with the practical enforcement of the health law, and the regulation of births, marriages and deaths. The books of the City Inspector's department are to be transferred to the new bureau. The Board of Health, as reconstituted, consists of the Mayor, Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, the Supervisors, the Controller, the Health Officer, the Resident Physician, the Health Commissioners, and the President of the Croton Board. The meetings of the Board of Health are to be expressly convened by the Mayor. The old powers of the Board are continued. In the Finance Department there is constituted a Deputy-Controller, who, if a vacancy occurs, on the filing of bonds, takes the place of Controller. The collection of assessments is made a part of the Finance Department. For the better purposes of revenue, the care of the markets is given to the Finance Department. The Health Warden's office is abolished. Inspectors and Sealers of Weights are placed under the Mayor. The duty of cleaning the streets is transferred to the Croton Aqueduct Board. The Bureau of Street Cleaning is for this purpose established, the chief officer to be Street Inspector, with one deputy to each ward. No bureau or clerkship now existing is to be abrogated by the Common Council, unless the head of the Department shall ask it. The Mayor is to appoint all the heads, and to remove them at pleasure, except the Controller. The Street Commissioners, Croton Aqueduct Board, Corporation Counsel and Chamberlain, are to be continued in office while the Controller's term lasts. The Mayor and Controller are still to be elected by separate ballot. The heads of departments are to appoint and remove all their subordinates at pleasure. The Common Council are to have each $1,000 salary from Jan. 1, 1860. Receivers of Taxes to receive $1,000 salary, the Collector of Assessments $3,500, in lieu of fees, and Deputy Collectors $1,000 each. In other cases the existing salaries are to be continued. Contracts are to be made without confirmation of the Common Council.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole. It is supposed to be the intention of the majority to pass it.

The Committee on Canals reported for the consideration of the House, a bill to impose tolls on such railroads as come in competition with the canals of the State. A wicked person sitting near me, suggests that the bill was reported for the consideration of the Lobby instead of the House, and that the real purpose is to collect, or try to collect a little "toll" from some of the financial officers of the Central Railroad Company. The prospects of the passage of this bill are not sufficiently brilliant to warrant the sale of Central stock at any considerable sacrifice. Among the bills reported from the Assembly "Grinding Committee" to-day, as proper to be referred to Select Committees to be reported complete, were the following:

Relative to Oswego and Rome Road Company.

For relief of Wm. Smith.

Authorizing a rail road in Grand street, Brooklyn.

To amend the Excise law—three bills.

In relation to the New-York Institution for the Blind.

In relation to taxes and assessments in city of New-York.

To amend the general inland and turnpike road act.

To amend the act allowing Buffalo to loan its credit to the Buffalo & Pittsburg Rail Road Company.

To incorporate the New-York Woman's Library.

To amend the charter of the New-York Rubber Company.

To amend the charter of Fire Department of Eastern Brooklyn.

Authorizing the Hempstead and Jamaica Plank Road Company to collect increased tolls.

The Committee of the Whole considered and reported progress on the bill to facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. This bill proposes an appropriation of $200,000 to the road in question, $100,000 to be paid on the completion of 30 miles of the road, commencing at the City of Albany, and the remainder on the completion of 60 miles of the road. The line of this road extends from Albany to Binghamton, running through the counties of Albany, Schenectady, Schoharie, Otsego, Delaware, and Broome. Mr. LAMONT of Schoharie made an elaborate and able speech in support of the bill, and was followed by Mr. LAW of Delaware on the same side. Mr. MORRIS opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and Mr. SPENCER of New-York replied in behalf of the appropriation.

The friends of this bill base their claims for an appropriation on the ground that while the people along the line of the proposed road, especially in Schoharie and Otsego Counties, have paid their quota of tax toward the State Works of Public Improvement, and the three millions or more which were given to the Erie Railroad they have never received any benefit from such State bounty. They argue with considerable force that the State improvement to construct which they have been taxed (Erie Canal and Erie Railroad) have actually damaged their portion of the State by bringing the lands of the western part of this State, and even the far West into successful competition with the productions of Schoharie and Otsego in the markets of our great city. It is said, and I presume correctly, that it costs less to transport a barrel of flour or a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New-York, than it does to take such flour or wheat from the interior of Otsego or Schoharie to the same market. Another point urged by the friends of this appropriation is, that by assisting to complete this road, and thus opening up and developing the resources of a portion of the State equal in extent to Massachusetts, the State will be amply repaid for the outlay in the increased amount of annual tax which it will receive from the appreciation of real estate along the line of such road, and it seems to me that they make out in equity quite a strong case. The opponents of the bill oppose it as unconstitutional, and also, because the treasury is empty.

I think the Governor will be likely to send in to the Senate on Wednesday next the name of a candidate for Health Officer, and, perhaps, may also make some other important nominations on that day.

The States-Rights or Personal Liberty bill, after struggling for a couple of weeks, and being overslaughed twice or thrice, has at last succeeded in being made a special order for Wednesday evening next. It is suspected by many of its friends that it will have a hard road to travel before reaching the Executive Chair. Some leading Republican politicians outside of the Legislature are known to be hostile to it, and many others indifferent. Some are even suspicious of Speaker Littlejohn, who, two years since, was the leader of the friends of a similar bill. I believe the only grounds of their suspicions are his ruling upon a motion to make this bill a special order for Friday last. The motion had 52 affirmative votes, while there were only about 15 in the opposition; but the Speaker declared the motion lost, on the ground that 52 were not two thirds of those present. This was proved to be the case, but it is so unusual for the Speaker to go back of the declared vote, and himself raise a point of order of that kind, when so large a majority is given for a motion and so full a vote, that he cannot be surprised at the existence of a suspicion that he was at least opposed to that motion, if not to the further progress of the bill.

I am, however, satisfied there is no danger in that quarter, and I am the more careful so to state as I go along, that the Speaker may not be compelled to repeat a "thrice told tale," and again give that assurance of the integrity of his own motives, which some of his best friends cannot but regard as a besetting weakness of one who is, wherever known, quite above those suspicions which he is too prone to disavow.

[By Telegraph.]

SENATE.....ALBANY, March 28, 1859.

The resolutions respecting the reduction of Canal tolls, being the special order, were discussed, and postponed till Wednesday.

Several bills of no general interest were passed.

The bill restricting costs in actions brought by mutual insurance companies came up for its third reading. On motion, it was recommitted, in order to make it entirely prohibit such actions in the case of bankrupt companies.

The bill to amend the charter of the Central American Commercial and Industrial Company was passed.

The special order, the bill to protect the liberty of witnesses, was then taken up and debated.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the bill to increase the powers and duties of public administrators, occupied the evening Session.

Mr. ELY moved to substitute that unclaimed money in the banks be paid to the controller, and when claimed be paid back to the banks. Lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The balance of the Session was taken up in the consideration of private claims.

The Grinding Committee was announced as follows: Messrs. Noxon, Mather, Sloan, J. D. Willard, W. A. Wheeler, Foote, Williams, Halsted—five Republicans, and three Democrats.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. GOVER offered a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the House with all the information in his possession relative to the order disbanding the Twelfth Regiment of the New-York State Militia.

The bill increasing the powers of the Courts in the Counties of New-York and Kings was reported adversely.

The bills to provide against unsafe buildings in New-York; to incorporate the Dime Savings Bank, and to confer additional powers on the Board of Fire Commissioners, were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER again reported the bill to license Fighters in the port of New-York.

Mr. MEEKS stated that he dissented entirely from the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills passed—To regulate the sale of keg oysters; incorporating the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York; relative to the fisheries in Jamaica Bay; to regulate the compensation for the conveyance of prisoners to Houses of Refuge and Lunatic Asylums. Also, a number of bills of only local interest.

Mr. TUTHILL moved instructions to the Clerk to have the bill defining the duties, &c., of the Departments of the City Government of New-York printed forthwith, so as to facilitate the action of the House.

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

THE ILLINOIS BROKEN HER SHAFT.

The steamship Empire City, from Havana the 24th inst., arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning. The following is her purser's report:

The Empire City, Capt. Griffin, left New-Orleans on the 20th inst., and, after being detained on the bar nineteen hours, arrived at Havana on the 23d, at 4.30 p. m. Entered the harbor in company with the U. S. Mail Steamship Company's steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall for New-York, with specie, mails and 450 passengers, which had put in with damage to her machinery, working the starboard engine only.

We found in port the Company's steamer Granada, Lieut. Berryman, to which were transferred the treasure and 350 passengers from the Illinois. The E. City, having received her usual mail, passengers and freight from Havana, took on board 105 bags of California mails from the Illinois and 100 of her passengers, and left at noon on the 24th for this port, to be followed by the Granada, as above, three hours later.

The Illinois, Capt. McGowan, was to proceed, after coaling and repairing damages to machinery.

Health is still good at Havana; some arrests of outside Cubans, naturalized in the States, are being made on the ounce of prevention plan, fearing lest mischief may be done unless their action be anticipated.

A cargo of Africans was landed the preceding week.

Stock of Sugar on hand at the two ports of Havana and Matanzas, 200,000 boxes. Prices unchanged, with a downward tendency. Freights not improved. Exchange on London, 10@10¼ prem.; New-York, 1@¼ dis.; New-Orleans, par to 1 ⅌ cent dis.; U. S. gold coins, 2 ⅌ cent dis. The Empire City brings 180 passengers, and specie, $281,800.

[By Telegraph.]

CHARLESTON, March 27, 1859.

The steamship Isabel has arrived with Havana and Key West dates of the 25th.

Sugars were quiet but firm at Havana, with holders asking 9½ reals for D. S. No. 12. Muscovadoes were unchanged.

Molasses was selling at 4 reals for Clayed, and 5 reals for Muscovado.

Sterling Exchange was drooping at 10½ per cent premium.

Exchange on New-York, 60 days, 1@1½ per cent discount; on New-Orleans, short sight, par to 1 per cent premium.

The schooner Kane, from Sagua for New-York, with molasses, arrived at Key West 24th, leaking, and would discharge.

POLITICAL.

—The Washington correspondent of *The Philadelphia Press* says:

"A formidable movement in favor of the Hon. James Guthrie for the Presidency is on foot, both in the North and in the South. It is asserted here that the Hunter and Slidell interest prefers Guthrie to Wise. *The New-Orleans Delta, The Mobile Register*, and the Mississippi organ of Jefferson Davis, at Jackson, have indicated their preference in the same direction. The press of Kentucky is said to be a unit in his behalf, and feelers have been thrown out in some of the papers of Pennsylvania and New-York. Of course, Mr. Guthrie looks to the Charleston Convention for a nomination."

—Many of the most experienced politicians in Washington assert that nothing can prevent the calling of an extra session about the first of September. Every day adds to the complications and difficulties of the Post-Office Department.

—The Committee of the Ohio Legislature, appointed to investigate the frauds of the defaulting Treasurer, Breslin, represent, in their recent report that some part of the money which Breslin stole from the State, he invested in the Central Bank of Indiana, and that the Hon. Columbus Delano knew that the money so invested was unlawfully obtained from the Treasury. To this imputation Mr. Delano has made a perfectly conclusive reply. He shows that he sold out all his interest in the Bank in May, 1854; that previously to that time he had been living in the City of New-York, and had nothing to do with the management of the Bank; that so far as he was aware, Breslin had never held any interest in the Bank, either immediate or contingent; and that, if any of the other stockholders received money of Breslin or transferred stock to Breslin, it was without any knowledge or privity on his (Delano's) part. These statements are substantiated by a letter from Mr. William Sturgess, for whom Mr. Delano was then doing business, and to whom his stock in the Central Bank was finally transferred. Mr. Delano also shows that he has been unfairly treated by the Legislative Committee. Hearing that his name was likely to be unfavorably introduced in their report, he addressed them a letter on Feb. 26, requesting to be heard before any charge against him should be presented to the Legislature and people, and submitting evidence to prove that he had never had any connection with Breslin. At the same time, he informed them that he would be detained for a few days on business away from home, and stated where a communication would reach him. To this they paid no attention; but, on the 3d of March, sent to his home, where they knew he was not, a telegraphic dispatch to the effect that if he desired to examine the testimony taken before the Committee, he must at once come to Columbus. When he reached home, two days after the arrival of this dispatch, it was too late. It should also be stated that the friend of Mr. Delano, who bore his letter to the Committee, desired in his behalf to see the evidence, but was refused. The case seems to us to look very badly for the Committee.

—As an evidence of the difficulty of getting any business transacted at Washington with either of the Departments of Government, it is stated by a Washington paper that a gentleman visited one of them 35 times; sat waiting in the ante-room 260 hours, and walked between his hotel and the Department 51 miles before his business was disposed of, and when disposed of, his tavern bill had nearly absorbed the amount of allowance, to say nothing of the loss of time and detention from the engagements of home.

—*The Washington States* thinks there can be no doubt among candid and well informed persons that an overwhelming majority of the Democracy of the South adhere to the principle of Congressional non-intervention. "Northern Democrats," it says, "no matter how exempt from Anti Slavery prejudice, and no matter how fearless in support of their opinions, dare not advocate the doctrine of Federal legislation for the establishment of Slavery in the Territories, even though their judgment should approve the policy." "Is it politic," then, it asks, "to repel the friends in the North upon whom we rely in the struggle with Abolitionism, by the demand of a service repugnant to their feelings and incompatible with their existence."

—Col. Lockridge denies, through *The San Antonio Herald*, that he and his fillibusters are after negroes in Mexico, but says that they are bound for Arizona and its latent wealth.

FIRES.

FIRE IN FRONT STREET.

Last night at 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the extensive steam saw-mill of Hames, Graham & Co., No. 340 Front street, extending through to No. 382 South street. The fire originated in the engine-room, and thence extended to the large pattern shop belonging to Faron's Iron Works, adjoining. The pattern shop, with its contents, valued at $4,000, was entirely destroyed. Said to be insured, but in what Companies we could not learn. Owing to the confusion it was impossible to ascertain what amount of damage was done to the engine-room of Hawes, Graham & Co. The saw-mill escaped damage by fire, but was drenched with water, and the machinery much injured thereby. Thomas Boles, file-maker, occupying a shop in the building, sustained slight damage; insured for $500.

The theaters last night were nearly all of them full. Mrs. Hoey's benefit was a bumper. The "Rivals," at Laura Keene's, were well attended. "Antony and Cleopatra" performed to a fire audience; and those who are interested in circus performances had their fill at Niblo's. The National is undergoing cleaning and repairing. Thomas C. Steers, former Treasurer under the Purdy régime, has secured a lease of the premises, and will open on Saturday next.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Last night, at 8 o'clock, a most desperate attempt was made to murder Harry Jennings, the well-known sporting character, but the designs of the would-be murderer were fortunately frustrated by one of the Deputy Sheriffs of Brooklyn. The particulars of the affair are as follows: Harry is the proprietor of the sporting places, No. 49 Madison street, and Kerrigan's Hall in White street. On Thursday night last, John and Harry had a quarrel in relation to the conduct of a