NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXIV ..... No. 98

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—CIRCUS PERFORMANCES—EDUCATED MULES—TRAINED HORSES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MILLER OF NEW JERSEY—NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE (Late Burton's.)—CAMILLE, OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—AS YOU LIKE IT—REVIEW.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—JENNY LIND.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway—LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Afternoon and Evening—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway—Afternoon and Evening—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—STATUE LOVES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway.—NEGRO SONGS, &c.—BURLESQUE ITALIAN OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—WELCOME CONCERT TO THEODORE EISFELD.

New York, Saturday, April 9, 1859.

The News.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. The London money market was a little more stringent and the demand active. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £58,000 since the last weekly report, and consols had receded to 95¾ a 95⅞, owing to announcements of new loans on Indian and Russian account. American State stocks and government loan were in improved demand, with an active market. Cotton had slightly advanced on the week, and closed active and firm. Trade at Manchester was active, and the market had an upward tendency, particularly for yarns. Breadstuffs were steady and quiet, as were also provisions. English and continental journals still occupy themselves in speculations as to the proposed Congress. Austria, it is said, has signified her assent under certain conditions. In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in reply to a call for the production of papers relative to negotiations for the purchase of Cuba by the United States, said that the question of the acquisition of the island was imposing and menacing, that no diplomatic documents existed on the subject, and that the question was nearly terminated. Mr. Dodge had left for Barcelona and Valentia, and intended to visit Italy.

The mails of the Indian reached this city last evening, from Portland, by way of Boston. The news by the Canada is three days later.

The steamship Quaker City, with later news from California and Mexico, was announced as below at New Orleans last evening.

The prosecution in the Sickles' case closed its testimony yesterday, and the case for the defence will be opened to-day. The examination of the medical men created considerable interest. They say that only one of the wounds was mortal. The pistol shown in court as the one picked up on the ground at the time of the tragedy could not be identified as belonging to Mr. Sickles, it being what is called a Deringer. Two shots were fired that are accounted for, and the ball taken from the body of Mr. Key did not fit the pistol produced. The general impression at Washington seemed to be that the prosecution had failed to make out their case. Mr. Butterworth was not called by the prosecution. A full report of the evidence and proceedings will be found elsewhere.

Gambrill, Crop, Corrie and Cyphus—the latter colored—were executed at Baltimore yesterday for murder. The execution was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators. The utmost order and decorum prevailed, and no disturbance occurred to mar the solemnity of the scene. For a full and graphic account see our special report, in another column.

Lord Napier introduced Lord Lyons to the Secretary of State yesterday. His presentation to the President will probably take place on Monday next.

The administration are awaiting with much anxiety confirmatory intelligence of the late Paraguayan news. Captain Sands has been ordered to relieve Commodore Shubrick, in command of the Paraguay squadron, which will probably rendezvous in the Gulf of Mexico.

The bill relating to the Court of Special Sessions and the power of Police Justices in this city passed the Senate yesterday. The Appropriation bill will come up to-day, on special order. The bill providing for the removal of Quarantine was ordered to a third reading. The Personal Liberty bill passed in the Assembly. It provides that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and gives the right of trial by jury, with twenty additional challenges, to alleged slaves; subjects any person depriving another of liberty contrary to to this law to a fine of five thousand dollars and imprisonment of from five to twenty years, and makes color no disqualification for citizenship. The bill to submit the question of the two million and a half loan to the people was made a special order for this afternoon. After a warm debate the bill in relation to vessels was lost.

An action for libel was commenced yesterday in the Common Pleas, before Judge Hilton, at the suit of Edwin Forrest vs. N. P. Willis. In the course of the proceedings many of the incidents of the Forrest divorce case were revived. Mr. Forrest was examined as a witness in his own behalf.

The delegates of the several German societies of the city assembled again yesterday evening, at the Steuben House, to take into consideration the necessity of organizing a political party in opposition to the Know Nothings. Considerable discussion arose as to the platform to be adopted, and it was finally decided that a convention of delegates of the German societies of the several States of the Union shall be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 29th of June next. A meeting of the same delegates had taken place on the 28th of March last, but they were unable to agree upon the course to pursue in order to attain the object they have in view.

In the General Sessions yesterday, John Myers was convicted of stealing $250 worth of combs, and sent to the State prison for two years and six months. Wm. Prescott was convicted of an assault and battery on Wm. Suppel, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Christopher Johnson and George Moore, employés in Singer & Co.'s establishment, were convicted of a simple assault, and remanded for sentence. Wm. Beandreau was acquitted of a charge of highway robbery preferred by R. H. Anderson.

A young woman, named Theresa Smith, residing at 31 Hamilton street, while under the influence of a fit yesterday afternoon, fell across a stove and was so badly burned that her life is despaired of.

A couple of young thieves, named Patrick Donohue and John Williams, were arrested yesterday for stealing a box containing fifty pounds of black smalt from a store door in Broadway.

Advices from St. Thomas, dated on the 15th of March, state that the island was healthy and the weather very fine. Flour rated at from $6 75 to $8, according to quality, per barrel; mess pork from $18 50 to $19 50, and long leaf tobacco at from 11c. to 14c. per pound. Exchange on United States, three days sight, one per cent premium.

The Welland canal is now open, two vessels from Toledo and Detroit, having arrived at Oswego yesterday.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,750 bales, the chief portion of which were made in transitu; the heaviest transactions were made after the receipt of the Canada's news, which was considered favorable, especially in a political point of view; the market closed with decided firmness. The flour market was heavy, and closed at easier rates for common and medium grades, while the sales to the domestic trade were firm. Wheat was rather more active and at steady prices; the chief transactions, however, were made in Western and Southern red. Corn was irregular, while sales were moderate, including yellow Southern and Western at prices given in another place. Pork was less buoyant, with sales of new mess at $17 70 a $17 75, and prime at $12 50 a $12 70. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 530 hhds. at rates given in another column. Coffee was firmly held, while sales were light. Freight engagements were moderate and rates unchanged.

The News from Europe—Will the Treaties of Vienna be Revised by the Pen or the Sword?

We received yesterday the mails by the Indian and the telegraphic summary of the news by the Canada, being three days later accounts from Europe.

The chief point of interest is the collision between France and Austria on the Italian question, and it was hoped that a peaceful solution would be arrived at by means of a diplomatic Congress, which had been proposed by Russia and assented to by the other Powers. The assent of Austria, however, had been conditional; and in relation to these conditions, and the light in which they may be considered by the other parties, there are some indicative revelations in several of the official and semi-official journals. The *Memorial Diplomatique*, the Austrian government journal published in Paris, holds the following language in regard to them:—"Austria is disposed to submit the political situation of Italy to the collective examination of the great Powers forming a European Areopagus. But Austria, it must be understood, makes it a condition that this examination should not affect either upon the treaties of 1815, or the special treaties, their natural corollaries, or the inherent rights to sovereign independence of each State."

When we take into consideration the fact that the great aim of Louis Napoleon in agitating this Italian question is to abrogate, either through war or diplomacy, these very treaties of 1815, which were made without any participation by France, and without any consideration of her rights and interests, solely for the purpose of deposing the Bonaparte interest in every portion of the Continent; and that Russia, who proposes the Congress of European Powers now, has strongly asserted, through the St. Petersburg *Gazette* and the several pro-Russian journals in other European capitals, that the world has outgrown these treaties, and that they have been repeatedly violated or set aside, we find little reason to place confidence in the hope of a peaceful solution of the pending conflict through a conference from which Austria pertinaciously excludes the true point at issue.

The signs, too, are showing that England is not averse to the Russo-French policy of revising the treaties of Vienna. The London *Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, says:—"It has never been a question of disputing to any State the right of forming alliances or treaties; but if these treaties affect directly or indirectly other treaties concluded with these parties, or if they affect other States, the latter have the right to claim their revision or abandonment." This concedes the great point at issue in favor of France, and shows that if Austria comes into the present conference she will have to consent either to a revision of the treaties of Vienna there, or to another Congress in which they shall be revised. The same journal, the London *Post*, contains another sharp article, presenting the dangers to Austria which a war with France would involve. It shows that the latter Power could not only drive the naval power of Austria from the Mediterranean, but from the Adriatic Sea also, and, by taking possession of all the cities from Venice to Ancona, effectually turn the base of the line of Austrian operations in Italy and Lombardy. This the first Napoleon could not do in his Italian campaigns, because England drove his fleets from the sea.

The whole tenor of the news indicates that the treaties of Vienna must be revised, whether Austria consent to it or not. Her exclusion of them from the coming diplomatic Congress does not settle the present difficulties in Europe by any means; neither does it prove that war is more imminent than before.

MR. DOUGLAS AND HIS PRESIDENTIAL PLATFORM.—We have received from Washington a pamphlet bearing the following imposing title page:—

Non-Intervention, Popular Sovereignty, Speech of Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, in the Senate of the United States, February 23, 1859, in Reply to Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, in Opposition to the Passage of a Code of Laws by Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories, and in favor of banishing from the Halls of Congress all Questions touching Domestic Slavery in the Territories, and Remanding them to the People of the Territories, to be disposed of as they may see proper, subject to an Appeal to the Judicial Tribunals, to test the validity of the Territorial Enactments under the Constitution of the United States, together with an Appendix, showing the Position of Distinguished Public Men on this Question in the Great Contests of 1854 and 1856.

This comprehensive title sufficiently explains the contents and the object of the pamphlet. It is the Presidential platform of Mr. Douglas for 1860; and upon the general issue thus raised the Charleston Convention will have to determine whether Mr. Douglas and his "popular sovereignty" supporters of the North do or do not belong to the national democratic party. Upon this decision of the Convention, accordingly, will depend the question whether the Douglas democracy of the North shall or shall not take the field as an independent party; and we predict that the Southern managers of the Convention will repudiate this "popular sovereignty" platform of Mr. Douglas as a thing made up of dangerous Northern heresies on the slavery question.

We understand that an immense edition of the pamphlet has been disposed of in a general distribution over the country. This fact shows that Mr. Douglas has taken his position; that he desires it to be so understood, and that he expects his friends to stand by him. Upon the beautiful nigger abstractions involved, one may, therefore, anticipate a precious row in the Charleston Convention, and two or three democratic tickets and parties on the course in 1860. The new Southern opposition party appear to hold, on this question of slavery in the Territories, pretty much the same ground as Mr. Douglas. It is thus easy to guess what will be the course of the Southern democracy. They must keep a step or two in advance, as a Southern party, to hold their footing in the South, and Mr. Douglas will have leave to surrender or to fight it out. He will not surrender—and, what then? Let us watch and wait. The very air is charged with the elements of a general political revolution.

THE QUADRUPLE EXECUTION IN BALTIMORE—THE MURDER CALENDAR.—In the city of Baltimore yesterday, four young men suffered the death penalty for three murders committed under circumstances eminently disgraceful to the civilization of the age. See report in another column of this morning's paper.

Our readers are aware that the Monumental City has an unenviable notoriety on account of the extreme ferocity of its rowdy population. They combine the brutality of the Indian Thug with the cowardice of the European assassin. They are organized in separate factions, and as such sway elections by the argument of the knife and the revolver. A few months ago one of these men, named Henry Gambrill, was arrested while engaged in a riot. He shot and killed the policeman, Benton, who made the arrest. A brother officer, Rigdon, who saw the murder committed, and was the chief witness against Gambrill, was threatened with the fate of Benton in the event of his testifying in the case. Rigdon did his duty—Gambrill was convicted; whereupon two others of the same gang, named Marion Crop and Peter Corrie, encompassed the death of Rigdon. They killed him on his own threshold. The fourth murderer, Cyphus, was convicted of the murder of a man in a house of evil repute. This execution calendar, for one day, reminds one of those dark Fridays in the last century, when the London hangman never had less than one, and sometimes three or four wretches trussed for the halter.

Nor are Baltimore rowdies alone responsible for the plethoric condition of the murder calendar. In our own State we have three or four persons under sentence of death—James Stephens, for poisoning his wife; Mary Hartung, convicted of putting her husband to death in the same manner, and O'Brien, for the murder of his wife. Besides these, there are no less than twelve persons now in the Tombs charged with the crime of murder. The telegraph yesterday gave us the information that two Canadians had been convicted of killing their wives, and one had already been sentenced to death. In Virginia, a man named Johnson has been convicted of poisoning his wife, and in the same State a woman is awaiting trial for a similar offence against her husband.

At the same time we have the decision of Governor Morgan in the case of Mrs. Hartung, and it seems singularly appropriate. He, in view of the rapid increase of crimes of the same nature as that which she has committed, refuses to interfere with the due course of law, and Mrs. Hartung will be hanged. It is time that there was some such example made. Between the stupidity of the law officers and the tender heartedness of Governors, it has come almost to be an axiom that there is to be no punishment for any crime, if the criminal has money and friends. Thus no one is safe from the pistol or knife of the street ruffian, or the secret poison of a treacherous servant or relation. During the last twenty years the philanthropists have so far humanized the criminal code that in their over anxiety for murderers they have forgotten the protection that the law is expected to give to society. Mercy should temper justice; but mercy is not that maudlin sympathy that deifies the murderer and makes a martyr of him.

The men who were hanged yesterday at Baltimore had led short but lawless, wicked and dissolute lives. They were strangled like so many dogs, and it is to be hoped that all like them—and there are some within the sound of our City Hall bell—will, if they so offend, meet with a similar fate. Something must be done to diminish the catalogue of great crimes, and if the law is made inoperative by the small politicians who stand between the Thugs and Justice, then the people will be likely to take matters into their own hands.

THE NEW CITY RAILROADS.—At a late hour on Thursday night three bills out of the twenty before the Legislature granting charters for railroads in this city passed the Assembly, and now await the action of the Senate.

These grants provide, first, for a railroad from Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, by way of Hudson, Troy, Macdougal, Fourth, Bleecker, (here crossing Broadway,) to Crosby, through Howard, Elm, Reade and Centre streets, to Park row, connecting with a track from Park row, through Beekman to the corner of South and Fulton streets, through Fulton, William and Ann streets to Broadway, thus intersecting the city from the northwestern point at Tenth avenue and Fourteenth street as far east and south as Fulton street and the East river. This line is entitled "a railroad in Fourteenth and other streets," the "others" numbering no less than nineteen.

The second bill is for the construction of a railroad in Seventh avenue, starting at the southern extremity of the Central Park, and running through the avenue to Broadway, thence by Union place to University place, thence to Sixth street, through Greene, Canal, West Broadway and College place to Barclay street.

The third bill provides for a line in Avenue D, commencing at its northern extremity and running through Eighth street, Lewis, Grand, East Broadway, Chatham and Park row, to Broadway, with a single track from avenue D, through Houston and Goerck streets to Grand street.

As might be expected, the railroad lobby indulged in a glorious orgie over the success of these bills in the lower house, confident, it is said, that a like triumph awaits them in the Senate; but we hope, almost against hope, it is true, that they will be disappointed. We shall publish these bills to-morrow, together with the names of the corporators in whose name the charters are given. The corporators of the Seventh Avenue line are bound to pay $200,000 to the city treasury, and the same sum to the owners of such stages and omnibuses as may be directly injured by the construction of the road. It is provided that the Fourteenth Street and Avenue D lines shall pay annually to the Common Council the same license fee for each car which is paid by the city railroad companies now existing—a poor recompense for the valuable franchises which are being so shamefully pilfered from them by the despotic Legislature at Albany.

APPROACHING DEPARTURE OF LORD NAPIER.—We are glad to find that the British residents in this city are about to pay a tribute of respect to their late Minister previous to his quitting our shores. A preliminary meeting of the leading members of the body was held yesterday, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards presenting his lordship with an address. A committee was appointed to draw it up, and to take other measures to give it effect. No doubt such a testimonial will be extensively signed, as no British Minister was ever more popular in this country than this distinguished diplomatist. We understand that due notice will be given when and where copies of the document will be found for the reception of signatures. Lord Napier is to pay a short visit to this city previous to his departure, when it is proposed that the presentation of the address shall take place. Would not this be a good opportunity for the Chamber of Commerce and others of our public bodies to offer his lordship a similar mark of respect?

THE OPPOSITION MOVEMENT IN TENNESSEE—EX-SENATOR FOOTE, EX-SENATOR CLEMENS AND EX-SENATOR JONES IN THE RING.—The opposition in Tennessee are fairly in the field, upon the general platform of the old whig party, and with their State ticket, Congressional and local candidates flying in the wind. Among the supporters of their cause are three notable United States ex-Senators:—First, ex-Senator Foote, formerly a Mississippi democratic fire-eater, then a Union man, supporting Mr. Clay's compromise measures in the Senate, and then, being ruled out of Mississippi by the fire-eaters, a leading Know Nothing in California, and, lastly, an advocate of this new Southern opposition party in Tennessee. Second, ex-Senator Clemens; first a democratic Senator from Alabama, under the wing of Mr. Calhoun; then bold a supporter of Mr. Clay's compromises, and then, being served at home by the fire-eaters after the manner of General Foote, a leading Know Nothing, and lastly the editor of an anti-democratic, anti-administration newspaper in Tennessee. Third, James C. Jones, originally an old line whig, next a democrat supporting the cause of Mr. Buchanan in 1856 before the people, next a democratic Senator in Congress, and lastly an old line whig once more.

These three men are now in the field, the most conspicuous supporters of the opposition cause in Tennessee. Ex-Senator Foote is a General, ex-Senator Clemens is a Colonel, and ex-Senator Jones, we believe, is a Major, and they are all blazing away, right and left, at the distracted democracy. But these Tennessee orators, we perceive, are confounding the legacies of Pierce and Fillmore and the sins of the factious and rebellious leaders of the democratic party with the administration of Mr. Buchanan. They make the great mistake of saddling Mr. Buchanan with Congressional acts, government expenditures and transactions, and democratic treacheries, for which he is not responsible. The opposition orators of the South should abandon this unjust system of electioneering; and they should remember that every important measure of Mr. Buchanan's policy that has passed Congress was passed by opposition votes.

Apart from this point, we recognize in this new Tennessee opposition movement, including these three ex-Senators, late of the democratic camp, the signs of an active and powerful revival of the conservative opposition masses, not only of Tennessee, but of the whole South, against the demoralized democracy.

THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS JOB.—It seems the jobbers at Albany are determined to put through their scheme about Washington Heights, in despite of the wishes of the owners of the property, seven-eights of whom are utterly opposed to any legislation on the subject at present. The committee to whom the bill was referred have struck out the names of the commissioners inserted by the proprietors of the land, and substituted those of their own political or personal friends, which is an outrage upon the rights of property worthy of those who call all property "robbery."

The history of the case is briefly this:—The idea of laying out the streets and avenues did not originate with the proprietors of the land, but with the jobbers. The former did not want anything whatever done, for the place will not require it for years to come. But when they found that an attempt was being made to do it whether they desired it or not, they thought it better to get up a petition to have it done in a proper manner: not according to the dead level and rectangular system, but according to the natural sinuosities of the ground. The proprietor of this journal, among others, affixed his name to the petition; but by some oversight the names of commissioners were not inserted, which left room for the operations of the lobby, and for a fat job. A second bill was, therefore, drawn up, and the names of respectable men, who were owners of property on Washigton Heights, were inserted. To this we gave our support as an improvement on the first plan, but at the same time stated that we would prefer that nothing whatever should be done at present. The owners of the land who signed the second petition soon found that there was going to be cheating at Albany, as now turns out to be the case, the names of the commissioners having been erased from the bill, and others substituted, without the knowledge and against the wishes of the owners of the land. They therefore very properly came to the conclusion that it would be better to have the matter entirely removed from the Legislature—especially as there was no need of haste, and as they could meet at any time and draw up a satisfactory plan of the streets and avenues, if a majority should decide to take any action in the premises.

In the face of these facts we find the job will be persevered in. The Assembly, we have no doubt, will pass the bill with the names of commissioners inserted who do not own any land in the place—who have no interest in it and care nothing about it, unless so far as they can make money out of it, or in some other way advance their personal interests. But we trust the Senate will kick out the bill, and not soil their hands with the dirty job.

STATE ELECTIONS.—With the exception of Virginia—which will hold her election on the 26th of May—there will be no more State elections held until August, when Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina and Texas will enter the field.

Personal Intelligence.

Governor Gist, of South Carolina, arrived in Charleston on the 4th instant.

Col. Laurence M. Keitt, member of Congress from the Third district, and Mlle. Piccolomini and suite, are in Charleston.

Hon. W. M. Churchwell and lady, of Tennessee, Hon. W. B. Maclay, of New York, and Sylvester Mowrey, of Arizona, are in Washington.

Judge Trumbull, of Illinois, was in St. Louis on the 1st instant.

Hon. Marcus J. Parrott passed through St. Louis, on his way to Kansas, on the 2d inst.

ARRIVALS.

From Havana, in the bark Cornelia—Mrs Harrison and two children, Miss Garvie, Miss Caroline Browning.

From Aspinwall, in the brig Costa Rica—Jas A Moore and John O'Reilly, of New York.

At the Metropolitan Hotel—T. de Moreno, Spanish Legation, Washington; Capt. Hawkings, British Army; J. Montgomery Bond, Philadelphia; Dr. George Taylor, U. S. A.; D. Hardinge, England; R. B. Warner, U. S. A.; Capt. Muzio, Ireland; B. McDonald, Baltimore.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Canada at Halifax with Three Days Later News.

THE ITALIAN WAR QUESTION

The Proposed European Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Russia, Prussia, England, France, Austria, Sardinia, the Papal States, Tuscany and Parma to be Represented.

SUCCESS OF NAPOLEON'S DIPLOMACY.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

The Derby Ministry Saved by Palmerston.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN LOAN.

THE CUBAN QUESTION IN THE SPANISH CORTES, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Canada, Captain Lang, from Liverpool at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th ult., arrived at Halifax at ten o'clock yesterday morning. She experienced very heavy weather during the passage. The C. reports March 31, lat. 49, long. 27, passed steamship Lebanon, bound west; April 2, lat 46, long. 38, passed American ship Hibernia, bound west. The Canada sailed at four o'clock for Boston, where she will be due about twelve o'clock on Saturday night. Weather clear and calm.

The stock market fluctuated but slightly on Wednesday and Thursday.

Sixty five thousand pounds sterling bar gold have been withdrawn from the bank to buy silver with on the Continent. A continued decline in exchanges warrants the belief that further withdrawals will take place. The total amount of silver despatched to the East during March is one million eight hundred and five thousand one hundred and sixteen pounds sterling, and the demand continues. It is understood that a Russian loan will be brought forward in a few days. It will be issued in three per cent stock, at sixty-seven per cent, and will represent a cash withdrawal of about eight million pounds. The general impression of it is favorable, if—which is positively affirmed—the object of the loan is to promote the restoration of the Russian currency.

The London *Times* City Article says the announcement of a Russian loan of £12,000,000 caused funds to close heavy. The demand for discount was very active, at rates fully equal to the bank minimum.

The *Daily News* City Article says of Friday's proceedings, that the funds opened at an improvement, but on the rumor of a Russian loan a fall took place, and consols closed one-quarter per cent below Thursday's prices. The discount market was active, the general rate being equal to the bank minimum.

Private accounts from Paris say that a new Credit Mobilier Bank is about to be started under the auspices of Count de Morny, with the favor of the Emperor. This movement at the present juncture is regarded as an indication on the side of peace.

Count Cavour arrived in Paris on the 24th.

It is stated that 400,000 muskets, on an improved model, are being made for the French army.

The Bourse on the 23d and 24th was firm, and advanced to 69f. 20c., but on the 25th it was flat, and the Three per cents declined to 68f. 90c. for money, and 68f. 80c. for account.

A Toulon journal announces that four steam frigates had received orders to sail for the purpose of fetching troops from Algeria. On the other hand, 1,000 soldiers sailed from Marseilles on the 22d, to reinforce the army in Algeria. A ministerial order to keep back these reinforcements reached Marseilles after they had sailed.

Count Sigismund Krasinki, a distinguished Polish exile, is dead. He died in Paris.

The Paris *Moniteur* of March 26 announces the appointment of Count Classeloup Laubat as Minister of Algeria and the colonies; also that four regiments of the line, intended to form part of the African army, have received orders to depart immediately for Algiers.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York March 12th, arrived at Liverpool at 4 A. M. March 24th.

The steamship Prince Albert, from New York March 3d, arrived at Galway on the 23d. She sustained considerable damage by ice off Newfoundland, which prevented her calling at St. Johns.

The steamship City of Manchester is advertised as the pioneer of the new Irish line, to leave Belfast April 6th and Queenstown April 8th.

The screw steamer Lebanon was to have left Liverpool for New York direct, simultaneously with the Canada.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

A despatch from Vienna states that Austria, on the 23d, agreed to the proposed Congress, and it would probably meet at Aix-la-Chapelle; all the other Powers had previously given their assent.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* states that the Sardinian Cabinet has addressed a communication to the five great Powers, strongly insisting on being allowed to take part in the deliberations on the affairs of Italy; and a Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that in consequence of the representations made by Count Cavour, the French government consents that Piedmont and other Italian States shall be represented at the Conference.

It is stated that Austria consented to a Congress under certain conditions, but that they are not of much importance. *It is supposed that she would, as a matter of course, insist on a strict maintenance of the Treaties of* 1815, but that she will hardly object to a revision of her special treaties with the Italian States.

The French journals assume that Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna has had nothing to do with the Congress, and they credit Russia with the proposition.

The London *Star* believes that Lord Malmesbury has been appointed to represent England in the Congress.

Prince Napoleon had personally insisted upon the admission of Piedmont into the Congress, and had represented to the Emperor that, in the event of Piedmont not being admitted, Count Cavour would resign. The Prince previously announced his admission into the Congress; but in that event admission could not be refused to Tuscany, the Papal government, and the duchy of Parma, *Naples and Modena being naturally excluded—Naples on account of the interruption of her international relations, and Modena because it has never recognized the imperial government.*

The Paris *Patrie* states that the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg have agreed to the proposal of France to admit Piedmont; and there is hope that the Cabinet of Berlin may also consent, in which event Austria cannot resist the wish of the great Powers.

It is asserted that Prince Napoleon will represent France at the proposed Congress. The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that notwithstanding the warlike sentiments attributed to Prince Napoleon, he has very recently written to Turin exhorting Count Cavour to calm the effervescence of the Piedmontese, and recommending a pacific solution instead of an appeal to arms.

According to the new *Gazette* of Russia, the Emperor Napoleon has, on several occasions lately, recommended Count Cavour not to excite to war, assuring him that in no case would France go beyond the limits of her engagement.

It was reported in Paris that the Emperor of Austria had made Lord Cowley a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold.

SARDINIA.

A rumor has been current that Count Cavour had been succeeded as Premier by M. Alfeira, but it was not confirmed.

On the 21st, a picket of Austrian cavalry crossed to the Piedmontese side of the Ticino, opposite Pavia, for the purpose of exploring the frontiers, and afterwards returned.

A Turin telegraphic despatch of the 24th says that Count Cavour would leave that evening for Paris. Everything continued tranquil, though it was stated that twelve convents at Genoa had been cleared of their inmates in order to allow the premises to be employed for quartering troops in case of need.

It was vaguely reported that the Sardinian Consul had been recalled from Trieste.

ITALY.

At a conclave of Cardinals, the Pope referred to the evacuation of his States by foreign troops, and *denied that he had said he felt himself sufficiently strong to dispense with the strenuous assistance as a secular and warlike Prince might have done.* His Holiness repeated that it was only to avert a conflict which might lead to a general conflagration that induced him to demand the withdrawal of the foreign garrisons.

The Milan *Gazette* confirms the statement that M. Repemonti, editor of a newspaper, had been assassinated in Pavia.

GERMANY.

The Grand Duchy of Baden is making warlike preparations. With the exception of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hanover, Baden, and Electoral Hesse, *the other States of the German Confederation, and particularly those of the North, appear to have determined on waiting for the impulse which may be given to them by Prussia*, before taking any military measure.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 23d were unimportant.

On the 24th, in the House of Commons, the debate was continued on the Reform question, the House being crowded to excess, while the excitement outside was undiminished. Speeches in opposition to the government bill were made by Milner A. Gibson, Bernal Osborne, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Bright, &c., while it was supported by Messrs. Adderly, R. Hope and others. The debate was further adjourned.

On the 25th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Ellenborough called attention to the state of the Indian finances.

The Earl of Derby admitted that the aspect of Indian finances was very gloomy. He explained the mode by which the Governor General proposed to meet the difficulties, viz.: by a five per cent loan, by slightly increasing the duty on imports, by a stamp duty, and by a duty on home grown tobacco. In addition to these efforts in India, her Majesty's government would this session have to ask Parliament for power to increase the already proposed loan of seven millions to ten millions, and perhaps to twelve millions sterling.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Owen Stanley gave notice that, in the event of the Reform bill being rejected on the second reading, he should move a resolution that, the measure of the government having failed to give satisfaction, the government was no longer entitled to the confidence of the House.

The debate on the Reform bill was resumed.

Mr. Cardwell and Lord Palmerston spoke in favor of Lord John Russell's resolutions. The latter entirely repudiated all factious motives, and declared Lord John Russell's resolutions must not be regarded as a vote of censure.

Sir S. Northcote and Mr. Whiteside defended the government, when the debate was further adjourned.

The general impression was that the Ministers were sure of defeat in a division on Lord John Russell's amendment to the Reform bill, and there were various speculations as to the course they would adopt.

The London *Times* thinks the defeat will be so decided as to leave no excuse for the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the people, and calls upon Lord John Russell to have his measure ready.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, March 26—A. M.

The liberal journals of to-day declare that *Lord Palmerston's speech has saved the Ministry*, as he proclaimed that he should vote for the second reading of the Government Reform bill, as well as for Lord John Russell's resolution, merely regarding the latter as instructions for the amendment of the bill in committee.

The London *Daily News* says, as a party move, the interest in the debate is at an end.

The *Star* says that *Lord Palmerston has cheated the country out of a liberal reform measure* and completely turned the tables on Lord John Russell.

The trade returns for February show great activity. The exports were £9,614,000, against £7,228,000 in the same month of last year. The increase is general in all branches of trade, but chiefly in cotton goods.

The European and American Steam Shipping Company had had a meeting and agreed to dissolve and wind up their affairs.

The steamer Osmo had sailed with the cable to connect Victoria with Tasmania.

The Parliamentary return shows the total public income for the years 1857-58 was £63,522,000, and the total expenditure £66,019,000. The net reduction of the national debt in the same period was £2,971,000.

The report of the committee in regard to Galway harbor is published. They consider nature has done all that is required to make it a harbor of refuge, but to suit it for a packet station they suggest several means of improvement, involving an outlay of £150,000 to £300,000.

The London *Times*, in editorially reviewing the late session of Congress, again attempts to show that England has nothing to gain by Americanizing her legislative system.

SPAIN.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORTES RELATIVE TO CUBA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a call having been made for the production of the papers relative to the negotiations between the United States, France and England, for the acquisition of Cuba by America,

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that some Deputies had expressed a desire to see the administration of Cuba improved, and the President of the United States expressed the same wish. The opinion of the President was, that Spain did not administer Cuba well, and that the United States, on account of their higher intelligence, had a moral duty to fulfil, which was to purchase the island. The government could not allow this idea about Cuba to remain uncontradicted. All governments had labored to improve the condition of that island, and the present Cabinet had been constantly occupied with measures calculated to give the inhabitants of the island the share they ought to possess in their internal administration, without compromising the ties which unite them to the mother country.

The best reply to the representations of certain orators of the United States was the prosperity of the island of Cuba. *That the question of the acquisition of the island was imposing and menacing could not be denied. Nevertheless, the government declared that it felt all the security which its great national resources were calculated to inspire.* It had not, however, rendered insult for insult, as that would probably have aggravated the question. It had conducted itself with prudence and dignity, and had not applied for assistance to any other Power. If any other foreign Power had offered assistance the government would have felt grateful, but it would not have accepted of it because it did not think any aid was necessary. As no diplomatic documents existed on the question, which happily was almost terminated, the government hoped M. Badis would be satisfied with the explanations given, and withdraw the motion.

Mr. Dodge, American ex-Minister, had left for Valencia and Barcelona, and intended afterwards to visit Italy. One journal states that at his earnest request the Queen presented him with portraits of herself and the King.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council had increased to four hundred francs the export duty on horses leaving the Swiss territory. The ordinary duty is only fifty cents.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg telegraphic despatch of the 25th says that the new three per cent loan of twelve millions sterling had been concluded with the house of Messrs. Thomson, Bonard & Co. at 67.

AUSTRALIA.

The steamer Oneida, with the mails from Melbourne to February 7 and Sidney 2d, arrived at Suez March 15. She had £76,000 sterling in gold.

Sailing vessels had departed for England between December 24 and the end of January, bearing in the aggregate nearly 257,000 ounces of gold.

At Melbourne the stocks of imports continued large. Wool was in active demand. The gold market was dull. Exchange, sixty days' sight, par.

At Sidney exchange was bought at one per cent discount, and sold at par.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 25.—The Brokers' Circular states the sales of the week at about 71,000 bales, of which exporters took 9,000 and speculators 9,500 bales. The market had advanced ⅛d. on the week, owing to the more peaceful aspect of political affairs, and closed active and firm, the sales of Friday being 10,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	8⅛	7⅞
Mobile	7 11-16	7⅝
Uplands	7 7-16	7 1-16

The stock in port was estimated at 347,000 bales, of which 308,000 were American.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 25.—Cotton firm; sales today (estimated) 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 are taken for speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions quiet.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable, and the market showed an advancing tendency, especially for yarns, which were partially higher.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, MARCH 26.

The breadstuffs market was generally dull. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote American flour very dull and difficult to sell at quotations, namely, 10s. a 12s. 3d. Wheat dull but steady: Western red, 5s. 9d. a 9s. 4d.; do. white, 8s. 7d. a 10s.; Southern white, 10s. a 10s. 9d. Corn also dull at rather easier prices, but not quotably lower; white, 7s. 2d. a 7s. 4d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, MARCH 25.

Messrs. Higland, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and James McHenry & Co., severally quote beef firm for the good qualities, of which 1,500 tierces were sold at