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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from Philadelphia.

THE ATTEMPT AGAINST LOUIS NAPOLEON

A writer in the New York *Tribune*, who calls himself "A European," communicates some important information—if it be true—respecting the recent attempt upon the life of Louis Napoleon. The substance of the article is to the effect that The Italians, as a people, are particularly hostile to the French. The constitutional Liberals rather look on him with favor. The Red Republicans are a compact mass, many thousands, are bound together in a body of admirable order, and immense power. They are the dreaded *Carbonari*. Louis Napoleon was in 1830 a sworn member of the Carbonari, and was initiated into that order in Florence, the present Corsican Prince Pulcino. Mazzini, Pope Pius IX and King Charles Albert were active members. This society, we are told, never forgets, never forgives, and this is the real secret of the recent and other attempts by the friends of Napoleon's life. The writer asserts that the French Emperor is hated by the chiefs of the society, sentenced to death, and received a notice from which surely awaits him. A notice which may perish on the scaffold, but which thousands are ready to execute. Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, the French exiles in London, were not in the late conspiracy, and are strongly opposed to assassination. The affair was entirely the work of the Carbonari.

What amount of credibility there is in this statement cannot of course be known. The manner in which it appears publishes it in a conspicuous column, and gives it the honors of editorial typography. It may be absolutely true, and may thus serve to explain the extraordinarily despotic character of the repressive measures recently proposed to the French Emperor, and which are possibly dictated by the fear of constant exposure to the vengeance of an unrelenting foe. These laws empower the authorities to arrest and deport a second time any of the persons who had already undergone imprisonment after the troubles of 1848 and the coup d'état of 1851. So that all who were permitted to return to France, as Messrs. Thiers, Lamoricière and others, have been temporarily exiled as well as those who are confined in the prisons of Paris. They declare subject to imprisonment any one exciting to hatred of the Emperor and his family, or publicly using seditious language. It was against the press need no longer fear the Emperor is already armed with power to manacle completely the voice of public sentiment; and can impose restrictions upon journalism which will be involved in prohibitions or his resentments may lead to.

The activity of the Carbonari be exactly as simple evidence of the existence of a feeling of general hatred of decided though latent strength of the government. The malcontents for the present, overawed by the overwhelming power of an army organized in a most efficient manner, ready at all times to crush outbreaks, and judiciously using the most suspected elements of disorganization. But secret societies are at work. The parties are not at least enough to plot the overthrow of their friends, or they would not be so ready to avoid the Argus eyes and to carry their design into effect. France is too completely a despotism to venture upon a revolution so fervently attached to the Emperor as to acquiesce passively in his rule. The men who would be the assassination, who contrive and prepare them in the very heart of his capital, and hurl them with unfailing aim at the head of the Emperor and his family, are hidden accomplices, and consequently the stern hand of despotism is not laid on them. Hence we infer that the Emperor is highly pleased at the fact that France is likely to be the perpetual agitation by the renewal of the dreaded Carbonari. Louis Napoleon was in 1830 a sworn member of the Carbonari, and was initiated into that order in Florence, the present Corsican Prince Pulcino. Mazzini, Pope Pius IX and King Charles Albert were active members. This society, we are told, never forgets, never forgives, and this is the real secret of the recent and other attempts by the friends of Napoleon's life. The writer asserts that the French Emperor is hated by the chiefs of the society, sentenced to death, and received a notice from which surely awaits him. A notice which may perish on the scaffold, but which thousands are ready to execute. Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, the French exiles in London, were not in the late conspiracy, and are strongly opposed to assassination. The affair was entirely the work of the Carbonari.

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Mr. Fuller gave notice of an amendment, that Kansas may alter or abolish its government at thought proper. The amendment to be affixed to Mr. Green's substitute.

Mr. Seward got the floor, when the Senate adjourned.

House.—The bill regulating the pay of the employés of the House was discussed.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, March 1.—*Senate.*—The Carondelet Canal bill passed to its second reading, by 17 to 6.

The bill to protect the property of the State in the Canal Company passed.

The House was occupied in discussing the bill to close Bayou Pisquemine.

SANTA ANNA EXPECTED AT HAVANA.

New York, March 2.—A Havana letter says that Santa Anna was expected shortly at Havana, to sail in a Spanish war steamer to assume the Presidency of Mexico, when Spain will receive from Mexico the full amount of her claim under the new treaty.

SHIP JOSEPH ROWEN.

Charlestown, March 2.—The ship *Joseph Rowen*, from New Orleans for Liverpool, touched off here yesterday—but being too heavy draught to enter, has left for Savannah.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, March 2.—The War Department is making vigorous efforts to send supplies to Johnston's command, and to provide a strong escort to accompany Capt. Marcy from New Mexico on the 20th inst.

RIVER NEWS.

Pittsburg, March 2.—The river is stationary, with eight feet in the channel. Navigation is yet clear. Boats are loading in anticipation of a speedy opening.

Louisville, March 2.—River rising, with seven feet two inches in the canal, and five feet two inches on the falls.

St. Louis, March 2.—There is a solid gorge of ice fifteen miles above Cairo, and navigation from here South is entirely suspended. The river is clear.

MARKETS.

New York, March 2.—Cotton firm; sales 6000 bales; prices ¼c. higher; Middling Uplands 11¼c. Flour firm. Southern Red Wheat $1 21 ; White $1 40. Yellow Corn 65 to 67c. Sugar heavy. Coffee quiet. Molasses 30 to 31c. Bacon—Hams 8½ to 9c; Shoulders 6½ to 6¾c. Lard 9½ to 9¾c; in kegs 11c. Pig Iron $27 to $27 50. Tobacco 16 to 17c. Tallow dull.

Cincinnati, March 2.—Flour and Provisions unchanged. Whisky 17c. Bulk Pork 6½ to 7¼c; Mess Pork $15. Lard—in barrels 9½c.; in kegs 11c.

STEAMBOAT COMING.

Vicksburg, March 1.—The steamer Jesse K Bell passed down at 4 P. M.

WEATHER AT 9 A. M. MARCH 2.

Louisville—Wind N. W.; 20 deg.
Memphis—Cloudy; wind N. W.; 31½ deg.
Cairo (Ms.)—Wind N. E.; 30 deg.; raining.
St. Johns (N. B.)—Wind N. E.; 33 deg.; raining.
Portland—Wind N. E.; 24 deg.; snowing.
Bangor—Wind N. E.; 24 deg.; snowing.
New York—Wind S. W.; 31 deg.; snowing slightly.
Boston—Wind N. E.; 32 deg.; 8 inches snow fallen.
St. Louis—Cloudy; 22 deg.
Cleveland—Cloudy; 11 deg.
Dubuque—Clear; 15 deg.
Rock Island—Clear; 14 deg.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Havana, February 24, 1858.

Although the yellow fever and small-pox are still raging amongst us, the Havana is crowded with foreigners. The hospitals are completely filled with seafaring people, our port being crowded with more than four hundred vessels. One of the last who died of small-pox was the Marquis de Malaspina, the husband of our prima donna, Mme. Gazzaniga: consequently the opera company has terminated its season. Patti has been engaged by the steamer to New Orleans, viz: Mr. Strakosch and wife, and Mme. Frezzolini and husband. Another part leaves to-morrow by the *Isabel* for Charleston, amongst them are Mme. Gazzaniga and Miss Phillips, and Messrs. Brignoli, Amodio, Steche Bettardi, Arropi and Coletti. Ronconi remains here to join, with Mme. Ramos, the Matanzas company, under the direction of Ventvall, who is here at present, and has opened a subscription for six performances, amongst which Romeo and Juliet, Lucretia Borgia and Fidelio.—Max Maretzek is about to give three or four performances at Charleston, whence he will proceed to Richmond, in order to be at Philadelphia at the end of March. We never have seen a greater humbug in the world than all the talk about the opera during this winter, the public being divided into two parties, bearing the names of the two stars, Gazzaniga and Frezzolini, each one offering ovations to its darling. The same rivalry occurred between Miss Phillips and Mme. Rosa; the latter, a young Spanish girl of very thin voice and little expression. Mme. Frezzolini, we hear, is engaged for your stage. She is admirable in the "Puritani," "Maria de Rohan" and "Don Pasquale," but very poor in "Sonnambula," "Lucia," and others. Although about fifty years of age, she is still a beauty, and especially her long classic-formed Roman nose imparts to her face an attractive originality. In former days she was an intimate friend of the deceased Emperor of Russia, Nicholas, who on the other side was one of her heartiest admirers. You will bear her and judge for yourself.

The government seems to be willing to establish here a strong police, because garroting is at present the order of the day, and we have had days on which two criminals were garroted at once. In the commercial world there is nothing new. The house of Drake & Co. is liquidating, and one of the partners has formed a new firm under the style of J. M. Morales & Co., at Mercaderes, in the house of Mangoaga & Co. is liquidating, on account of the death of the senior. Sugar prices rule unaltered, with an upward tendency. The arrivals are still scanty; for, in consequence of the continually rainy and boisterous weather during this month, nearly all the estates have been obliged to stop grinding, and thus the work of a month has been lost. We therefore cannot expect an increase of our stock—consisting of 72,000 boxes, of which 62,000 belong to the new crop—to any extent before a month to come. It is now also evident that, at all events, the present crop will not yield more than that of last year; while, if the weather should not change very soon for the better, a deficiency must be looked for. There are, besides, many vessels in our port partly already under demurrage, which, of course, must be dispatched with as little delay as possible, which circumstance certainly will strengthen the pretensions of holders, and probably we may look for another advance in prices. Exchanges on the States, ¼ to ½ per cent. premium, as to signature and sight; New Orleans, 3 to 4 per cent. per short sight; London, ½ to 1 per cent. premium; Paris 2 to 3 per cent. discount. Freights are very much depressed, more than 400 vessels being in our port.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1858.

Senate.—The Senate passed a bill to amend the act of March 3d, 1851, limiting the liabilities of ship-owners.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, offered the resolutions of his State Legislature respecting his opposition to the Nebraska bill, endorsing the Lecompton Constitution and intimating that he ought to resign.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, replied to his colleague, insisting that a large majority of the people of that State condemn Mr. Bell's course. He asked whether Mr. Bell would vote for the admission of Kansas in consequence of the instructions or without them.

Mr. Bell replied he would not, in consequence of any instructions of the Legislature, unless he should be fully convinced, and believed the instructions were founded upon a full understanding of the subject in all its bearings and consequences.

The debate was still in progress when this report was closed.

House.—The House, on reassembling, went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Burroughs vindicated the North from the charge of sectionalism preferred by Southern gentlemen, referred to statistical facts showing the immense preponderance of the expenditures of the government in behalf of the South over the North, and contrasting the superiority of the North over the South in industry, wealth, population, education, etc. He proceeded to denounce Presidents Pierce and Buchanan for their course on the Kansas question.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, called him to order. It was disgraceful, he said, in a gentleman denouncing on this floor a co-ordinate branch of the government. [Cries of "Go, go!"]

Mr. Burroughs said he would be happy if he could say in his heart that he honored James Buchanan, but he must be allowed to speak his candid opinion.

He was again proceeding, when Mr. Smith again interrupted him amid much confusion, during which his hour closed.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, delivered his views on the Kansas question, thoroughly endorsing the proceedings attending the formation of the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, made an anti-Lecompton speech, and defended Senator Douglas from attacks made upon him.

Mr. Andrews, of New York, also made an anti-Lecompton speech.

From Washington.—Washington, Feb. 23. The committee appointed to investigate the alleged charges of corruption in connection with the passage of the Tariff act of 1857, examined five witnesses and continued the inquiry. Mr. Wolcott still remains in jail, from it has declared himself in contempt. Mr. Cullom, one of the witnesses, refused to answer certain questions, and was committed to jail. The Senate Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the sale of the Arkansas Indian lands, reported a substitute, which was hastily brought to Washington from New York as a witness, has refused to give testimony in consequence.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, &C.

The United States mail steamer *Philadelphia*, G. Harrison commander, from New York, February 16th, and Havana the 20th, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning.

The purser reports affairs at Havana as quiet, and health good. Large quantities of American shipping in port, and constantly arriving. Freights improving. February 17th, 11½ A. M., passed a large American ship, showing a yellow flag, with a red ball in the center, latitude 36° 42' North, longitude 79° 14' West—wished to be reported.

Passengers—O. Lowe, C. Tolmage, J. L. Wainwright, James Stewart, Miss Hopkins, Mrs. Frazer, J. Dunbar, R. Backstile, John McKean, T. L. Mabson, Dr. Lamb, John Sullivan, J. Vedal and wife, E. Smith, J. Cabot, S. Leech, Charles Kleman, J. H. Snyder, J. Shire, P. Gourray, Mrs. Kesler and child, A. Gothan, I. D. Sourex, L. E. Dubre, Baron Ostenstein, Estates Amariest, Thos. Eldridge, F. Field and wife, A. A. Hayes, J. F. Wade, R. Sandel, M. Leach, A. Sample, J. Jacobs, L. Steele, Miss Robbins, J. H. Rhodes, Bell, A. Seekces, A. W. Simpson, Mrs. Park, Mr. Wood, wife and child, W. Hamer, Dr. Ashe, Mrs. Shaw, boy and servant, Ar. Breckenridge, Mrs. E. Douglass and servant, J. C. McMullan, Mr. Herrick and lady, G. Van Brunt, S. S. Hunter, wife and child, W. F. James, O. Chanel, W. N. Bulloch, J. E. Thibaudeau, F. Cagnac, J. J. Walker, P. Manley, and 68 in the steerage.

Our dates from California by the *Philadelphia* are to the 5th February. We find the annexed summary of the fortnight's news in the San Francisco *Globe*:

Summary of the Fortnight.

The speech of Senator Broderick in opposition to the administration has been commented upon in strong terms of disapproval by the Democratic press of the State.

The resolution approving the position of Senator Douglas, introduced by Mr. Ferguson into our State Senate, will be defeated, the government had led an intention to propose any such measure, although driven to consider the present state of the law in regard to accomplices. He concluded by pointing out the necessity for amendment on general grounds.

Mr. Hopkins moved an amendment, that the House deems it inexpedient to comply with the demand of Count Walewski, until further information is afforded by the production of the communications between the two governments subsequent to that dispatch. He was not inclined to alter the national law of the country at the demand of any power.

A variety of speeches were made against the proposed measure, including a very eccentric one by Mr. Bondurant.

The following evening the debate was resumed, when speeches in its favor were made by Lord John Russell, Mr. D'Israeli and others.

Lord Palmerston's motion was finally agreed to by a vote of 269 against 98.

The London *Post* says that one of the principals in the attempted assassination of Napoleon is an Englishman named Thomas Allsop, an ex-member of the Stock Exchange.

The dispatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Ambassador in London is couched in moderate language. It concludes by expressing confidence in the stated return of the Ministry (Mr. Disraeli) assistance from all indication as regards suitable measures, and thinks that the French government ought not to have appealed in vain to their honor and loyalty.

Severe election riots have occurred at Lamerick. Many persons were seriously injured. The military succeeded in restoring order.

SWITZERLAND.—A difficulty is reported to have occurred between France and Switzerland with regard to political refugees.

PRUSSIA.—The Prince and Princess of Prussia made their public entry into Berlin on the 8th inst., and were most enthusiastically received. The display was very brilliant.

The King of Prussia was expected to proceed to Cannes, France, for the benefit of his health.

SPAIN.—A new revolutionary plot has been discovered at Madrid. Incendiary proclamations, and supplies of arms and ammunition were seized in houses and on the palace.

SWEDEN.—Another Swedish loan of eight millions is announced, to be employed in the construction of railroads.

The Lorient.

FRANCE.—It is believed that M. Espinasse will eventually become Minister of Police, and that the present appointment is merely provisional. M. Drouyn de L'Huys is likely to succeed as Minister of the Interior.

Important from India and China.

Bombardment of Canton.—The Outbreak Quelled.

By way of Malta, Calcutta dates to the 9th of January, Canton to the 29th of December, and Bombay to the 13th of January, have been received.

Sir Colin Campbell has taken possession of Fruckabad. The rebels have abandoned by the enemy on the 3d. Goruchpore was taken on the 6th by the forces under Maharajah Jung Bahadur, who lost only one man, but a hundred of the enemy were killed. The English loss was only two Goorkahs killed, and seven wounded.

The combined forces landed at Canton on the 28th of December, including 4600 British and 900 French. The walls were escaladed on the 29th, and the Chinese within the town taken possession of by 9 o'clock in the morning. The enemy feebly contested the advance of the allies.

The captain of the ship *Acteon* was killed.

The *Times'* dispatch says that the bombardment commenced at daylight on the 28th, and continued all day and night. The assault was made in three divisions, at 6 o'clock in the morning. Gough's fort was taken, and two others were blown up.

The Chinese continue to fire from their houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city.

Tea had considerably declined at Hong Kong.

INDIA.—There were large shipments to India.

The rebels between Delhi and Calcutta were open.

Gen. Outram was safely posted. The Alumbagh palanquin were beginning to bring supplies to the camp.

TEXAS.

By the steamship *Marion*, arrived last evening, we have received Galveston papers to the 27th ult. We extract from them the following:

We have omitted to notice the arrival, about a week since, of Mr. Crosby, the architect, who, in connection with Com. Moore, has taken the contract to build our Custom-House. A number of large amounts of the material, both brick and iron, is already on the ground, and the work will be commenced immediately.

Gonzales.—The *Inspirer* records the opening of spring sights in that town, and other athletic amusements.

Colorado.—The *Citizen* of Saturday speaks of the health and a general planting of corn among the farmers.

The *Citizen* is informed that almost the entire bar of the First Judicial District will be present at the ensuing Supreme Court.

San Antonio.—The *Texan* says that no new cases of small-pox have appeared, and only three in all have occurred this season. Every body has been vaccinated, the disease can notspread.

The roads to the coast are now in good order again. Business is reviving.

The planters of Western Texas are preparing an unprecedented breadth of land for seed, and every body anticipates a fruitful season.

On the 19th instant a difficulty took place on the main plaza, in San Antonio, between Jonathan Hacket and Robert Wilcox. In which the former was stabbed by the latter, causing his death on the 20th. Both parties had been drinking freely. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Wilcox.

Telegraphic Items.

The Anticipated Duel Between Messrs. Clay and Cullom.—Washington, Feb. 23.—The United States Deputy Marshals, throughout yesterday and to-day, have vainly endeavored to get on the track of Messrs. Clay and Cullom, who are supposed to be on a dueling expedition.

Various absurd and contradictory reports are in circulation, but it is understood the challenge has been withdrawn as a preliminary to a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties, which there seems to be little, if any, doubt will be effected, according to present indications.

Louisville, Feb. 23.—The military and the butchers were out yesterday in honor of the day, forming an immense procession. The military paraded with unusual spirit, and the day observed as a general holiday.

Excitement in Stocks at New York.—New York, Feb. 23.—There was great excitement in stocks here since the adjournment of the second board, the sales closing 10@2 at the following advanced rates: New York Central 88¾; Reading 64¾; Erie 37¾; Michigan Southern 21¾; Hudson River 50¾; Harlem 14¾; and Panama 106.

Wonderful.

Accident and various surprises have lately developed some very wonderful and most plausible results. One gentleman writes from Albany, N. Y., of very astonishing effects in his case (given up by all the doctors of that learned capital) Another case just occurring in Philadelphia, was astonishing as less remarkable, together with some other cases, the report of which the Doctor is now preparing, will soon have such a flow of energy and internal vigor, as HEAVENLY OIL so very never before dreamed of a medical discovery. Have you already been deceived, dear reader, in the powers of medicine? Is your body broken? Is not efficient vigorous vital energy gone? Is your mind weak? Is your life a burden? Is your life a burden? Is your life a burden