

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

New York, Nov. 17.—The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia, with Liverpool dates to the 5th, being three days later than the previous advices, arrived at her wharf at Jersey City at 9 o'clock this morning.

The news is of a very interesting character. The Postal Convention had been concluded, which, it was supposed would prove advantageous to the United States.

Another Kosztia case occurred at Ancona. The name of the Prisoner was Pappi, who claimed to be a naturalized citizen of the United States. He had been kept in custody by the Austrian officials on no other charge save that he professed Republican principles. The United States Consul had done what he could, and was met mostly by vexatious delays. The man was eventually released, but was required to sign a declaration that he would never visit Italy. This he refused, and in consequence is still kept under surveillance. This appears to be a case calling for the prompt interference of the United States Government.

The people are suffering greatly from the high price of food. Murz, Austrian troops, had arrived in Italy.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA. The news from the East is of a conflicting and contradictory character. The rumor however, is confirmed, that a Turkish force of 30,000 had crossed the Danube and it was announced that they had been attacked there and defeated by the Russians in a pitched battle.

Omar Pasha, before crossing the Danube, addressed a spirited proclamation to the army, stirring up their patriotism and declaring he would "sacrifice his body and soul, to be revenged on the invaders of his country."

He kept his word as to the Russian evacuation of the Principality, and at the expiration of the fifteen days commenced hostilities in all directions, and in good earnest. During the interim of fifteen days the Turks were actively employed in transporting troops to certain portions of the Danube, from which they could cross with little further obstacle to the opposite banks held by the Russians.

The passage of the Danube by the Turks, under command of Omar Pasha, was effected without opposition. The reason assigned for the evacuation of Kalaft by the Russians was the great mortality which prevailed among the troops in the different camps.

It was rumored, however, that the Russians withdrew from Kalaft, and in a pitched battle had defeated the Turks. Prince Paskiewich had left St. Petersburg for Bucharest, to take command of the Russian army in the Principality.

The main force of the Russians were in position near Bucharest, where several hundred pieces were posted, and every preparation made for defence.

There were rumors prevalent that Reshid Pasha had retired from the Ministry. The latest accounts from Bucharest report that 2000 Turks appeared off Gurgut, and fired into town. In the conflict, which is said to have been very desperate, many Russians and Turks were killed. The Turks received the worst of it, and retreated up the river, closely followed by the Russians.

At Kalaft it was reported that there were daily skirmishes between the Turks and Russians, though they amounted to nothing serious.

The Turks respect all foreign property under the Austrian flag.

Another dispatch from Vienna, by way of Paris, under date of Nov. 3d, announces that a battle had taken place near Kalaft between the Turks and Russians. The Turks numbered 8,000, and the Russians a desperate one, and lasted about two hours, when the Russians retreated with a heavy loss.

Prince Gortchakoff had left Bucharest for Saratov. His departure produced a profound sensation. A battle was expected to take place in that direction. Kalaft was full of Russian troops.

Prince Paskiewich was on his way to the Principality, to take command of the Russian forces.

It is supposed that the Russians would allow a considerable portion of the Turks to establish themselves in Lesser Wallachia, in order to bring them to battle, as soon as possible; and, as the Russians felt confident of victory, they would, after driving back the Turks, quietly await a settlement of the affair on such terms as the great European powers thought reasonable.

The latest reports state that martial law had been proclaimed by the Russians in Bucharest and in all the other towns of the Danubian Principality. All intercourse with the Turks was prohibited under pain of death, and any person found corresponding with a Turk was to be summarily executed.

On the 24th ult. the Turkish fleet weighed anchor and sailed for the Black Sea.

The combined fleets of England and France lie at Lapa, in the Dardanelles.

The Porte had despatched Namir Pasha to Paris and London, on a special mission. All the Russian subjects in Turkey are placed under the protection of Austria.

The endeavors of Austria were still directed towards inducing the Czar and the Sultan to adopt the Vienna note, and there were some hope of success attending the efforts.

A refugee tumult had taken place at Perm. The latest telegraphic accounts report that there had been battles in Circassia and Daghestan, and that the Russians were defeated by the mountaineers.

French and English officers were arriving in Turkey in considerable numbers.

The great European powers were actively at work to endeavor to check hostilities. With regard to the new note reported to have been drawn up when the Baltic sailed, it was said that the Czar had consented to accept it, on condition that England and France guarantee the acceptance of the same by the Sultan; which it is understood those countries declined doing, neither being disposed to use coercion in the matter.

The Czar stated that this would be the last proposition, that he would make of accept.

The Grand Council of the Divan, it was believed, had been called together to consult on the subject.

It was proposed in Constantinople to open a loan in the United States. The following is the proclamation of Omar Pasha, addressed to the army previous to crossing the Danube:

Imperial Soldiers: When firm and courageous, you shall engage the enemy; you will not flee, but will sacrifice out body and soul with the full determination of being avenged. Look to the Koran! On the Koran we have sworn! You are Musselman, and I doubt not you are ready to sacrifice body and soul for your religion and Government; but if there be a single man among you afraid of war, let him say so, for it is dangerous to face the enemy with such men! He who is under the influence of fear, should be employed in hospitals or other occupations; but he who remains with us, and turns his back on the enemy, shall be shot. Let courageous men, who long to manifest their devotedness to their religion and their throne remain. Their hearts are united with God, and, if faithful to their religion, they will prove themselves brave.

A Slave Whipped to Death by his Master. The Norfolk Intelligencer gives the following account of a horrible act of cruelty in Sussex:

We received at a late hour last night, the particulars of a revolting affair which has just transpired in the county of Sussex, on the same farm on which the bloody transaction published by us a few months since occurred. From all we have been enabled to ascertain, it appears that Mr. Henry Birdsong, whose little son was killed by his side, and himself dangerously wounded a few months since, so cruelly whipped and beat one of his negroes on Tuesday night last, that he died in a few hours. Mr. B., a gentleman informs us, had given orders to his negroes that they were to report themselves to him at his dwelling every night, at an early hour. On Tuesday night last they failed to do so, and upon one of his boys coming into the house to get his (Birdsong's) shoes to clean, he was called to account for his disobedience. Mr. B. being unusually rigorous and severe with his servants generally, the boy expected a whipping, and ran out of the house to escape it. Mr. B. followed him closely, and calling a very ferocious dog, (of the bull species), started the animal in pursuit of the fugitive also. The dog soon overtook and bit him very seriously, before he was taken off. Mr. B. then tied the boy, and whipped and beat him so that he died in a few hours.

These facts coming to the knowledge of the Coroner, a jury was summoned, and an inquest held, which resulted in the finding of a verdict, that deceased came to his death by sundry blows, &c., inflicted by his master, Henry Birdsong. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Birdsong, which was executed on Thursday. The accused was immediately conveyed to the county jail and secured. We understand that the negro was most cruelly whipped and beat—one of his eyes having been knocked entirely out with a stick.

Daily Express of Saturday.

The Grave of Silas Wright. A correspondent who has lately visited the grave of Silas Wright, favors us with the following description of it:

"It will be remembered that the remains of Silas Wright repose not beneath his monument in Weybridge, Vermont, but in Canton, New York. I visited his grave. The mighty statesman sleeps in a small burying ground a little out of the village of Canton, beneath a plain marble column surrounded by an iron railing. The railing includes a parallelogram of ten feet by twelve. On one side of the column was this inscription:

SILAS WRIGHT, Born May 24, 1795, Died August 27, 1847.

On the opposite side is the following: Erected by the citizens of the County of St. Lawrence.

"This constitutes the whole of the lettering. Fit monument for one of surpassing genius, yet so plain and humble in his habits! I went into a small and simple building, once his law office, but now no longer occupying its original position in the street, but standing back of a hotel, and used as an ice house. So man and his works pass away."—Harrisburg Union.

Enraged.—See how that fellow works! No obstacle is too great for him, to surmount, no ocean too wide for him to leap; no mountain too high for him to scale. He will make a stir in the world, and no mistake. Such are the men who build our railroads, dig up the mountains in California and enrich the world. There is nothing gained by idleness and sloth. This is a world of action and to make money, a reputation and exert a happy influence. Men must be active, persevering, and energetic. They must not quail at shadows—run from lions, or attempt to dodge the lightning. Go forward bravely, in whatever you undertake, and we will risk you anywhere and through life. Men who faint and quail, who are "ailing stock of angels, devils, and the like."

Another cargo of guano arrived at Baltimore on Monday.

From the N. O. Delta. TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received files of Texas papers to the 4th inst.

We are glad to learn that the health of Houston has greatly improved. The opinion is general that the epidemic is at hand. The deaths do not average more than three or four per day; and few more cases are reported.

A letter in the Houston Item says, the base line of the Red River railroad has been run as far as Horse Hill, in Falls county. The citizens of Robertson county have voted to change the county seat to a point near the proposed road. Property is rising rapidly in anticipation of the road being built. Land is said to be worth from \$2 to \$30 per acre near Whiteoak.

Gen. Houston has moved his stock and chattels from Huntsville to his new residence at Independence.

Asst. U. S. Marshal Murray, Tex. We learn by a letter from Fort Belknap, that a wagon with five animals, accompanied by a Mexican teamster, a Mrs. Wilson from eastern Texas, and two boys, whilst on the road from El Paso to eastern Texas, and when near the headwaters of the Colorado river, and eighty miles on the west of Phantom Hill, was attacked about the 27th of Sept. by four Indians, and Mrs. Wilson and the two boys were taken prisoners, and carried off, the Mexican shot, lacerated, scalped, and left for dead, the animals stolen, and the wagon plundered; that a German who was some distance behind, came up after the deed was done, found the Mexican badly wounded and tried to bring him along, but could not as his horse gave out. He then left him by the roadside to die, and himself wandered for several days, living on mesquite beans, till finally found hid away in a hole about fifty miles west of Fort Belknap by a party of dragoons sent out to seek him by Major Merrill; that the Mexican, being still able to walk, wandered for several days without any food in the direction of Phantom Hill, till finally coming into a friendly Comanche camp, a runner was sent by them to Major Silby at Phantom Hill, where he was brought in and is doing well. He saved his life by feigning death after being shot. The tribe who committed this act was not known to the Mexican. Three men who accompanied this wagon till the day before it was attacked had left it and gone on to Phantom Hill. A command of dragoons had gone out to search for the prisoners and obtain information on the subject.

The Yellow Fever is still raging in Richmond, with unabated malignity. About twenty-six persons have died of the disease, and many were still sick. Only forty or fifty persons remained in the town.

The San Antonio Ledger has the following: On Thursday evening last no little interest was occasioned by the report that an express had arrived from El Paso sent by Gen. Garland, with despatches from the War Department and for Gen. Smith. The pretended express rider reported that previous to his departure from El Paso five thousand Mexican troops, by order of Santa Anna, had crossed the Rio Grande for the purpose of taking possession of the Mesilla Valley. This express rider went to Major Belger with the same story, adding that he had left the despatches on the Leon in charge of a civil officer, who had the keys to the bags. His reason for not bringing the despatches on to the city was that his horse had given out, and he wished Major Belger to furnish him with a fresh one, so that he could return to Leon and bring in the mail bag. The Major did not altogether like the fellow's appearance nor the story he told, still he furnished him a horse, but took the precaution to have an escort along. The fellow went to the house where he said the mail was left. He dismounted for the purpose of getting the mail, dodged around the house and that was the last seen of him or heard of the despatches. His escort waited an hour or so for his return, and then came back to the city. The Major was a little too smart for the fellow, whose evident object was to make a horse by the operation. It is generally believed that he was either a deserter or renegade from justice, and wanted a horse to assist him in his flight. But when he found that he was suspected he saw it was too late to back out without giving stronger grounds of suspicion.

The six shooter carried by his escort, deterred him from attempting to escape, with the horse furnished by Mr. Belger. And thus ended the great excitement.

A RARE CASE.—The rare instance of an officer refusing to have his salary increased has occurred in Baltimore. Wm. G. Harrison, Esq., re-elected president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, had his salary increased by the board of directors. At the meeting of the board, on Wednesday, Mr. Harrison declined to receive the increased salary, though he stated he could not but feel highly complimented by the vote of the board in offering it to him. The importance to the company of treasuring all its resources, and of bringing its expenses to the lowest point possible, without interfering with the efficiency of the road, were assigned by him as the reasons which caused him to decline the increased salary.

The Pacific Railroad. Mr. Comptroller Flagg of New York, has been elected treasurer of the Pacific railroad company, and has accepted the trust. An installment of 1 per cent. has been called upon the stock of this road, one-tenth of which is payable immediately. The directors of this company are now in session in New York, considering the best means to advance the interests of the enterprise. It is proposed to give the work to contractors in sections of fifty miles each. Proposals, it is said, have been made by firms of contractors to build the whole line.

FROM CHINA.

A letter from Mr. Parker, in China, mentions a rumor which was circulated in Canton on the 3d of September, that the Emperor of China, Hsien Fung, fled to Tartary on the 2nd of August, and that Prince Wei Chin was left in charge of the Empire, the rebels being at that time within six days' march of Peking.

The Overland mail, which reached England on the 28th ult., brought accounts from Hong Kong to the 9th, and from Canton to the 6th of September; yet in none of the papers or letters is any mention made of such a rumor. On the contrary, decrees are published in the Peking Gazette, signed by the Emperor, of a date subsequent to that assigned as that period of his flight. This fact alone, to say nothing of the silence of the Chinese correspondence, would seem to disprove the rumor in question.

A letter from Canton, dated September 6th, published in the London Daily News, states that the report was current and widely believed, that Peking had fallen into the hands of the insurgents; but that no one was in a position to say with any degree of certainty that such was the case. From Anoy news is brought up to the 1st of September. On the 25th of August, an Imperialist fleet of some fifty junks made an attack upon the city, cannonading it for several hours, during which time another fleet of equal size came up, landed their crews, and destroyed several villages in the neighborhood. By the 27th about six thousand government troops had been landed, and arrived within four or five miles of the city, and on the 28th they captured four hundred of the insurgents, whom they immediately beheaded. Up to the first of September nothing further of importance had taken place, and the insurgents continued in peaceable possession of the city.

The Peking Gazette continued to announce victories over the rebels, but its bulletins commanded little credit. There seems little room to doubt that the insurgents were making steady progress, and that the capital of the Empire would speedily fall into their hands. But there is not authentic information, as yet, of the actual occurrence of that event.—N. Y. Times.

LOBBYING EX-MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. We are destined to have stationed in Washington, during the approaching session of Congress, from thirty to fifty ex-members who come to sell their personal influence for hard cash on the mail and contingencies, their influence aforesaid for such consideration to be used to get through Congress any legislation, whatever, designed to put money in the pockets of the payees. Some of these gentlemen have followed this business for years past until they are well known around the Halls of Congress as "lobby members."

Their former experience in the public service gives them at all times an entree into both chambers, which affords advantages for electioneering, for schemes on the treasury for which speculators pay liberally. Their knowledge of the rules governing the transaction of business in Congress also makes them somewhat desirable agents. These advantages, backed by the fact that they are notoriously less scrupulous in the means of carrying their points than most others, have, up to this time, rendered them so successful as professional legislative drummers that they have, among them, shared much of the public money which never should have left the treasury of the United States. Little good it does them, however, as the spirit of our laws and the efforts of our police, and banks still flourish in Washington. We have reason to believe, that a heavy force of this description is engaged to work through Congress the New York and Pacific railroad scheme, through which it is designed to get the government to build the road, and then virtually to make it a present to a dozen or more speculators in nearly every State in the Union. These ex-members are to be paid for their service here in stock, provided they carry the project through. We shall have to keep our attention fixed upon them affectionately. As they show their hands, we shall inform the public, and more especially honest members of Congress, what scheme on the treasury each may have in hand, so that they may beware of the plots of these gentlemen. The rules of the House and Senate should promptly be amended, so that ex-members, claim agents or drummers shall be excluded from the hall, as other claim agents are excluded.

Washington Star.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—An interesting youth of about fifteen years of age recently died in California and bequeathed \$235 towards the erection of the Washington Monument. This noble boy, early inspired with a profound admiration of the character of Washington, felt that he could not leave this world, in which his career had been so short, without bequeathing something out of his scanty earnings to honor the memory of the great Father of his Country. How noble, how generous, how patriotic, and worthy of imitation by those who are more blessed with fortune!

County Postmistress should bear in mind (says the Predonia Advertiser) for their advantage as well as that of the local press, that for every county paper delivered by them to subscribers, they are entitled to retain of the Post Office funds, ten and one-half cents per year. It is for their interest, as well as that of our publishers, that the county papers be preferred, since there is no trouble of making collections or making accounts thereof, as in the case of foreign papers, the commission on which will not average more than from six to eight cents per year.

Do you know what a cunning Yankee to a Jew, that they hang Jews and Jackasses together in Portland, Maine, and deed brother, then it is well that you and I are not there? We do not know.

Rumored Expedition against Sonora—The Plans of the Expeditionists.

The affair of the Arrow, an English brig seized on the 30th September, has attracted a great deal of attention during the last fortnight. It was taken in possession by the United States troops. The matter was then carried into the State Courts, and the sheriff took possession under a writ of replevin. The captain of the vessel was arrested, but has been let out on a habeas corpus writ.

The leader of the expedition is Wm. Walker, Esq. He alleges that the expedition is peaceable in its intentions; and has for its purpose the working of the mines of Sonora. Walker has sued Gen. Hitchcock for damages caused by the seizure.

It is said an expedition of 500 or 600 men was to have been sent by land to meet the Arrow at Guaymas; that of course opposition was expected from the Mexicans, and that invaders would defend themselves, declare the State independent and organize a government.

Various reports are afloat regarding the plans and intentions of those who are said to be organizing an expedition to Sonora. The State Journal gives the following version:

"We have learned by rumor that it was and is the intention of these daring and adventurous spirits engaged in this affair, to equip and proceed to Sonora by land and water, in sufficient force, say 1,000 strong, to protect themselves, under any circumstances. When fully prepared, they were to enter the country for the purpose of prospecting the gold and silver mines, with the ostensible object of settling there and working them. In the faithful discharge of this laudable enterprise, they naturally expect to be insulted by the natives, or perhaps even be attacked by Mexican troops, if any such should happen in their way; and, of course, they would be constrained to revenge the insult or defend their lives as the case might be.

They expected to conquer on the first encounter—take possession of a few of the principal points, with the expectation that the inhabitants, and (still better) perhaps the troops would make a show of resistance, whereupon they would proclaim themselves masters of the country, and make open war upon all who dare resist their authority. A State government would at once be organized, (the constitution being already made, agreed to and in their pockets, and the principal officers chosen), and the flag of the new republic (also made) of most enchanting colors, run to the top of the flag staff of the tent which might have the honor of being considered the capital of the newborn nation.

As we said before, these are but rumors, and on these alone, we presume, General Hitchcock seized the Arrow, which we supposed to be connected with the transaction.

THE NEW MOON.—THE ERICSSON EXPEDITION.—It will be recollected that the caloric ship Ericsson returned from her trip to Washington about seven months ago, and that immediately thereafter essential modifications and improvements were determined upon. These have since been in progress, at Williamsburg, near where the ship was built, and where she has since lain. The public will be gratified to learn that these alterations are now nearly completed, and that, so far from the enterprise having been abandoned, as has been the general belief, the fullest confidence is entertained on the part of those immediately interested, of its complete success, on the second trip of the ship.—Mr. Ericsson is devoting his whole time and undivided energies to the realization of this end.

It is expected that within two weeks one of the engines will be completed, and the others will be finished soon after. The several parts are all ready, and now on board. We understand that the power of these engines will far exceed what was attained under the low pressure system employed on the first trip—as they are now to be worked under condensed pressure.

It is to be hoped that these anticipations may not prove unfounded. It would be difficult to predict what changes might ensue in the course of a few years in steam navigation, should Mr. Ericsson succeed in the application of his principle or practical purposes.—Jour. of Com.

HON. ROBERT JOHNSON. There are few such whole-souled men as Bob Johnson, of Arkansas; as the following incident related by the Boston Post will show:

"Col. Thomas W. Newton, the only white Arkansian ever sent to Congress, recently died in New York. A letter in the New York Spirit of the Times says that one of his sons is, I believe, at this time a cadet at West Point; and in connexion with his appointment, I would mention the manner of it, as it reflects much credit on who is living. Col. Newton, in 1848, was opposed by R. W. Johnson, and by him defeated for a seat in Congress. Colonel Johnson was at that time a member from Arkansas, and had in his gift a cadetship in Arkansas being entitled to one. Before bestowing it a rumor reached him that Col. Newton was dead, and he at once enclosed the appointment to Col. Newton's eldest son. It was a noble act, coming as it did from a political opponent; but it was in keeping with Bob Johnson, who is as true-hearted, generous a man as lives."

American Railroads. By the Census Abstract, it appears that the United States possessed, at the beginning of 1852, as much completed railroad, within 8300 miles; as all the rest of the world put together. In the United States there were in operation at that time, 10,843 miles; in the various countries of Europe, 14,143. There is no exaggeration in saying that before 1850, there will be in our country 28,000 miles of completed railroads; while now there are only 10,843.

Annexation of Honduras.

A Washington correspondent of the Tribune states that application has been made to our Government to annex Honduras to the United States, but no answer has yet been returned. The Honduras are rather bothered by their war with Guatemala, and the controversy they have on hand with England about the islands and other matters. They accordingly would like to transfer themselves to the United States, and as an inducement offer a country very rich in silver and other metals, and possessing the most advantageous line for an inter-oceanic railroad, that can be found out of the United States. Mr. E. G. Squier, who is now in that country negotiating for a charter, under which to open this route, has had a great deal to do in getting up the proposal in question.

LOO CHOO ISLANDS.—A young midshipman attached to the Japan expedition gives the following description of the dress of the inhabitants of Loo Choo, one of the Japanese islands:

"I was among the first to land, and enjoyed a rich treat in a sight of Loo Choo Islanders. Their appearance is in the highest degree effeminate and simple; and is increased by their dress. They shear the top of the head, leaving a ridge of hair all around. This, when it grows long, is gathered up and made into a knot on the crown, the ends being turned under and concealed, and all brushed so smoothly as not to leave a hair out of place. It is then kept in its place by two pins crossing each other. Their dress consists merely of a piece of light airy material thrown over the shoulders, and gathered by a belt at the waist, the ends hanging down almost to the ground. Their sandals are made of a kind of straw, secured by a strap over the instep and another connecting the big and the next toe. This is the general dress. That of the mandarins and the 'upper ten' is somewhat richer, there is a little more of it, and they are allowed the luxury of stockings. All, upon entering a house, leave their sandals at the door."

CALIFORNIA COAL.—The Sacramento Union describes some specimens of coal taken from the foot hills of the Sierra, in Butte county, about forty miles above Marysville:

"In external appearance, it much resembled the more bituminous varieties of coal, breaking with a shining fracture; but as this coal was taken from near the surface it could not be considered as a fair sample, and we have no doubt that more favorable specimens will be found. It was comparatively light, the specific gravity certainly not being so high as that of ordinary bituminous coal.

"The vein in which it occurs is some six feet thick, crossing out with a dip of about 42 deg.; but at some distance in the hill, where a shaft of 29 feet has been sunk, to intercept the vein, it is found nearly horizontal. It burns with a clear bright flame, but appears not to have much strength."

The defalcations in New York. &c. New York, Nov. 19.—The rumored defalcations in wall street, mentioned in the papers this morning, are partially incorrect. It appears that there was but one bank victimized, and that was done by some of the leading officers, who used \$100,000 of the funds of the Bank in discounting paper, much of which was worthless. Whether the Bank or the guilty parties will have to lose the amount is not known.

Nothing further has transpired in relation to the recent robbery on the Bank of the State of New York, but the impression gains ground that the robbery was committed by some one connected with the Bank.

Railroad Collision. BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—A collision occurred yesterday at the Relay House, on the Susquehanna railroad, about six miles from Baltimore. The locomotive and cars were considerably damaged. Fortunately none of the passengers were injured, although the greatest consternation prevailed among them, especially the ladies.—The conductors on each train, John and William Scott, received a number of serious bruises.

A HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.—The Scientific American has an engraving of the railroad which is to run a hundred miles an hour with perfect safety. Its distinctive principle is that the cars run on a single track for the train to be hung upon it. The train is, in fact, placed a-straddle of the rail, running on wheels, to whose axles the cars are hung. It is obvious that, with the rail running, as it were, through the car, the latter could not be thrown off the track by any amount of speed; and no obstruction of sufficient magnitude to do mischief could be made to lay upon a single rail raised six or eight feet from the ground.

Mr. Steers, the builder of the yacht America, has constructed a model of a ship of 2,500 tons, for the California and New York trade, of which he is the owner or himself, in part or exclusively, and which he undertakes will sail twenty-two miles an hour, beating any steamer that has ever floated. He will sail her, when finished, against any ship in the world for \$10,000.

Thousands of railroad hands have been discharged at the West, in consequence of the stringency in the money market; and the Cincinnati commercial apprehends that there may be suffering among them, unless the present state of things is relieved.

The Dublin crystal palace exhibition was to close on the last day of October. Mr. Dargan, its projector, would lose £10,000 on it, he having advanced the money to get it up.