The Press.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1857.

FIRST PAGE.—Editorial, "A Century in Pennsylvania;" Communication, Correspondence, the Courts and General News. FOURTH PAGE.—Poetry, Criticism on E. L. Davenport's St. Pierre, and Mormon Intelligence.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

An alarm of fire at sea, however slight the actual danger, invariably produces confusion and dismay, and often leads to fatal consequences. It is precisely so in financial affairs. We have had an alarm; whether well founded or not, great evils have already resulted from it to the commercial community, and still greater are impending.

It is the duty of public journals, under the circumstances, fully and candidly to discuss the condition of the country—to analyze its various interests—to search out and expose frauds and impositions; and on the other hand, to exhibit facts, and to sustain, by all possible means, the legitimate operations of business.

It is impossible not to see that we have expended too much money in the construction of railroads. In saying this, it would be unfair to assert that all railway expenditures have been a wasteful extravagance and loss. There are many roads—great thoroughfare roads—which cannot fail, under judicious management, to pay dividends to their stockholders. The very fact that others have been constructed which are of doubtful character has added to the profits of the leading railways.

In a crisis like the present, it is quite obvious that the discredit which has been cast upon road stocks has carried into disrepute every interest, every road and bond in the country. It has fallen, as the slightest reflection must have convinced us it would fall, upon all the interests of society commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and real estate itself. Moneyed institutions serve no other purpose, in such times, than to absorb capital, instead of providing it in aid of commercial necessities.

Those who have the best credit, and combine the greatest strength, acting upon the principle of self-preservation, draw to themselves the cash capital of the country, instead of lending it to those engaged in commercial operations. The result of this process is to discredit business paper, and this discredit, it is seen, places the accumulations of business men in the hands of the capitalists, or, if they happen to be so placed as to be unable to command aid, to drive them into bankruptcy.

The present crisis is undoubtedly severe. The commercial community of the city of New York, for instance, has had to meet a contraction of the banks of that city, within less than a month, of nine millions of dollars. Such a proceeding has alarmed timid money-holders, and it is not too much to claim that by such means an amount reaching six millions more has been withdrawn from the channels of trade. This enormous weight has been borne so far with surprising ability. It proves how thoroughly solvent is the commercial community; how able it is to meet its obligations maturing under any other law than that of a panic. The failures have been few and comparatively unimportant. The great trade interest, absolutely cut off from its usual means of support, from that capital on which it had a right to rely, by the strength of its own resources and powers is meeting its engagements with wonderful punctuality.

What do we find throughout the country to justify, then, the alarm, which pervades the community at the present time? In all the South the people are rich, and fully able to pay their debts. In the West, where speculation was said to be heaviest, failures are few and unimportant. The crops are abundant. The interests of agriculture are not embarrassed. The great staples, which form the basis of our foreign exchange, are abundant and high valued. We have a large basis of specie, which can only be shipped abroad under an easy money market. Our accumulations from California are rapid and timely. Then why have we such a panic? Is it wholly because men fear; because they dread a general crash? A general *crash* is impossible; because the general interests are not only healthy, but absolutely wealthy.

Railroad stocks have fallen to that point where the universal conviction endorses them as first-rate investments. Commercial failures below this are so many *reliefs to the market*; so that as we see public affairs, they can be no worse and must soon mend.

But we have a *panic*, and a panic is a practical bankruptcy of all interests. It creates and keeps alive the distrust of the neighbor; it withdraws capital from every pursuit; it forces a general depreciation of stocks, notes, bonds, and real estate; and, above all, it places hard-working business men at the mercy of a few money-lenders, who have the power to absorb the earnings of years in a few days. The credit and character of years are not lightly to be sacrificed. Honorable merchants will yield fortune without blinking, to preserve reputation. Conditions are nothing—money must be obtained, and thus the business man is placed wholly in the power of the money man.

This is the fruit of a panic—a panic gotten up in the midst of a high condition of general prosperity. And who has been benefited? It was started by a few bears, but the avalanche soon overwhelmed them, and they are amongst the greatest sufferers.

We put it upon record, that the present severe pressure will, in six months, be seen to have been the most disgraceful episode in business affairs that has ever occurred in this country. We do not say that it is absolutely groundless, but at most, that the causes were only sufficient to put men upon inquiry. The depreciation of all manner of securities—State stocks fluctuating 8 per cent. in a single week—is unnatural, and temporary, of course.

AN APPEAL TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS.

The Public Lands.

The fact has clearly presented itself to many minds, that the policy of the Government in furnishing to actual settlers the public lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, is absolutely defeated through the movements of professional speculators.

The pioneers of civilization, who go westward to improve their condition, as a *general rule* find the fertile lands in the hands of speculators, and are compelled to purchase these reserved lands at from five to twenty dollars per acre, or to plunge into the wilderness far beyond the borders of civilization, and for years to be deprived of the necessary helps and needful influences of society. This is a deep and crying evil. The masses, who are most injuriously affected by it, complain bitterly among themselves, yet they are the *last to make their* great wrongs known. We regard you as one of the men who will yet have something to do in the affairs of this nation. You now occupy a high vantage ground, because the people will *listen to you*, when they will not hearken to the counsels of another. Therefore it is, that I, in common with the advocates of the people's rights, now ask of you a full investigation of the land policy, and its *practical operation under our present system*.

Any one who has studied the institutions and customs of all peoples since the days of Moses and Plato, and has speculated upon the causes of the prosperity and the decline of nations and men must accordingly find that the oppressive systems of government *have everywhere rested upon a monopoly of the soil*.

This subject must be examined with entire singleness of mind. No one at present in the United States is so well calculated to initiate the reform so much needed in this branch of our domestic policy as yourself, because you can not only comprehend the momentous bearing of the subject upon the interests of the people, but you are assured of an *audience*! If you speak to the nation as becomes one of the advocates of the people's rights, *you will be heard*.

If desirable, I can furnish an array of facts demonstrating the utter futility of the present land system of our Government. I can point to a single district where 100,000 acres of choice land purchased at Government price, have been held for the past five years purely on speculation.

["THE PRESS" is offered to our friend freely. The subject is vast. He is competent to discuss it—the people eager to hear.—ED.]

☞ The full report of the Cattle Market, in this morning's PRESS, collected expressly for our columns, will attract general attention.

NEWS BY THE BALTIC.

The mail-steamer *Baltic*, which left Liverpool on the 2d instant, arrived at New York yesterday. Her intelligence adds little to our previous information. Mr. Vernon Smith, (nephew to that reverend joker, Sydney Smith,) who has been receiving $25,000 a year, as President of the Board of Control, for mismanaging the affairs of British India, was reported as likely to retire from office, with the brand of Incapacity upon his brow. He was brought up in the Circumlocution Office, took the most roundabout way of doing everything, was particular in employing fifty words to do the work of ten, and was as much a red-tapist as Mr. Frederick Peel himself. As a balance to the disgrace of this gentleman, who had more ambition than ability for public life, it is said that Mr. Macaulay, the historian, is to be created a Peer. This is a distinction well deserved, and the House of Lords will be honored by such an addition to its strength.

Two years ago, Mr. Macaulay retired from the House of Commons, where he represented Edinburgh, neither the state of his health nor his literary engagements permitting him to give the requisite attention to the business and interests of a large constituency. In the Upper House he will have comparatively little to do, but will be a great acquisition to the *Ministerial force* in that branch of the Legislature. Macaulay is now in his fifty-eighth year, and a bachelor. His may be created a life-peerage, and is certainly a graceful compliment to Literature. There is some doubt whether Lord John Russell will accept the peerage which, it is understood, has been offered him. At the age of sixty-five, and with all his cards played out, it was believed that he would have been happy to have "hid his head in a coronet," (to use Sheridan's words,) but he probably cherishes a hope of again entering the Cabinet—a hope not likely to be realized during the dominancy of Lord Palmerston.

The news from Continental Europe has no interest, save that the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon were going to have an interview in Germany. The Mexico-Spanish dispute is not likely to terminate in actual warfare, and no credit was given to a rumor that the United States and Mexico had made a secret treaty under which, hoisting the Mexican flag, an American force of 15,000 to 20,000 men was to invade Cuba. Lord Elgin's intended course in China has been shadowed out, and would be a strong, and probably successful mode of procedure, provided the English had 10,000 troops to carry it out.

The East India Government had contracted for the establishment of an Anglo-Indian telegraph, which would bring Calcutta news to London in a week. We think the communication will be much more rapid.

The London *Times* announces "the unshaken loyalty of the Madras and Bombay armies, and there is nothing which need inspire the slightest alarm in the rumors of a disturbance at Hyderabad or of suspected plots at Poonah." It adds: "It is in the Bengal Presidency alone that mutiny and murder are still rampant, and even in this territory we can except the province of Lower Bengal at one extremity, and that of the Punjab at the other.

"The scene of Asiatic villany and British endurance is still confined to the north-western provinces, where the four great cities of Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, and Cawnpore supply so many centres of interest to thousands of British hearts. That the regular assault upon Delhi should have been still deferred will create no astonishment, and, indeed, no regret, when it is considered that the comparatively small army which would be thus plunged into the labyrinths of a populous city constitutes the chief force on which, until the arrival of succors, the ascendency of the British Government must depend. It is encouraging, however, to learn that in every single instance the sorties of the swarming desperadoes from the city have been fiercely repulsed; that the British camp is *healthy* and *well supplied*; *that our* Ghoorka and Punjab auxiliaries conduct themselves with admirable fidelity and valor, and that the hour cannot be long retarded in which deeds of unspeakable horror shall be matched by a retribution as fearful and as stern."

It now appears that there were about 40,000 British soldiers of all ranks in India at the outbreak of the mutiny; that of these about 14,000 or 15,000 were stationed in the Punjab, and that there were not more than 5,000 or 6,000 in the north-western provinces and Bengal proper. Lord Canning had collected from Bombay and Madras, and despatched to the points where aid was most required, seven regiments, together with a wing of the thirty-seventh, and some royal artillery from Ceylon; four regiments destined for China have been intercepted, and three regiments will probably have been sent to India from the Cape. From England, since the 1st July, as many as 25,000 soldiers had been despatched, additionally.

PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We

PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We do not often interfere between correspondents; but in the discussion between Observer and K., on the subject of "Our Public Grounds," we cannot forbear the expression of our decided opinion, after a full review of the whole case, that it is the duty of Councils, at the earliest practicable moment, to consummate the improvement of Sedgcley Park, and so to open to the masses not only a healthy expanse of over one hundred acres, where those wanting the air of heaven may breathe it uncontaminated after the day's and week's toil is over, but will protect from all impurity the Schuylkill water, which now pours through our city one continuous flood of health, reaching all classes, high and low, rich and poor. Councils have formally accepted the gift so generously made by disinterested citizens; and it would be sheer repudiation if they did not make good their solemn covenant. We have no words too strong to thank the good men who, out of their own means, without being in the remotest degree interested in the matter, save as the hundreds of thousands of our people are interested, paid $60,000 on the grounds, afterwards accepted from them by the city thus reducing the cost of the Park more than one half. The people have witnessed this noble and munificent liberality, and Councils should no longer delay in fulfilling obligations which are as sacred in honor as they are binding in law.

The *Norristown Register* has entered upon its fifty-seventh volume. It is announced that arrangements have been made whereby Col. SAMUEL D. PATTERSON, a veteran of the Press, will become a regular contributor to its columns.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

At the Academy of Music, last night, there was a private rehearsal of the new ballet of "Faust," which a few members of the press had the pleasure of witnessing. It was not a dress-rehearsal, at all events. The performers were seen, also the scenery; both were beautiful. There was any amount of charming dancers. The scenery, which is entirely new, was exhibited. The *effects*, in which the perfection of mechanical art is to be exhibited, were left to the imagination. They are reserved for the actual performance, on to-morrow evening. We have not the least idea of being cheated out of, or into, a criticism, in advance of that performance. We, therefore, only indicate our impressions.

In the first place, then, the delicate, intellectual beauty of the whole story is brought out, with a superiority of action, which really cannot be described. First among them, as the representative of the character of Margaret, is a lady who rejoices in the harmonious appellation of Lucia Lamoureux. She has beautiful features, a graceful and well-formed figure, and motions as lithe and agile as—but we leave others to complete the simile. In the usual ballets, a single *premiere danseuse* is considered sufficient. Here, there are as many as *ten*, and we scarcely know to which to concede the *pas*. Among these, the ability seemed so great, and so balanced, that, at the conclusion of each individual effort, the spectators, few in number, but severely critical, could not help forgetting their vocation as mere spectators, and went in, very warmly, with any quantity of applause, which was gracefully acknowledged by the fair recipients. The most effective *hits* were in the fourth scene in the first act, representing the Enchanted Garden, with its lovely inhabitants, each an enticing Calypso; the opening part of act II, in which the beautiful Scene de Fascination is introduced; and, perhaps the finest tableau of action ever got up, the Coronation of Margaret, which closes the act, and certainly cannot ever have been surpassed on any stage. In the third and concluding act, the real sentiment, and passion, and pathos of the drama comes out—for a drama it is, though motion takes the part of dialogue—the passion, as well as the poetry of motion. Here the incidents, deepening in intensity, assume the force of tragedy, and the delicacy, the tenderness, the beauty of the feminine character, impersonated by Margaret, is wonderfully brought out. The dungeon scene was finely played, and the Walpurgis Night scene, ending with the apotheosis of Margaret, purified by Faith and Repentance, and the dreadful doom of Faust.

Seldom has a real drama had a more impressive finale. When the theatrical accessories of light, costume, a full house, and the excitement of public performance are aggregated, we can imagine a remarkable success. The music is singularly appropriate, and the orchestra will do it justice. On the whole, then, judging from the opportunity we had, the verdict is—"Nothing like it in this country, at any time; a novelty and a triumph."

STATE POLITICS.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY MATTER.—We learn that the sheriff's proclamation will not embrace the notice for the election of a District Attorney at the October election. It is said to be the opinion of counsel that the act of Assembly does not require an election, before the year 1859, when the term of Mr. MANN will expire.

THE GENERAL ELECTION in Pennsylvania will take place on the 13th of October, four weeks from this day. There appears to be but little excitement on the subject. The election of General PACKER by a large majority is conceded by all parties.

Chester and Delaware.

Pursuant to arrangement, the Senatorial Conferees of Chester and Delaware counties, appointed at their recent Democratic Conventions, met at the Western Exchange Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the 14th day of September, 1857

The Conference was organized by appointing John P, James, Esq., Chairman, and John P. Baily, Esq , Secretary.

Present on the part of Delaware county, Alexander H. Brooke, John P. James, and Joseph H. Hinkson.

Present on the part of Chester county, John H. Brinton, John P. Baily, and William W. Downing,

The Conference proceeded to vote for a Senatorial Candidate, with the following result:

FIRST VOTE.

For Thomas S. Bell—Brinton, Baily, Downing—3.

For Joseph R. Morris—Brooke, James, Hinkson —3.

SECOND VOTE.

For Thomas S. Bell—Brinton, Baily, Downing, Brooke, James, Hinkson—6.

The following resolutions were then presented by John H. Brinton, Esq., and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas S. Bell be the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Senator in the district composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware.

Resolved, That Judge Bell, in the responsible official stations he has heretofore filled, has exhibited strict integrity, untiring industry, and commanding ability, and is entitled to be placed on the roll of the eminent men of our State.

Resolved, That his long acquaintance with the people of the district, and their various pursuits, in connexion with his ability as a public speaker, will enable him to represent its local and general interests in the Senate Chamber with more than usual efficiency. We therefore place him in nomination with great satisfaction, impressed with a belief that his selection will be responded to with a hearty and active support as a measure of evident public advantage.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the district, and also in THE PRESS and *Pennsylvanian*.

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN P. JAMES, Chairman.

JOHN P. BAILY, Secretary.

Montgomery County Nominations.

The Democracy of Montgomery county met in Convention at Montgomeryville yesterday. The attendance was very large and the proceedings harmonious. Col. H. W. BONSALL presided, and GEORGE R. CLARK, of Pottstown, and WM. H. EAGLE, of Lower Merion, officiated as secretaries. The following are the nominations made:

Assembly—A. B. Longaker, Josiah Hilligas, and George Hummel.
Prothonotary—Florence Sullivan.
Register—P. S. Gerhart.
Recorder—Wm. H. Hill.
Clerk—E. B. Moore.
Treasurer—F. Brendlinger.
Commissioner—Jacob Brant.
Director—Wm. Macknet.
Auditor—Wm. J. Buck.

The Democrats of Lawrence county have nominated a ticket as follows: Senate, M. C. Tront, Mercer county; Assembly, James McCune; Associate Judge, Andrew Lewis; Commissioner, William Keys; Treasurer, John Cunningham; and for Auditor, John M. Hanan.

The Democrats of Warren county have nominated the following ticket: Assemby, Francis Bates, Spring Creek; Register and Recorder, Joshua W. Thompson, Deerfield; County Commissioner, Richard Tillotson, Columbus; Auditor, L. L. Lowry, Pittsfield.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

[For The Press.]

The untoward accident which thwarted the attempt to deposit the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, in safety, on the bosom of the sea, has been fruitful of regret. The blame falls principally upon the mechanic, who, as we are informed by the engineer in chief, Mr. Charles T. Bright, *should have been perfectly competent*, since he was thoroughly conversant with the details of the machine, and had borne a part in its construction; moreover, had witnessed its operation from the time of starting.

It is probable, that had the Board of Directors united the *subordinate* attention of the educated officers attached to the vessel, and who had nothing more to do, when on deck, than to enter records on the log—no yards to brace, the ship being under steam—a higher degree of intelligence might have been brought to bear. Several of the *officers were men of rare accomplishment*, not only as seamen, but as educated and scientific seamen, accustomed as well to the veering of ropes as to the exploration of the depths of the sea—the handling and management of lines of every description.

But the directors wisely, *in one sense only*, confined the whole power of direction in the English engineer, and in such terms as to render the officers of the vessels sensitive to the accusation of even an appearance of taking part. They doubtless felt that they would risk without credit in offering their services as supervisors during the *temporary absence of the engineer*, and wisely kept aloof. They carried the coil; further than that, they had nothing to do with it.

Fraternization is a good thing in its way, but there are some elements that refuse to unite without that medium which was certainly wanting in this combination—a competent head. We shall await with some anxiety further developments. The Board of Directors may decide to renew the attempt; their experience will enable them to guard against the *recurrence* of such obvious liabilities as the jumping of the cable from the wheels of the paying-out machine. Meanwhile we have the satisfaction of knowing that no insurmountable physical obstacle stands in the way of the consummation of the project. The accident resulting in failure would scarcely be deemed an accident by engineers *of this country*, who pay more attention not only to the minutiæ of such projects, but avail themselves of well-developed and acknowledged laws, by which alone they are enabled to anticipate the costly results of laborious and ill-directed efforts of this character.

When we consider the peculiar character of this enterprise, we perceive instantly that it is of that class which originated in this country—should bear the stamp of the bold, ingenious, and generalizing American. It is a singular fact, and one that should be peculiarly gratifying to the people of this country, who pride themselves on their clippers, their steamers, their electric telegraphs, their repeating arms, their reapers, and their various triumphs in all the most noble fields of enterprise, that the practicability of laying the telegraph was first proven by their deep-sea-sounding apparatus, and that the first step in the right direction was taken by an American, (Maury,) who, following the unerring system of *Bacon*, develops truths, that by their startling character seem rather the result of a mighty effort, *a priori*.

The Victories on the Lakes in 1813--14.

Thursday last was the anniversary of the victory on Lake Erie by Commodore Perry, on the 10th of September, 1813; and Friday was the anniversary of the victory on Lake Champlain by Commodore Macdonough, on the 11th of September, 1814.

Perry announced the event in the following graceful and modest style, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on the day of the victory.

"SIR: It has pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of the United States a signal victory over their enemies on this lake. The British squadron, consisting of two ships, two brigs, and one schooner, and one sloop, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict."

Macdonough announced his achievement in the following brief but patriotic strain, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated September 11, 1814:

"SIR: The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain, in the capture of one frigate, one brig, and two sloops-of-war of the enemy."

In his annual message of the 7th of December, 1813, President Madison thus referred to the brilliant victories of Com. Perry:

"On Lake Erie, the squadron under the command of Capt. Perry having met the British squadron of superior force, a sanguinary conflict ended in the capture of the whole. The conduct of that officer, adroit as it was daring, and which was so well seconded by his comrades, justly entitles them to the admiration of their country, and will fill an early page in its naval annals with a victory never surpassed in lustre, however much it may have been in magnitude."

In his annual message of the 20th of September, 1814, Congress having been convened in anticipation of the regular period, President Madison thus noticed the gallant achievement of Commodore Macdonough.

"On Lake Champlain, where our superiority had been for some time undisputed, the *British squadron* lately came into action with the Americans, commanded by Captain Macdonough. It issued in the capture of the whole of the enemy's ships. The best praise for this officer and his intrepid comrades is, in the likeness of his triumph to the illustrious victory which immortalized another officer, and established at a critical moment our command of another lake."

An immediate consequence of the success of Perry was the victory gained by Gen. Harrison at the river Thames, over the combined British and Indian forces, on the 5th of October, 1813; and in connection with the triumph by Macdonough was the victory of Gen. Macomb over the enemy on the 11th of September, 1814.

It seems to us that these brilliant events do not maintain their proper interest in the remembrance of our countrymen. Two generations have since sprung up, but events like those above described ought not so soon pass into oblivion.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE PRESS.]

Dangerous Illness of Hon. Thomas H. Benton—Stephens and Tombs, of Georgia—Davis, of Mississippi—Atlantic Telegraph Company—Appointments—Promotions—Resignation—Suspension of Pairo & Nourse—Decisions of Departments, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON has been seriously ill since *Friday*, with something like a consumption of the bowels. The morning papers stated "disordered bowels," but the attending physicians are of opinion that the disease is worse than that, and in character like that of which Mayor MAURY died so suddenly. He was much easier to-day, though still suffering a great deal. He is not out of danger. Nobody save the members of his family here, and his physicians, are permitted to see him.

In speeches delivered lately, Messrs. STEPHENS and TOOMBS, of Georgia, take bold ground in favor of the Administration, and Col. DAVIS, of Miss., is out just as unequivocally for secession "under certain contingencies."

Captain WM. L. HUDSON, under date of August 27th, 1857, reports to the Navy Department, from Plymouth, England, that the United States steam frigate Niagara remains anchored off the dock yard at that port. He had just returned *from London*, where the *Board* of Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the commanding officers of vessels employed in laying the cable had assembled to consult whether it was practicable and safe to lay the cable during the approaching month of October. It was the united opinion of nautical men present that it might be laid during that month, but that the operation would be attended with great risk. The board have not decided whether to get more cable made and make the attempt, or to dispose of what they have to other companies now anxious to secure it in order to establish a telegraphic line direct to India at this important moment in the history of that country. The company seem determined to consummate their undertaking, and have called on three of the best practical machinists and engineers of London to examine and report on the machinery on board of the *Niagara*. Should the laying of the cable be deferred until the middle of July next, which is probably the best time to commence the work, they would have abundant time to make 3000 miles of telegraphic cable by the 1st of May preceding.

There were on board the two ships 2528 statute, not nautical, miles of cable. Three hundred and thirty-five miles were lost when the brakes caused the cable to part, and Capt. HUDSON is satisfied that 3000 miles will be required to insure success in another attempt. Officers and men were in good health.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following appointments and promotions:

JOHN E. HOLLAND, 2d class clerk ($1,400) in the Fourth Auditor's office, to be 3d class clerk ($1,600) in place of ROBERT RICKETTS, of Va., removed.

JOSEPH D. ANDERSON, 1st class clerk ($1,200) in *Fourth Auditor's office, to be 2d class clerk ($1,400) vice* JOHN E. HOLLAND, promoted.

THOMAS K. WALLACE, 1st class clerk ($1,200) in Register's office, to be 2d class clerk ($1,400) *vice* J. S. NEVINS, removed.

SAML. MELVIN, of Va., to be a first class clerk ($1,200) in the Fourth Auditor's office, *vice* J. D. ANDERSON, promoted.

W. A. D. CARROLL, of Mississippi, to be first-class clerk ($1,200) in Register's office, *vice* T. K. WALLACE, promoted.

The resignation of Captain ANDREW G. MILLER, first infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 31st, 1857.

PAIRO & NOURSE, bankers, have suspended. The suspension, it is said, has been produced by failures and suspensions in New York. The firm is a solid and substantial one, and money men give it credit for ability to ultimately pay its liabilities, re-open its banking-house, and resume its ordinary business. Clerks who have put money by out of their salary have generally intrusted it with PAIRO & NOURSE, and the suspension of course has created quite a flutter and excitement amongst these Government officials.

The President has appointed HENRY S. POTTER, Postmaster at Port Huron, Michigan; and *SHERWOOD S.* MERRITT, Postmaster at Norwich, N. Y.

Before Naval Court No. 1—Lieut. MARCH's case pending, Lieut. BRASHER and Rev. Chaplain, GEO. JONES, were examined in behalf of the applicant.

Court No. 2—Case of Lieut. CHARLES HUNTER, who was furloughed by the Retiring Board, Commodore MCCAULEY and PERRY, and Commander GLEASON testified for the Government. Mr. BLOUNT read Lieut. WILLIAMSON's defence.

Court No. 3—In consequence of the sickness of Commodore STORER, nothing was done except the reading of some documentary evidence. X. Y.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia at New Orleans.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The British Minister at Lima Murdered.

WALKER'S EXPEDITION.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—The U. S. mail steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 9th, has arrived. She furnishes San Francisco dates to the 20th ult., two weeks later, received from the Central America, which stopped at Havana.

The California news furnished is not of special importance. The South American advices are the most interesting.

CALIFORNIA.

The California markets were active.

The Settlers' Convention had nominated Edward Stanley as candidate for Governor. Mr. S. is also the Republican nominee. A mixed ticket was otherwise formed.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. Stevens, the Democratic candidate for Congress, has been elected by a large majority.

PERU.

Mr. Stephen H. Sullivan, the British charge d'affaires at Lima, had been murdered by six Peruvians. Different causes were assigned for the act; some attribute it to political questions, and others to an affair of gallantry.

General Castillo, who was absent at the seat of war, had sent for Gen. Vivance, who was still at Arequipa.

COSTA RICA.

The Government of Costa Rica had decreed the expected Walker expedition to be of a piratical nature, and the actors in it would be treated as pirates if captured.

A Grand Congress of Spanish-American States is to be held at San Jose.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at San Francisco, the ship Allen Foster, from Boston.

HAVANA.

The yellow fever at Havana was on the increase.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A letter received from Lieutenant Beale's party states that his wagon-road expedition reached Albuquerque on the 9th of August, *en route* for Fort Defiance. They will follow the Whippell trail pretty closely. The Navajo Indians were troublesome. The party were all well.

The Southern mail has arrived to-night.

The Overland Mail Route to California.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The modifications to the overland mail route, made at the instance of Hon. John S. Phelps, but which require the assent of the contractors, are as follows: The route starting from St. Louis, to pass not farther west than Springfield, Missouri; thence by Fayetteville, Van Buren, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Preston, Texas, intersecting at that point the route from Memphis, via Little Rock, Preston, and Fort Fillmore to San Francisco.

General Jackson's Snuff Box.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Mr. Andrew Jackson, Jr., who was brought to this city for the purpose of presenting the gold box to Lieutenant Colonel Garrett Dyckman, has *declined to do so. His course is prompted* by the earnest protests entered against the selection by a number of the members of the New York volunteers. He will return home to-morrow.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Bank Statement for the week ending Saturday, shows a

Decrease of Loans	$2,235,000
" Circulation	350,000
" Deposits	3,103,000
Increase of specie	1,954,000

More Failures in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The failures of the following firms are reported to-day: Wesley & Kalowski, brokers; Swords, Walton, & Co., hardware; Nesmith & Co., dry goods.

American State Convention at Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The American State Convention will commence its session here to-morrow. There are many prominent men in town. It seems to be the general desire to nominate a ticket of new men. Colonel N. S. Benton, of Herkimer, will undoubtedly be nominated for Comptroller. Several names are mentioned for each of the other offices.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 14.—An election for Governor, Legislature, and certain county officers, was held in this State to-day. Eighty-one towns give Morrill, the Republican candidates for Governor, 20,244 votes, and Smith, Democrat, 14,592.

The vote of this city, as returned to-day, and compared with last year's, is as follows:

1856.		1857.	
Hamlin, (Rep.)	2439	Morrill, (Rep.)	1818
Wells, (Dem.)	1757	Smith, (Dem.)	1437
Scattering	337		
			3255
	4533	Decreased vote	1278

As there has been no excited canvass, the vote this year is much smaller, and the Republican majority diminished from last year.

New Haven (Conn.) Items.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 14.—The opposition elected the assessors of the election, to-day, by two hundred majority.

The College term commences on Wednesday. The new class will be unusually large.

Marine Disaster—The Navigation of the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—The barque John Bird, from Rockland, Maine, with a cargo of lime, took fire yesterday among her cargo, and was scuttled and sunk.

Advices from the Balize state that there is only sixteen feet of water on the bar, and the works there are proving detrimental rather than improvements.

Bank Failure at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The Citizens' Bank of Linead, Cellard, and Hughes suspended this morning, and the partners have issued a circular, stating the cause of the failure to be the illness of the senior partner, and the present crisis in the money market.

Failure at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—The firm of Ward & Nash, tobacco dealers, suspended to-day.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Cotton.—Sales to day 300 bales; receipts 2,500. Prices are stiffer, but quotations generally unchanged. The market closed unsettled.

Flour quoted at $5@5 20; Red Wheat at $1.16; Lard firm at 17½c.

BALTIMORE, Sept 14.—Flour is very dull. Howard street and Ohio are held at $5.25, but can find no buyers. even at $5. *City* $5.25. Wheat is unchanged, with a brisk demand. Red 100@115c. White 125@140c. Corn dull 62@64c for white and 65 for yellow.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

DETAILS OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

RISING IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Proclamation from the Delhi Insurgents.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

MACAULAY AND THE PEERAGE.

A United States and Mexican Treaty.

Provision for the Invasion of Cuba.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The United States mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, which sailed from Liverpool at about ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, September 2d, arrived at New York yesterday morning, bringing 135 passengers.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool just as the Baltic was leaving.

The steamships Khersonese and Queen of the South had left England with troops for India. A proposition was on foot to withdraw the New York line, to which the latter belongs, and engage all the vessels in the conveyance of troops to India.

The news by this arrival is of no special importance, either politically or commercially.

Thomas Babington Macaulay is to be created a British Peer, with the title of Baron Macaulay.

Nothing definite had transpired in regard to the *Atlantic Telegraph*.

The English papers contain copious and interesting details of the progress of the Indian mutiny, but do not add anything of material importance to the facts already made known by telegraph.

Some of the French journals had published telegraphic despatches from Marseilles, in which it was affirmed that a mutiny had exhibited itself in the Bombay Presidency, near Bombay itself, but had been suppressed, and a plan had been adopted to form regiments there, composed altogether of Sikhs. It is suggested by English papers, in view of any confirmation of the statement, that it originated solely from the fears which prevailed both in Bombay and Madras.

The Paris *Pays* gives a complete denial of the report that there were grounds for uneasiness in regard to the French establishment in India. It asserts that all was tranquil, so much so that several foreign families had taken refuge on French territory.

Letters from India indicate that the mutineers were already in want of various kinds of ammunition.

The troop ship "Transit" struck on a sunken rock off the Island of Banca, on the 10th July. The troops, seven hundred in number, were landed in safety, and vessels were despatched from Singapore to their assistance, the chartered American ship Brand being amongst the number.

The treaty between England and Honduras had been ratified in London. Its main feature in addition to the usual stipulations of commercial treaties, is a special article giving effect to the obligations incurred by the Government of Honduras under its contract with the Honduras Interoceanic Railway Company.

The West India mail steamer La Plata arrived at Southampton on the 30th ultimo, with nearly two and a quarter millions of dollars in specie.

A prospectus of the Red Sea Telegraph Company for constructing the first section of the line to India—from Alexandria to Aden—has been issued. The company proposes a purchase of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

It is stated in the London *News* that four cavalry regiments, lately embarked from London, for the East Indies, are provided with Sharp's American breech-loading carbine.

The Emperors Napoleon and Alexander are now, it is said, to have an interview at Darmstadt.

The threatened rupture between Naples and Sardinia had blown over.

Diplomatic relations had been resumed at Constantinople.

Large arrivals of specie had imparted firmness to the London Stock Exchange, and consols closed at 90 ¾ a 90 ⅞ for both money and account.

The Liverpool Cotton market was rather less animated, but still a good business was done at firm prices.

In Breadstuffs a dull tone generally prevailed. Some slight fluctuations had taken place, but the circulars are conflicting upon the subject.

Provisions were dull.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A rumor is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that "Mr. Vernon Smith (President of the Board of Control) has received permission to retire into private life. Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham are talked of as his successors."

It was also rumored—and the *Globe* (ministerial organ) confirmed the rumor—that Mr. Macaulay was to be raised to the peerage. The new title of the Marquis of Lansdowne is to be "Duke of Kerry," and Lord Robert Grosvenor is to be styled either Lord Ebury or Lord Middlesex.

The London *Times* states that fifteen thousand men of the militia are immediately to be called out, and fifteen second battalions of the line formed in the stead of the regiments sent to India. Also, that an additional force of artillery is to be sent to India.

At the half yearly meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, a report was submitted by the Council, and adopted, in which it is represented that efforts to induce the government to encourage the introduction of Chinese and other free labor into the British colonies had been productive of no favorable impression; that the Chamber approves of the efforts of the Cotton Supply Association to increase the growth of cotton in India and elsewhere; favors the Suez canal project; and hopes that a bill establishing uniformity of weights and measures may claim early attention in the next session of Parliament.

MISS MADELINE SMITH.—It was stated currently in town yesterday that this lady reached Aberdeen in the afternoon by the south train, on her way through to Orkney. More than one good-looking lady with lustrous eyes and an abundance of fine hair had the honor of being taken for the veritable "Mini."—*Aberdeen Herald.*

It is quite possible that there were grounds for this rumor. An emigrant vessel, the Emigrant, of Montrose, sailed from Stromness on Monday for Canada, and by leaving Aberdeen on Friday, Miss Smith would be enabled to reach Orkney in sufficient time to meet her at that port, and secure a passage for the other side of the Atlantic, without incurring the publicity of a departure from Glasgow or Liverpool.—*John o'Groat Journal.*

INDIA.

PROCLAMATION OF DELHI INSURGENTS.

The following is a correct translation of the proclamation issued at Delhi by the insurgents:

"*To all Hindoos and Mussulmen, Citizens and Servants of Hindostan, the Officers of the Army now at Delhi and Meerut send Greeting:*

"It is well known that in these days all the English have entertained these evil designs—first, to destroy the religion of the whole Hindostan army, and then to make the people by compulsion Christians. Therefore, we solely, on account of our religion, have combined with the people, and have not spared alive one infidel, and have re-established the Delhi dynasty on these terms, and thus act in obedience to order, and receive double pay.

"Hundreds of guns and a large amount of treasure have fallen into our hands; therefore it is fitting that whoever of the soldiers and people dislike turning Christians should unite with one heart, and, acting courageously, not leave the seed of these infidels remaining. For any quantity of supplies delivered to the army the owners are to take the receipt of the officers; and they will receive double payment from the Imperial Government. Whoever shall in these times exhibit cowardice, or credulously believe the promises of these impostors, the English, shall very shortly be put to shame for such a deed; and, rubbing the hands of sorrow, shall receive for their fidelity the reward the ruler of Lucknow got.

"It is further necessary that all Hindoos and Mussulmen unite in this struggle, and, following the instructions of some respectable people, keep themselves secure, so that good order may be maintained, the poorer classes kept contented, and they themselves be exalted to rank and dignity; also, that all, so far as it is possible, copy this proclamation, and dispatch it everywhere, that all true Hindoos and Mussulmen may be alive and watchful, and fix it in some conspicuous place (but prudently to avoid detection,) and strike a blow with a sword before giving circulation to it. The first pay of the soldiers of Delhi will be 30r. per month for a trooper, and 10r. a foot man. Nearly 100,000 men are ready, and there are thirteen flags of the English regiments and above fourteen standards from different parts now raised aloft for our religion, for God, and the conqueror, and it is the intention of Cawnpore to root out the seed of the devil. This is what the army here wish."

The United States frigate San Jacinto and sloops-of-war Levant and Portsmouth were at Shanghai on the 4th of July.

At Hong Kong the markets were very quiet, and tonnage was abundant.

At Foo-Chow-Foo it was expected that the transactions in tea during the season would be on a very limited scale.

At Shanghai the business in tea had been trifling. The market for new Congou had opened with a purchase at seventy per cent. in advance of the opening price last season. The silk crop had turned out very abundant, and of good quality.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Debats* states that the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander are, at the request of the latter, to meet at Darmstadt.

The fall in the price of grain in Paris had been checked by its not coming quickly to market.

The Emperor had gone to the camp at Chalons. It is said that this camp will next year muster 80,000 men.

SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The Duke de Rivas (the Spanish Minister) had a long interview, on Friday, with Count Walewski, and is said to have declared that, before proceeding to hostilities with Mexico, the Spanish Government would publish a manifesto explaining the question at issue, and permitting the Mexican Government to open fresh negotiations. Although accounts are conflicting with respect to the exact course the Spanish-Mexican dispute is taking, and as to the manner in which it is likely to be arranged, it is pretty evident that all danger of collision between the two Powers is over for the present. As regards the final settlement, that, considering the national character of the disputants, may be long. But fears for Cuba will restrain Spain from carrying out those warlike threats of which her press and some of her legislators were lately so lavish."

It is positively stated that Queen Maria Christina has received permission from the Spanish Government to return to Madrid.

A Madrid journal, the *Peninsula*, announces on the strength of a letter from Mexico, that the secret treaty spoken of between the United States and Mexico is to the effect that the former Power should supply to the latter, in case of war with Spain, fifteen or twenty thousand armed volunteers, who should go under the Mexican flag to take possession of Cuba; the Americans also furnishing equipments and vessels.

ITALY.

A despatch from Naples says that the Criminal Court of Salerno has declared the passengers of the steamer Cagliari entirely innocent of any participation in the late attempt to create revolt. It is also stated that the Neapolitan Government had shown much anxiety to avoid a rupture with Piedmont, and had withdrawn the offensive note in which such a contingency was threatened.

The Marquis of Normandy, British minister at Florence, had withdrawn from his post on account of some marked disrespect shown to him on the occasion of the recent visit of the Pope of Rome. It is intimated that the minister was allotted a seat at the second table at the banquet given by the Grand Duke, and that the Sardinian and Austrian

ministers were "insulted" in the same manner, and resented it by abstaining from all participation in the ceremonies. According to other accounts, however, the Marquis had merely quitted Florence to attend to some domestic matters in England.

GERMANY.

The Czar is expected to arrive at Berlin on the 15th of September, leaving there next day for Darmstadt.

A leading Prussian journal publishes a statement that the King of Holland is disposed to make to Prussia a cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

TURKEY.

The *Moniteur* announces that diplomatic relations between the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia on the one part, and the Porte on the other, were resumed at Constantinople on the 29th of August.

PASSENGERS BY THE BALTIC.

In the steamship Baltic, from Liverpool—C W Adams, J R Puck & lady, Mrs Burnham & sevt, Miss Helen Burnham, Miss Pauline Burnham & svt, A B Cammock, M Craig, C H Clark & lady, D C Clark & lady, Miss Mary Clark, W C Cay, Rev Alexander Clements & lady, S Clift, lady & 2 sevts, Miss R Clift, Edith Clift, Rev L Coleman, A Coleman, Mrs E Coleman, Mrs A Coleman, Capt H S Corning & lady, Mrs J Comstock, F Curtis, L Draper, jr., T Day, P DeCastro, Miss Delano, E Delano, F A Delano, Mr Dennison & lady, H Hierck, Dr Donovan, C Doremus, Miss C Doremus, Miss H Doremus, Mr Doswell, A Dryburgh, Miss M Dryburgh, F Eddison, H Emerson, R Elwell, C Espehan, J Fox & lady, C Fry and lady, Professor Alfred Greenleaf, J Gilbert, J Ginchard, Thos F Guion, Miss A Halstead, C Morris & lady, J. Hoagland & lady, Miss Hattlett, J Howard, C Keene & lady, W King, lady, child & sevt, Miss King, J Kolobain, Miss Lambert, W Lawrence, J Lapene, F Lewis, K Lewis & lady, Mrs Livingston, W. Livingston, C Loomiss, N Ludlum, J E McClintock, Jas McConkey, J McDonald, Mrs McElratn, J Maguire, A Marting, T Maskell, H Mathews, C Mitchell, D Morgan, N Moore, T Musgrove, J Meyer & lady, Miss M Nevins, Mr Perkins & 3 children, J Phillips, C Probsting, A Randolph, J Renalt, lady & child, F Relston, J Spader, F Schwartz, Miss Schenck, Mr Smith & lady, J Symer, B Fatham, lady & 2 svts, Miss H Fatham, Master W & Chas Fatham, J Tweddle, Mr Vandervoort, son & daughter, Miss Wakeman, T Young & lady, Misses Martha & Mary Young. Total 185.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, September 2, A. M.—Cotton.—The sales of the three days amounted to 28.000 bales, including about 4,000 on speculation and 1,500 for export. The market closed firm at previous quotations:

Breadstuffs.—The weather continued very fine, and except in the very late districts the wheat crop had been secured in good condition. The circulars are somewhat conflicting as to the fluctuations. Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote flour dull and rather easier; Wheat, 1d@2d lower, and Corn 1s lower on White. Richardson Bros. say that Corn has declined 1s@2s, while Bigland, Athya, & Co. call it 1s higher. The latter firm also report Wheat firm and Flour steady. Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote Red Wheat 7s 7d@8s 1d; White, 9s@9s 9d; Western Canal Flour, 30s@30s 6d; Mixed and Yellow Corn, 35s 6d@36s; White nominally, 42s@44s.

Provisions.—Beef and pork dull and unchanged. Bacon quiet and drooping. Lard dull at 70s. Tallow quiet at 70s. for North American.

Produce.—Ashes steady at 42s. 6d.@43s. Rosin dull; fine much wanted. Spirits of turpentine rather easier. Sugar and coffee quiet. Wool in good demand for export to America.

London Money Market.—An active demand existed for money, but the supply was good and rates were unchanged. Consols had fluctuated somewhat, but closed firm at 90¾@90¾ for money and account.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—At Mark Lane on Monday there was an improved demand for wheat at the prices of the previous Friday. Sugars were dull and 6d @1s lower. Coffee buoyant. Tea firm. Rice rather lower. Tallow firm at 62s 3d@62s 6d. Scotch pig iron selling at 68s 6d@69s 9d.

At Mancsheter—Spinners were demanding enhanced rates, but buyers did not accede to the prices asked.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

[FROM FILES OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PAPERS RECEIVED AT "THE PRESS" OFFICE.]

An order has been received at Portsmouth to get all the rigging, gear, &c., ready on the shortest notice for equipping six sail of the line, in the event *of their being needed.—Times.*

The East India Company have consented to the terms demanded by the company for the formation of a telegraph to India by the Red Sea route, and have agreed to pay £20,000 a year, dating from the receipt of the first message, towards defraying the expenses of the company until the annual profits amount to six per cent. The consent of the East India Company is, however, made subject to the concurrence of the Government. A prospectus has been issued of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, with a capital of £300,000, for constructing the first section—Alexandria to Aden—of the line to India. The purchase of the Atlantic cable is contemplated.

THE PRINCE CONSORT.—A curious rumor prevails in the metropolitan clubs, and is generally believed, but for its accuracy it is of course impossible to vouch. The story runs that Prince Albert has for many years past been dissatisfied with the *title which he bore in this country*, and that the desirableness has been pressed upon more than one administration of raising him to the rank and title of "King Consort;" which, though it would give him no higher *status* than he already possessed in this country, would entitle him to precedence in continental society. It is said that Lord Palmerston was disposed to accede to the proposed change of title on the part of the Prince, but he was not exactly sure how the proposal would be received by the country; and that, as a temporary compromise, he consented to the title of "Prince Consort," upon the understanding that if no serious objections were raised to it by Parliament or out of doors, the higher title of "King Consort" should be granted at the expiration of a reasonable period.

Mr. Alderman Salomons has signified his intention of being a candidate for the borough of Greenwich, in the event of a vacancy caused by the *bankruptcy of Mr John Townsend.*

The next meeting of the British Association will be held in Leeds, under the presidency of Professor Owen.

ANCHORS FOR THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—One of the set of anchors for the leviathan steamship Great Eastern, building on the Thames, arrived here yesterday, and is now lying at the George's Basin, near the landing stage. It weighs 6 tons 19 cwt. 2 *qrs.*, and being of Trotman's patent, is equal to an ordinary anchor of ten tons. The largest size used in the British navy is four and a half to five tons, and they are of the ordinary description. The manufacturers are Messrs. Wood, of this town. The anchors are on the swivel principle, namely, Trotman's, for which the firm in question has become largely celebrated. This principle was selected by Mr. Brunel, engineer of the Great Eastern, from a host of competitors, as the one calculated to give the greatest security, combined with other minor advantages.

The report now is that the King of Sweden is dying, and that he has made his will.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* now states, as a positive fact, that the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander will meet (place as yet unknown) in the month of September; and persons who "smell treason" to the English alliance in this meeting are told that it was the Emperor of Russia, and not the Emperor of the French, who proposed that a meeting should take place. The Czar will arrive at Berlin on the 14th or 15th instant, remain there one day, and then join the Empress at Darmstadt, in which city she has been staying with her relatives since the 23d ult. It is regarded as nearly certain that the two Emperors will meet at Darmstadt.

A communication from Stuttgardt says that the Emperor of *Russia will positively visit the capital* of Wurtemburg in the course of September for the purpose of assisting at the military manœuvres that are then to take place in that city.

The Duke de Rivas had a long interview on Friday with Count Walewski, and is said to have declared that, before proceeding to hostilities with Mexico, the Spanish Government would publish a manifesto, explaining the question at issue, and permitting the Mexican Government to open fresh negotiations. Although accounts are conflicting with respect to the exact course the Spanish-Mexican dispute is taking, and as to the manner in which it is likely to be arranged, it is pretty evident that all danger of collision between the two Powers is over for the present. As regards the final settlement, that, considering the national character of the disputants, may possibly be long. But fears for Cuba will restrain Spain from carrying out those warlike threats of which her press and some of her legislators were lately so lavish.

MR. MACAULAY.—[*From the London Times, Sept. 1st.*]—Of the various peerages which are about to be created, the public will regard with most interest that which elevates Mr. Macaulay to the House of Lords. It is an honor which belongs peculiarly to the man, and which is a fitting if not an adequate return for a life spent in the public service, and devoted to literary labors of the most dignified order. It is much to say that he is the most popular author of the day, but we have to say more. With a style that compels attention, with a calm wisdom that commands assent, he has interpreted English history to ourselves and to the world. * * * In the House of Lords our philosophic historian will find an appropriate audience for that stately eloquence which carries with it so much learning and so much wisdom.—Especially at the present moment must we rejoice at his elevation, in the hope that when we have crushed this Indian mutiny, and the time comes to consider calmly the future of our Eastern Empire, the views of one who has described in most glowing terms how England became possessed of that glorious prize, and who, in the preparation of a code of Indian law, has shown that he has most profoundly studied the wants of the Hindoo, will *be expressed* as he alone of living speakers can express them. Not only on our Indian difficulties, but on all questions of high policy, there is not a man in the country whose opinions are entitled to more weight, and who will be more gladly heard. An historian is a statesman on his travels; and while Mr. Macaulay will still travel from century to century and from country to country, we may expect now to have him sometimes at home with us, giving his advice in the present need.

LORD ELGIN.—Lord Elgin arrived at Hong Kong in perfect health. We have, therefore, a plenipotentiary whom all parties hope and believe to be the man for the occasion; and we have leaders who, if ordered to do so, would take 10,000 men through China from the Yellow Sea to the Himalaya, but we have not got the 10,000 men.

It was very evident that Lord Elgin's position will not allow him to remain idle in Hong Kong, and no one was surprised when the rumor spread that he was going northward. The favorite theory is that he is going to Japan, and it is not impossible that he may see the coasts of that mysterious island. The course really resolved upon, however, is this: A few days after this mail has been despatched, the Calcutta, the Shannon, the Pearl, the Inflexible, the Hornet, and two gunboats will proceed northwards, to rendezvous at Shanghai, and to proceed thence to the mouth of the river Pei-ho, on which river Pekin stands.

Arrived at the nearest point to the capital, Lord Elgin will despatch to the authorities, for transmission to the Emperor, a letter requiring the Emperor within a specified time either to recognise or to repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. If the Court of Pekin repudiate Yeh and pay compensation for past injuries and give security against their recurrence—well. If, as is most probable, either no notice be taken of the letter or a disposition be shown to entangle the ambassador in questions of ceremonial, Lord Elgin will declare war, and thus relieve the relations of the two Powers from their present anomalous position. Canton will then be occupied, the trade of the northern ports will not be unnecessarily interfered with, but such further proceedings will be taken as may be necessary to bring the Court of Pekin to reason.

Such is, I believe, the intended policy. Under other circumstances I should question it most hostilely. It is full of risks. It seems to give authority to the mischievous notion that a Power which refuses to be one of the comity of nations is entitled to all the courtesies and forms of intercourse which civilized nations maintain among themselves. It affords an opportunity for the exercise of diplomatic cunning, which may compel *Lord Elgin* either to fail in his mission or to adopt a tone of decision which may be readily represented as a rudeness. It affords a loophole for escape from a position which will not recur. The answer to those considerations, however, is this: We must do something, and we have not force to do what we ought to do.

Lord Elgin, therefore, will either go direct to Pekin and conclude a treaty or he will come back and occupy Canton. In the interest of a durable peace all the Europeans here hope that the latter will be the course which events will take.

The *Pays* announces that a conference was held at Hong Kong on the 7th July, between Lord Elgine. Rear Admiral Seymour, General Ashburnham, and Rear Admiral Guerin, who commands the French squadron.

All the forces sent to China by France have arrived at Macao.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER, DATED CALCUTTA, THE 21ST JULY.

The present is about the worst mail you will have received since the commencement of this rebellion. The brave Sir H. Lawrence is no more, *and Lucknow is in fearful peril, with small chance* of its holding out till troops arrive. Without doubt Sir Henry was the ablest man we had in India. Would to God he had been our Governor-General, instead of the excellent Post-office clerk Lord Palmerston sent us out! We have retaken Cawnpore, but not until that fiend, Nena Sahib, had murdered the helpless women and children he had in his power.

The horrors of this outbreak are beyond description or belief—women ravished and then scalped, or their breasts cut off. One poor girl of the refugees now here, had to witness the revolting murder of her father, and then she and her mother were made to drink his blood. We have a poor lady here, the wife of an officer, who has been deprived of her ears and nose, while her child is without toes or fingers. Children have been torn asunder by the legs, and even other worse horrors perpetrated on them. Sudden murder has been the only mercy dealt out to Europeans. How wretched must that system of government be which, having its civil and military officers all over the country, could yet give us no notice of so deep spread and completely organized a rebellion as this proves itself to be.

There can be no doubt that for years past this conspiracy has been hatching, and it is stated here, and believed, that more than one officer has brought to the notice of the Government the fact of evil influences being at work among the Sepoys. The reply has been a snub; for your Indian secretaries are of a class called Heaven-born, and will take no advice. Even now they will not admit the danger, though they fear it. It is a lamentable fact that Lord Canning is quite unequal to the occasion, while those on whom he relies are equally incompetent. Look for a moment at the names of the men who form our council, and say if there be one who has even respectable ability. We must have money and troops from England, and that speedily, or India is lost. If Lord Palmerston is indeed the vigorous statesman we have always considered him, he had long since sent us out, overland, 5,000 of those Crimean heroes who are now idling at Malta and Gibraltar.

It will be all very well to send out fifty thousand more round the Cape, but we want at once a small army, to enable us to hold our own, and to prove to the natives of this country that our resources are not only vast but immediate. Two regiments of cavalry, with their horses, were sent from India to the Crimea overland, when the emergency was not an hundredth part so great as it is now. Then we fought for principle—now we fight for life, and for what is still dearer, the honor of our countrywomen. Should any red-tapism on the part of that now almost defunct body, the court of directors, or that flippant ruler of India, Mr. Smith, prevent this, there will be a deep feeling of sorrow and disappointment exhibited here, and such a strong expression of opinion elicited that the sympathies of England cannot fail of being fairly roused; and then, woe to the supine Government! But I cannot bring myself to believe that so obvious a course has been neglected, or that the authorities have been so unfaithful to their trust.

I cannot close this letter without letting you know a very extraordinary fact, but which I think people, even here, are not generally acquainted with:—Jung Bahadoor has written a letter to a friend of his at Darjeeling, saying that, at the urgent request of Lord Canning, he despatched 3,000 men, cavalry and infantry, to the relief of Lucknow and Cawnpore; but after they had passed through the Terrai he got a despatch from his lordship, requesting him to withhold the troops, as the crisis had passed. They were accordingly marched back to the capital of Nepaul, sore-footed and weary. A few days after comes another despatch from the same able functionary, urging him to send them forward again. Jung asks in his letter, "How can you English expect to rule India with such governors?" And he is right, and the sooner they are replaced the better. Had these troops not been recalled, Cawnpore and Lucknow would have been saved, the brave Sir Hugh Wheeler and Sir Henry Lawrence alive, and our six hundred slaughtered men, women, and children spared to us. Surely, the people of England will see to these things.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS—*From the Globe.*—It is in connection with this subject that one of the grossest fabrications is now current. We allude to the rumor that the Porte had been asked to give its sanction to the passage of British troops for India through Egypt, and had refused. Of this report we can only say, that it is in every particular and in every acceptation false and destitute of foundation.

With respect to the story of Lord Canning and Jung Bahadoor, we say it is as false as a very gross misrepresentation can be. It is, indeed, so vile a perversion of the truth, that we can only ascribe it to some one who has had it at second-hand, and speaks in ignorance of the facts even in their distorted form.

It is true that at a very early stage of the disturbances an officer of subordinate rank took upon himself to ask the assistance of Jung Bahadoor, and to invite the assistance of that eminent personage in a manner and in a direction peculiarly objectionable—so objectionable, that Lord Canning would have laid himself open to deserved censure if he had sanctioned the course on its merits, irrespectively of the excess of duty on the part of a gentleman who had not the slightest warrant for acting on its own authority. It is true that that officer distinctly learned the opinion which Lord Canning entertained of his indiscretion. But it is also true that at a more advanced stage an officer in a post of much higher authority did, with the full approval of Lord Canning, accept the assistance of Jung Bahadoor, which will no doubt be rendered available in a manner the most useful.

AN AMERICAN PIRATE IN THE CHINESE SEAS.

[Hong Kong Correspondence of London Times.]

An American, named Eli Boggs, was tried at Hong Kong for piracy and murder. His name would do for a villain of the Blackbeard class, but in form and feature he was the hero of a sentimental novel. As he stood in the dock, bravely battling for his life, it seemed impossible that that handsome boy could be the pirate whose name had been for three years connected with the boldest and bloodiest acts of piracy. It was a face of feminine beauty. Not a down upon the upper lip, large, lustrous eyes, a mouth the smile of which might woo coy maiden, affluent black hair, not carelessly parted, hands so small and so delicately white that they would create a sensation in Belgravia—such was the Hong Kong pirate, Eli Boggs. He spoke for two hours in his defence, and he spoke well—without a tremor, without an appeal for mercy, but trying to prove that his prosecution was the result of a conspiracy wherein a Chinese bum-boat proprietor and a sub-official of the colony (both of whom he charged as being in league with all the pirates on the coast) were the chief conspirators. The defence was, of course, false. It had been proved that he had boarded a junk and destroyed by cannon, pistol, and sword, fifteen men; and that, heaving all the rest overboard, he fired at one of the victims who had clutched a rope and held on astern. No witness, however, could prove that he saw a man die from a blow or a shot struck or fired by the pirate. The jury, moved by his youth and courage, and straining hard their consciences, acquitted him of the murder, but found him guilty of piracy. He was sentenced to be transported for life.

It records this trial, not because this young ruffian is a dandy as well as a cut-throat, but because the subject of piracy is of great importance while dealing with this country, and must form an article of our new treaty. Where I now write there are two hundred junks lying in the harbor before me, and every one of them is armed at least with two heavy guns, some have twelve. Probably one-quarter of these are pirates, who live principally by piracy, and adopt the coasting trade only as a cover to their real profession; at least one other quarter are not proof against temptation and a weak victim. It requires great charity or credulity to believe that all the junks that compose the other half are traders. The opinion here is that an armed Chinese junk is always a pirate when opportunity offers.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH AFRICAN PRISONERS.

The Paris *Debats* contains a budget of miscellaneous intelligence from Senegal and the French West India Islands. In upper Senegal the Mahomedan Chief, El Hadj Omar, after having been twice repulsed in fierce attacks on the fort of Medino, had announced his intention of taking it by famine. He had also proclaimed throughout Senegambia and Guinea, that, when he should have finished with Senegal, he would attack Gambia, Goree, and all the establishments on the West Coast of Africa, whence he was resolved to expel the Europeans. Meanwhile he has been detained two months by a fort of no great strength, into which, notwithstanding the blockade, supplies have been thrown, and to which relief was sent in July. From Guadaloupe we learn that the first cargo of African laborers had arrived by the ship Phœnix. She left the coast of Africa with 296 on board, and lost 14 on the passage, which lasted 39 days. The Administration of Guadaloupe had been informed by the Minister of Marine that "two ships belonging to the house of Regis, the Stella and the Clara, were about to sail from Marseilles, to recruit on the west coast of Africa the 1,200 or 1,500 emigrants that house had undertaken to supply in the course of 1857."

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, ARCH STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.—"St. Marc; or, The Husband's Sacrifice" "Cape May."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND WALNUT STREETS.—"Othello; Moor of Venice" "Two Buzzards."

The Journeymen Tailors.—An adjourned meeting of the recently organized Protective Journeymen Tailors' Association was held yesterday morning, in Franklin Hall, Sixth street, below Arch. Mr. E. Helsep, who occupied the chair, stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the Constitution which had been proposed for adoption.

The Constitution was reported by Mr. Rudolph Champolion. It provides that the election of officers shall be semi-annually.

A lengthy debate took place on the question whether the Constitution should be adopted by sections or as a whole. It was stated that there were a number of persons in the hall who were not members of the association, and accordingly had no right to be present. It was suggested that the further consideration of the whole subject be postponed until the society met in private session. By this method they would overcome the peril of exposure by outsiders. The gentleman who moved the adoption of the Constitution desired to withdraw his motion, but was denied the privilege by the chairman, who decided that such a proceeding would be out of order.

A motion to postpone action on the Constitution was then made, but the Secretary objected to its being stated until the persons present who were not members should enrol their names on the list of the Society, and pay their initiation fees. A large number of gentlemen came forward to the Secretary's desk and paid their fees.

A delegation from the German Protective Tailor's society was heard, and asked that the Constitution be read before their Society, so that they might know whether to unite with them or not. This suggestion was acquiesced in, and a motion to that effect agreed to.

Mr. John Hodgson, chairman of the Committee on Bills, reported a list of prices for second-class shops, a list of prices for customer work in sale shops; also, a list of prices for regular sale purposes. A motion to postpone the consideration of these lists was made and agreed to.

A committee was appointed to procure a suitable room for the next meeting of the Association.

A committee of three was appointed to prepare an address to the public, with a view of having it inserted in the daily papers of the city. This address is to be submitted at the next meeting.

A vote of thanks was returned to the officers of the meeting and to the reporters of the press, after which the meeting adjourned.

Police Items.—James Haines, colored, residing in Bedford st., near Seventh, inflicted a severe cut upon his wife, with a knife, at an early hour yesterday morning. The wound was in the arm, and is said to be of a serious character. Haines is represented to be a drunken and disorderly person, and at times very quarrelsome. His wife was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and her husband was arrested and taken before Alderman Carter, who committed him to prison to take his trial at Court.

Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, considerable excitement was created in West Philadelphia by the passage through the ward of a number of men whose appearance indicated that they were "knights of the manly art," and were about to engage in a prize fight. They walked in squads, and refused to give any account of the object they had in view. Four officers subsequently proceeded beyond the built-up portion of West Philadelphia, and found, in a lonely spot, a ring of men formed, and the prize fighters engaged. They attempted to capture the leaders, who had just finished the first "round." One of them, named Hugh Devine, ran as fast as he could, but was pursued as far as Gray's Ferry, when he jumped into the Schuylkill. He was fished out, and, with his former antagonist, John McAllister, was held to bail in $1,000 to keep the peace. Two accessories were held in $500 each by Alderman Miller.

Robberies.—Between Saturday night and yesterday morning, the office of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, at Walnut street wharf, and occupied by Mr. Morrell, was entered by means of false keys. The fire proof was opened by picking the lock, and robbed of about 650 dollars, together with a bundle of old counterfeits and broken bank notes, which have been accumulating since the year 1831. Among the bank notes were some of Dr. Dyott's. Matches were found scattered all over the floor, some of them having been burned.

During Sunday night a room at the Red Lion Hotel, occupied by a gentleman from the interior of the State, and a Philadelphian, was entered and robbed. The stranger lost a pocket book containing 560 dollars and a watch, and the Philadelphian lost two drafts, payment of which has been stopped. The occupants of the room are positive that they both locked and bolted the door when they went to bed. The door was found open yesterday morning.

The Butler Estate.—One lot of the famous Butler estate, now the property of Mr. W. P. Fetridge of New York, is to be sold by auction, at our Exchange, this evening. The situation in Chestnut street, close to Eighth, is one of the best in the city. In the same block is the Girard House, and soon will be the new Hotel now in course of erection on the opposite side, at the corner of Chestnut and Ninth streets. This particular lot, 25 feet on Chestnut and 173 back to Grape street, adjoins the new and palatial stores of Messrs. Levy & Co., Bailey & Co., Sharpless, Stone & Sons, and others who have moved "up town." As a business site it has not a superior. The sale is in the hands of Mr. Thomas, the well-known auctioneer, who is the George Robins of Philadelphia, and, although a quiet man, greatly addicted to "knocking down"—to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Scott Legion left the city for New York, under command of Captain Gray, at ten o'clock yesterday morning. They turned out fifty-seven muskets. At Walnut street wharf they were joined by John W. Geary, ex-Governor of Kansas. Gen. Patterson did not accompany the Legion, as it was expected he would. The New York *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of yesterday, in noticing the reception of the Legion, calls it "*la Legion Ecossaise do Philadelphie*," or "the *Scotch* Legion of Philadelphia," which may or may not be taken as a compliment by the veterans who followed the gallant Winfield through the bloody fields of Mexico.

Coroner Delavau was summoned at a late hour last night to hold an inquest on the body of John O'Donnell, who was killed in the Twenty-fourth Ward, yesterday at noon, by being run over by a cart, and also on the body of William Emery, who was run over by a car on the West Chester railroad.

Daniel Daley.—This unfortunate man, who was arrested a few days ago for an assault on his wife, died at the Moyamensing prison on Saturday. Daley was a man of intemperate habits, as well as his wife. The wife has entirely recovered from her injuries, which were not serious.

Gallagher, the murderer of Peter McVey, had not been arrested up to twelve o'clock last night. The opinion, however, prevails that he is concealed in the lower section of the city.

The Famous Arrowsmith Hoax.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Macon, Georgia, under the date of July 23, alludes to the absurd narrative of Mr Arrowsmith, of the dreadful series of murders which he stated to have been committed during the midnight railway ride from Augusta to Macon. After showing the utter fallacy of the whole story, he ventures the following explanation of the mysterious affair, which, if correct, places Mr. Arrowsmith in a very ridiculous position:

"The baggage car is the smoking room of the trains and parties occasionally retire thither with 'refreshments.' It should be stated also that a bottle of champagne is known in these parts as a 'Monte Christo pistol,' a brand of that wine bearing the name of Dumas' hero. In the narrative, this pleasant and harmless article figures as a lethal weapon, making but a slight report, and therefore used by the hostile parties as convenient for quiet fighting. With the addition of as many 'dead men' stretched on the boards as there are empty bottles left behind, some traces of a prior mystification of mistaking figurative language for literal description became apparent; and some of the sanguinary horror is wiped out of the story. Encounters with the Monte Christo weapon in the baggage wagon are, I understand, not uncommon on the line. The courteous president of the company has, I believe, more than once been engaged in them; but he assures me no fatal results have ever occurred."

It would seem by this that a practical joke had been played off upon Mr. Arrowsmith, which impressed that gentleman with such dreadful reality that he reproduced it, with the slight addition of making himself an eye-witness of facts, instead of an auditor of fables. It appears, also, by this correspondent, that the whole story came very near being confirmed in England, with additions, in the following manner:

"It amused excessively a select circle of youth in Savannah, who have more time on their hands than billiards can usefully occupy; feeling that the author of the tale rather required backers, one of them invented a clergyman, and in his name wrote to Mr. Arrowsmith in England, tendering corroborative testimony, as a fellow-passenger. The offer was gratefully accepted; and in performance of it, documents and affidavits testifying to the truth of the well-known details were prepared, which would have deepened the mystery. But one of those cross-accidents that defeat the best-laid conspiracies, large or small, intervened; the device of the fictitious clergyman became known to some persons at Liverpool before his document could be despatched, and the scheme was necessarily abandoned.

"This additional incident is of little importance, except that the correspondence connected with it proves the delusion under which Mr. Arrowsmith labors to be complete, whatever may be its cause, for he would have received the proffered confirmation seriously, and produced in support of the creations of his fancy, a mass of proof that would have been equally baseless. It was to have passed in Savannah as excellent fun, though most people would be inclined to call it a deliberate forgery."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14—Evening.

Bark—Of Quercitron some further sales of first quality have been made at $40 ℘ ton, which is the uniform asking rate demanded for lots to arrive. Breadstuffs are duller than ever, with increased receipts, and in stocks of Flour there is little or no change, except for the supply of the local trade—sales ranging at from $5.75@$6.25 for common and choice retailing brands; $6.25@$6.75 for extra, and $7@$8 ℘ bbl. for fancy family brands, as in quality. Corn Meal and Rye Flour are but little inquired for, and held at $4 ℘ bbl. for the former, and $4 50 ℘ bbl. for the latter. Of Wheat the receipts have been moderate, and the demand fair at previous quotations. About 1,500 bu. prime Tennessee red brought 125c.; 1,200 bu. Southern and Penna. do. at 117@125c.; 4,500 bu. prime Ohio white at 130c.; 800 bu. fair Southern do. at 125c.@128c., and 900 bu. handsome Kentucky at 140c., mostly in store. Corn is in fair request, and not much offering, but the supply is ample for the demand, and about 2,000 bu., mostly Southern yellow, brought 75c., afloat. Oats are steady, and 2,500 bu. good and prime Southern brought 35@38c, the latter for heavy Delaware, and 1,200 bu. Penna. at the same price. Rye sells as wanted by the distillers at 70@75c. for Southern and Penna. Buyers of Cotton are not disposed to operate to any extent at the present high prices, and only a small business has been done to-day at irregular rates. In Groceries little or nothing doing, and prices the same. Provisions of all kinds remain inactive, but holders are very firm in their pretensions, with a reduced stock to operate in. Whiskey is dull to-day, and buyers shy. Bbls. are quoted at 25@26c., and hhds. at the same figure. The latter are scarce.

The first lot of new crop Cloverseed was received by Messrs. J. H. Chase & Co., of this city, on Thursday, 10th instant. This, we learn, is the earliest receipt of that article on record, and the quality being very superior indicates a large yield. This firm have their own cleaning mills in operation throughout this State, which facilitates the growers in bringing forward their seed at an earlier period than heretofore.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

[Reported for the Press.]

There was a very large supply of beef cattle yesterday, but the market exhibited a declining tendency, and the quotations of last week were not maintained. The quality was from ordinary to good. The *offering* at the Bull's Head Drove Yard comprised 1,185 head, including 60 head over from last week, which were all disposed of with the exception of about 125 head, at prices ranging from $9 to $11½. The following sales are reported:

110 C Murphy, Virginia, 9½@10½; 117 do. do. 9½@10½; 55 Mr. Sener, Ohio, 9½@10; 52 Dr. Hopkins, Md., 9½@11; 23 John Todd, Chester county, 10@11; 105 Scott & Kemble, do 9½@11½; 27 R Neeley, do 10½@11½; 2, J. B. Rowell Virginia, 11; 37, Amos Kemble, Chester county, 10½@11½; 25, Hugh Jackson, Chester county, 10½@11; 29, Alexander Pyle, Chester county, 10½@11½; 47, Underwood & Chandler, Chester county, 10½@11½; 26, Webb & Preston, Chester county, 9½@11; 30, W. Gamble, Chester county, 9½@11; 67, Jas. Macmillan, Chester county, 10; 60, Elias Barr, Ohio, 9½@10½; 17, Jesse Miller, Chester county, 9½@11; 85, J. & B. Seldonridge, Ohio, 9@10½; 29, Robert Neeley, Chester county, 10@11½; 22, Wm. Forest, Chester county, 9@10½; 32, Cochran & McCall, Chester county, 10@11; 30, Thomas Stuckler, Chester county, 9½@10½, 19, West & Alexander, Chester county, 10@11½; 25, Mr. Carr, Chester county, 9@10½; 3, Garrett & Darlington, Chester county, 9@10½; 41, Fuller, Ohio, 9½@10; 12, Jos. Menah, Chester county, 10@11; 19, Joseph Menah, Chester county, 9½@11; 12, Mr Mackey, Chester county, 10@11½.

At the Avenue Drove Yard there were about 700 head offering, of which 600 found purchasers at prices varying from $9½ to $11½. They were from middling to good in quality.

During the past week about 10,000 sheep were sold at this yard, the average price being $2.50 to $4.50. Some small extra fine lots bringing $5.25.

HOG STATISTICS.—The *Louisville Courier* remarks: we have procured, and publish below, complete returns from the assessors of the number of hogs in Kentucky for 1857. We give also the totals for '55 and '56, and the total number of hogs packed in the seasons of '55 '56 and '56 '57. It will be seen that the assessment numbers more hogs this year than at any period for the past four years. The farmers, however, in some sections of the State complain of heavy and continued losses by the "hog cholera," which may be cured if the corn crop turns out as well as it promises.

Total reports for 1857........		1,421,590
Returns for 1855............	1,396,208	
" " 1856............	1,105,185	
Excess of 1857 over 1855....		25,382
" of 1857 over 1856....		316,404
Total packing 1855-'56......	2,489,502	
" " 1856-'57.......	1,818,468	
Excess pk'g '55-'56 over '56-'57		671,034