The Press.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1857.

ON THE FIRST PAGE—Editorials, The Spanish Safe, The Banking System—its Benefits and its Evils; Correspondence from Virginia and New York; General News, etc.

FOURTH PAGE—The Courts, Parliamentary Eloquence, A Flower growing from Tumefaction, etc.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The *Baltic*, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and reached New York yesterday, has brought £72,000 in gold. Immediately before her departure, the steamer *Red Jacket* had arrived from Australia, with 70,000 ounces of gold.

The English markets were steady, with a downward tendency in the prices of breadstuffs. The money market was very stringent, with fluctuations in the public securities. Consols, which had ranged as low as 86¾, closed on the 14th at 87¾ to 88. The banks of England and Ireland had raised their rates of discount to 7 per cent., and the banks of France had also put on the screw. At Vienna, money was very tight. Some mercantile failures, for large amounts, had occurred in England and Scotland.

News from India, by the Overland Mail, had been telegraphed. It is late, from Calcutta to the 10th and from Bombay to the 17th of September. The intelligence is far more favorable than had been anticipated. The troops from England had begun to arrive at Calcutta. Delhi still held out, but troops and a strong siege train had been sent on from Calcutta, and a regular attack on the fortress-city would be made soon after they arrived. Lucknow and Cawnpore still held out. The mutineers had been successively beaten by Generals HAVELOCK and NICHOLSON, and Major EYRE. General HAVELOCK had been reinforced, and his position was considered safe. Prioress had won the Cæsaritwich Cup, at Newmarket—the stake $10,000. She ran a dead heat first, with two crack English horses, and afterwards won the race by a length and a half, amid shouts of applause from the bystanders.—Lecompte is dead.

The death of Mr. CRAWFORD, the American Sculptor, which has been for some time expected, took place, in London, on Saturday, October 10th. Since 1834, he has resided in Rome, where his genius was highly appreciated.

CHARITABLE MOVEMENTS.

The eagerness of our generous citizens, those in business as well as those not in business, to assist all who are in distress, is manifested in various ways. Our own opinion is, that the best method of assisting labor is not by *pauperising* it, but by giving work to those who are too proud to beg and too honest to do wrong; but there are many who are of necessity compelled to rely upon the benevolence of others. We trust yet to see a movement inaugurated which will accomplish acceptable relief to both these classes. Meanwhile it is an ennobling and heart-cheering sight to see the numerous efforts made to make the burden as light as possible to all conditions of our fellow beings.

We give the following evidences of the spirit of the times, which will not fail to be interesting to the community:

BENEFIT FOR THE POOR AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The present and prospective sufferings of a large portion of the people of Philadelphia appeal most eloquently to all who have means to spare to contribute to their relief. Great as are the emergencies of the occasion, we hope the charitable efforts of our citizens will be equal to it, and that Philadelphia will, this winter, make an exhibition of good feeling in the highest degree creditable to her. We trust speedily to see the good work commence in every direction, and meanwhile, are gratified to learn that the kind proffer of a benefit for the poor, at the Arch Street Theatre, by Mr. WHEATLEY, has been accepted, and the performance will be given on Friday evening next. A committee of prominent citizens has been appointed, in connection with this movement, and tickets may be had of BARGER, BEAVER, & Co., JOSEPH H. THOMPSON, & Co., and HUMPHREYS, HOFFMAN, & WRIGHT; also at the principal hotels. This announcement will doubtless be sufficient to fill the house to overflowing.

We notice that Mr. MARSHALL has reduced his prices, at the Academy of Music, to the rates charged at the other establishments; another evidence of his public spirit, and his anxiety to be equal to the public emergencies.

Messrs. HUNT, WEBSTER & Co. have issued a circular to the various benevolent societies, offering the use of their sewing rooms, No. 820 Chestnut street, with a requisite number of sewing machines until the first of February next, free of charge, to such societies as may desire to use them, in making up clothing for distribution among the poor. This offer is made in order to induce the bestowal of goods and money to be used at the discretion of such societies as may join the enterprise. It is a liberal offer, and we have no doubt will be accepted by a number of our benevolent societies.

Messrs. J. G. MAXWELL & SONS, large manufacturers of fancy dress and cloak trimmings, announce their intention of making a great reduction in prices in order to offer inducements to purchasers, and by selling rapidly, afford their numerous operators, who are mostly women, and dependent upon steady employment for the means of living, work throughout the winter.

We learn that GEORGE J. HENKELS, of No. 524 Walnut street, will distribute to the poor five hundred loaves of bread every Wednesday and Saturday during the coming winter. Responsible persons can obtain tickets for bread by calling on Mr. HENKELS.

DEATH OF MRS. DR. RUSH.

The death of Mrs. PHŒBE ANN RUSH, which we announced in THE PRESS of Saturday, will be sad tidings to hundreds in this, as well as in foreign countries. She was, in many respects, a highly-distinguished personage. She has for years past sustained a relation to society, in this community, which, while it aroused against her some ridiculous jealousies, and probably awakened a spirit of envious and expensive rivalry in fashionable circles, enabled her to do homage to many of the most gifted intellects of the times; men, in all stations of life, who, unable to penetrate the charmed centres of wealth, found in her saloons a ready and a cordial welcome. Living in a style of almost regal grandeur, having inherited the one-third of her father's estates, her portion estimated at at least a million of dollars, she seemed to be ambitious of taking by the hand, and introducing to the fashionable world, every poor but gifted individual, whether an artist, a mechanic, or a statesman. Herself highly accomplished, a thoroughly-educated woman, a severe student, proficient in the modern languages, possessed of great colloquial powers, she became the head of the influence she helped to build up, and swayed the sceptre almost like a monarch. She was compelled, of course, to receive and return the visits of many who were nothing to her except for their station in society; but she deserves remembrance, and always won respect from unprejudiced men, by her liberal encouragement of genius and talent, and by her lofty scorn of the little cliques that so often disfigure the world of fashion. The *Sunday Dispatch*, of yesterday, has a notice of Mrs. Rush, from which we make an extract:

"*Mrs. Rush* was the daughter of Jacob Ridgway, who amassed a very large fortune in this city by successful speculations in real estate, and whose property, at the time of his death, was estimated to be worth three millions of dollars. Mr. Ridgway was in business at Antwerp, in Holland, for a number of years. He was American Consul at that port for a long time. This large estate was divided among his three children, to wit: Mrs. Rush, John Ridgway, and Mrs. Roach, at that time a widow. Mr. John Ridgway has resided at Paris during a great portion of the period which has elapsed since his father's death, and he is still in France. Mrs. Roach married Dr. Barton, of this city, and she and her husband now reside in Chestnut street, below Broad.

"Mrs. Rush made no display of her charities, but we have heard of many instances in which she used a portion of her great wealth, without ostentation, to relieve the wants of the deserving. The deceased was a woman of very refined tastes and a liberal patron of the arts. She was very fond of music, and her splendid house contains many rare gems of painting and statuary.

"Mrs. Rush died childless. Her husband, Dr. James Rush, survives her. Dr. Rush *is* a son of the late Dr. Benjamin Rush of this city. The elder Dr. Rush was an eminent physician, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence."

APPEALS TO VIOLENCE.

The following appears in yesterday's *Sunday Dispatch*:

AN EXCITING APPEAL TO THE GERMAN POPULATION.—The depression of trade has caused a large number of our Germans to be thrown out of employment in this city, and some unprincipled demagogue has taken advantage of the circumstance to endeavor to excite the unemployed workmen to violence. A call for a meeting, of which the following is a free translation, was placarded in the beer houses in the upper part of the city, yesterday:

LABORERS! BROTHERS! It is every day getting worse! It is impossible to tell where the misery of the times will end! It cannot be known. Shall we die shamefully, without even raising a hand to save ourselves and children? The sages say we should endure our present misfortunes as an earthquake or hurricane—that help is impossible. Such talk is the same of folly, or else it is the venal phrase of bribed hirelings, who desire only to lull us into that deathlike repose which is engendered by idleness.

Workmen! Brethren! We are no children, we are men, not women—men who know the stern reality of life—men who have a sacred duty to fulfil to their wives and children; we are men who know how to discharge our duties!

Workmen! Brethren! This misfortune is no necessity; it need not be borne as a dispensation of God.

Workmen! Brethren! The misfortune of the present time was foreseen years ago; it is the result of the recklessness of speculators, who have robbed hundreds of thousands of innocent people, careless of even our lives, after their own selfish ends are attained.

We have worked—we have suffered—for what? We now are miserable. We have amassed wealth, and our very self-deprivations are literally gone to the devil. It is ordained that if we help ourselves, God will help us. We can help ourselves. We are determined to help ourselves. The workmen (brothers in a common cause) are called to a meeting on Sunday, (to-day,) at the Action Hall, at two o'clock P. M. Be not prepared for any false delusion. We are determined to operate against any more humbug.

Come all! Let us remember that it was even the work of a Legislature of our own making that we endure the pangs of a bitter death.

Let us act—not speak. Let us strike while we can, or die fighting manfully.

MANY WORKMEN.

The extravagant language of this invocation to arms recalls the battle-cries of the French metropolis. Such an invocation will, we know, produce no approving response in Philadelphia, not even from the Germans. There is no cause for such wild declamation. Whatever the sufferings of the working masses may become, there are none, as yet, not within the reach of ordinary individual remedies; and if ever their sufferings should demand wider action and more extended relief, no such organized violence as that hinted at in this German call will be effective. Our native population would at once oppose any such lawlessness, and the great body of the Germans themselves would co-operate with them. Indeed, we have good authority for declaring that this attempt to let loose the elements of anarchy among us is nowhere more strongly repudiated than by the influential organ of the Germans themselves—the *Daily Democrat*.

But even this movement, uncalled for as it is, may produce some good results. It may forewarn and forearm us. It may suggest precautionary measures against the severity of the winter. It may give direction and discipline to a great fund, not for charity, but for work. It may call forth our good men in defence of the threatened order and imperilled good name of Philadelphia.

HOW LONG WILL THE HARD TIMES LAST?

Under this head we find in the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 23d, a long and able article, of which the following extract will be interesting:

It follows, if we are right in these conjectures, that before the financial troubles of the country will have ceased, we shall have to procure from abroad specie as follows: for

Withdrawal of paper now circulating	$114,000,000
Basis of new circulation	50,000,000
Total	$164,000,000

This is the amount of specie we shall have to acquire, in addition to what will be necessary to be got, to compensate for the amounts which the pressure will cause to be withdrawn from circulation and hoarded. Eleven millions would be a small estimate for this item; and thus it seems to us that we shall not be relieved of the present troubles that now overwhelm the business of the country until we augment our present stock of specie by $175,000,000 from sources outside of the Atlantic States.

If this supply of specie shall be procurable from no other source than California, it is very plain that three or four years must elapse before the business of the country will be reinstated. The period will be shortened precisely in proportion as we shall obtain supplies of specie from other sources than California. There is, of course, a possibility that it will be thus shortened; but, on the other hand, there is also a probability of the period being prolonged, by the exportation of a portion of our California supplies abroad.

The whole question, therefore, of the duration of the present pressure, hinges upon the contingency of our importing or exporting specie to or from abroad, and upon the amounts thus exported or imported.

In this connection the history of the specie movement between the United States and foreign countries is full of interest. It is found in the following table, showing our exports and imports of specie for thirteen fiscal years, ending, each, the 30th June:

Specie Movement between the United States and foreign Countries during Thirteen Years.

Years.	Exports.	Imports
1845	$8,606,635	$3,070,242
1846	3,205,268	3,717,762
1847	1,907,024	24,121,289
1848	15,841,016	6,360,224
1849	5,404,848	6,651,209
1850	7,522,994	4,028,792
1851	29,473,752	5,453,592
1852	42,674,135	5,505,041
1853	27,450,876	4,201,382
1854	41,422,423	6,058,184
1855	56,247,543	3,059,853
1856	46,745,485	4,207,622
1857	69,136,922	12,461,709
Grand total	$365,373,989	$92,056,960
Specie imports same period	92,056,960	
Net specie exports	$253,317,029	

We repeat the opinion that until the larger portion of this enormous net exportation of $253,317,106 is restored to the country, and it takes the place of the $214,000,000 of bank rags which we have in circulation, and which has banished this specie from our shores, we cannot expect a return of an easy money market and sound system of business.

That we have not fallen within the amount which we stated that our bank circulation must be reduced to at least $100,000,000 before a restoration of confidence in bank issues can be restored, will appear from the following table showing the amount of bank notes that were in circulation about the first of January in each of the years named. The present inflation, it will be seen, commenced in the year 1845, long before California specie began to come to or leave us. Since that year it has grown a pace; and the intelligent reader will observe a remarkable correspondence between the growth of this paper circulation in our country, and the increase of our exports of specie abroad:

Circulation of the Banks of the United States in each of fifteen years past.

1842	$58,683,068	1850	$131,366,526
1843	75,107,016	1851	155,165,251
1844	89,608,711	1854	204,689,207
1846	105,682,407	1855	180,995,922
1847	105,519,760	1856	195,747,950
1848	128,506,101	1857	214,778,822
1849	114,743,416		

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Official Returns—Expenses of the Extra Session of the Legislature—Cost of Publishing Amendments to the Constitution—Securing Seats.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 24, 1857.

EDITOR OF PRESS: I send you the official returns of the late election in Pennsylvania, filed in the State Department. They will be interesting to the future historian who may wish to ascertain how badly the opposition to the Democracy were whipped after the people had a trial of the Administration of James Buchanan for one year. They show the official result in every county for Supreme Judges—every one, except McKean, for Canal Commissioner, and in sixty-four out of sixty-five counties for Governor. In these Wm. F. Packer (Democrat) has a majority of 41,823 over David Wilmot, (American Republican,) and 13,646 majority over the combined opposition vote of Hazlehurst (straight-out American) and Wilmot. The county yet to hear from, for Governor, is *Tioga*, which will reduce Packer's majority about 2,000, leaving him ahead of Wilmot in the neighborhood of 39,823 votes. The amendments to the Constitution are all carried by more than two to one.

[The returns alluded to will be found in another column.]

From the Auditor-General I learn the cost of publishing those amendments in 1856, was $16,653, and this year about $30,000, making a total of $46,653. The length of the advertisement was the same this year as last. The difference is caused by certain publishers increasing their charge, having discovered that others received nearly double what they did in 1856; and its being inserted in an additional number of papers. The fact is, there are scarcely any two papers, whether weekly or daily, that charge the same amount—hence, the Auditor-General has had much difficulty in fixing the sum they are entitled to. This could easily be remedied if, with every *order for publishing advertisements* from the State Government, there should be the provision that it be done for so much per square, making (say) 300 ems a square. This would prevent the dishonest from getting too much, and allow the upright their just dues.

I learn from Dr. John A. Small, the obliging and over-present Assistant Clerk of the House, that a large proportion of the members have already secured their seats for the next session. The most eligible ones are already taken. There will probably be no opposition to the re-election of Jacob Ziegler for Clerk of the House, as it would not be an easy thing to find a man fit to take his place; but J. Lawrence Getz not having been returned by Berks county, a new man will necessarily have to be elected Speaker of the House.

THE SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including China Vases, Dinner and Toilet Sets, &c., to be sold at Thomas & Son's Auction Store, by order of assignee; will be open for examination to-morrow.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The twelve nights' season of the Italian Opera at the Academy of Music closed on Saturday night, and had the previous attendance in any way resembled that on this occasion, the result would have been very gratifying to Mr. Marshall. The company has been all that could have been desired. In addition to such established and admirable singers as Gazzaniga, Adelaide Phillips, Amodio, Brignoli, Colletti, we had Bettardi and Tagliafico, with Signorina Ramos. It has been remarked that, from the evening that this last-named singer appeared as Marie in "La Figlia del Reggimento," the luck turned. For, in sooth, the last four or five nights opened the very best audiences of the season. Signorina Ramos has neither the voice nor the dramatic power of Madame Gazzaniga, but she has a pretty face, lively manner, good figure, complete self-possession, and, above all, charming *expression*. She has been taught to make a great deal of her voice, and she adds expression to skill. On Saturday evening "Lucrezia Borgia" and the last act of "La Sonnambula" were performed—with Gazzaniga as *Lucrezia*, and Signorina Ramos as *Amina*. It was a decided triumph for each. Bouquets showered down abundantly on *Lucrezia*, and then about an equal number of these floral offerings descended at the fairy feet of *Amina*. [There is no truth, we understand, that pretty Signorina Ramos received four distinct matrimonial proposals, within a week after her *début*: the exact number was three and a half, which the little Castilian declined, owing to the present doubts as to the solvency of the parties interested.] The *troupe* have proceeded to have a short season in New York, after which, still under the magic baton of Max Maretzek, they proceed to Havana, where, already, the Cubans have notually engaged every box. They are scarcely to be expected here before April, by which time, no doubt, money matters will be easier than they have lately been. The times, and not the management, are to blame for the want of decided success on the present occasion. In New York, the failure has been complete, because the *troupe* was not so good as ours.

Charles Mathews, emphatically the very best of English light comedians, appears at the Academy this evening in two dramas—a new comedy called "Married for Money," and that surprising interlude, "Patter *vs.* Clatter." Nearly twenty years ago, Charles Mathews (and his wife, Madame Vestris) visited this country, but scarcely continued long enough to give us "a touch of his quality." Owing to a mistake and a misrepresentation, he quitted New York, almost ere his voice had been heard on the stage of the Park Theatre. He has recently returned, with matured ability, and played for three weeks at the Broadway, New York, to full houses every night. He has also been very successful at Boston. His stay here will be brief, but we anticipate crowded houses to see and hear him.

At the Arch-street theatre, "Jack Cade" has had a very successful *run* for over a fortnight. Several causes have led to this success, among which we may name the popularity of the play, from Mr. Forrest's acting, the desire to see how Mr. Davenport would play the leading character; the extra excitement caused by the proceedings in a court of equity (Forrest *vs.* Wheatley and Fredericks,) as to invasion of the copyright, and, it must be added, the able and artistic performance of Mr. Davenport. As even a great success gets wearisome, Mr. Wheatley has put "Jack Cade" by, for the present. This evening he produces "Macbeth" for the first time for two years, at this theatre. The cast includes himself as *Macduff*, Mrs. Bowers as *Lady Macbeth*, Mr. Davenport as *Macbeth*, with Mr. James Dunn as *Hecate*, and Miss Cruise as the *First Singing Witch*. It is to be hoped it will be properly cast, as a fact, that, at most theatres, on a long run, that is taking the average (several seasons, "Macbeth" draws larger houses than any other play. But it is not so profitable as many dramas which do not draw so well—because such considerable expense is involved in the getting it up, as, we have no doubt, from his proverbial liberality in such matters, it will be put upon the stage by Mr. Wheatley. There can be *no* doubt, indeed, for Mr. Wheatley appears to make a point of having every thing—scenery, costume, accessories—of the most suitable description. He has his reward in the great popularity of his theatre. It is but justice to draw attention to a circumstance at once so creditable to the manager and so well appreciated by the public.

Mr. Wheatley, with a liberal feeling which does him honor, but cannot surprise those who know him, has set apart next Friday evening as a benefit night for the poor of this city, the proceeds to be placed at the disposal of a committee for distribution. We have no doubt that the public will warmly second this generosity.

At the Walnut Street Theatre this evening, "to suit the times," the prices are reduced one half. Mr. Chanfrau and Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan are the trio of "stars" who will play here through the week.

Dan Gardner, the comedian, brings out his burlesque on Emma Stanley's "Seven Ages of Women," at Sanford's, this evening, playing ten different characters.

GROUND RENTS, REAL ESTATE, &c. Sale at the Exchange to-morrow evening. See advertisement and catalogues.

The Ground Rents are safe small investments.

No clue has yet been obtained to the mysterious murder of Adelino Baver, near Mohrsville, Berks county. The *Gazette* informs us that the lady was again disinterred for the purpose of allowing a thorough re-examination to be made. The coroner concluded his duties on Wednesday last. From the testimony of the physicians, we learn that the wound in the neck of the murdered girl was two inches broad and three quarters of an inch deep. No other marks of violence were found upon her body. Only two-thirds of the throat, and a small vein, were cut through, so that, in the opinion of the physicians, it must have taken two hours to bleed to death from this wound. This fact has led to the supposition that she might have died of suffocation. The county commissioners, as an inducement to extraordinary efforts, have very properly offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer, or for such information as will tend to his detection.

Miss Baver was a beautiful girl, and respectably connected. Her parents were David and Catharine Baver, and she was born in Bern township, on the 16th of May, 1838. She was, therefore, nineteen years, three months, and twenty-two days old at the time of her death.

The verdict of the jury was: "That the said Adelina Baver came to her death by a stab or stabs inflicted in her throat with a knife, or other sharp instrument, in the hands of some person or persons, unknown to the jury, on Heffner's Island, Centre township, October 7th, 1857.

John Starr, an engineer, living in Philadelphia, fell from the tender attached to the engine of the passenger train, last Saturday week, near the Phœnixville tunnel, and was seriously injured. He was brought up in the train to Pottstown, where medical attendance was obtained for him. He was much cut and bruised about the head and face.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nicaragua Affairs—General Walker—Yrissari—Contest for Public Printing—Col Benton—Subdivisional Surveys in Minnesota and Wisconsin—European Mails.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1857.

For want of other material, the correspondents here for northern papers have again taken up Nicaraguan affairs, and are exhibiting them in every and the most contradictory terms. The truth of the matter is simply this: There is no permanent Government at this time in that State, or rather dependency of the Mora family and Costa Rica. Marcinez and Jorez, the two puppet presidents created by General Mora, have no real power, and what is done and undone, and done over again, is done and undone and done over again as this, that, or the other shrewd Yankee gets the ear and fills the pockets of the "powers that be." The rumor arrives that British subjects are gaining the position, and instantly agents and material aid are hurried to stiffen the backbone of the parties, temporary grantors of privileges, &c, and to retain what has already been bargained and paid for twice over, though it may not have been in a regular way.

After all, there is a power in the Central American States, behind the throne, stronger than the throne itself; and I am led to believe, that, just now, notwithstanding what may be said *au contraire*, that this power is not wielded by Englishmen, but by moneyed capitalists of New York and New Orleans.

General Walker had a chance, some months ago, to throw himself into Nicaragua, and make head against the Costa Rican forces, but he very foolishly, I think, threw it away. Instead of making his preparations quietly, he visits newspaper offices and harangues the people at public meetings, and tells all he has done, and, like the good general that he is, all that he and his *confreres* contemplate doing. Now, however, the financial crisis which has swept over the country, bringing disastor to every section, has not left him and his enterprise untouched. They are high and dry upon their beam ends, and it will not be this year, I hardly believe, that a tide of prosperity in filibusterdom will swell up to take them off, and float them toward the accomplishment of their "manifest destiny." It is not an intense conviction even in the South, that Walker stock will run up presently to more than one hundred per cent. Par. Even if it were so in the North and in the South, it is a pretty good guess to say that the name of those who have money to invest in such undertakings is not legion. Men of means, now-a-days, it is said, and very truly it may be, invariably determine their proceedings by the dollar-and-cent argument.

This being admitted, and that argument being clearly against Walker, the moneyed steamship owners of New York and elsewhere will be left to plot and intrigue, to get, it may be, Yrissari, or another amiable native "to the manor born," to represent, at Washington, the States having valuable privileges to grant.

Yrissari has been testified to in every respect, in the strongest and amplest manner, yet, strange to say, he and his backers and their shemes have not had official recognition here by any formal reception on the part of the President or Secretary of State. Nor is it probable that they will. When Van Carey Jones, Esq., special agent of the State Department, returns, and something satisfactory is learned either from him or another sent out to look after him and what he was for, the determination of the Administration in the matter may be made known. It is to be hoped for charity's sake, that this result is not far off, for, until it is reached, a large number of persons concerned will be kept in Washington, at great expense to themselves and their friends, and this in these hard times is a vital consideration.

The contest for the public printing begins to grow warm. The *ins* are resolved on not being *outs*, if active preparations and steady canvassing can save them. But it would be amusing if all the labor they have undergone for six months past was love's labor lost. Yet this is not improbable, if it be true, as stated, that Senator Bayard's measure of a National Printing Bureau will meet with general favor. It is to be expected, at least, that there will be a spicy discussion on the subject.

I saw Col. Benton riding out a few days since. He has thinned very much. He sat firm in his saddle, and bolt upright, as though he were at a review. His health is not restored, and his physicians say that it never will be. While it was thought that he was dying, I learn that late and early he was hard at work getting ready for the press another volume of his digest of the debates of Congress. Even now, though suffering at times great pain from what seems to be an internal cancerous malady, he applies himself to his task with unbounding industry and assiduity. In this is seen his indomitable will.

On Saturday afternoon the Postmaster General received the following despatch:

"NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—It is said that the Atlantic has broken her machinery, and will not be able to sail. Mr. Vanderbilt offers to take the mails and deliver them at Liverpool on the same terms as are allowed to the Collins line. The Vanderbilt has steam up, and is waiting your answer. ISAAC V. FOWLER, P. M."

To which the following answer was returned from the Department:

"WASHINGTON, 1 o'clock P. M.—The responsibility of a failure is with Mr. Collins and the Navy Department. We have no fund to pay out of."

Returns of the subdivisional surveys in Minnesota have been received at the General Land Office of township 121 north, range 36 west, township 122 north, range 35 west, and township 124 north, ranges 35 and 36 west, of the principal meridian, containing 38,009 acres of land, situated on the west side of the Mississippi river.

Also, the subdivisional surveys of townships 53 north, of ranges 11 and 12 west, and townships 53 north, of ranges 9 and 10 west of the fourth principal meridian, embracing 54,000 acres, bordering on the northwest shore of Lake Superior, and upon which the towns of Buchanan, Burlington, Marmata, and Encampment are located. Knife river, after traversing township 52 north, ranges 11 and 12 west, and passing through the town of Buchanan, disembogues itself into Lake Superior, in township 52 north, range 11 west.

Also, the subdivisional surveys of townships 41 and 42 north, of range 10 west, of the fourth principal meridian, containing 45,000 acres, and lying in the State of Wisconsin. X. Y.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain and the Nicaragua Transit—A False Report Corrected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The British Government will take no steps with reference to the Nicaragua Transit, except in conjunction with the Government of the United States. None of the alleged contracts with Costa Rica, on this subject, have been made with the countenance of England. Of all this our Government is well informed.

So far from the British Cabinet having under discussion the propriety of ordering a recall of troops from India, as was reported in an alleged letter from Minister Dallas, it was, at the latest accounts received this morning, making renewed overtions for the suppression of the mutiny.

The statement may here be made on authority, that it is not the intention of the British Government to have any interference in the present sanguinary contest, though it is sensible of the good intentions of many parties who have offered their services in India.

The Virginia New School Presbyterian Synod—Withdrawal from the *General Assembly*.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The New School Presbyterian Synod of Virginia have adopted the report of the Committee on the Minutes of the General Assembly recommending the withdrawal of the Synod from that body, in consequence of its action on the slavery question. The vote stood 39 yeas against 3 nays, the latter being given by Messrs. Sunderland and Haskell, of Washington, and Dunning, of Baltimore.

The Synod then adopted resolutions approving, as a whole, the resolutions adopted by a portion of the Church which lately met in Richmond, and pledging itself cordially to co-operate in the organization of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, to meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the first Thursday in April next.

Proposed Issue of Small Notes.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 24.—A large meeting of citizens was held this evening at the court house, to request the Town Council to issue small notes for the convenience of business men in making change. Judge Peck presided, and Messrs George Bergner and John Wallower were appointed secretaries. A committee was appointed to confer with the Town Council on the subject, and the workingmen generally are in favor of the project.

Terrible Massacre.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The brig American Eagle, from Sisal, reports that the Indians had massacred nearly all the inhabitants of a village about sixty miles from Merida. Over five hundred bodies had been found, and more were being discovered daily in the woods, shockingly mutilated.

Interesting from the West.

ST. LOUIS, October 24.—Captain Van Vleit, who started from Utah on the 14th ult., arrived in this city this morning. He furnishes some interesting information in regard to the Utah expedition, and the state of affairs at Salt Lake.

On September 22d he met a body of United States troops, two hundred and thirty miles east of Fort Lawrence. He also met Governor Cummings, on October 8th, ninety miles beyond Fort Kearney. Some supply-trains were within a hundred and forty miles of the valley, while others were far behind, and not likely to arrive this season.

Mr. Van Vleit travelled over 2,400 miles since August 1st, and was treated with much consideration by the leading men at Salt Lake City; but he heard the expression of only one opinion, that the troops under the command of the officers of the United States Government should never gain a foothold in their dominions.

A heavy snow fell at Fort Bridger on the 16th ult.

Hon. John M Burnhisel, delegate to Congress from Utah, accompanied by Captain Van Vleit, started for Washington city to-day.

Messrs. Nichols and Reber, Engineers on Magraw's section of the Wagon Road Expedition, have also arrived in this city. They left Pacific Springs on the 7th ult. They are of the opinion that the train will stop at Fort Laramie during the ensuing winter. The cattle belonging to the government train were dying fast, and the mules were breaking down. Grass was very scarce.

Colonel Hoffman, commander at Fort Laramie, denies having caused a Mormon train to be overhauled.

A Philadelphia Vessel in Distress.

NORFOLK, Oct. 24.—The schooner Empire, from Philadelphia, bound to this port, is ashore near Cape Henry. Assistance has been sent to her.

Weekly Statement of the Boston Banks.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The following is the weekly statement of the banks of this city:

Amount of specie in the banks	$5,888,000
Increase since suspension	431,000

Departure of the North Americans.

QUEBEC, Oct. 24.—The Canadian Company's steamship North America sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with upwards of two hundred passengers for Liverpool.

FOUR DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

LATER FROM INDIA.

LUCKNOW HOLDING OUT.

DELHI NOT FALLEN.

GENERAL HAVELOCK STILL AT CAWNPORE.

THE MONEY CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Discount Rates Advanced to 7 Per Cent.

CONSOLS 87¼@88.

TRIUMPH OF PRIORESS.

DEATH OF LECOMPTE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The steamship Baltic has arrived, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 14th instant, four days later.

The Baltic brings £72,000 *sterling*, and one hundred and sixty passengers.

In the race with Saunterer, the Babylon paid forfeit.

The steamer Red Jacket, from Australia, arrived at Southampton, brought 70,000 ounces of gold.

The American ship Lexington has been totally lost near Venetia.

Later advices from India have been received at London by telegraph from the overland mail. The Calcutta dates are to the 10th, and from Bombay to the 17th of September.

The siege train was expected to reach Delhi on the 3d of September, when the assault would be commenced.

General Havelock remained at Cawnpore, and would be reinforced in a few days by Gen Outram, who had reached Allahabad with a strong force.

The garrison at Cawnpore was gallantly holding out, and would be relieved by the middle of September.

Lord Elgin had left Calcutta for China.

The China mail failed to connect with the Overland mail at Ceylon.

Thirty-four horses ran for the Cesarewitch cup, and the first trial resulted in a dead heat between Prioress, El Hakim and Queen Bess. On the deciding trial Prioress, the American mare, won by a length and a half, amid great cheering. The value of the stakes exceeds two thousand pounds.

The American horse Lecompte is dead.

An excessive money pressure prevails in London, and a further advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England is anticipated. Consols have fluctuated greatly; they declined to 86¾, but subsequently rallied.

The Bank of Dublin has advanced the rate of discount to 7 per cent, and the Bank of France to 6½ per cent.

The money pressure in Vienna is also severe.

The firm of Messrs. Ross, Mitchell, & Co., a Canadian firm in London, had failed. The liabilities were £250,000, but the assets were larger.

J. Monteith & Co., and other Glasgow houses, had also suspended, with liabilities to a large amount.

The city article of the London *Times* of the 12th, says: "As respects the losses to be sustained on this side, very heavy amounts are believed to have fallen on Lyons and Havre. Here it is feared that Manchester, Bradford, and Glasgow will suffer considerably."

The race for the great Cesarewitch Handicap, at Newmarket, resulted in the triumph of Mr Ten Brock's "Prioress." The success of the American mare was received with great cheering, and she immediately became the first favorite in the betting for the Cambridgeshire stakes, to be run for at Newmarket on the 27th of October. Before the race 100 to 1 was laid against Prioress.

The American horse Lecompte died from an attack of colic. Pryor had been stricken out of all his engagements for the present year.

Mr. R. M. Archibald, a native of Nova Scotia, and formerly Attorney General of Newfoundland, has been appointed British Consul at New York.

The Earl of Fitzhardinge died on the 10th inst.

The London *Times*, in its review of trade on the supply of cotton, says: "It appears that, if one America is not sufficient, and we want a second, we can hardly do better than take the first for our model. We know of scores of spots where the soil and the climate are as good as in Georgia, and though, perhaps, cotton of the very best quality is not to be raised everywhere, or upon the instant, we know that much is in the powers of cultivation. But soil and climate are not enough. Capital, energy, and organization will be called for still, or we shall get no further than speak of; and it happens that, in none of the countries otherwise fitted for the purposes in question are these requisitions to be found among our native possessions. The qualities which enable the Americans to send out millions of bales every year, are not discoverable in Hindoos or Bornanas, and as they are not indigenous they must needs be imported. Kingland, in short, must find money, machinery and wits, and if these are carried to some well-selected territory, where there is good land and abundance of water, we may soon be able to dismiss our alarms about the production of cotton.

FRANCE.

The Directors of the Bank of France had held a meeting to consider the necessity for an advance in their rate of discount, and no movement was considered certain, although the Directors were anxious that a slight delay should take place after their recently-adopted increased facilities.

THE LATEST.—The Bank on Tuesday raised its rate to 6½ per cent. The funds closed at 66.70 for money and account.

The military camp at Chalons had been raised.

A meeting between the Emperors of France and Austria is still talked about.

SPAIN.

The ministerial crisis at Madrid continued. Bravo Murillo refused to form one of the minority of the Cabinet, and anticipations of further disturbances were entertained.

It is said that Senor Marfori, Governor of Madrid, was about to resign.

ITALY.

Reports were current of apprehended disturbances in some parts of Italy, and the authorities were on the alert.

PRUSSIA

General de Royer, chief of the grand general staff of the Prussian army, is dead.

The King of Prussia was slightly better, but his condition is still very critical.

INDIA.

The Indian despatches state that General Nicholson had defeated the rebels at Najafghar, with the loss of their guns.

General Havelock had also defeated the rebels near Bithoor on the 16th of September.

The Governor at Lucknow had made a gallant and successful sortie, capturing the guns of the mutineers and a supply of provisions.

The Dinapore mutineers had been again defeated by Major Eyre.

The rebels were threatening Allahabad and Benares. Large bodies of troops were marching from Calcutta towards Allahabad.

Troops were also arriving at Calcutta from England, their transport having been effected with great rapidity.

A despatch to the London *Post* says that the British forces had attacked Lucknow Castle, spiked the guns, and inflicted a heavy loss upon the enemy.

A telegraphic despatch announces that Prince Gortchakoff had addressed a confidential circular relating to the Stuttgardt interview to the Russian Ministers at Foreign Courts. It is said to be exceedingly pacific, and to *recommend the maintenance of existing treaties.*

The Emperor and Empress had made their solemn entry into Warsaw, and it is said that the reception, on the part of the population, was more friendly than any Russian monarch has ever met with in the Polish capital.

PERSIA

Herat was evacuated by the Persian troops on the 27th of July.

THE LATEST.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent reports great pressure in the monetary and commercial world at that place. Very high rates of discount were being paid. Two large houses had suspended. The great house of Poeckwatz at Pesth had failed; many cotton and silk manufactories were expected to follow.

The Ariel was reported off Southampton this morning, but it proved to be false. No news of the City of Baltimore.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, October 13.—The sales of Cotton for the past three days have been 19,000 bales; including 7,000 to speculators and 1,000 to exporters. The market opened buoyantly, but closed dull. Quotations are generally unchanged.

LONDON, October 13.—The money market closed decidedly more stringent. The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount to 7 @ 8 per cent.

Consols declined considerably, but subsequently rallied, and closed at 87¾@87⅞ for money.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 14—2 o'clock P. M.—Consols for money closed at 87¾@88 for money, and 88@88¼ for account.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—3 o'clock P. M.—The Cotton market closed quiet, and prices steady.

Flour is steady. Wheat exhibits a declining tendency. Corn is steady.

Provisions close quiet.

LIVERPOOL,