The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1857.

ON THE FIRST PAGE—Review of Kansas Affairs—The Administration Vindicated; Things Theatrical, The Baltimore Troubles; General News.

ON THE FOURTH PAGE—The Six Grey Powders, (continued.)

☞ We print, this morning, a somewhat lengthy defence of the policy of the Administration on the Kansas question. Since that article was written, the action of Governor WALKER in regard to Oxford precinct, Johnson county, in Kansas, has transpired. On this point, we shall have something to say to-morrow. Meanwhile we have only to repeat our entire approval of this action, expressed in THE PRESS of Friday, and to declare our opinion that he will be sustained by every foe of fraud in elections, and every friend of the principle that "the majority shall rule."

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA—MR. ALLIBONE.

There is too much reason for believing that the forthcoming report of the investigation into the affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania will disclose a mass of corruption and mismanagement in that institution, which will vividly recall the days of the broken Bank of the United States. There seems to be but one opinion on the subject. Hopes are entertained that the noteholders and depositors will be paid, but the stockholders, the widows, orphans, and others who have confided their fortunes to the bank, will not be so fortunate. Many reflections will be suggested by this *exposé*. And first, as to the President, Mr. ALLIBONE, who has contrived to escape in anticipation of the publication of the facts. Malediction, loud and deep, are uttered against him. He is held up as the cause of the losses to the stockholders, and as the leader in the practices of partiality and favoritism, which, it is too clear, distinguished his rule. But may not these denunciations go too far? We do not know Mr. ALLIBONE, never having met, conversed, or corresponded with him. But he is said to have been charitable and kind. He fell because of the intoxicating circle in which he moved. He was a high-pressure financier; lived fast, squandered money like water, scattered long "accommodations" with a lavish hand, and thought that the investment of to-day would be sure to come back to him an hundred fold. He had his favorites and his flatterers. His mansion was the seat of splendid ease, and even his profession of piety was a magnificent show. Is it any wonder that he should think himself almost infallible; that he should have wielded irresistible power; that he should have been among the first to come down? It is said that Mr. ALLIBONE has left for Europe a rich man. We hope not. If he has, and if he is still the honorable man his friends claim him to be, let him give up his fortune to those who have been ruined by his expeditents and his extravagance. This he will do, or forever forfeit all claim to the title of an honest, and much less of a *religious* man.

BETTER AND IMPROVING TIMES.

It cannot be denied that a better state of things is visible in all quarters. The pressure has, we trust, expended by extending itself. Nothing but the most calamitous crash in Europe can make the future darker than it seemed to be a few days ago; but even this event may not be without its compensations in the fact that Great Britain cannot do without our cotton in the midst of her own disasters, and must therefore relieve us to an extent sufficient to absorb a large amount of our indebtedness to her. An article in the London *Times*, of October 12, shows conclusively the *entire* dependence of the manufacturers in Great Britain, and, in a large degree, the dependence of the manufacturers of France, upon our cotton, and the real hopelessness, in the face of effort, of opening new fields for the growth of that important staple. From this article we make the following extract:

[From the London Times, Oct. 12.]

THE COTTON QUESTION.—It is extremely interesting—unless, indeed, a term expressive of more deeper emotion should be employed—to remark the views and proceedings of the manufacturing world at this moment with regard to the cotton supply. *This plant is now considered, and with perfect reason, as one of the chief elements in the wealth of nations.* The multitude in India set the French journals speculating, they other by the affect possible to the cotton market, by the interruption of cultivation in Bahar—*the Americans are seriously apprehensive of being overtaken by the excessive demands of Europe, and our own manufacturers have formed associations and established correspondents for the purpose of searching out this precious material in all parts of the world. There is no delusion or mania about all this. What dread is to life cotton is to commerce, for raiment comes next in necessity to food. Well, then, the great staple of this country, but wool now gives place to the produce of the cotton plant. On this produce depend our manufactures, and upon our manufactures depend our inexhaustible resources and our national power.*

As matter of fact, it must be presumed that this adjustment up to a certain period had actually taken place; indeed, *it is but just now that a positive dearth of cotton is apprehended. About the time that our own cotton manufactures made rich strides towards, the United States of America entered specially upon the work of supply.* This, by their energy, devotion, capital, and skill, they soon monopolised, and for years together consumption on this side of the Atlantic and production on the other proceeded at a rate of progression tolerably uniform. Even now a good crop and a good harvest at the Southern States of the Union would provide the Lancashire mills with almost as much provender as they require.

Lately, however, our supply has threatened to fall in keeping pace with the prodigious development of the demand, and a variety of circumstances appear likely to increase the disproportion thus first created. The Americans themselves are working up a portion of their own raw material, and the manufacturers of the Continent now come into the cotton-market with more considerable demand than in times past. These weights thrown into the scale tend, of course, to the further depression of the balance, and the Manchester people ask what is to be done if American ships fall short? The present business, and it likely enough to have more? The apprehension is felt in America itself, where, instead of expressing any jealousy, the Southern journals dilate on the expediency of enlarging the field of supply, and bringing some countries to aid of the American in their work of provisioning the world. *Accordingly, our manufacturers have organized associations for this purpose, and have cast about well all directions for the means of stocking the market more satisfactorily.*

So that the concession of foreign bankruptcy may not be as severe as has been apprehended.

We are in great hopes that the vigorous and continued measures now being arranged on all hands by the people to relieve the anticipated distresses of the poor, and to give work to the tens of thousands of people who are expected to be thrown out of employ, may produce the desired benefits without being fully carried out, inasmuch as it is apparent that much of the distress which has been spoken of does not exist, and many of those who were believed to be without work are still engaged at it. And nothing will contribute to insure both these consequences so much as the success of the movements towards the relief of both classes—those who are in need of bread, and those who are in need of labor. When *all* parts of the community are united to relieve *each other*, there cannot be much general suffering, and we shall not be surprised if the winter passes off with as little suffering among the people as has happened in any one year for the last twenty. It is no less clear, that a better state of things exists among our merchants, who begin to look fearlessly towards their coming payments, and it is certain that the banks themselves feel that the pressure has been lightened upon them, and that they are preparing for the acceptance of the provisions of the so-called relief law with little of the trepidation which they felt three weeks ago. Meanwhile there is a large amount of silver and gold in the smaller channels of circulation, and comparatively very few small notes; and, as it to brighten the picture, the country banks are strengthening themselves so as to place a healthy currency in circulation, and, according to the provisions of the relief law, to keep their notes at par in Philadelphia, in order to avoid the penalties of investigation, which may hereafter mean insolvency. Add to this the certainty that our semi-annual State interest will be paid in February in specie, and, to crown all, the important consideration, proved every hour in the day, that there is no panic among the farmers of Pennsylvania, that the country merchants are doing a brisk business by exchanging their goods for the produce of the farmers, and that, in a very short time our city traders will be called upon to supply a heavy stock of goods for the interior, and that crops are being pushed forward to the seaboard with incredibile activity and energy. These, it seems to us, are strong reasons for indulging the hope that there is a really better time coming.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

An important State election takes place in New York to-morrow, which, from the indications, will be close, and may end in a defeat of the Republicans. Some time ago, we predicted that, in proportion as the Kansas excitement died out, and the triumph of a fair election in that Territory became assured, so would the ranks of the Democratic party, everywhere, be swelled by the return of the members of that organization who went over to the cause of FREMONT in 1856, under the delusion that the Democratic party was committed to the extension of slavery. We then stated that it was impossible for men who, during long lives, had exhibited their devotion to sound constitutional principles on the subject of the currency, the tariff, and internal improvements, to remain with an organization which was solely committed to Abolitionism, and especially to adhere to it after the latter element had expired. Every day goes to show that the sequel will verify this prophecy. And, although it is hoping too much that New York will decide against Mr. SEWARD and his party, yet there can be no question that a radical change is certain to be made, either at the coming election or at the next. The following article from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a paper which cannot be called a mere party organ, shows what we may expect at the election which is to take place to-morrow:

Perhaps there never has been a time when the opponents of the Democracy in the State of New York were so completely destitute of weapons with which to contest an *election* as they are at this moment. Thus far they seem to have been utterly unsuccessful in their attempts to drum up an issue. Kansas as an issue, is evidently used up. This "harp of a thousand strings" was played upon so long that it can no longer utter better music than a hurdy gurdy; and the Republicans are even reduced to embarrass and misrepresentation in order to conceal the evidence of the election frauds lately perpetrated in that Territory by themselves.

As for the Dred Scott decision, the owner of that issue sold him as long ago as last spring; and the President's New Haven letter, not only decimated the doctors who signed the original missive to him, but exploded the magazine whence their party throughout the country drew their ammunition. In this dilemma, the Republican journals which have a character to sustain, simply preserve silence; while the lesser organs indulge in the hackneyed phrases common in every election.

The return to the Democratic ranks of the Buffalo *Republic*—a paper which went over to Republicanism with Gen. Nye and the *Evening Post*—is a significant indication that the revulsion in politics has compelled the party to "suspend." The *Republic* would never have chosen to suffer the humiliation of retracing its tracks so long as it could have been assured that a dollar of assets—in the shape of issues—were left in the vaults of the Republican party. But in this case, no issues were in the nature of specie, and even the supply of the New York *Tribune* was exhausted when the *Republic* went back to the National Democracy.

The evidences are thickening that Black Republicanism is to be beaten in New York, as it has been in Pennsylvania, Iowa, Minnesota, and substantially in Ohio. The desertion of one of their most influential journals is seconded by the apathy of others, and, we should judge, by the disgust of a large part of the rank and file. Sectionalism is in bad odor. The national administration of President Buchanan has restored the health of the body politic, and quack doctors are henceforth to be discarded. Let all national and patriotic men rejoice.

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.

THE SONS OF MALTA, on Saturday last, as we are informed, donated the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars to charitable purposes, and the money was wisely given to those societies that are in the hands of our public-spirited and disinterested men, who are willing to devote their time and attention to relieving the necessities of the suffering poor of our city. We shall, to-morrow, give a list of the different bodies to whom this comparatively large sum of money has been entrusted, and our readers will be able to perceive, not only the generosity of the donors, but their wisdom and foresight in committing this trust to those whose past usefulness and high character ensure a faithful discharge of so agreeable a duty, in a season when wide-spread distress and want are anticipated.

THE NEXT EUROPEAN MAIL.

The *Indian*, mail steamer from Liverpool, with four days later news, is hourly expected at Quebec, and it is supposed that she will bring some account of the impression made on the London money-market by the intelligence of the New York Banks having suspended specie payments. She was to leave Liverpool on the 21st of October. It is not probable that such intelligence would materially affect the moneyed interest in Europe; farther than, that they would show the necessity of preparing to pay in specie for such cotton and breadstuffs as England may require from this country. The cotton they *must*, and the breadstuffs they *may* have. Under any circumstances, a further import of gold from Europe may be looked for.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rejected Returns of Oxford Precinct, Johnson County, Kansas Territory—Governor Walker—Secretary Stanton—Coal Fields in Oregon and Washington Territories—Sales of Public Lands—Indian Trust Funds—Decision of the Attorney General—Death of an Army Officer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1857.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

The decision of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton in purging the polls of the late election in Kansas by throwing out the returns from Oxford precinct, Johnson county, occasions great discussion. He has heretofore confined his action to such questions as clearly came within his jurisdiction. In this instance, however, he has allowed his sense of a great fraud to constitute an exception to this action. His desire, as well as that of the Secretary, has been, and is, to have a fair election, and to have the people's will, as fairly expressed, fairly carried out.

From the accounts in the papers, there seems to be no doubt that a fraud was committed in this election, and it was this fact which has induced Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton to take the responsibility.

Reports have reached Washington from officers attached to the Interior Department of the discovery in Washington and Oregon Territories of coal fields, hundreds of miles in extent, and vast *forests* of timber admirably suited for naval purposes. This discovery is deemed of importance to the interests of the Pacific coast, furnishing cheaply, if looked after, the means for rapid communication with the Indies. Sooner or later, has been the prediction of enthusiastic Californians, the rich trade of the East would pass away from its ancient channel and flow through San Francisco toward New York and Philadelphia on its way to the Old World. This route is many days nearer to England and France than the one now travelled, and the discovery of these coal beds and forests of timber suitable for naval purposes adds another inducement for the predicted change.

The newspapers have everywhere stated, with great positiveness, that the present financial crisis would prevent the sales of public lands for some years; but it is not the opinion of the Land Office that this will be the result. For a year or two, the valuable tracts of public land have been withdrawn from sale under the land grants by Congress for railroads and other public improvements. These lands will be thrown into market, in all probability, by next spring, and as the most implicit confidence is not placed in investments of stocks, it is fair to presume *some of the money hoarded* during the crisis will be, for greater security, put in this real estate, to which undoubted title can be given.

Complaint has been made that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has invested the trust funds belonging to Indian tribes in State stocks. The question was referred to the Attorney General, who gave it as his opinion that in doing so the Commissioner acted in full compliance with the law. In 1841 Congress passed a law against the investment of these funds in any stock but United *States stock*. Since then provisions have been introduced into various treaties with different Indian tribes, to the effect that the Secretary of the Interior should in his discretion invest these funds in any "safe and profitable stock." The Attorney General holds that the United States stock may be safe, but just now rather unprofitable, as it demands the payment of a heavy premium. Investments in State stocks are just as safe, and profitable beside.

Lieutenant T. Wright, 2nd Infantry, died at Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory, on the 12th ult.

Rev. T. J. Simpson has been making strenuous exertions to be re-installed in his former charge. Last week the Alleghany Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met, when three petitions were presented, asking that he might be again admitted to the functions of the ministry. One was from the missionary society, and the second from the ladies' sewing society attached to his former congregation. The third was signed by about thirty of the members of the church. The Presbytery unanimously declined to oblige the "missionary and sewing societies" by reinstating him.

Last Friday afternoon, James McCleary, a brakesman on one of the coal trains of the Reading railroad, fell through the bottom doors of a loaded car on which he was standing—the doors having unexpectedly dropped while the train was in motion—and had both his legs cut off. He was taken to Port Clinton, where the mutilated limbs were amputated below the knees, by Dr. Brown, and it was thought he would recover. The accident happened on the Valley railroad, near Port Clinton.

The Richmond (Va.) firemen had a parade on Wednesday, and at night there was a disturbance, during which A. Duke and C. Bryant were dangerously stabbed.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1857.

This is the first day of sunshine we have had in ten; and Broadway swarms with the feminines, fluttering in all the hues of a flower garden. How different people, as well as pictures, look under a good light; and how those golden rays from heaven dissipate the "blues" as well as the clouds. Yesterday, everybody looked cross, and felt suicidal; life itself was at a discount. To-day, the world is smiling and exuberant; and everybody feels younger, richer, happier, and better. Who wonders at the Persian for worshipping the sun? We professing and presuming Christians call it idolatry. Better worship *that* than nothing; better bow before the glorious god of day than before the golden calves of Wall street.

I went last night to see Miss Cushman play the *role* of *Tisbe*, in Chorley's translation of the "Actress of Padua." It was a truly great performance—an exhibition of high dramatic art such as we seldom see on the stage. When she visits Philadelphia, (which I learn will be in a few days,) your manager should endeavor to get up an engagement with *Forrest* at the same time. It would prove a rare and resistless attraction even in these *impinging* times. Miss Cushman was very fairly supported last evening by Fisher, who is always correct and respectable, and Miss Susan Denin, a remarkably pretty woman. I had not seen her since she was a mere child, at the "Bowery," and am not a little surprised that her fine physique has not made more noise in the world. Although, if I am not mistaken, there *has* been some quarrelling, and fighting about her. Wonder if she is "in the market" *now!*

We hear little of the State election to come off on Tuesday next. The tightness of the money market is a severe check upon the "patriotism" of all parties. The Democrats have a good ticket in the field. I hope it will be elected. But I am not sanguine enough to bet on it. Indeed, there is not excitement enough on the subject in the whole city to get up a bet for "a $5 Leary." After the State contest is settled, we shall have a pretty hard fight here in the city between the Wood and the anti-Wood parties (for such will be the real issue in December). There is a fusion movement initiated between the "Republicans" and the "Americans," and in order to run their great antagonist to the wall, they propose to pit against him some well-known substantial Democrat. Among others, Wilson G. Hunt is talked of. There are several important municipal offices to be filled at the same time—judges, recorder, district attorney, &c.; &c.; and of *all* these the Democrats are quite sure. Let me do the party the justice to add, that they have nominated excellent men for the respective offices.

But enough for to-day of the affairs of the nation. Let me touch upon matters, if not of more general importance, certainly of greater interest to a portion of your readers. We are just now treated to the most sumptuous entertainment in the way of the Fine Arts. Within a few days we have had opened to us a British Gallery and a French Gallery of Paintings and Drawings, each collection containing many gems of the richest and rarest description. Let your readers make a note of this, and look after these beautiful exhibitions when they visit Gotham. In the French Gallery there is an exquisite portrait of Mme. Doubeur, whose marvellous painting—"The Horse Fair"—still on exhibition here, is world-famous. The likeness is by Dubufe; and Mme. Rosa has painted a bull in the foreground, upon which she rests her arm. She wears her dark hair short, and is represented as a thin, sharp, keen, strong-minded genius. Her talent for painting animals is truly wonderful. What a versatility of nature she must have, so to enter into the spirit, action, feeling, and passion of the horse, in all his varieties and conditions. And how she must smell of the stable!

The "Dusseldorf Gallery," recently purchased of Mr. Boker for $180,000 by the "Cosmopolitan Art Association," is exceedingly attractive in its new and elegant rooms in front of Dr. Chapin's Church, in Broadway. People are seen flocking there to subscribe previous to the approaching "distribution" of premiums; and everybody is hoping to win the "Greek Slave," which fell to the lot of one of your Pennsylvania ladies last year, who sold it back (by public auction in this city) to the "Association" for $6,000. An additional thousand has been bid for it; but it is "up" again as a prize; and *somebody* will make a handsome thing by the small investment of three dollars, and for which sum they are *sure* to receive, either any of the three-dollar magazines, or the "Art Journal," a splendid quarterly, and a five-dollar engraving, entitled "*Manifest Destiny*"—a perfect gem of art. With all these inducements, it is not surprising that subscribers' names are multiplying "like the drops of the morning." The very tightness of the money market leads people to "try their fortunes." Your readers will thank me for calling their attention to the number of the "Cosmopolitan Art Journal" just issued, as it contains an excellent likeness and biographical notice of the lamented Crawford, whose sun has set at noon-day. COSMOPOLITAN.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, Nov. 1—Evening.—The steamship Indian, now due with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 21st ult., has not yet been signalled below, from the telegraph station at River La Loupe.

The Kansas Policy of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It is now ascertained on specific inquiry, that the report which was last night prevalent in unusually reliable and well informed circles, of the intention on the part of the Administration to remove Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, is without the least foundation; nor is there any reason to believe that either intend to resign. The last dates from either have only come down to the 19th of October.

Governor Ligon's Proclamation Withdrawn.

BALTIMORE, November 1.—Governor Ligon has finally consented to withdraw his proclamation calling out the military and placing the city under martial law. Negotiations have been going on all day between the committees of citizens representing the Governor and Mayor, which terminated this evening in the announcement made by them jointly, that they were authorized to state that the Governor, being satisfied that arrangements had already been made by the Mayor for preserving the peace, and securing an uninterrupted exercise of the right of suffrage, the military force will therefore not be made use of. The day passed without disturbance, though the streets in the vicinity of the Mayor's office and Barnum's Hotel have been crowded *all the afternoon* by thousands awaiting the result of the negotiations.

It is due to Governor Ligon to say that the application for the contingent use of the Federal forces at the Baltimore election was made by a committee from that city. His name was not mentioned in the despatch to the Associated Press.

The Virginia Muskets Loaned to Governor Ligon.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—A despatch from Richmond confirms the report that Governor Wise, of Virginia, had agreed to loan 3,000 muskets for the use of the military called into service by Governor Ligon. Six boxes, containing forty each, passed through Richmond yesterday, and about thirty additional boxes arrived there this morning, and it is believed were forwarded by the passenger train this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The thirty boxes of muskets, received here to-day from Richmond, remain at the Washington depot.

Outrage in Baltimore—A Catholic Church Attacked.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Before daylight, this morning, a gang of rowdies threw some bricks at the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, in the western extremity of the city, crashing a window, and, it is said, causing other damage to the interior. The sexton gave the alarm by tapping the bell. The police pursued the gang, who fled, after firing upon the police.

More Trouble in Kansas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A private despatch from Lawrence, K. T., says that Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton were obliged to leave Lecompton on account of the threats of the ultras, and are now at Benicia. Sheriff Walker, with a posse of his men, is with the Governor. A special messenger was sent for Colonel Sumner's command. A document was circulated in Lawrence, inviting Walker to that place, and pledging the protection of its citizens.

The Associated Press correspondent at St. Louis, in reference to the above despatch, telegraphs as follows:

"We have no such intelligence here, and nothing like it has passed through the telegraph office in this city to-day. The despatch has internal evidence of being a hoax. Governor Walker has troops at Lecompton for the protection of the Constitutional Convention; and if he had not, he would scarcely demand it of an officer who has not been in command in Kansas for several months, and who for some time past has been under arrest. I saw a letter from Secretary Stanton to-night, dated Lecompton, October 28, and it makes no mention of any difficulty."

The Expected California Steamer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 5th ult., is not considered due here before Tuesday next.

Arrival of the Philadelphia at New Orleans—$450,000 in Specie.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—The United States mail steamship Philadelphia, from Havana on the 23th instant, has arrived at this port.

The steamer Star of the West, which was advertised to leave Aspinwall on the 20th instant, with two weeks' later news from California, had not arrived at Havana when the Philadelphia left that port. She may have been detained by the connecting steamer, which conveys the mails from San Francisco to Aspinwall. The Philadelphia brings $450,000 in specie.

Imports of Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The imports from foreign ports for the quarter just ended have been $3,400,000 over the imports for the same period of last year.

Markets.

MOBILE, Oct. 30.—Cotton—Sales of the week 5,000 bales at 10¾a10¾. Receipts 4000 bales, against 7,000 the same week last year. The stock in port is estimated at 30,000 bales, against 21,000 at this period last year.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 30.—The Cotton market closes active; sales to-day 700 bales at 11¾a12c. The money market is easier.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30.—Cotton—Sales to-day 90 bales at 10¾a12c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—All qualities of Cotton have slightly advanced; middling fair quotes at 12c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Cotton—Sales to-day 6,500; receipts 10,000. Markets unchanged.

Sugar is quoted at 5a5½; Molasses at 25½; Moss Pork $20.

Sterling Exchange quotes at 93. Exchange on New York 6 per cent. discount.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

[From the New Orleans Delta of the 24th]

The steamship Opelousas arrived here this morning with Galveston dates to the 22d.

The Galveston *News* of the 20th inst. says:—The alarm that was manifested in this city among some of our citizens in consequence of the news of bank suspensions in New Orleans received by Friday's steamer, seems to have as suddenly subsided by the favorable news brought by yesterday's mail.

Our banks continues to redeem its notes when presented, though the small holders are now relieved from their fears, and it is pretty well understood this circulation is quite limited. Checks were paid yesterday promptly; and the *Civilian* learns that the failure to pay them on Saturday was solely for the purpose of devoting that day to the demands of the numerous class of small note-holders such as women, laborers, and others, who had become alarmed, and greatly needed their small amounts. The fact that this bank had greatly curtailed its circulation, and that the paper of R. & D. G. Mills is almost entirely withdrawn from circulation, has left us more than usually dependent on the New Orleans bank paper as our only medium of exchange. It was owing mainly to this fact that some alarm was felt on the reported suspension of the New Orleans banks.

The Houston *Telegraph* publishes an argument from "one of the best lawyers in Texas," a member of the Legislature, to show that that body has no power to elect one of its own members to the office of United States Senator.

The Nicaragua fever prevails in Fort Bend, and it is said that a colony of sixty will go from that and adjoining counties, with implements of husbandry as well as of warfare, intending to become the peaceful cultivators of the soil in that beautiful country.

The Hon. John Henry Brown, Mayor of Galveston, has resigned. An election for Mayor, for the unexpired term of Mayor Brown, is to be held on the 21st inst.

Major Cullough, United States marshal, has returned to Galveston, from his Northern and Western tour. The *Civilian* says he denies the soft impeachment of being afflicted with the Nicaragua fever.

Later from Havana.

[From the Charleston Courier of the 29th.]

The steamship Isabel, with Havana dates to the 25th, arrived here yesterday morning.

The island is quiet.

The prospects of the coming crop being a large one are favorable.

That eventually there must be a reduction in rates in the Havana market, no doubt exists. Meanwhile, all business is in a state of complete stagnation.

Lard and prime butter is very scare at Havana. The former article is becoming quite scarce, and retails at fifty cents per pound, whilst of the latter, there is not any to be purchased.

The Norwegian barque *Marie arrived on the 13th*, from Amoy and St. Helena, with one hundred and seventy-nine Coolies.

There is a report that the Clara B. Williams, late of New York, has been seized by a Spanish vessel of war, off the coast of this island.

British subjects in this island had nearly been left without a Consul-General. J. T. Crawford, Esq., H. B. Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba, is now at the Island of Pinos, and the Marquis DeLosados, acting Consul-General, was attacked with yellow fever last week. However, he has got well over it and was at his office yesterday.

Another American barque, with slaves on board, has been seized by a Spanish cruiser off Sagua La Grande.

There have been one hundred and seventy more recruits arrived recently from Cadiz,

The following is a translation of an important order issued 18th inst., by which it will be seen that after the 1st next, vessels bringing cargoes to this island and taking away molasses, will be compelled to pay the duties on tonnage:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF MARITIME RENTS.

1st. From the 1st January next will cease the drawback of tonnage, which, in virtue of the royal decree of 27th May, 1846, was granted to the consignees of vessels which entered into the port of this island with a cargo, and left entirely loaded with molasses.

2d. The vessels which enter in ballast and clear entirely loaded with molasses, will continue exempt from tonnage dues.

By order of the Senor Intendente General this is published for general information.

(Signed) BONIFACIO CORTES.

HAVANA, Oct. 17th, 1857.

The 10th inst. was the birth-day of the Queen of Spain. Salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset, a grand levee at the palace in the morning, and a party in the evening.

On the night of the 14th, or early on the morning of the 15th ult., the barque *Zoiple*, or *Zephyr*, reported to have formerly sailed from Baltimore, was brought into Havana, a prize to a Spanish cruiser. She had been taken a short time previously off Mariel, having then on board between five and six hundred Africans. Report says she has been between Cape Antonia and Havana for nearly a month, seeking, but without finding, an opportunity to land her cargo. She is a fine clipper-built vessel, almost new. Her captain, with his crew, (all Spaniards,) were permitted to make their escape, taking with them the vessel's papers. Three hundred of the slaves on board of her are, it is understood, to be sent to Port Principe, to work as apprentices, until they obtain some knowledge of the Spanish language, whilst a like number are to be brought from the island to work on the public works near Havana.

Money no doubt is "tight," yet our planters cannot generally be needy, or they would pay their sugars at the rates offered, but which they indignantly refuse to do. The exports of sugar from Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas, during the past month only, amount to 21,000 boxes, which during the same month last year 47,000 boxes were exported, and 35,000 boxes in the same month in the year 1855. The stock at Havana and Matanzas is about 240,000 boxes, whilst at this period last year it was 30,000 boxes less, and at this period in 1845 was only 90,000.

From Mexico.

(*From* the New Orleans Picayune of the 25th ult.)

The steamship *Tennessee arrived* here yesterday. She brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st, and from the capital to the 16th, and $460,000 in gold.

The principal news by this arrival concerns the appointment of a new cabinet, which is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jose Fuente; Minister of the Interior, Benito Juarez; Minister of Justice, Ignacio Ramirez; Minister of War, Jose M. Garcia Conde; Minister of the Treasury, Manuel Payno; Minister of Fomento, Sabina Flores.

The appointments, if we are to believe the papers, would seem to be more a matter of form than any thing else, a sort of concession to the actual state of things.

The old rumors of the probable retirement of the President, and his succession by Juarez, were, in consequence, rife again.

The last news from the Indian war of the South was that Alvarez had routed the rebels, at Chilpa, with a terrible slaughter.

The political war in Yucatan has made but little progress since our last; that of races, however, had broken out with increased violence. The village of Tekak had been the scene of a dreadful conflict, in which two hundred of the inhabitants perished.

Campeachy, Laguna, and the whole coast in the possession of the revolutionists, were quiet.

Senor Gorsudi, the recently appointed chief engineer of the Vera Cruz and Mexico railroad, the charter privileges of which were recently granted to Senor Escandon, is about to visit the United States, for the purpose of organizing a corps to proceed at once with the survey and location of this road. Senor G. was the engineer of the Guadalupe Hidalgo road.

Among the passengers out to Vera Cruz by the Tennessee, on her last trip from this city, says the *Progreso*, was the exiled Santannist, Gen. Cortes, under an assumed name. He was, however, recognised, though disguised in an unusual dress, and taken into custody.

Dreadful Homicide in Richmond, Va.

[From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 30.]

An appalling crime was committed yesterday afternoon about half-past 4 o'clock, at the Fair Grounds, and following close upon an accident by which a negro man was hastened into eternity, diffused a profound gloom throughout the multitude, sadly marring the pleasures of all present. The particulars of the dreadful event, as communicated to us, were briefly these: Nimrod B. Dickinson, commission merchant of this city, formerly a tobacconist, went into the tent or "refreshment saloon," where John C. Haley was employed as a caterer and superintendent of the snack department. It appears that Haley was indebted to Dickinson for some articles which he had purchased from him, and the two entered into a sharp conversation relative to this debt. They were standing at the time near the head of the dining-table. The altercation was very brief, and terminated, it is said, by Dickinson applying a harsh epithet to Haley, which he resented with a blow. Dickinson immediately seized a carving-knife from the table and plunged it into Haley's breast. He proclaimed that he had committed the awful deed, and was ready to surrender himself, but all present were overwhelmed with consternation, and D. retired unmolested, with some of his friends, to the outside of the enclosure, where he got into a hack and rode off, avowing his willingness, we understand, to surrender himself to the authorities.

Haley, after receiving the fatal stab, walked to the lower end of the "saloon," where one of the barkeepers came to his aid, and assisted him to a recumbent position. A country physician present examined the wound, and discovered immediately that the unfortunate man was beyond the pale of human skill. He gasped but a few breaths and then expired. The blade of the knife entered the aorta, and must have penetrated a depth of several inches, judging from the marks of blood upon the sides of the blade.

The deceased was well known to the community as a *restaurateur*, and for several years was a member of the night watch. He leaves a wife and five or six small children to mourn his sad fate.

After the above was in type, we learned that Mr. Dickinson surrendered himself to Officer Johnson, and was committed to jail by Alderman Burton.

The Apathy of the Dry Goods' Market.—The same general apathy to which we have before referred, and which has characterized the dry goods trade of our city for a month past, was prominent on all our business streets during the last week. There is but very little trade doing, except through orders, and there is no disposition to do anything else than collect in from the country. There is a vast amount of money due our merchants by Southern and Western dealers. Prices continue firm for most kinds of domestic goods. American fancy cassimeres are much in demand at good prices. A large quantity could be sold if they were in the market.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND LOCUST STREETS.—"A Curious Case"—"Little Toddlekins"—"To Oblige Benson."

WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, ARCH STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.—"Queen of Spades"—"Black-Eyed Susan."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND WALNUT STREETS.—"Stage-Struck Barber"—"Linda, the Cigar Girl"—"Mesmerism."

EARLE'S GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESTNUT STREET.—"The Arctic Ship Resolute."

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT.—Ethiopian Life Illustrated, concluding with a laughable afterpiece.

THOMAS'S VARIETIES, FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STS.—"Concert."

Twenty-Fourth Ward Relief Association.—A large meeting of the public spirited citizens of this ward was held on Saturday evening last at the West Philadelphia Institute. On motion of G. G. Westcott, Esq., Alderman James Allen was called to the chair, and Henry M. Dechert was elected secretary.

Hon. N. B. Browne, E. W. Shippen, A. J. Drexel, J. P. Levy, and C. C. Pierson were appointed a committee to report resolutions to the meeting.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported through the chairman, Hon. N. B. Browne, and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The financial disaster which have overtaken the country, have to a great extent suspended the operations of trade and industry, thereby throwing out of employ in our city many thousands who will be without the means of support during the approaching winter; and *whereas*, the relief of our neighbors and fellow-citizens who may be thus unfortunate is not only an imperative duty, but should be the pleasure of all, not only of those who may contribute out of their *abundance*, but of those who may be able to spare a portion of their *more moderate resources*: therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of the Twenty-fourth ward here represented will make an effort, corresponding to the occasion, to provide against the suffering and want that are likely to exist among the poor and unemployed in our midst during the coming winter; and for that purpose will organize a ward relief association, to be aided by committees in each precinct, and to continue in existence until the first day of April next.

Resolved, That to make said association effective, the aid of all will be required who may be able to give in money, fuel, clothing, or provisions; and that, in addition to *immediate* contributions, it is recommended that every family in the ward, that is able to do so, should, during *each week*, between the 1st of November and the 1st of April next, set apart an amount, however small, towards a general relief fund, and that they be invited to make this association the instrument of their bounty.

Resolved, That the employment of those who need it, no less than the relief of those in suffering or in want, should be the object of this association; and that, therefore, the means at its command shall be dispensed, as far as possible, among those who are willing to give in return their labor and industry.

Resolved, That this association should not conflict with the designs, nor interfere with the action of permanently organized benevolent associations now existing among us; but that it will, so far as practicable or indicated, avail itself of their experience and co-operation in the distribution of relief.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of this meeting, a committee of twenty-five be appointed by the chair, who shall arrange and carry into operation the details of this effort, and report from time to time, at such meetings as may be called by them for the purpose

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of our public authorities to exercise such a wise liberality in expenditures upon our streets, docks, station houses, and other municipal improvements, as shall give occupation to the unemployed poor of our city; believing that it is better to maintain the independence and self-respect of the laboring man by such timely aid, than to degrade him into pauperism, and perhaps crime, and thus not only add to the expense of supporting our poor houses, asylums, and prisons, but also inflict incalculable injury upon the morals and good order of the community.

The objects of the meeting were further discussed by Rev. Messrs. Levy and Saunders, and N. B. Browne, P. Lowry, G. G. Westcott, W. W. Keen, J. W. Van Houten, H. M. Dechert, and others.

In the course of a few minutes the sum of $2,000 was subscribed upon the spot, and it was determined to take energetic steps to raise the large amount needed by the association. It then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, November 10, at the same place.

Police Items.—During the month of October, 1731 persons were arrested throughout the consolidated city, with the exception of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth districts, which constitute the rural districts. The arrests were divided among the different districts as follows:

Districts.	Prisoners.	Districts.	Prisoners.
1	181	9	93
2	181	10	104
3	107	11	155
4	102	12	133
5	146	13	121
6	84	Reserved Corps	107
7	67		
8	29		1731

The greater portion of these arrests were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

At a very early hour on Saturday morning, two men went to the Broad street House, on Broad street, near Vine, and engaged lodgings. Shortly after they had retired to their room, a cry was raised that two persons, lodging in another room, had been robbed. Their apartment had been entered, and three gold watches, a silver watch, twelve dollars in money, and a set of gold studs and sleeve buttons were carried off. Suspicion fell upon the two strangers who had taken lodgings, and their room was visited. The two men expressed a perfect willingness to be searched, and a strict scrutiny was made in their rooms without avail. The two men went down stairs with the barkeeper, and while the attention of the latter was called away, the strangers took their departure, carrying with them, as it was afterwards ascertained, a portion of the plunder which they had thrown out of a window. One of the watches was subsequently found, with the fragments of another, lying in Broad street, where they had been thrown by the thieves.

Before Alderman Eneu, on Saturday, Theodore Fagund