# The Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1857.


ON THE FIRST PAGE.—"Telegraph" and "Telegram,"—Nautical Signals, Scalping a Woman on the Plains, Amount of Specie in the Country, Literary Criticism, Letter from New York, Hard Times in the West, A Little Fable for Little Minds, General News.

ON THE FOURTH PAGE.—Tribute to the Memory of Hood, The Six Grey Powders (concluded.)

### TELEGRAM BY THE CANADA.

Three days later news from Europe, by the mail steamer *Canada*, which left Liverpool on the 24th October, reached Halifax yesterday, and has brought $1,000,000 in specie. The intelligence is rather satisfactory, as the condition of monetary affairs in England was getting better, and the pressure had considerably abated. The latest American news received in England was by the steamer *Antelope*, from Portland. The *Arabia's* news, of the suspension of the New York banks, had not been received. We do not anticipate that it could seriously affect the money market in London. The continental banks had further advanced their rates of discount.

The prices of Consols in the London money market had slightly advanced. The decrease of gold during the week in the Bank of England was $2,925,000. Breadstuffs and Cotton were dull, each with a declining tendency.

There was no further news from India. There was an increasing opinion that the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH ought to replace Lord CANNING in India.

Pryor, one of Mr. TEN BROECK's American racers, has died. Lecompte had previously gone the way of all horseflesh.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The management of the Pennsylvania railroad should congratulate themselves, that, in taking so important a step as that which they have announced in their card printed in THE PRESS of yesterday—the postponement of the payment of their semi-annual dividend, due now and payable on the 15th of November—they should be so warmly supported by the public journals. The fact that every daily paper of yesterday endorsed the motives which induced the Board to take this step is not alone a tribute to the good sense of the Board, but a happy indication of the certain restoration of confidence to business circles. The old-fashioned mode of doing business was, *pay as you go*. The Pennsylvania railroad was constructed upon this idea. It stood out from all other improvements, in the fact that the whole work was paid for at the completion, and its other obligations resulted from its necessary connections with those lines without which it could not have commanded that great trade of the West, which, by every natural cause, belongs to it, but which was sought after by the railroad thoroughfares of New York and Maryland. The policy of passing the semi-annual dividend was, therefore, not merely justified by the sound and safe condition of the Pennsylvania road itself, but demanded by consistent adherence to the purpose upon which the whole improvement was originated—namely, that of paying off all their debts before attempting to divide the profits of the concern. In these times, there is no railroad which, of necessity, can control so much trade as the Central road of our State. Its stability and solvency—compared with the condition of the Baltimore and Ohio and the New York and Erie Railroads—its durability, and the admirable manner in which its affairs are administered by JNO. EDGAR THOMPSON and W. B. FOSTER, Esqs., must attract to it the large proportion of the through trade from the West. Far better for the company to decide to pay off its obligations than to follow the practice of those days of expansion for which we are now paying so dearly. We feel justified, therefore, in adding our own testimony to that of the other city papers in support of the course of the Pennsylvania railroad; and we hope that the example they have set—first, of cutting down all unnecessary expenses, and next of paying off their floating debt—will be followed in other quarters.

### A STEADY STREAM OF GOLD.

It will be seen by the foreign news and by the intelligence from California, that a steady stream of specie begins to flow in from the Old World, and continues to flow in from our sister State on the Pacific. European financiers, in anticipation of this result, have advanced the rate of interest, and will continue to raise this partition wall in hope of stopping the current of gold and silver which is now being rapidly and constantly drawn from them. In our opinion they will not succeed in this herculean effort if we are true to ourselves. We know that the important interests of many of our merchants, manufacturers, and business men demand of and are constantly appealing to the banks to expand, and the approach of winter is used as another powerful invocation.

No one is more anxious to relieve the distresses of our people than THE PRESS. No one has more steadily labored to this end, and if this relief can be effected, consistent with the safety of the good banks, and the ultimate safety of the community, we shall be heartily rejoiced. And if we adhere to the principle which is attracting foreign specie into our country—if the banks and the people continue the persevering retrenchment which seems to be prevailing, the suffering of no part of the community can last long, and relief, when it comes, will be enduring. It is possible that aid can be extended to our manufacturers and business men consistent with this fundamental policy of retrenchment, especially by collecting from the speculators in sugars, cotton, &c., who are yet unbroken. The example of the three leading banks of New York, in preparing for resumption and in *compelling their former heavy borrowers to pay up at all sacrifices*, is one worthy of imitation. It is also doing a great deal to impel foreign specie to our shores. But the great advantage we have in this crisis is to be found in the fact that the English cannot do without our cotton. The article published in this journal from the London *Times* of the 12th of October, clearly and distinctly admitted this, and the intelligence which we give this morning, sustains the *Times*. As was well said, cotton to the English masses is now only next to food, because it furnishes them the means of raiment, and the great Thunderer might have added, it also furnishes them work. So, then, without the cheering intelligence that California continues her unabated supplies of the precious metals, are we not right in hailing the indications from Europe as a return of solid, economical, and prosperous times—the establishment of business on sure foundations, the gradual obliteration of our foreign debt, and the certainty of enough specie to supply all the wants of commerce and business? Only let us set our faces against a redundant paper currency, and especially against bank notes of the smaller denominations. A rigid adherence to the policy of the Federal Government, and to the principles of retrenchment now prevailing in all classes, will enable us to say that we occupy the proudest and safest position of all the nations of the earth.

### OUR NEW STEAM PRESS.

Owing to the increasing circulation of the daily PRESS, and our disposition to serve our subscribers with the latest news up to the last moment, we have employed one of the most rapid steam-presses in the city. The new press will work off our entire edition in much less time than has been heretofore required; and by this means we will be able to keep the paper open, and secure news up to the very latest hour in the night.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to Mr. WILLIAM V. MCKEAN, chief clerk in the Philadelphia post-office, and also to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO, & Co., express agents, for files of California papers received by the mail steamer *Star of the West*, which arrived at New York yesterday. We have also to thank Mr. W. W. FELTON, agent in this city of the Associated Press, for English journals of the 21st October, received by the *City of Baltimore* steamer.

☞ JOHN MITCHELL'S *Southern Citizen* is worthy of the fame of that eloquent and unselfish patriot. The editor's page is written with masterly ability and style, and the appearance is that of a journal destined to be a great success. Mr. MITCHELL takes the extreme Southern side of our domestic politics, and maintains his old views of foreign movements with his accustomed force and originality.

### THE GEORGIA CHALLENGE.

There has been some talk of a challenge from the South—from Georgia, we believe—against all England, in the way of horseflesh. The *on dit* is that One Hundred Thousand dollars have been (or are to be) subscribed, and that English horses are to be invited, or challenged, to put an equal amount against it, and have a good race for it, upon American ground. Also, that, if the stake, or stakes, are won by an American horse, or horses, the sum of Five Thousand dollars shall be handed over to pay the expenses of transferring the English racers to this country, for the said running.

No doubt this would be a most exciting competition. But there is one slight objection to it—it is impracticable. This objection is so very fairly and very clearly stated in the London Racing Correspondence of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, (the best sporting paper in the world, beyond all doubt,) that we shall copy it here, as follows:

"If, sir, any gentlemen, or band of gentlemen, on yourside of the whalepond, is inclined to have a trial of skill with us in the noble art of horsemanship, or in breeding and training the racehorse, let him at once send forth his name, or let him intrust it to his country's representative in turf business, now located here. He will be fairly treated by the owner of Pryor and Babylon—his interests will be safe in the hands of Mr. Ten Broeck, and his money will not be risked on a foolish venture, should that gentleman's experience of the British Turf lead him to think that the Islanders' horses carry too many guns for those of the daughter country. Sportsmen must bear it in mind, that we have a much greater number to select from, which cannot fail to be an enormous advantage—that we have many more training establishments than their fertile land is at present possessed of—and that the talent of our jockies is so constantly displayed before hundreds, who know how a horse should be handled, that the best can be easily picked out for a great occasion. That the occasion of America and England meeting on the Turf (would it not make a fine picture?) would be a great one is beyond a shadow of a doubt; but, I fear me, it will not come to pass. The risk of sending valuable animals between three and four thousand miles by sea, is more than any owner of race-horses in this country is willing to undertake—he can 'place' his horses so well at home, where large stakes, with round sums of money added, are to be run for, that it would be unwise of him to chance a voyage across the Atlantic. A trip to France is widely different—the journey from the London Bridge railway station to the borders of the Royal Forests of Chantilly occupies a few hours merely—and even there, the other day, the advantage of being a seafaring quadruped manifested itself in the Grand Prix being carried off by a *Fisherman*, whose sire, *Heron*, can walk the waters, and whose dam, *Mainbrace*, has a *Sheet Anchor* to fall back upon. But a truce to punning; the English nags have clearly proved their superiority on the Continent of Europe—but I fancy it will be long ere they attempt such an enterprise in the Western Hemisphere. No, sir; there are too many good things at home."

To go a little more into detail, let us add a few particulars:

First, as to *time*. Now, it would take from fourteen to eighteen days to convoy an English horse from London or Liverpool to Savannah. Next, it would require a month to get him up again into "condition," after he had made the voyage, and, as it might take more, allowance should be made, and the time of running fixed at two months, or thereabouts, from the time of the English horse's arriving in this country. The running made, there would be the same time occupied in returning to England, and again getting the horse into condition. From first to last, between five and six months would thus be occupied. Next, as to *engagements*. Find an English racer, of good blood, good speed, good training, and good character, and you will see him engaged, in advance, for various races during the next two years. To abandon the chance of winning some of these, paying forfeit in almost every case where he was entered and did not run, would involve a very great risk and loss, besides being positively unjust to parties who, also, far in advance, make bets on the future running. No first-class racer could be spared, and it is only first-class racers that are invited to run by the Savannah challengers—if, indeed, any such there be. Then, there arises the question of *risk*—which we take to be what Mr. Richard Swiveller—*not* the hero of *Harper's Weekly*, who so much dislikes the memory of WILKES—would characteristically call "a quencher." There is considerable peril in sending racers by sea. The mere shipping and unshipping of a spirited horse is very risky. Add to this, the danger arising from sudden change of climate, at a distance of more than three thousand miles, with a transfer to a different and warmer latitude. Indeed, since we commenced writing these remarks, we have received intelligence of the death of Pryor, in England—probably from change of climate.

Lastly, "and to conclude," we make bold to doubt whether, even if the obstacles we have mentioned did not intervene, the English would run another risk—that of being beaten!

### THE CALIFORNIA MAIL.

By the mail steamer *Star of the West*, at New York yesterday, we have received copious files of San Francisco papers to the 5th October, and also that excellent summary of intelligence, *The San Francisco News Letter*, of the same date. We had full details, six days later, however, (received in advance by the *Quaker City*,) which appeared in THE PRESS yesterday. We subjoin some additional items of interest:

Mr. James Allen, our State printer, has become insolvent, and applied for relief under the act. His assets are $17,000; liabilities $21,053. Nevertheless, Mr. James Allen is considered a thoroughly honest man.

Dr. Veitch's borax mine at Clear Lake may turn out a diamond mine, if we believe Dr. Woehler, a German chemist, who has succeeded in producing a gem in brilliancy not far surpassed by the diamond. "Boy," the elementary substance of boric acid, is equal to the diamond in resisting chemical agents; 'tis even harder.

There is a mare colt, raised in Calaveras county, on exhibition at the State Fair, of common American stock, two years old in May last, *sixteen hands and two inches high, and weighs 1,215 pounds!*

Award of the Judges of the Mechanics' Institute in regard to the specimens of California Wine on exhibition: Kohler & Frobling, for White, Red, and Angelica Wines, are entitled to the first premium. Sansevaine Bros., White, Red, and Angelica, second premium. Luis Vigne, White Wine of the vintage of 1841, special premium. Sansevaine Bros., best Brandy, first premium. Kohler & Frohling, second premium. Gen. M. G. Vallejo, superior Wine, vintage of 1855, special premium.

A grocer in San Francisco has but four weights, with which he weighs any quantity, from one to forty pounds Quere—What were the size of the weights? Answer—1, 3, 9, 27.

The *Butte Record* says that the reports from the Clear Creek mention that a gentleman had seen one pan of dirt washed which yielded $750. Another gentleman, who came into our office last evening, said that he had seen the produce of the "toms," from eleven o'clock on Sunday night to six o'clock Monday morning—seven hours—and that it amounted to $11,772, or at the rate of nearly $1,700 per hour! This latter report, well authenticated, is the most surprising of any we have ever heard.

The United States frigate Independence, Com. Mervine, arrived at this port on Thursday last from Panama. The Independence has been in commission over three years, and is to be laid up at the navy yard at Mare Island. Her officers and men, that came from the Atlantic States in her, will return home by the steamer of the 20th inst. Commander Fairfax and Lieut. Wyman will remain attached to her. Lieut. McCorkle will rejoin the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, from which vessel he has been temporarily detached. The Independence remained at Panama eleven months. She has sailed more than 48,000 miles.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who is such a favorite among our theatre-goers, is playing a star engagement at the Norfolk, Va., Varieties. The *Herald* of that city, of Tuesday, thus speaks of her first appearance there:

Mrs. D. P. Bowers performed her great character of *Juliet*, last evening, and achieved a wonderful triumph, a success which her great talent and private worth fully entitled her to. Her natural gifts are many; though "petite" she has a neat figure, a most interesting face, with a black and brilliant eye, capable of powerful expressions. With a voice powerful and clear, she gives her readings with distinct elegance—even "in the very whirlwind of her passion," or the lowest of her under tone, every word she speaks can be heard by the remotest auditor. Her entire performance of *Juliet* was great; if we may mention one scene as superior to another, it would be that in which she takes the sleeping potion. We will not attempt a description—our powers to do so justly are incompetent—but will say we never were more spell-bound by an effort on the stage. The audience, too, awaited the climax with breathless anxiety, and at the falling of the curtain burst into the most wild and enthusiastic applause we have ever heard within the walls of a theatre. Mrs. Bowers will appear to-night as *Parthenia*, in the "Barbarian."

Mrs. Birch, the wife of one of the minstrels returning from California in the Central America, relates the following incident: "Before I left the steamer, my husband provided me with a life-preserver, which I put on. I went into my state-room for a cloak, followed by Mr. Birch, and I saw my canary bird in its cage. It was singing as merrily as it ever did. On the spur of the moment, I took the little thing from its prison and placed it in the bosom of my dress. My husband remonstrated with me, hurrying me to leave the vessel, and telling me not to waste time on so trifling an object. When I was lowered into the boat I thought the bird would have been killed by the rope, or else drowned by the waves which broke over us; but he escaped, and when I reached the Marine he was placed in a cage. The little fellow bears no marks of his late hardships, save that his feathers are disarranged from the effects of the bath."

The people of Washington city are sadly in want of a theatre. Mr. Nagle proposes to fit up the Assembly Rooms for the purpose, if $4,000 worth of stock is subscribed.

# THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH FOR THE PRESS.]

**Election in Baltimore—Important Information Concerning the Public Surveys in Kansas and Missouri.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1857.—The town has been kept in a feverish state of excitement all day by rumors of election riots in Baltimore. Like AARON's rod, this question, for the time, swallows up all others.

Returns of the connections of the public surveys in Kansas and Missouri have been received at the General Land Office, showing the relative position of the lines of the surveys heretofore made from different bases, and counting from the fifth and sixth principal meridians. The service has been performed by United States deputy surveyors, under instructions, and the information thereby furnished will subserve the public interest, and will procure the necessary data for the geographers in enabling them to properly represent the relative positions of rivers and towns situated in Kansas and Missouri, and in the immediate proximity of the Missouri river.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

### NOTHING LATER FROM INDIA.

*OVERTHROW OF THE TURKISH MINISTRY.*

DEATH OF PRYOR.

MONETARY PRESSURE ABATING.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS DECLINING.

*CONSOLS* 88¾@88⅞.

HALIFAX, Nov. 4.—The Cunard steamship Canada arrived at eight o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 24th ult., three days later than the previous advices by the Indian at Quebec and the Arago at New York. She left Liverpool at noon on the 24th.

The steamer Antelope, from Portland, arrived out on the afternoon of the 23d ult., and the steamer Indiana, from New York, arrived on the same day.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Financial matters continue to be the most interesting portion of the European news.

In London, on Wednesday, the 21st ult., the funds showed undiminished firmness, at a slight advance on the rates of Tuesday. On the Stock Exchange, money was in good supply, at 5 a 5½ per cent. on Government securities, and at the bank and discount market there was an absence of pressure.

The *Times'* city article, dated Wednesday evening, says: The advance in the bank rate to eight per cent. seems greatly to have checked the exportation of gold to New York. The Arago, from Southampton, has taken out £30,000 from France, and only £7,000 from England, while the total by the City of Baltimore is only £8,200. It was intended to ship £20,000 by the latter vessel, but the bank movement caused the principal portion to be countermanded. The quantity of goods being forwarded is very small, and this fact will tend to improve the American exchanges. The India Company have given notice of a further rise of four per cent. on their rate for bills on India.

On Thursday, the 22d ult., the funds exhibited great steadiness, closing at a slight advance.

The *Times* says the money market is exceedingly quiet, owing to the absence of any important failures, and the signs of general stability among the leading manufacturers and shipping firms throughout the country.

Uncertainty still prevails as to the probability of any further upward movement on the part of the bank, but the question will perhaps be solved before the lapse of another week. The demand for money is comparatively quiet, both at the bank and out of doors. Numerous suspensions continue to be announced on the Continent, especially among the manufacturing firms of Germany.

The Bank of England had thrown out some American bills, known or supposed to be connected with intended shipments of specie to the United States.

On Friday the funds continued buoyant. There were no gold withdrawals from the bank.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had declined eight and a half per cent.

The *Times* says that the Canada takes out tenders for £400,000 of eight per cent. bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad, for the extinction of a portion of their floating debt.

The value of money in the Stock Exchange remains as low as five per cent.

The *Daily Times*, of Friday, says that the demand for money at the Bank of England was heavy.

Mr. Ten Broeck's American horse, Prior, is dead.

Lord Macaulay has been elected high steward of Cambridge.

The papers continue to publish lengthy speeches by prominent men on the affairs of India. Amongst others, the Duke of Cambridge addressed the citizens of Sheffield, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for the Crimean monument. He urged stern justice to the mutineers, and stated that recruiting was progressing in a perfectly incredible manner.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech at Liverpool upon the educational question. He looked upon patronage as the curse and plague of the country, and hoped for the day when nearly every office will be held up in the face of the country for the best candidate.

An examination in the Bankruptcy Court of London has brought to light extraordinary exposures in regard to the manufacture of accommodation notes by commercial men.

The London *Times*, taking for a text a protectionist article from an American paper, eulogizes free-trade principles, and expresses surprise that they make such slow progress in the United States.

A farewell demonstration was given to Neal Dow, by the temperance men, at Liverpool, on the 23d ult. He is a passenger per the Canada.

There had been a monetary pressure on the banks of Ireland.

### FRANCE.

The receiver-general of taxes at Angiers has suspended, in consequence of speculations on the Bourse, with a deficit in his accounts of 400,000 francs

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent writes that the governors of the Bank of France went to Compeigne on Tuesday, prepared to ask the Emperor for a decree giving forced currency to bank notes. It was not likely that the request would be granted.

The bullion in the Bank of France was stated, upon reliable authority, to have decreased thirty millions of francs since the last monthly returns

Failures were confidently expected in Paris.

Gold was being taken from the Bank of France for shipment to America.

Accounts from the departments through which the river Allier flows are very unfavorable. The river was rising rapidly.

The French three per cents closed at 66f. 85.

### SPAIN.

The new Cabinet was still unorganized.

Admiral Armoaro continues to occupy the post of the head of the future ministry, but the business of the various departments was transacted by under Secretaries of State.

A despatch from Madrid says that the Cortes was convoked for the 30th of October, but will not assemble till the 30th of December.

### BELGIUM.

The bank of Belgium has advanced the rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

### DENMARK.

The bank of Denmark has increased the rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

### PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia was regaining his health very slowly—indeed, it is inferred that his physicians, when officially called upon, will have to give such a certificate in regard to the probability of the king being able to resume his monarchical functions as will warrant the constitutional assumption of the Regency by the Prince of Prussia.

### AUSTRIA.

A Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 19th ult., says: "That during the last two or three days there had been a lull in the financial pressure, but that it was considered very probable that the crisis was very far from being attained, and that it was not improbable that the other Italian States would follow the example of Parma in withdrawing from the Austrian Customs Union."

### SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Zurich states that thirty commercial houses, principally engaged in the silk and ribbon trade, had failed there.

### ITALY.

The Pope was paying his promised visit to Civita Vecchia, where he was greeted with various demonstrations of respect.

### TURKEY.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Jassoy, October 19th, states that the Divan had that day come to a resolution to recognise the rights of the Porte, and in favor of a union of the principalities under a constitutional sovereign, to be chosen from one of the Western dynasties, a representative form of government, and a neutrality of State. The Wallachian Divan had arrived at a similar result.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday.—The Turkish Ministry has been overthrown, and Reschid Pacha has been appointed Grand Vizier; Riza Pacha, Minister of War; Yassif Pacha to the Imperial Guard, and Petri Pacha to the Artillery.

The Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal, is spoken of as the likely candidate for the throne of the United Principalities.

France is now said to regret that the question of union has gone so far, because serious complications must arise between Austria and Prussia on the subject.

### INDIA.

There is nothing later from India. The steamer Ripon arrived at Southampton on the 22d ultimo, with a heavy portion of the last Indian mail, and numerous passengers who had made hair-breadth escapes from the Sepoys.

**Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.**

LONDON, Saturday Morning.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the overthrow of the Turkish cabinet had long been foreseen, the late cabinet having found its financial difficulties beyond strength.

The Russian Legation at Teheran has offered the Persian division of the army of the Caucasus to assist in the pacification of Khorassan.

A serious collision has taken place at Frankfort between the soldiers there of the different corps. It is thought that several of the regiments must be removed from the city.

The *Coirce de Constantinople*, of the 17th, states that the Divan is opposed to the Russian proposition relative to the arrangements of the frontiers of Asia.

The nomination of Redshid Pacha as Grand Vizier is hailed as a triumph by the opponents of the Danubian Principalities, and it is said now, confidently, that the Porte will be supported in this policy in the Principalities by England and Austria.

A French despatch says that the Porte persists in its claim to the island of Perim, and refused the offered indemnity.

Vice Admiral Sir M. Berkley, who has resigned his post of First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, it is reported, will be raised to a peerage.

The *Morning Star* says it is thoroughly understood that not only the Premier, but all the members of the Cabinet, have finally arranged for the recall of the present Governor-General of India.

The *Daily News* makes an important announcement. It understands that the French Government have decided upon rescinding the prohibition against the export of corn and flour from France. To this step they are impelled in consequence of strong remonstrances from the agricultural districts. One likely effect of the measure, according to the *Daily News*, will be to precipitate a fall in the English corn markets, which are already depressed by the high rate of interest, coupled with the accounts from America.

The *Daily News* has also another article of news which is interesting, to the effect that the East India Company are about to make some large remittances of silver to India; that they have already effected insurances to the amount of at least £200,000. The policy now inaugurated by the East India Company will tend to aggravate the drain of silver at a time when it has already acquired very inconvenient proportions. The *Daily News* remarks, in conclusion, that the period is evidently drawing near when the expenditure entailed by the India revolt will exercise a more direct influence upon the English market. The approaching despatch of two hundred thousand, or a half a million sterling, in silver, by the Indian House authorities to the relief of the loan government, will probably be only the first of a series of calls upon this market.

The telegram from St. Petersburg quotes the Exchange on London as low as 36d. At this rate of exchange gold ought to flow freely to this side. The reason it does not is to be found in the fact that the precious metals command 3½ per cent. premium among the money-changers. The bank only furnishes small amounts of gold to applicants.

On Saturday the Count Liorideo formally demanded the hand of the German Princess, Stephanie, of Sigmatingon, for his sovereign, the King of Portugal.

It is officially stated that it is the intention to launch the monster steamship Great Eastern on November 3d or December 3d.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24—10 o'clock A. M.—During a conflict at Frankfort, between the soldiers of the Federal garrison and the Austrian and Bavarian regiments, swords and bayonets were brought freely into use, and a great number of soldiers were wounded on both sides.

The Servian Government had made known that the plot recently discovered was of a Republican character, and that the chiefs of it were in communication with leaders of existing movements in the Danubian Principalities.

Accounts from Constantinople state that the Porte considers that its treaties have been violated by the recent appearance of a Russian ship-of-war, the Rutschuck, and it has accordingly demanded an explanation from the Russian ambassador at Constantinople.

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The brokers' circular of the Liverpool cotton market quotes all qualities slightly lower, and the middling qualities 1d to 3-16d lower The inferior qualities were irregular and nominal. The sales of the week were 21,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators, and 1,000 for export. The sales of Friday were 3,000 bales, of which, 1,000 bales were for export—the market closing with very little inquiry, and prices barely maintained at the following rates: Fair Orleans, 9½d; Middling Orleans, 9 1-16d; Fair Mobile, 9½d; Middling Mobile, 9¼d; Fair Uplands, 9½d; Middling Uplands, 8½d.

The stock in port was estimated at 315,000 bales, of which 160,000 bales were American.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are unfavorable. A very dull tone prevailed.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—In the Liverpool market breadstuffs were dull, with a declining tendency. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., say Flour was dull and nominally unchanged since Tuesday. Western canal, 29s@30s 0d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s@31s 0d; Ohio, 32s@33s. Wheat dull, and 2d@3d lower, while inferior was almost unsaleable; red, 7s@7s 10d; white, 7s 10d@8s 9d, choice 9s. Corn quiet and steady; mixed and yellow, 37s 6d; white, 41s@42s.

The Brokers' Circular says that in the week inferior Flour had declined 1s. 6d@2s.; Inferior Wheat 2d., and mixed Corn 1s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Liverpool Provision market was dull. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., Bigland, Aytha, & Co., James McHenry and others report Beef quiet; the government contracts had been made, averaging £8 10s. The Pork contracts averaged about £9 5s. Bacon was quiet, and inferior qualities declined 1s. Tallow and lard 1s. lower and nominal. Tallow dull; Butchers' 57s@58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular quotes ashes firm; pots, 42s@44s; pearls, 41s@42s. Sugar heavy, and holders pressing on the market. A decline of 1s@2s 3d. Molasses slightly declined. Coffee quiet and slightly lower. Rice heavy; in but little inquiry and prices weak. Tea dull, and prices weak; common Congou 1s. 1d@1s. 1½d. Rosin steady; sales of 3,500 bbls at 4s. 0d@4s 7d for common, and 5s@6s for medium; nothing doing and quotations nominal. Spirits Cod Oils unchanged. Linseed oil dull at 38s. 6d@39s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 38s@38.6d. No demand for Cloverseed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Messrs. Baring Brothers quote bar Silver at 5s 1¼d; Dollars, 5s 0½d, and nominally. There was a fair demand for money at the Bank's advanced rates. Consols for money closed at 88¼@88⅝. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £585,000.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers quote iron quiet and nominal at £7 for pails and bar. Breadstuffs were quiet. Wheat declined 2s@3s; white 52s@58s; red 50s@52s. Flour 27s@30s. Sugar heavy, and 1s@2s lower. Tea in but little inquiry, and prices weak; Congou 1s 1d. Coffee heavy, and 3s lower. Fish Oils unchanged. Saltpetre declined 1s@2s. Tin declined 2s. Linseed Oil flat at 39s. Rice dull. Tallow dull. Petersburg 56s 3da56s 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 39s 3d.

HAVRE MARKET.—In the Havre market cotton had a declining tendency; sales of the week 3,500 bales. Sugars quiet and firmer. Coffee 125f. Stock in port 80,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet, and tending downwards. Ashes dull, and slightly lower. Sugar heavy. Oils quiet Provisions dull. Rice heavy, and prices barely maintained. Tallow slightly lower. Lard steady. Tea nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Evening.—Freights to New York were unchanged; there was but little offering to any point. Passengers very dull.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. Baring Bros. report the business in American securities to have been chiefly in Railroad shares and bonds Penn Central sold 1st mortgage bonds at 83@85; 2d mortgage bonds 86@88; Michigan Central shares 44; Massachusetts fives, bonds, 97; Penn fives 75¼ 76½; do inscription 72.

Messrs. Bell & Co. report American stocks generally active, particularly for State stocks and railway shares. There was a fair doing in railroad bonds. United States sixes of 1867-8, 104a105; do bonds of do, 101a105; Maryland fives, bonds, 89a90; Massachusetts fives, bonds, 96a98; Pennsylvania fives, 70a72; Pennsylvania fives, bonds of 1877, 78a80; Virginia sixes of 1856, 78a80; do fives of 1863, 82a83; Illinois Central sevens, Freeland, 84a86; do sixes of 1875, 75a78; Illinois Central shares 7a6 per cent. discount; Michigan Central eights of 1890, 76a68; do. of 1899, 76a78; Reading R, 16a17; New York Central sixes, 74a76; do. shares, 63a65. Erie sevens, convertibles, 35a38; Erie stock, 15a18; Penna Central sixes, 1st mort., 85a87.

The London papers report the following business on Thursday: Michigan Central sixes of 1899, 79¼; Illinois Central shares, 4½ discount, do. sevens of 1875, 76.

### LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., report Breadstuffs very quiet, and prices tending downwards. Provisions as yesterday. Lard and Tallow dull and nominal. Cotton opens quiet and prices are weak.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CANADA.

Mr. Moffatt and lady, Miss Percher and servant, Miss Richard, Mr, Mrs and Miss Worthington, Miss Willey, Mr and Mrs Almey, Mr Rockwell and lady, Mrs and two Misses Robb, Mr and Mrs Arthay, three children and two nurses, Mrs Garbutt and two children, Mrs Workman Miss Micaltree, Hon Neal Dow, Mr. Madison and son, Mr. Gildersleeve and lady, Mr. Trante and lady, Mr. Aylon and man servant, Mr. Power and wife, Mr. Fitzpatrick and child, Miss Butler, Mr. Reynolds and son, Mr. Adams and wife, Mr. Stead and wife; Mrs. Cullen, Miss Morgan, Miss Robertson, Messrs. Eaton, Robb, Marsh, Dixon, Carlyle, Wall, Watkin, Motz, Ripley, Dunlap; Rogers, Thompson, Lumpkin, Micheltree, Titus, Sutton, Formes, Boyd, Martin, Ferguson, Reinhart, Mitchell, Schwartz, Monterio, Jochmey, Reynolds, Korsherdt, McAndrew, Cerchier, Broudbolt, Joseph MacFarland, Brown, Williams, Aston, Lefforge, Foldin, Korbett, Jocquet, Alexander, Mnsury, Ewing, Coxe, Parker, Bursby, Tinker, Levis, Rake, Probost, Harvey, Harrow, Kildery, Barbour, Hobart, Dowling, Walden, Ford, Briadale, Lawrence.

## ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

(RECEIVED BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE STEAMER.)

THEATRICAL MARRIAGE.—On Saturday, at the parish church of St. Marylebone, the popular eccentric comedian, Sir William Don, took unto himself, "for better and for worse," Miss Emily Sanders, whose celebrity as a comic actress has been widely spread in the United States, as well as the provincial towns of England, where she has been for a considerable time associated with Sir William in his starring engagements. The happy Benedict and his fair bride started, after the ceremony, for Southampton.—*Liverpool paper.*

THE WATERLOO BRIDGE TRAGEDY.—Information has been given to the police that, about three weeks ago, a man who had a bundle and a box with him, applied to a waterman for the hire of his boat for an hour or two; he went alone in the boat, and it was not heard of until yesterday, (October 20,) having been taken ashore at Ramsgate. The box was found in it, and contained a dagger, or bayonet, or both, a saw, and a variety of sharp tools. The clothes have been taken some where into the country to-day for identification. It is believed the reward will be largely increased, as the police admit that up to the present time, they are without the slightest clue.

A metropolitan rumor is afloat to the effect that Sir Benjamin Hall, Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Mr John Abel Smith will be called to the House of Peers.

The death of Earl Fitzhardinge, the elder brother of Vice Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley, K.C.B., and Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, having devolved new duties upon the admiral, and placed him in a different position, the gallant officer has sent in his resignation as a Lord of the Admiralty.

The *Morning Herald* joins in the general condemnation of Lord Canning's instructions on the treatment of the mutineers in India, and it also (perhaps as a matter of course) joins in the cry for the recall of Lord Canning and the sending out of Lord Ellenborough to India. Government has certainly, so far as its own convenience is concerned, a strong inducement to respond to the cry; for by recalling Lord Canning it would please those who believe in the incompetency of that nobleman as Governor-General of India, and by substituting Lord Ellenborough it would at once gratify the wishes of some of the Liberal party and conciliate the great bulk of the Conservatives.

General Codrington (says the *Morning Post*) positively refuses the government of Malta. The inhabitants are desirous of a civil government, and an extension of their liberties.

The Princes of Siam, on a mission to the Court of England, are expected to reach this country in a day or two, they having left Malta in the Caradoc on the 11th inst. The embassy is charged to offer to Queen Victoria several superb presents, and, among others, a throne in massive gold, set with jewels.

Mr. Malcolm Lewin is about to publish an elaborate letter on the causes of the Indian revolt, addressed to him by a Bengal Hindoo. The writer of this letter asserts that missionary colonies—their attempt, commenced at the beginning of the present year, to evangelise the Indian army—and the greased cartridges were all native causes I producing the revolt; but the chief cause, he asserts, is to be found in a century of excruciating misrule.

**Arrival of the City of Baltimore.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The steamer City of Baltimore arrived this morning, from Liverpool on the 21st ult. Her advices have been anticipated.

She spoke on the 27th ult., when in lat. 50 long. 40 20, the mail steamer Niagara, outward bound.

**Arrival from Havana.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The steamer Cahawba, from Havana on the 30th ult., arrived this morning.

**Sailing of the Europa.**

BOSTON, Nov 4.—The steamship Europa sailed at noon for Liverpool, with $7,000 in specie.

**The Steamship Canada.**

HALIFAX, Nov. 4.—The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, sailed for Boston at 11½ o'clock this morning. She will be due at that port to-morrow evening.

**New York Election—The State Claimed by the Democrats.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The few additional returns received show continued Republican losses, and the result in the State is considered doubtful, but is claimed by the Democrats.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Evening.—Well-informed Democrats claim to have carried the State by from ten to fifteen thousand plurality. From the returns received we see no substantial reason to alter our estimate of last night, that the Republican State ticket will have a small plurality Several days will probably elapse before the result will be definitely ascertained.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—11 o'clock P. M.—The aggregate footings of returns which are reported from twenty-one counties, including York, Oneida, St. Lawrence, and Jefferson, show a Democratic plurality of 29,000 votes. The Democratic gain over the Republicans, compared with the vote for Governor of last year, amounts to 40,000 votes

**The Baltimore Election all Quiet.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—The election is proceeding quietly this morning, and the indications are that a large vote will be cast So far, there has been no disorder beyond some of a trifling character, and in one instance a knock-down.

The taverns are generally closed, and the Mayor is visiting the polls, and exhorting all to deal fairly and maintain the peace.

**Disturbances in Baltimore**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4—1 o'clock.—There are reports of serious disturbances in the remote wards.

In the Seventeenth ward an Irishman has been killed, and another man is reported as fatally wounded.

A difficulty has also occurred in the Thirteenth ward, where the naturalized voters are said to have been driven from the polls.

There are many conflicting rumors afloat, but, in the absence of reliable information, we forbear giving them. In most of the wards everything is quiet and peaceable.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4—5½ o'clock P. M.—The election passed off more quietly during the latter part of the day than was expected, though there has been a great deal of disorder, and some bloodshed.

The parties who were shot in the Seventeenth ward, as mentioned in a previous despatch, are not dead, but both were seriously, if not fatally, wounded.

Another man was shot near the Fourth ward polls this evening. The wound may prove fatal.

The police have captured a large quantity of arms.

BAL