The Press.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1857.

ON THE FIRST PAGE—A Change in the Papacy, The Triumphs of Time, Mr. Forrest at St. Louis, The Grain Trade, A Kind Act Repaid, Letter from West Chester, An Important Railroad Case, General News.

ON THE FOURTH PAGE—Proposals, A Short Chapter on that Subject; Agriculture.

EXPECTED NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The mail steamer *Arabia*, which took out the news of the suspension of the New York Banks, is almost due, and it was expected, at St. John's, that the news yacht of the Associated Press might obtain a packet of intelligence by her, as she was passing Cape Race. Up to this time, however, no telegram has been received. There is much anxiety, on this side of the water, to know how the *Arabia's* news was received in England. We do not believe that it could materially affect the European money markets—certainly none, if John Bull could know, as we do, that the specie now held by the New York Banks amounts to $16,500,000.

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania to determine whether to accept or reject the provisions of the late Relief Act, was held at their banking house yesterday. As it was the first opportunity that has been afforded to them, since the discovery of the lamentable condition of their bank, to express, as an organized body, the indignation they feel for the heavy losses they have sustained, it was but natural that they availed themselves of it. A stormy scene was the result. The late president had still one champion left to defend him with his votes, and three with their votes; but with these exceptions, the sentiment of condemnation against him appears to have been universal.

Notwithstanding the energy with which Mr. PATTERSON has prosecuted his investigations into the condition of the bank, it appears that no reliable and accurate information has even yet been obtained. Its accounts have evidently been loosely and mysteriously kept. *Its money seems to have been as much* under the irresponsible control of its president as the pocket change of a spendthrift, and the accounts he rendered of it, when he rendered any, designed rather to conceal than to explain the objects to which it was applied. The idea that "language is given us to conceal our thoughts" has been practically applied to the entries in the books of the Pennsylvania Bank. By this system the whole superstructure has been undermined without the knowledge or suspicion of those most deeply interested, and the institution which so long occupied a front rank among our financial depots, has been converted into a "whited sepulchre," fair to look upon outwardly, but filled within with rottenness and corruption and (pecuniarly) with dead men's bones.

The primary causes which have led to this unfortunate result are very evident. The powers of the bank were mainly concentrated in the hands of one officer, who was unfaithful to his trust, and the checks by which a proper system of banking would have rendered such action on his part an impossibility, were wanting. If bank presidents are to be allowed to do as they please with the funds of their banks, there can be no possible security for anybody who has anything to do with them. The whole banking system is dangerous enough, when most prudently managed; but when to the risks which are inseparable from the existence of a paper currency, with but a limited specie basis, is added that of virtually merging the whole powers of a bank in the hands of one bold and reckless man, eager to prostitute them to his own individual purposes, and anxious only to minister to his own aggrandizement and that of his immediate friends, the evil assumes appalling proportions, and becomes not one whit better than the worst species of swindling. Two circumstances have contributed to this unfortunate result in the Bank of Pennsylvania—the limited interest held by many of its directors in its stock, and the absence of frequent publications of full statements of the affairs of the bank. A number of the directors had so little pecuniary interest in the affairs of the bank that they could not in any event lose much by its operations, and they, therefore, had no great motive for scrutinizing its accounts as closely, and for exacting fidelity from its officers as rigidly, as they should have done. The stockholders of all our banks should profit by the lesson thus forcibly taught, and we presume many of them will. A law requiring weekly or monthly statements would also have greatly increased the difficulties of concealing, for a long period of time, illegitimate transactions within the bank. The danger of their *becoming public* would have been greatly increased by such publications. It would not have answered to present to the public a statement showing the bank to be in an unsound condition, and it would have been difficult to make, week after week, false statements, representing its condition to be sound when it really was unsound, without detection.

The stockholders decided to accept the Relief Act by an almost unanimous vote. A probability exists that sufficient assets will be left to furnish a basis for resuming operations hereafter; it may be that by paying in something additional on each share, sufficient capital may be realized to put this once-honored institution again in operation, and thus to rescue the interests of the many suffering stockholders from total destruction. We deeply sympathize with them. In many instances the losses will fall upon individuals who can illy bear them, and whose whole means are locked up in the bank. If anything can be done for their relief consistent with the safety of the public at large, we shall greatly rejoice.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE COURSE OF GOVERNOR WALKER IN KANSAS.

The following paragraph, which we copy from a Cincinnati paper, is quite interesting and suggestive:

"On Governor Walker's return from the precinct of Oxford, he halted at Lawrence, and taking out of his portfolio a large roll of paper, said to the crowd, that he would show them a curiosity, if they promised not to destroy it. He then unrolled the returns of the precinct of Oxford, (in Kansas,) which contained one thousand six hundred and one names, all written in the same handwriting, and which measured exactly fifty-four feet in length! *All the names*, except one hundred and twenty, were copied *from 'Williams's Cincinnati Directory,'* those commencing with the same letter following each other as regularly as they do upon the pages of that book!"

[From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, Nov. 3.]

[The *Examiner* is one of the ablest and most thorough State-rights papers in the Southern States.]

"THE KANSAS ENERGOLIO.—The documents and extracts which we publish on this unhappy and unhopeful subject are so voluminous as to exclude much commentary upon them.

"That the most enormous frauds upon the elective franchise have been perpetrated at the late election in Kansas in the name and for the behoof of the South, is too plain to be denied. That they have brought reproach upon our cause in that Territory, and out of it, and fixed a stigma of shame upon the face of every honest citizen and friend of the South, is too true. That the truth of the adage, '*cheating never thrives*,' has been illustrated in a manner mournfully afflicting to the South and her cause, is felt too sensibly by us all. The secure and character of these frauds are such as preclude the possibility of defence and extenuation. We shall not defend them; we will not, cannot, extenuate them. The claim of the South upon the nation was, that the people of the Territories should be left free to settle their institutions by the honest expression of their will at the polls; and it is a mockery of every form of fair-dealing and an outrage upon the great principle of popular sovereignty for which the South has contended that such gross frauds as those at Oxford should be perpetrated in her name. The South has contended for the fair and honest expression of the popular will at the polls in the Territories, and they poorly interpret her wishes and little understand her interests who seek to serve her by fraud and outrage like this. There is no defence for the proceedings at Oxford, and no power on earth can induce us to extenuate that monstrous transaction.

"Of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton's manner of dealing with it we cannot speak as yet with perfect confidence. We have not the Congressional and Territorial statutes before us under which they claim to have acted. We are, therefore, unable to decide upon the validity of the reasons they allege in their proclamation for the proceeding which they have taken; or, upon the justice of the resolutions of censure which a meeting of Democrats in Lecompton have adopted against their proceeding.

"The authority they have exercised seems to have been at least questionable; and, if only questionable, it ought not to have been assumed. The spirit of the organic act of Kansas, under which they are acting—the very essence of the great Nebraska-Kansas principle of non-intervention by the Federal authorities, which was the *gist* of that act—required, that whatever authority could be properly and legitimately referred to the immediate representatives of the people of the Territory ought to have been scrupulously so referred by the Federal officers. It therefore, the very letter of the laws under which the Governor and Secretary of Kansas were acting did not require them to exercise a revisory power over the polls which they have set aside, then that task ought to have been referred to the agents of the people of the Territory, the representatives of the popular voice and will, and not been assumed by the Federal appointees and agents."

[But Governor WALKER was inside of the statute. The equity of the case was, moreover, all on his side.]

[From the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th.]

"That Governor Walker has transcended his official function in rejecting the returns from the Oxford precinct, we have some doubt, but that there was an infamous effort at a stupendous fraud we have none. It would, however, we think, be premature to pronounce judgment now, without all the evidence before us. The provisions of the law quoted by Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton do not, in our opinion, very clearly invest them with the authority which they have exercised in rejecting the Oxford votes. But, on the ground that the returns were invalid because informal, they may be enabled to justify their conduct in a legal, as we have little doubt they will in a moral point of view."

[From the Austin (Texas) Intelligencer.]

"But ever since the organization of the Territorial Government of Kansas, its destiny has distracted both sections of the Union. The only question which really concerns the rest of the Union is, will they frame a republican form of Government? This may be done with or without a guarantee to negro slavery, or without any mention of the subject. The convention being pro-slavery men, the presumption is that the right to maintain the institution already existing there will be asserted. And because the members are also Democrats, it is to be presumed that the Constitution will be submitted to the qualified voters for their ratification. This reasonable presumption has alarmed some malcontents. But to Kansas internally alone, belongs the question."

* * * * * * *

"Will the fact that the convention of Kansas meets to-day cause the wiseacres who direct the public mind to pause and ask themselves what are its powers, and what are the members chosen by the people to do? Are they to do more than exercise the rights of a committee to limit and define the powers of a State Government, to declare a bill of rights, to prescribe suffrage, and submit their work back to the suffragans for their approval or rejection? Prescriptively, this Constitution is to be submitted to Congress, and if it guarantees the right of Congress to dispose of the public lands, which was always the extent of the legislative power over the Territories as contradistinguished from Texas, and is republican in form, Kansas *should* be admitted into the Union without one word of discussion. Whether slavery exists there by organic law this year, or next year, or fifty years hence, is a subject with which neither Congress nor anybody outside of Kansas has any concern.

"Have we not stated the question fairly? Have we not always so stated it? And yet there are thousands of extreme men at both ends of the Union ready to destroy this great and glorious Government according as this convention shall decide about *this* negro or *that* negro. At one end they shriek about freedom and the slave-power; at the other they howl about what you suffer, papers and criminals, Bob Walker, Buchanan, and the devil—making little difference in the virtues of all these men and things."

The *Northern* press is unanimous in support of WALKER in his whole policy from first to last. We need give no evidence of that which nobody can deny.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.—On our first page will be found an important decision by Judge McLEAN, in a railroad case. All connected with railroad enterprises will find it highly interesting.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Foundation for the Report that Appointments had been made for the District of Columbia—These, and Appointments to Foreign Diplomatic Missions, to be made in January or February, when Legislative business has been sent into Congress—Gov. Walker to arrive in Washington previous to the meeting of Congress—Another fact concerning the application of the people of Arizona—Indian fight in that Territory—Removal of the Philadelphia Post Office from its present location to the Pennsylvania Building determined on by the Postmaster General—His letter on the Subject, &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1857.

There is not a word of truth in the telegraphic report contained in the New York *Herald* of Saturday last, that the President had made the appointments for the District of Columbia. I learn that neither these appointments, nor appointments to foreign diplomatic missions, will be taken up by the Cabinet until some time in January or February, and when the customary legislative business has been sent into Congress. The Postmaster General will, at the same time, make appointments of postmasters for various sections of the country, to fill vacancies occasioned by the expiration of commissions heretofore granted.

Governor Walker will not delay his arrival in Washington longer than the 20th instant, and for the reason that *after* the meeting of Congress a resolution will no doubt pass one or the other of the Houses calling upon the President for information of Kansas affairs during the recess; and that to respond fully and satisfactorily the presence of Governor Walker will doubtless be necessary. However, in the event circumstances detain him at his post beyond that day, he may, and in all probability will, transmit to the President a complete exhibit of his doings, with the grounds thereof.

From letters received, Mrs. Walker looks for his arrival every day; but he will scarcely leave the Territory before the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, and for reasons which must be apparent to all.

In my brief account of Arizona, in yesterday's letter, I forgot to mention, that through this agentiferous region lies the routes of the overland mails to California, the great overland mail route from Memphis and St. Louis to Little Rock, and thence westwardly to San Francisco, and the route from San Antonio, Texas, to San Diego, California. The argument based upon this fact is, that by the establishment of a separate territorial government over Arizona, efficient protection will be afforded to the mails and passengers passing over those routes in the Apache country, and the most dangerous portions of them.

I am permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by Lieutenant Mowry, from an officer of the army, stationed at Fort Yuma, Cal, describing the late fight between several allied tribes occupying a portion of Arizona:

"FORT YUMA, Sept 16, 1857.

"The Yumas have been most dreadfully beaten by the Maricopas, Pimos, and others. They have lost not less than *two hundred* of the flower of their chivalry. The opposing parties were, on one side, the Yumas, Mohaves, Yampils, and Tonto Apaches, and one or two Dieganos; on the other, the Maricopas, Pimos, and Papages.

"The former party commenced the attack by bursting some wigwams, and killing women and children belonging to the Maricopas. The grand battle was fought near the Maricopa wells. [About one hundred and sixty miles above the mouth of the Gila]. There were probably about fifteen hundred engaged on each side. The Yumas and allies were completely routed.

"We have not heard full accounts, and know nothing of the losses of any tribe except the Yumas. Scarce one of them left to tell the story; in fact, here they know nothing of the affair until we told them. We learned it from the Texas mail party. All the Yumas are in mourning."

Another letter says: "The Yumas and Mohaves suffered severely. Our old friend, Soll Freeman, who acted as our agent in rescuing Olive D'Oman from the Mohaves, a year since, was killed. Out of about one hundred Yumas who went to battle, only some six or seven returned.

"The Pimos have invariably beaten their enemies in battle. They are the friend of the Apaches, but generally friendly to the Mexicans and Americans. Occupying a beautiful and fertile portion of the valley of the Gila river, they live in villages, cultivate large crops of wheat, corn, cotton, millet, melons, and pumpkins. They grind their corn into flour, make bread, and manufacture their cotton into blankets of a beautiful fabric.

"Thousands of emigrants have received their hospitality, and restored their broken-down animals from the granaries of the Pimos.

"The severe punishment they have inflicted upon the wild tribes who attacked them will be regretted by no one who has travelled through Arizona, or who understands the Indian character.

"The letters from which I have made the above extracts, announce the discovery of silver near the Gila river copper mines just above Fort Yuma; and also great deposits of rich copper mines on the Colorado, forty miles above the mouth of the Gila. There is no end to the mineral wealth of the new Territory."

The Postmaster General has this morning addressed a letter to E. W. Bailey, Esq., and others of a committee of citizens of Philadelphia. He says that, some time since, he addressed them on the subject of discontinuing the improvements commencing on the Pennsylvania Bank building, for a post office. He consented to that discontinuance in deference to the then expressed wishes of a very large number of petitioners, that they might have an opportunity to ask Congress to exchange the uses of the present custom-house and post-office buildings. He felt a pleasure in meeting what then appeared to be the most general wish of the citizens of Philadelphia, and supposed the whole subject was disposed of, at least for the present. "Recently, however," he continues, "a great desire has been manifested by many distinguished citizens of the State and city that no further delays in making the improvements directed by law should take place. I have received communications from. I believe, all the members of Congress representing the city, and from several of its Senators and Representatives, urging me to go forward with the work. They inform me that gloomier *prospects for continued employment for* those who live by their labor never before existed in the city—that the financial crisis has brought upon the mechanics and operatives of Philadelphia *distress unexampled* in her history. Senator Bigler has written me that he never witnessed so sad a prospect for the laborers and mechanics of Philadelphia as at present,' and concluded by saying that 'immediate commencement of the work would afford employment to many laborers and mechanics, who would in this way be enabled to maintain their families during the winter. Nothing short of an insurmountable obstacle should, therefore, it seems to me, delay the work longer.'

"I have no doubt," continues the Postmaster General, "of the correctness of these gloomy anticipations, and like these gentlemen, the President and his Departments feel great anxiety to do all in their power to favor the laborers and mechanics, in taking care of themselves and families in the disastrous convulsion through which they have to pass during the coming winter. If there were any great question of public advantage to be gained by changing the location of the post office from where it now is to the custom house, further postponement would be ordered, but when a system of branch post offices is now being located in almost every part of your city, with the mail matter delivered four *or five times a day from one of them to another*, it cannot be of any very great importance whether the post office is located in the centre or not. I assume, too, that the act of the Legislature of the State, exempting from taxation, and conferring jurisdiction, is confined to the specific property of the Pennsylvania Bank. This would require delay both from the Legislature of the State, as well as of Congress.

"Under all the circumstances of the case, and under the presumption that the members of Congress, the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature who represent the city, understand and reflect the *present wishes* and interest of its inhabitants, I have directed the Commissioner, Mr. John Rice, who has charge of the work, to proceed with it according to his instruction under the existing laws.

X. Y.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH FOR THE PRESS.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Engines of the New Sloops-of-War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Proposals for building the engines of the sloops-of-war will be advertised, but the time of advertising has not been determined. Probably soon.

The Expected European News.

ST. JOHNS, NOV. 9.—The weather here is fine. The news yacht of the Associated Press is now off Cape Race, looking out for the Arabia's news, but nothing has yet been seen of that steamship.

Exploration of the Colorado of the West.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It has heretofore been stated that Lieut. J. C. Ives, of the Topographical Engineers, had been assigned to the important duty of exploring the Colorado of the West. This gentleman, with his corps of assistants, at last accounts, had arrived at San Francisco.

The expedition was to sail for San Diego, and cross from thence by land to Fort Yuma. From that point they will descend the Colorado to its *debouchure* into the gulf of California, and there *to meet the schooner which was to sail from San* Francisco with the supplies.

After putting the little iron steamer together, Lieutenant Ives and his party complete, will at once embark, and proceed on their exploration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Much misapprehension exists in regard to the Administration's views on the Tehuantepec question, but the Administration has nothing to do with any agreement entered into between Mexico and the Louisiana Company; nor does it favor any other private interest. Mexico has offered to extend, for a large pecuniary consideration, the rights which the United States acquired under the Gadsden treaty, connected with that subject. The correspondence will be transmitted to Congress.

The Government has been officially advised that Exalaniz has been selected by Costa Rica as special envoy to the United States. He is expected to arrive by the next steamer, but will not interfere with the functions of Molino. His mission is connected with the freedom of the Nicaragua Transit route, under the protection of the great commercial Powers.

Excitement at New York—The Hunger Mob—Mayor Wood Threatened—The United States Sub-Treasury in Danger.

NEW YORK, November 9.—This being the day to which the leaders of the "hunger mob" limited the city authorities in giving them relief, much excitement has been caused by the failure on the part of the latter to take action. The mob charge Mayor Wood with humbuggery, and threatened to drag him out of his office. A squad of fifty police has been sent for. The Assistant Treasurer, Cisco, in consequence of the threats of the mob, has telegraphed to Washington, for troops to be put in the sub-treasury. Marshal Rynders, who is out of the city, has also been telegraphed for.

The New York Banks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The following is the condition of the banks of this city, as shown by their weekly statement:

Increase of Loans	$548,000
" Specie	3,608,000
" Circulation	90,000
" Deposits	7,421,000

The banks hold nearly $16,500,000 in specie.

At a meeting of bank officers held to-day, it was resolved to redeem daily from November 16th, the issues as provided in the suspension; and on January 1st to redeem at par 20 per cent. of the amount held by the city banks on November 16th, and 20 per cent. monthly thereafter. Also, after December 1st, to pay the interest on the amount held November 16th. The resumption of specie payment was not considered.

Movements of General Walker.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The *Post* of this evening states that General Walker sails this week from New Orleans, with 1,500 troops, in a fine steamer and with plenty of provisions. Col. Duncan, U. S. A., commands his artillery.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 9.—Complete returns of the recent election have at length been received. They present the following figures:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Hicks, American	44,764
Groome, Democrat	35,197
American majority	9,567

The political complexion of the next Legislature will be:

SENATE.

Americans	15	Democrats	7

HOUSE.

Americans	44	Democrats	29

Mr. Bartol (Dem.) has been elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, from the first judicial district.

For Congress three Americans and three Democrats have been elected.

Slave Case—A Slave Refusing to be Liberated.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—A hearing was had to-day in the case of a *habeas corpus* sued out for a negro girl named Betty, belonging to Lewis Sweet, Esq., of Tennessee. The girl expressed a wish to remain with her master. Chief Justice Shaw then dismissed the case. Considerable excitement has been produced in certain circles by this case. Several colored persons made strong but unavailing attempts to induce Betty to accept her freedom.

Mr. Sweet and his family spent several months travelling in the North. Their last stopping place was at Lawrence, Mass., where the writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained, on the ground that the woman, "Betty," was restrained from liberty. The parties were brought to this city to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, said they would cheerfully abide by Betty's choice. Judge Shaw took the woman into an adjoining room, to ascertain her wishes without bias from the presence of those around her. He then granted an order to the following effect: That Betty is a fugitive from service in Massachusetts, or return with her master to Tennessee, as she may see fit.

Fatal Affray.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 9.—An affray occurred on Saturday, near Montgomery Station, in this county, which resulted in the death of Mr. Hill, from a stab inflicted by Mr. Bird, with a butcher's knife. The quarrel started Hill and the oldest son of Mr. Bird went to the house of old Mr. Bird for the purpose of quarreling with him, when old Mr. Bird, as he alleges, ordered him to leave the premises. Bird gave himself up to the proper authorities, and has been committed to the county jail to await an investigation.

Relief Meeting at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—A large relief meeting was held here to-day; committees were appointed to raise means for the support of the poor. A memorial to councils was adopted, and speeches which were delivered were temperate in their tone.

Sentence of Canadian Criminals.

TORONTO, November 9.—Cummings, who embezzled the funds of the Bank of Upper Canada, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Samuel D. Ross, who has been found guilty of the charge of robbing the mails on the cars between Montreal and Toronto, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Flour—Sales of Ohio and Howard street at $5.25. Wheat—Receipts heavy; common qualities dull and lower, but the prime are fully sustained. Good prime white quotes at $1.30@$1.43; do. red, $1.18@$1.22. Whisky quotes at 22@23c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Cotton—Sales to-day 4,900 bales at an advance of ¼c. Middling quoting at 10½@10¾c. The following is the weekly statement:

Sales of the week, 39,500 bales; receipts of the week, 22,500; receipts less than last year, 149,000; receipts less than last year at all the Southern ports, 262,000; stock in port, 132,000.

Sugar quotes at 6@6¾c; molasses at 28c; coffee at 8c. Sales of the week, 4,500; receipts, 11,500 bags; stock in port, 125,000. Exchange on London 95; on New York 3a4 per cent. discount.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

We perceive with surprise, and we may add, with regret, that the present is announced as the last week of the season at the Arch Street Theatre. This certainly cannot be caused by want of success, for Mr. Wheatley has been able to fill his house every evening. The prices to all parts of the house (except private boxes and orchestra seats) are reduced to twenty-five cents. "The King's Rival," in which Mesdames Davenport and Bowers, as well as Messrs. Wheatley, Davenport, Dolman, and Thayer are to play, will be played this evening. "Jack Cade" will be repeated to-morrow evening.

Mr. Charles Mathews' re-engagement at the Academy of Music has been so far successful that the house was crowded last night. Legitimate, graceful, and genteel comedy has no better exponent than Mr. Mathews, and the recent reduction of prices has certainly afforded the community every facility for taking advantage of his brief, perhaps last visit to this city.

"The Ocean Child" and "Linda," which drew a crowded audience at Walnut-street Theatre, (Mr. Chanfrau taking the principal part in each performance,) will be repeated this evening. The extravaganza of "Novelty," and the Down-East drama of "The People's Lawyer," are underlined here.

At Sanford's Opera House, this evening, and through the week there is a capital bill. Sanford's is crowded every night.

The Buckley Opera Troupe commenced a brief season at the National Theatre, last night. The great feature was an amusing dark-complexioned burlesque of *Lucrezia Borgia*. The other per ormances were characteristic and entertaining. G. Swaine Buckley, and R. Bishop Buckley are admirable vocalists, and F. Buckley is a splendid violinist. The burlesque of *Trovatore* will be played to-morrow evening.

At Thouesu's Varieties, the gymnastic performers, Messrs. Magilton and Dunbar, are engaged, and play every evening this week.

LOLA MONTEZ.—A lecture, this evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, by Madame Lola Montez, (the Countess of Landsfeldt, by creation,) will probably draw another great crowd. The subject is "The Wits and Women of Paris."

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND LOCUST STREETS.—"Aggravating Sam"!!!—"Trying It On!"—"Double-Bedded Room."

WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, ARCH STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.—"The King's Rival!"—"The Swiss Swains."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND WALNUT STREETS.—"The Ocean Child"—"Linda, the Cigar Girl."

NATIONAL THEATRE, WALNUT STREET, NEAR EIGHTH.—Buckley's Opera Troupe.

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

THOMSON'S VARIETIES, FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STS.—"Concert"!—"Gymnastic Feats," &c.

An Exciting Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania—Denunciation of the late President—Resignation of the Board of Directors—An Attempt to "Whitewash" Indignantly Hissed.—The meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, held at noon yesterday, was very largely attended. It was held in the banking-room of the institution, and for some time before the hour named in the call a large number of stockholders were gathered, discussing the affairs of the bank. There were present many of the wealthiest and most reputable gentlemen of the city, and many from adjoining counties, and from neighboring States. No persons, except shareholders and the representatives of the press, were admitted to the building. The counter of the paying-teller was fitted up as a rostrum, and on this the chairman was seated, inside the railing.

Monoure Robinson, Esq., was called to the chair soon after 12 o'clock. Morton McMichael, Esq., was selected to act as secretary. The president suggested the necessity of the appointment of tellers to take a stock vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the act. Messrs. Isaac Lea and Franklin Taylor were appointed tellers in accordance with this suggestion.

The chairman said that he had been for the last few weeks a director in the bank; that the only reason he could give for accepting his present position as chairman of this meeting was from a desire to see the board of directors reorganized and a proper examination made of the affairs of the bank. He had resigned his position as a director last Saturday, and was now here simply as a stockholder.

Mr. Robinson stated that the president *pro tempore*, Colonel William C. Patterson, was ready to make a statement as to the condition of the bank.

REMARKS OF COL. WILLIAM C. PATTERSON.

Col. Wm. C. Patterson said that the stockholders are aware of the circumstances under which the late president of the bank left the country, and they will not expect to hear a statement of the condition of its affairs.

It was his duty to say to the stockholders that no statement could be submitted to them at this time, which would enable them to form a just estimate of the true condition of the bank; no statement which might not be falsified by fresh developments in forty-eight hours; no statement which he would be willing to sign, or which any honest man ought to be asked to sign—because any statement made with the information now in the possession of the board, must of necessity be inaccurate, and therefore deceptive.

The *misapplication of the funds of the bank*, and the squandering of its property, which had been brought to light by its suspension, had, since the meeting of that event, been made the subject of diligent investigation, and a great deal of important information had been obtained. It was impossible, as yet, to ascertain the extent of the delinquency, or of the loss to which the creditors and shareholders of the bank will be subjected. The bills receivable of the bank have been abstracted from the custody of the officer charged with their safekeeping, and so much of them, without any intelligible record as to the application of the proceeds; its books falsified, and the directors kept in ignorance of many of the largest transactions entered into by the late president, for which the funds of the bank now appear to have been used.

The condition of the bank, up to a very recent period, would seem to have been more thoroughly understood outside of its walls than within the institution. Embarrassed as they are by the absence of the late president, and by the manner in which some of the accounts of the bank have been kept, the board cannot hope to ascertain the true condition of the bank for some time to come. No man who knows any thing of the character of its assets can say that they will prove sufficient to pay its debts; and yet, it is possible that that result may be accomplished by careful nursing, and something be left to encourage further subscriptions to the stock of the shareholders, in order to resuscitate the bank.

During the progress of the investigation the directors have left no means untried to retrieve, so far as it has been practicable, past losses, and to prevent further waste. In this, they have been encouraged and aided by the judicious forbearance of creditors. The obligations of good faith towards those creditors, and of duty towards the stockholders, will enforce a continuance of this policy while the present directors retain the trust which has been confided to them. A proper regard for the interest of both parties seemed to him imperatively to demand the immediate reorganization of the board, and he begged to suggest to the stockholders that they should abandon the policy which appeared to have governed them heretofore in the selection of boards of directors, and that the large shareholders should, without further delay, assume the whole or in part the management of the business of the bank. He stated that, with a view to the accomplishment of such a re-organization, he now held in his hand the resignation of every member of the board except the late president, and another who is in the country.

A voice—He is here.

Col. Patterson—Then I have the resignation of every member. And I have also to say that, whether out or in, the members of the old board will do all in their power to facilitate the operations of those to whom the management of the affairs of the bank may be entrusted.

After Mr. Patterson had concluded his remarks, the chairman again arose and stated that there were no accurate data upon which the officers of the bank could proceed in an effort to arrive at any intelligent conclusion concerning the condition of the institution. For several years the late president has purchased bills receivable, and abstracted the funds of the bank and used them for his own purposes, without that knowledge of the board of directors. Many sums thus taken was charged to stolen account and to temporary loan account, and no precise conclusion could be arrived at regarding the real condition of the bank until its affairs are accurately examined by experts.

The chairman had no doubt that, with the aid of a new board of directors, assets could be secured which could not be realized, if he might be allowed the fact that in a country like this—in a city like Philadelphia—they should collect together and call upon their fellow-citizens to help them to keep their wives and children from starvation. He thought it could not be possible that such should be the case in a country where the husbandmen had been blessed with full granaries, and where we have all the elements that contribute to prosperity. It was humiliating that they should be compelled to beg for bread, when they were willing, clamorous, and anxious to work for it. None in this country, he thought, should receive charity except those unable to work.

The speaker then referred to the wide-spread suffering which existed from Maine to Georgia, and from the ocean to the Rocky Mountains, with its waves surging to the rotten monarchies of Europe. There were times when it was a fault for a man to remain silent; there was a time coming when it would be necessary for them to clasp their little children to their breasts to give them courage, and protect them from the withering blight of the winter's blast. He hoped and trusted that Divine Providence would look down upon them and come to their relief. If this, said he, had had been a political meeting, how many wide-mouthed orators would there be here? If this had been a railroad meeting by which the capitalist could make 20 or 30 per cent. on his investment, there would be a large flock in attendance; but a *meeting has been called to furnish food to* the starving, and there are not so many here. He thought their only way now was to knock at every door. He hoped the press would exercise its influence in their behalf, as he was satisfied that there were hundreds of them in this community blessed with abundance on whom it was only necessary to call to secure donations.

Mr. Logan again spoke in reference to the flags which had been taken away. He desired no raw head or bloody bone work. If they intended to proceed in the application for assistance, they must first prove themselves worthy. Relief would come—he had no doubt of that, and in the meantime, and before it came, there would be suffering and much distress. He desired no action behind the curtain, no guns, &c., but they should openly proclaim their condition, and ask for work. There was no one present before him with a stomach more hood about him but what would be willing to do anything—dig in the streets, put in coal, saw wood or anything else, rather than to do that most humiliating of all acts—to beg! (Great applause.)

He spoke with much feeling, and contended if the rich did not assist them, God would hold them accountable. He called upon every man to exert himself to his utmost. If he could not get a day's work, get half a day; if they could not get half a day, to make a quarter of a day, and so on.

The speaker concluded by an earnest appeal that they should commit no act of violence, but do nothing but what was lawful and right.

Mr. Hammond next spoke. He had some work. For those poor who wanted bread he had sympathy. Within two years he had asked credit for a cent's worth of crackers, but had been refused. He thought that every man could take care of himself. He did not ask of those gigantic corporations to assist them; all they asked was to be let alone—let them use their own energies. They could not live alone—they must sympathize with and assist each other. They were the workers who had dug up and carned the gold that is now locked up in the vaults of the banking institutions. He spoke against the trickery of politicians, and called upon them to vote for none but well known and good men.

Mr. Robert Jackson was the next speaker. He argued that there was only one question before them, and that question was bread. He was satisfied that ninety-nine of every hundred before him would not accept one cent of charity if they could get work. There was abundance of means in the country, and they should get it. The speaker continued at much length, arguing that we had been trading upon wrong principles for a long time past—that we had been consuming too many luxuries, and nothing could bring about a better state of affairs but an exchange of the grain and provisions now stored in the West for the merchandise and railroad securities of the East. He advocated the issuing of small notes by the city authorities, and asked them to lay aside all prejudices against paper currency, and to work and accept anything that would bring them bread.

Mr. S. N. Winslow being loudly called for, made a few remarks, exhorting them to refrain from acts of violence. He was satisfied that the community sympathized with them in their distress. He submitted a resolution authorising the appointment of a committee of ten to prepare a petition to the public, and another petition to the City Councils, urging them to commence the public works which have been projected.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned—those present quietly returning to their homes. This demonstration was the largest ever witnessed in that section of our city.

Obscene Books.—A young man, named *Woods, had a hearing last night before Alderman* Enen, on the charge of attempting to sell obscene books to a gentleman named Curtis. He was held to answer at court.

Guardians of the Poor.—A stated meeting of this board was held yesterday afternoon. Members all present. The following was the census of the almshouse on Saturday last: Number in the house, 2,549; same time last year, 2,068—increase, 481. Recapitulation: Admitted during the past two weeks, 315; births, 7; deaths, 27; discharged, 87; eloped, 21; bound out, 4.

A number of applications for relief were heard and properly disposed of.

A communication was received from Dr. O. R. Livermore, stating that he had purchased the drug store at Seventh and Brown streets, and asking to be out-door apothecary. Laid on the table.

Also, one from Jno. Hinckle, saying that he loses considerable by the discount on the warrants received in payment for bills, and asking the board to take some action in the matter. Laid on the table.

The out-door agent reported having received $659 during the past two weeks for bonded and support cases—bonded, $368; support, $291.

A communication from Christopher Stuart, one of the nurses, applying for an increase of salary, was read and laid on the table.

Also, one from Michael Carlin stating his inability to comply with the contract for flour barrels. Referred to the solicitor.

The Board of Visiters reported a number of section cases. Referred to the solicitor.

Proposals for furnishing wood and coal for out-door relief for the year 1858 were read, and contracts awarded as follows:

1st district—Daily, Porter, & Co., coal, $4.50.
do H. Brady, wood, $6.
2d district—P. McCrossin, coal, $4.70.
do John Sherry, wood, $6.
3d district—Alexander Cochran, coal, $4.44.
do Jas. Galbraith, wood, $5.86.
4th district—Robt. Henderson, coal, $4.50.
do Jas. Galbraith, wood, $5 37.
5th district—Henry Styer, coal, $4.38.
do Francis McGuigan, coal, $4.35.
do Jas. Galbraith, wood, $7.
6th district—McTier & Steele, coal, $4.35.
do Jas. Galbraith, wood, $5 20.
7th district—McTier & Steele, coal, $4.35.
8th district—J. Montague, coal, $4.75.
do Jas. Galbraith, wood, $7.

Mr. Heisbly offered a resolution that the board attend, in a body, the funeral of Mr. Abraham B. Kauffman, late a member of the board, but at the time of his death a member of Common Council.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Bills were read, and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment.

The Steward's requisition was read and granted. Adjourned.

Meeting of Property Owners in the Nineteenth Ward.—About three hundred persons, owning real estate in the Nineteenth ward, assembled yesterday afternoon, pursuant to public notice, in Norris square, to devise means of giving employment to numerous heads of families in that ward, who are now unable to procure employment. Mr. Joseph Parker Norris was chosen president, David Seely and others vice presidents, and Dr. John Honston secretary. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Norris briefly stated the objects of the meeting. He said that some measure must be adopted, and that as only a short period intervened between the present time and the chilling blasts of winter, the property owners felt it incumbent upon them to act with prompitude in the matter. He was in this ward, he stated, was in a sadly neglected condition, so far as public improvements were concerned. The streets, the squares, &c., were in bad condition, and he thought that most of the holders of real estate would be willing to submit to an assessment, the avails of which should be devoted to the consummation of these improvements, by which means the ward would be furnished with employment. He thought that every property-holder in the ward would be willing to pay his quota, and hoped that the present meeting would take such steps as would lead to the relief of giving definite expression to these views. He proposed the adoption of a preamble and resolutions setting forth the evils that existed and the necessity for relief, which were unanimously adopted.

It was then moved that a committee of three gentlemen from each precinct in the ward be appointed to draft a plan for relief, and to shape the proper resolutions—both to be reported at a future meeting. In accordance with the motion, the following property-owners were appointed:

First precinct—S. E. Eldridge, P. R. Schuyler, Jac