The Press.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

ON THE FIRST PAGE—A Correction, Convention of the Methodist Church, Sabbath Reading, Religious Intelligence, the Lost Arts, The Capture of Delhi, General News, The Courts, Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. ON THE FOURTH PAGE—The Pulpit—sketch of a sermon by Robert Paul.

LATEST EUROPEAN AND INDIAN NEWS.

The intelligence received by the *Arabia* is six days later from Europe, and a fortnight more recent from India. It is unusually important.

The *Arabia*, which took out the news of the New York banks having suspended specie payments, has brought back tidings of the effect of that news upon the monetary interests of England, in particular, and of Europe in general. The impression, on the London money market, was one of relief—the worst was known. The English funds had even risen, by the last advices—partly owing, no doubt, to the cheering news from India. It was considered in England, that, long ere this, the entire note issues of the State of New York were again performing the functions of currency; that business would adapt itself to this phase. The London *Times* says: "When the New York note circulation shall have been legalized as a tender no one will want gold, except for the purpose of exportation or hoarding, and any remittances from this side would therefore inevitably result in loss;" and that, "supposing all the arrangements for legalizing the existing suspension to be duly carried out, the flow of bullion will, in the course of a month or two, find again its natural channel, and, instead of passing from London to New York, will come from New York to London." The *Times* further believes "that the banks between now and the 6th of April will have not the slightest difficulty in recovering whatever stock of bullion may be requisite for them safely to return to cash payments. Under these circumstances there will be good hope that a majority of those among the firms lately broken by tens and hundreds who have previously conducted their business on honest principles will be able to resume, and that the ultimate prospects of creditors on this side will prove far less gloomy than has been recently apprehended. This will be a point to test the honor of the American mercantile community." The *Times* was rather slow—for the New York banks, even a week ago, had over sixteen millions of specie in their safes.

Many commercial failures and suspensions in England and Scotland were reported, chiefly in connection with the American trade. The Liverpool Borough Bank was in difficulties, and would have to be wound up. In the leading commercial cities of Europe large houses were in difficulties.

The death of General CAVAIGNAC, who played such an important part, at Paris, after the Revolution of February, 1848, is reported. In a following article we relate the leading events of his public life.

Delhi has fallen, and it may be said that thereby the neck of the rebellion is broken. The King of Delhi had escaped. The storming of that stronghold, "the Sacred City" of the Hindoos, occupied six days, and, after hard fighting and severe loss, the British forces, under General WILSON, resumed possession of Delhi. The British force was about 8,000 against some 35,000 of the mutineers. The British force was very weak in artillery, which was the strong arm of the enemy. As many as two hundred pieces of ordnance were captured by the British on two days of the siege. At the latest date Lucknow still held out, and would immediately be relieved by OUTRAM and HAVELOCK. Two of the Bengal native regiments had mutinied in a very civil manner, offering no violence to their officers. In parts of the Bombay presidency mutiny had been exhibited, but was put down. At Madras all was quiet. It will be noticed that Delhi was captured *without* the aid of the fresh forces from England.

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

On the 29th October, while engaged in snipe-shooting in the vicinity of Paris, EUGENE CAVAIGNAC suddenly died of ancurism of the heart, in his fifty-fifth year, having been born in Paris on the 15th December, 1802. He was the "City of Washington" off Cape Race—No Receipt of the News.

TREFASSY, NEAR CAPE RACE, N. F., Nov. 13—10 o'clock P. M.—A steamer, supposed to be the "City of Washington," with Liverpool dates to the 4th instant, has been signalled off Cape Race.

Her news is expected to reach here by the yacht of the Associated Press before midnight.

[After receiving the above telegram, and making every preparation for the reception of the important news to be expected, we learn that the telegraph line east of Sackville, Maine, was closed without the usual notification, and the transmission of our despatches to-night has thus been prevented.]

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Popular Course of the "Press"—Constitution of Kansas to be submitted for the Ratification of the People of that Territory—Equity and Justice powerful and decisive in the matter of the frauds in Oxford and McGhee Precincts—Walker, the Filibuster, and the Administration—Philadelphia City Post Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1857.

The prompt and decided course pursued by the PRESS, and the universality of public sentiment throughout the North, the Northwest, and even in the South and Southwest, on the recent action in Kansas concerning the infamous frauds in Oxford and McGhee precincts, have had a powerful and directing force with politicians "high in the synagogue." The overwhelming indignation of an honest people—an indignation suggestive of a healthy condition of our republican government—has shrunken into microscopical insignificance the technicalities of legislative provisions. The fraud is glaring, brazen in its infamy; and old Judge Johnson, of Pennsylvania, teaches the rule which must implicitly govern in this case when he spoke, in one of his pithy decisions, his celebrated axiom, that "natural equity abhors sharp points of law." Southern gentlemen of eminence, who at first were violent in denunciation of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, now avow their unwarranted warmth, and boldly and ably stand by these note-worthy officials, and will do so to the end. This is a cheerful condition of politics. But I do not imagine that there will be a unanimity of opinion in favor of Governor Walker—there is not such unanimity, by reason of the constitution of the human mind on any question, great or small.

True it is, however, that arrayed upon the side of that equity which corrects that wherein the law by its universality is deficient, are the President and his Cabinet. Mr. Buchanan in his Inaugural, and in whatever he has said or written on the subject, has with a steady resolve given the citizens of Kansas and their fellow-citizens of the Union to know that his policy was that of honesty, and that in the affairs of that Territory the will of the majority, in the spirit of our free institutions, ought to and must rule. Without this principle, we are at sea without compass or rudder; with it, the Government sails smoothly on, as in the ancient days when Washington and Jackson were at the helm. Fair and considerate men cannot doubt that it is the desire of the people of Kansas to have a free-State organization, and if this will is expressed by their suffrages at the election polls, in God's name let their voice be heeded and obeyed.

It is certain that Mr. Buchanan favors the submission of the Constitution, to be framed by the Convention now in session in Kansas, to the people of that Territory, and from the information which I have received, from prominent men of that Convention and others intimately concerned, I am of opinion that there will be submitted to the people of Kansas, for their ratification, two Constitutions; one like the other in all its provisions, excepting those which, instead of favoring slavery as it does, favors the formation of a free-State Government. The Portland (Maine) *Advertiser*, and other Republican journals, are deceived when they receive as truthful information that the Convention have come to the resolution, by hook or by crook, rightfully or wrongfully, to present, when they ask of Congress admission into the Union, a slavery Constitution. No such thing is contemplated by even the violent partisans of Southern institutions. Southern gentlemen, to their honor be it said, are willing to abide the fair execution of the law of the majority, notwithstanding the reports that may be abroad against them.

It is the subject of general remark, that Colonel Duncan, of the United States flying artillery, has joined Walker in his present invasion of Nicaragua. Colonel Duncan has not even resigned his commission in the United States army. This, together with his connection with a filibuster movement, presents a delicate question to the Administration. Ample provision has been made against the violation of our neutrality laws by Mr. Buchanan, and I have not the least hesitation in saying that the whole power of the Government will be exerted, if need be, in vindication of our professions and engagements. Walker will be prevented at every hazard from carrying from our limits soldiers to fight in behalf of the nefarious promptings of his own sickly ambition, and, to the disquiet of our sister and friendly Republics. Who can forget his murder in cold-blood of the poor fishermen when he landed at Rivas, and his heartless order for the burning of Grenada?

The matter of a removal of the post office to the Pennsylvania Bank building has not been altogether settled. The order of the Postmaster General has been issued, it is true; but it must be remembered that Mr Buchanan does not look for the adjustment of the pending difficulty to any other than the members of Congress, who are to meet in a few weeks, and who can decide it definitively in a few hours. To them will be submitted for determination, whether the citizens of Philadelphia shall go to the docks for their letters, and into the heart of the city to pay their imposts upon importations.

X. Y.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Richings', benefit will come off, at the Academy of Music, this evening, when Mr. Mathews will perform for the last time here.

Madame Lola Montez will this evening, repeat, at Musical Fund Hall, her lecture "On Beautiful Women."

Madame Frezzolini's second and final concert was given last night. Mr. Vieuxtemps, the violinist, was again unable to appear, in consequence of continued illness. The performances went on, very smoothly—Mr. Thalberg, in particular, being greatly applauded, and subjected to the "encore" infliction. Madame Patti Strakosch's sang her English songs very charmingly, and also distinguished herself in the duets with Madame Frezzolini. A' cavatina by the latter, from "Linda di Chamounix," unhappily showed the defects of her voice. Its middle register is very fine, but her lower notes want fulness and depth of tone, and her upper notes are more harsh and shrill than was pleasant. In the duets, where she could not so much strain for effect, her singing was pleasant enough. In conclusion, we must say, that Madame Frezzolini has not favorably impressed her auditors here. The most sumptuous attire and the most brilliant diamonds will not compensate for deficiency as a vocalist.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The "City of Washington" off Cape Race—No Receipt of the News.

TREFASSY, NEAR CAPE RACE, N. F., Nov. 13—10 o'clock P. M.—A steamer, supposed to be the "City of Washington," with Liverpool dates to the 4th instant, has been signalled off Cape Race.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Destruction of Seventy-eight Army Wagons by the Mormons, etc.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Cass to-day received a letter from Judge Eckels, the Chief Justice of Utah, on his way to the Territory, and beyond Fort Laramie, stating that the express had arrived, bringing intelligence of an attack on the quartermaster's train of the expedition, by the Mormons, in which seventy-eight army wagons and their contents were destroyed. The Government officers here do not fully credit the report.

Emphatic instructions have been sent South with the view, if possible, of intercepting General Walker and his party.

The treasurer's statement shows the amount in the different depositaries is $11,863,000, of which $8,758,000 are subject to draft. The receipts for the week ending the 9th instant amounted to nearly $580,000.

The California Steamer—One Million in Specie.

NEW YORK, November 13.—A private despatch to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, from New Orleans, announces that the United States Mail steamship St. Louis, from Aspinwall, with two weeks' later news from California, left Havana for New York on the 10th inst., with $1,200,000 in specie.

The New York Hotel Scandal.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Woodman, who has been rendered conspicuous recently by lawsuits, has been sued for a divorce by her husband.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—A bill to sustain the credit of the State was before the Legislature yesterday. The bill provides for a mill-tax. Also, for the collection of the two per cent. fund, claimed by the State, from the United States.

Mississippi Politics.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 13.—Hon. A. G. Brown has been nominated by the Democrats for United States Senator.

Explosion at Dupont's Powder Mills.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 13.—The upper rolling mills, belonging to the Messrs. Dupont, exploded this morning. Two men, both named Shannon, were burned, but not fatally.

Sinking of a Steamer in the Missouri River.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The steamer (packet) Reindeer, bound from St. Louis to Alton, Ill, struck a snag at the mouth of the Missouri river, last night and was sunk in nine feet of water. The vessel was not insured.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—The steamer Isabel, from Havana and Key West on the 10th inst., arrived here this afternoon. Her advices are uninteresting.

The Effect of the Arabia's News on the New Orleans Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—A thousand bales of Cotton were sold to-day, but the operations were chiefly during the forenoon. The news furnished by the Arabia was worse than expected, and factors refuse to give way to any material extent.

The weekly statement of the market shows the following:

Sales of the week	30,500 bales.
Receipts do	39,000 "
Stock in port	148,000 "
Receipts at this port less than last year	159,000 "
Receipts at all Southern ports less than last year	286,000 "

$1,000,000 in Specie by the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Arabia brings one million dollars in specie. Among her passengers is Sir Gore Ouseley, the newly appointed British Minister to Central America.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13.—The river marks twelve feet eight inches, and falling. The weather is wet.

Markets.

MOBILE, Nov. 12.—The Cotton market is declining. The sales to-day were 300 bales, and the receipts for the week have been 9,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Flour—Sales of Howard Street and Ohio at $5.25; City at $5 cash. Wheat—Red $1.10@$1.18; White, $1.20@$1.40. Old Corn, 73@74c; new, 55@60c. Whiskey, 22c@23c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Sugar closes buoyant at 5½@5¾c. Molasses quotes at 22c. Mess Pork dull. Lard in kegs 13c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—Cotton has suffered a decline of ⅛@¼c since the receipt of the foreign advices by the Arabia.

In the Savannah and Augusta markets nothing has been done this afternoon, so that the effect of the foreign intelligence upon them cannot yet be noted.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN SPECIE.

Cotton and Breadstuffs down.

DELHI STORMED AND CAPTURED.

Mutinies in Bombay.

EXTENSIVE COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Death of General Cavaignac.

THE AMERICAN HORSES BEATEN AGAIN.

Liverpool Borough Bank Suspended.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, which sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 31st ult., arrived at New York yesterday, bringing a week's later news, $1,000,000 in specie, and the following passengers:

Mr Kingsford and lady, Mr Steinkauler and lady, Miss McLaughlan, Miss Charlotte Clement, J S Brander and lady, Mrs Hennion, Miss Ogther, Dr Dudley, lady, and niece, Miss Collins, Miss Ocland, Miss Pettibone, Miss Taylor, Miss Clews, P O J Weston, lady, and servant, L Hains, lady and son, Mr Orgill and lady, Mr Cammack and lady, Mr Messnhort, lady, infant and nurse, W Shippen and lady, Mr Hillon, J Chadwick, R Coolidge, Daniel S Owens, J McLean, F Corbin, Mr Trupman, A Vanderhorst, Mr Carner and lady, Rev H McLaughlan, Mr Turner, Miss Cammick and servant, J Beamir and lady, Robert Barth, Mr Olkers, J Dudley, E Castillon, R Stanley, R C Burbage, Mr Rocchie and lady, E Corning, Mr Stuchli, G Mumford, Mr Rosenthal, Mr Hunzinger, Geo A Wicks, Mr Krugar, Jno Lord, Mr De Rouge, Thos H Smith, Mr Roochie, Mr Dunham and two sons; A Horzog, A Ultmann, Edward Loiche, J B Morris, Mr Babcock, Mr Philigen, W Schofield, T Cordeze, Mr Turner, F Carter, E. Herfurth, Matthias Smith, A H Sibby, Thos Simpson, G W Morton, W D Morton, Mr. Aveille, Mr Curtis, J B Joseph, Mr Lehmaier, Mr Ames, Edwd King, A Benson, Jr. Edwd Beck, Mr Hittash, J J Grifin, Mr Caudin, Mr Fogel, John M Read, Jr., Dr S A Green, G C Perkins, Mr Fisher, C Howe, Robt McDonald, Mr McClelland, Wm Gemmell, Mr Gilmour, Geo Heard, Aug Heard, Jr, Mr Leon, E M Poirer, Jr, P Lacey, Mr Sybrendt, J F Steever, Mr Alvarez, Mr Espinal, Mr Siballes, Sir Wm G Ouseley, Lady Ouseley, Miss Ouseley and two maids, C P Brown, R B Tickner, James Pattison, Mr Appold, R Morris, E Edward Loiche, J B Morris, Mr Babcock, Mr Brown, J B Howes and lady, Mr Jansen, Miss E Rankins, Pierre Pellin and lady, J Pellier and son, J Renaud, J Martin, Mr Schuerder, Mr Ryan, lady, and daughter, John Kirkman, John Plaet, Sir Wm G Ouseley's two male servants, Mr Grimm, Capt Timmerman.

The Arabia reached Liverpool, on her outward passage, at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 25th of October. The steamer City of Washington arrived out at Liverpool at 10 P. M. on the 27th. The Fulton arrived at Southampton, and the New York at Glasgow, on the 29th. The Arago arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

The Arabia's advices were published in London on Monday, the 26th ultimo, and the money article of the London *Times*, dated that evening, says: "The entire suspension of specie payments by the New York and Boston banks is the most satisfactory announcement that could have been looked for."

The papers generally regard the matter in much the same light.

On the stock exchange the news was at first regarded as unfavorable, and consols opened at a decline of an eighth, but this was soon more than recovered, and on the capture of Delhi becoming known the market became very firm, and the closing price was 89.

The demand for discount at the bank was excessive, under the apprehension of a further rise in the rate, but none took place.

The suspension of Ward H. Brand, of London, engaged in large American transactions, was announced. Liabilities stated at £140,000.

On Tuesday, the suspension of the "Borough Bank," of Liverpool took place, owing to the refusal of the Bank of England to make extensive advances. The claims of depositors are stated at nearly a million and a half sterling, but the capital of the bank would ultimately meet all demands. The event created considerable embarrassment in Liverpool, and later in the week several firms suspended in consequence.

On the Stock Exchange the funds declined ¼ per cent. under this bank failure. On Wednesday the advices by the City of Washington were published, and served to strengthen the favorable impression made by the Arabia's news. The funds fluctuated somewhat during the day, and money was in very active demand.

The house of Thornton, Huggins, Ward, & Co., of Huddersfield and Manchester, failed, with liabilities for half a million sterling—in the American trade. Several other American houses were hard pressed, but it was expected they would get through. Charles Smith & Co., of Manchester, in the muslin trade, were brought down in connection with the difficulties in Glasgow.

The East India Company were borrowers of $750,000, to provide for silver remittances about to be made by them to Calcutta.

On Thursday the stock market was buoyant, and an advance in the funds was well maintained. Money was in active demand at the bank, but was quite abundant in the Stock Exchange, at 4 to 5 per cent.

The failure of James Condie, writer, Perth, was announced. Liabilities about £180,000; assets very small.

The Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, had been in difficulties, but it was announced that it would receive full aid to meet them. It is said that one of the conditions under which aid was furnished was, that the bank should ultimately wind up. Its deposits are reported to amount to about £6,000,000.

On Friday the stock market was active at the advance, and consols closed at 89⅛@89⅞ for money, and 89⅛@⅞ for account. Money continued in good demand at about 5 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased during the week £154,684.

Nothing is definitely stated in regard to the Liverpool failures. They are believed to be mostly connected with trade of the British-American provinces.

Sir W. Gore Ouseley had received his credentials as Special Minister to Central America. He goes first to Washington to consult with the American Government on Central American affairs generally.

The American horses Prioress and Babylon made an inglorious performance in the race for the Cambridgeshire stakes at Newmarket. The latter one horses ran, and Babylon actually came in last. Mr. Parr's "Odd Trick" was the winner.

FRANCE.

Paris letters state that the question of a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, in preference to an unlimited rise in the rate of discount, should affairs get worse, had been under discussion. The Government, it was said, had determined not to sanction such a movement.

A reduction to the amount of thirteen million francs is contained in the estimates of the War Office. This, says the correspondent of the *Times*, means a reduction in the army.

General Cavaignac died very suddenly of aneurism of the heart while out shooting. He was to be buried at Parison the 31st Oct.

The *Patrie* announces that negotiations are going on between France and England for an exchange of territory in India. It is proposed that France should give up her possessions in Chandernagore to England, receiving as an equivalent a portion of territory near Pondicherry.

ITALY.

The house of Balbio & Co., of Milan, with liabilities estimated at £300,000, had stopped.

Letters from Naples complain of glaring Government outrages. In one of his communications, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "On his entrance into office the present excellent United States minister had occasion to act very decidedly on behalf of the United States citizens, and from that time to this he has never had the slightest cause of complaint, and American citizens are more respected here than the subjects of any other Government."

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss elections had resulted largely in favor of the liberals.

PRUSSIA.

On the 21th of October, in view of the continuance of the King's malady, the Prince of Prussia assumed the conduct of public affairs, in the name of the King, in virtue of a mandate signed by his Majesty on the previous day. No changes whatever would be made in the Ministry or policy of the Government.

AUSTRIA.

Numerous additional failures had taken place in Vienna, but the *Times'* correspondent in that city, under date of Oct. 25, says: "The money market is less agitated, and it is believed that the worst of the crisis is over."

SPAIN.

The new Spanish Ministry is thus constructed: Martinez de la Rosa, Foreign Affairs; Joseph Casanay Justice; Mon, Finance; Admiral Bustillo, Marine; Burmudez de Castro, Interior; Salaverria, Public Works; Admiral Armero, War, with the Presidency of the Council.

The Marquis de Corbera is named for Governor of Madrid.

TURKEY.

The first sitting of the Conference on the question of the Danubian Principalities, it is expected, will be held about the middle of November.

The *Courrier de Constantinople* announces that a great financial operation is projected by the Turkish Government with the Ottoman Bank, involving a loan of 250,000,000 francs at ten per cent.

INDIA.

The Indian mail had reached England with dates from Calcutta to the 25th Sept., and Bombay the 3d of October.

The news is very important—Delhi, the stronghold of the mutineers, having been assaulted and carried by the Europeans.

[The details will be found, in full, on our first page. ED. PRESS.]

The assault was commenced on the morning of the 14th of September, the siege train having previously reduced the bastions and curtain against which its fire was directed, to crumbling ruins. The attack was made in four columns, of which one, composed of the Cashmere Contingent, was repulsed. The others were successful. An entrance was effected at the Cashmere gate to the north of the city, and an advance was made along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, where an ineffective resistance was made by the mutineers.

The next day the British commenced firing on the magazine, and stormed that position on the 16th, capturing with it one hundred and twenty-five pieces of cannon. The official despatches end at this point, but intelligence in which full reliance was placed had been received to the effect that, after three more days of fighting, the British troops, on the 20th, took entire possession of the city.

The loss of the British in killed and wounded is stated at six hundred men, including fifty officers. The slaughter among the mutineers is believed to have been great, but no estimate is given. A large number escaped out of the city, among them the King of Delhi and his two sons, disguised in women's dress. The English cavalry had moved forward to intercept and destroy the fugitives.

In his order for the assault, General Wilson stated that no quarter should be given to the mutineers, but that all the women and children should be spared.

Scinde, it was reported, was raising 15,000 men to intercept fugitives.

General Outram's force reached Cawnpore on the 16th of September, and on the 19th General Havelock left that place for the relief of the beleagured garrison at Lucknow. It was confidently believed that the garrison would hold out until relief arrived, which was expected to be about the end of September.

At Agra all was quiet.

Fears were entertained of a new outbreak at Assam. A conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah had been detected.

One hundred and fifty prisoners, taken by Gen. Neill at Cawnpore, are said to have been liberated by the Government. It is also said that the Supreme Council had sent up to the disturbed districts one of its members to control the generals in command in the execution of martial law. The leniency of the Government was strongly condemned both in India and England.

The intelligence from the Bombay Presidency is favorable, though a few cases of disaffection had occurred in the army in Scinde. At Kurachee the 21st Bombay Native Infantry had been disarmed, and about twenty men of the regiment, who were convicted of a serious plot to murder all the Europeans, were executed. At Hyderabad, in the same province, a company of Native Artillery had been disarmed.

The whole of the northeast frontier is in a disturbed state.

Considerable reinforcements had arrived at Calcutta.

The country between Calcutta and Allahabad was quiet.

To the northwest of Delhi, General Van Cortlandt was busily repressing disturbances and resettling the country.

The Bengal Hurkaru newspaper had been stopped, but the license was restored after the lapse of a week.

CHINA.

The dates are—Hong Kong, September 10; Shanghai, 5th September.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth left Shanghai for Japan on the 20th of August. The Cowlidge-gunboat left the Duke's Stand, but his jocky soon gave up the contest, and he returned to Hong Kong, and the steamer San Jacinto at Shanghai.

The American ship North Wind, bound from Foo-Chow to London with teas, had put into Hong Kong dismasted.

The blockade of Canton river was strictly maintained.

According to the Pekin *Gazette*, the policy of Yeh, at Canton, had met with the approval of the Imperial Government.

The Russian war steamer "America" had arrived at Shanghai from the Amoor, with a Russian Admiral on board, who, it is said, was on a diplomatic mission.

The court-martial on the officers of the lost steamer Transit resulted in the captain and master being severely reprimanded.

A letter from Hong Kong to the *Times* says: "A short time since the Foo Chow authorities agreed to take Mexican dollars at two per cent discount in payment of duties. They now object to receive them except at market value. The papers of American vessels are given up on proof that Mexican dollars have been tendered in payment of the duties. The British consul requires that the authorities be satisfied. This difference gives a preference to British manufactures."

Lord Elgin was expected back at Hong Kong by the end of September; and, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*:

"Among the many time we look for the advent of the Hon. Mr. Reed from the United States, and Baron Gros from France, when the three diplomatists will probably make a start for Pekin. It is said that the Emperor has intimated, by the very mild proclamation, that he knows what is going on that he will not receive any embassy, and will leave the barbarians to do their best or worst."

The same correspondent predicts a war in China on a large scale, and intimates that several Russian officers had arrived at Pekin, under pretext of being *en route* for the Amoor settlement.

At Hong Kong sterling exchange was quoted at 4s 9½d @ 4s 10d. There had been a fair inquiry for imports. Tonnage continued abundant. Rice had declined materially.

At Shanghai the arrivals of tea were small, and prices had advanced 2 to 3 taels per picul. Silk remained dull and lower. Exchange on England 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d. Tonnage abundant. The rate to London was £3 10s. for tea, and £6 to £6 6s. for silks.

At Foo-Chow very great eagerness had been shown by buyers to obtain teas, and prices had gradually advanced 2 to 6 cents. Four vessels were on the berth for London at £4 freight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—A. M.—The Brokers' circular reports an extremely dull and depressed market under the influence of monetary difficulties; and any transactions that have taken place have been forced off at irregular rates, showing a decline in American descriptions of fully ¼d, and in some cases ½d per lb.

One week's sales foot up only 14,270 bales, including 1,300 to speculators, and 800 to exporters. The quotations are in many respects nominal, but at the decline submitted to, there was on Friday decidedly more demand, and holders were not disposed to accept the low rates previously current.

The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. New Orleans fair to ordinary 8¼; middling 8½; Mobile fair 8¼; Ups fair 8¾; middling 8½. Stock on hand 314,000 bales, including 160,000 American.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

[From Procter's Circular.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30, 1857.—We are now receiving fair supplies of Wheat from the United States, which are expected to be followed up the next two months from the same quarter. Of Flour, Indian Corn, and other articles of the grain trade, the arrivals are scanty.

A fair business has been doing in Wheat since Tuesday at the low rates of that day, and it would appear that we have touched a point in price that the farmers are unwilling to compete with.

The transactions at our Corn Exchange this morning were limited; we had, however, more inquiry for wheat from millers in the interior, indicating that our present range of prices will command more trade a better and larger demand than we have lately had. Good American red Wheat can be bought at 7s@7s 6d to 8s per 70 lbs. Choice American Flour is not lower, but English sack is offering at 2s decline. Indian Corn 6d per quarter cheaper.

FROM BIGLAND, ATHAYA, & CO.'S CIRCULAR

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30, 1857.—The failure of the Liverpool Borough Bank has thrown a gloom over business circles, and very little has been done this week in produce of any kind.

At our market this morning prices of Wheat were irregular. At the commencement there was a general decline of 1d to 2d per bushel, which induced a better inquiry for fine samples of Red American. White was less inquired for, and the decline on the week is fully 6d per bushel. In Flour too little business passing to test prices. Indian Corn was in retail demand, and prices unchanged.

Provisions.—The trade in Beef is almost a blank this week. Holders of the lower qualities would meet buyers at very much lower prices. Nothing doing in Pork. Bacon.—The demand has fallen off again; the week's transactions are quite trivial. Cheese of fine quality meets a ready sale at full prices; inferior difficult to sell.

Lard.—Nothing doing, and prices are quite nominal.

Breadstuffs.—At our Corn Exchange on Tuesday, the accounts from America, per Arabia, of the probability of free shipments, coupled with the above intelligence, caused a general indisposition to do business, and the few transactions that took place in Wheat were generally at a decline of 3d to 4d per 70 lbs, from Friday's quotations. Flour was dull, and 6d to 1s per bbl lower. Indian Corn was in retail demand, without change in prices.

Extreme dulness has characterized the trade since Tuesday.

Tallow is quiet at a decline of 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. North American sells in small lots at 57s 6d to 58s per cwt.

Ashes quiet without change in price.

Naval Stores.—A small business reported in common Rosin at 4s 4d to 4s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 37s 6d.

Bark.—Considerable sales of Baltimore are reported at 7s 6d per cwt. Philadelphia nominally 10s to 10s 6d per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRICES CURRENT OF AMERICAN PRODUCE.

[From Richardson, Spence, & Co.'s Circular.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30th.—Farmer's deliveries of wheat for the week ending last Saturday, were 103,645 quarters at 55s 6d, against 116,277 quarters at 65s 1d in the corresponding week last year.

During the past week difficulties in monetary matters have exerted a depressing influence on the grain trade, and a general decline in prices is quoted in all the markets throughout the country.

The market on Tuesday was almost a blank. In wheat there was very little business done at a reduction of 4d per bushel on the prices of Friday; Flour nominal; Indian corn in limited request.

At to-day's market the attendance was not large, but wheat met rather more inquiry, and sales of best Red were made at the full rates of Tuesday; the late arrivals were not yet offered, and the chief supply was of inferior descriptions, which continue very difficult to sell. Flour almost unsaleable, although offered at rates 2s@3s per barrel under our quotations of last Friday. Indian Corn in small demand, and 6d per quarter cheaper. We quote Wheat—Red, 6s@7s 6d; White, 7s 6d@8s 6d per 70 lbs; Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s@30s; extra Ohio, 30s@31s; Yellow, 27s@28s per barrel. Indian Corn—Mixed and Yellow, 37s@37s 6d; White, 40s@41s per 480 lbs.

Beef continues very dull, the sales made are of the mercst retail character, at lower rates.

Pork.—Little doing. Irish is rather firmer.

Bacon is little inquired for, dealers buying only in the merest retail, at our last week's quotations. Lard very dull, and quoted 1s. per cwt lower, but sales are so limited that it is difficult to give a correct quotation.

Tallow has again receded, and closes dull; 57s. 6d. to 58s. may be given as full value of British Corn Exchange. In London the market is quiet at 56s. 6d. spot, 56s. to 56s. 3d. all the year, and 57s. for spring.

Rosin.—Common sells slowly, at 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

Bark, under arrivals, has further declined, Philadelphia having been sold at 10s. 6d., and Baltimore at 7s. 6d

Oils.—No transactions to report, either Sperm or Whale.

Richardson Brothers and Company's Circular.

LIVERPOOL, 10 Mo. 30th, 1857.

[Per "Arabia."]

COTTON.—The market has been very depressed since our last, in consequence of the suspension of one of our local banks. Prices have been so irregular that it is impossible to give accurate quotations, but the decline on all descriptions ranges from ⅛d. to nearly 1d. per lb. To-day, however, there has been less anxiety to force sales, and many have withdrawn their stocks. Sales 4,000 bales.

Imports for the week 13,070 bales. Total sales 14,270 bales, of which speculators took 1,400, and exporters 840, leaving to the trade 12,030 bales.

QUERCITRON BARK has declined considerably; about 200 hhds Philadelphia have been sold at 10s 6d@11s, and a large quantity of Baltimore at 7s 6d per cwt, ex. ship.

LARD is still almost nominal, and to effect sales a considerable reduction would have to be accepted.

TALLOW is also the turn easier, and 57s 6d a full price was paid for P. Y. C. We quote North American 57s@57s 6d, and South American 56s 6d@57s per cwt. The trade in London has also been quiet, and closes at 58s 6d on the spot, and 56s to end of year. For Spring delivery 57s is asked.

BEEF has been very dull, the sales only amount to 235 tierces, at a decline of 5s@10s per tierce on last week's rates.

PORK.—Nothing done in American, and rather less Irish on offer.

BACON is very slack, the demand from the country being limited, and the town dealers generally well supplied.

CHEESE.—A considerable quantity of inferior and out-of-condition parcels have been forced off at 25s per cwt. There is a fair inquiry for prime.

Scinde, it was reported, was raising 15,000 men to intercept fugitives.

General Outram's force reached Cawnpore on the 16th of September, and on the 19th General Havelock left that place for the relief of the beleagured garrison at Lucknow. It was confidently believed that the garrison would hold out until relief arrived, which was expected to be about the end of September.

At Agra all was quiet.

Fears were entertained of a new outbreak at Assam. A conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah had been detected.

One hundred and fifty prisoners, taken by Gen. Neill at Cawnpore, are said to have been liberated by the Government. It is also said that the Supreme Council had sent up to the disturbed districts one of its members to control the generals in command in the execution of martial law. The leniency of the Government was strongly condemned both in India and England.

The intelligence from the Bombay Presidency is favorable, though a few cases of disaffection had occurred in the army in Scinde. At Kurachee the 21st Bombay Native Infantry had been disarmed, and about twenty men of the regiment, who were convicted of a serious plot to murder all the Europeans, were executed. At Hyderabad, in the same province, a company of Native Artillery had been disarmed.

The whole of the northeast frontier is in a disturbed state.

Considerable reinforcements had arrived at Calcutta.

The country between Calcutta and Allahabad was quiet.

To the northwest of Delhi, General Van Cortlandt was busily repressing disturbances and resettling the country.

The Bengal Hurkaru newspaper had been stopped, but the license was restored after the lapse of a week.

CHINA.

The dates are—Hong Kong, September 10; Shanghai, 5th September.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth left Shanghai for Japan on the 20th of August. The Cowlidge-gunboat left the Duke's Stand, but his jocky soon gave up the contest, and he returned to Hong Kong, and the steamer San Jacinto at Shanghai.

The American ship North Wind, bound from Foo-Chow to London with teas, had put into Hong Kong dismasted.

The blockade of Canton river was strictly maintained.

According to the Pekin *Gazette*, the policy of Yeh, at Canton, had met with the approval of the Imperial Government.

The Russian war steamer "America" had arrived at Shanghai from the Amoor, with a Russian Admiral on board, who, it is said, was on a diplomatic mission.

The court-martial on the officers of the lost steamer Transit resulted in the captain and master being severely reprimanded.

A letter from Hong Kong to the *Times* says: "A short time since the Foo Chow authorities agreed to take Mexican dollars at two per cent discount in payment of duties. They now object to receive them except at market value. The papers of American vessels are given up on proof that Mexican dollars have been tendered in payment of the duties. The British consul requires that the authorities be satisfied. This difference gives a preference to British manufactures."

Lord Elgin was expected back at Hong Kong by the end of September; and, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*:

"Among the many time we look for the advent of the Hon. Mr. Reed from the United States, and Baron Gros from France, when the three diplomatists will probably make a start for Pekin. It is said that the Emperor has intimated, by the very mild proclamation, that he knows what is going on that he will not receive any embassy, and will leave the barbarians to do their best or worst."

The same correspondent predicts a war in China on a large scale, and intimates that several Russian officers had arrived at Pekin, under pretext of being *en route* for the Amoor settlement.

At Hong Kong sterling exchange was quoted at 4s 9½d @ 4s 10d. There had been a fair inquiry for imports. Tonnage continued abundant. Rice had declined materially.

At Shanghai the arrivals of tea were small, and prices had advanced 2 to 3 taels per picul. Silk remained dull and lower. Exchange on England 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d. Tonnage abundant. The rate to London was £3 10s. for tea, and £6 to £6 6s. for silks.

At Foo-Chow very great eagerness had been shown by buyers to obtain teas, and prices had gradually advanced 2 to 6 cents. Four vessels were on the berth for London at £4 freight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—A. M.—The Brokers' circular reports an extremely dull and depressed market under the influence of monetary difficulties; and any transactions that have taken place have been forced off at irregular rates, showing a decline in American descriptions of fully ¼d, and in some cases ½d per lb.

One week's sales foot up only 14,270 bales, including 1,300 to speculators, and 800 to exporters. The quotations are in many respects nominal, but at the decline submitted to, there was on Friday decidedly more demand, and holders were not disposed to accept the low rates previously current.

The sales of the day were 4