WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1857. FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

THE REAL AND THE PARTY OF THE P A OFFICE OF THE PRESS, PAR to second at Mountain Chestnur Street, a CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION,

And contains a complete summary of what has trans-pired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California. all advertisements intended for the

STEAMER PRESS

Must be, handed in before, 10 o'clock, TO MORROW. Price Prive Can'rs per copy in strong wrappers, and ready for mailing and the

First Page. Legislative Reporting; Sound Sense Plainly Spoken; Interesting Letter from California; The Mormon Question: Ad-

THE LAST NEWS PROM KANSAS. mail and telegraph, shows conclusively that

The drift of all the news from Kansas, by the so-called pro-slavery Constitutional Convention, like other bodies of whom we have read, is another formidable instance of the sdage that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Some of the proposi tions presented to that Convention-which be ttremembered, represents a more fregment of the voters of the Territory—would disgrace a despotism, others are merely ridiculous, while the whole affair looks to us, at this distance, as if the parties engaged in it had entered into a contract to mortgage the new State to their own individual interests for a century to come. There is a consistent disregard of the neo-

up a satire upon representative bodies such as have never before had the luxury to enjoy.
The leading spirit in this Constitutional Convention seems to be a person called "General Calhoun," who, we regret to say, was appointed from the free State of Illinois, by General Pierce, as Surveyor-General of Kenes and Nebraska, and who in all his aclions indicates a desire to imitate rather the haracter of a member of the French Senate employed to carry out the designs of Louis NAPOLEON, than, the representative of an honest American constituency. We give in her column some of the doings of this Convention; and have only to say, that if the Constitution fabricated by this body is sent to Congress, we trust that short work will be made of it. It deserves nothing but contempt. If it has a single merit, it is its conintended to perpetuate, and from which in great part it has grown. The idea of a set of men chosen as delegates to this Convention attempting to bind posterity to their work and daring to nullify in advance the will of the majority, is so monstrous that we woulder the outrage did not excite the whole people to civil war. The usurpation becomes the more serving when we reflect that these very mer who are trying to fix upon the Territory the

out with asserting a similar principle, and was repudiated by Congress and the country. In speaking of doings like these, we feel that it is idle to mince phrases, and we sincerely hope that if the Constitution of Kansas is shylling like the instrument it promises to be, from the intelligence we lay before our readnut their feet upon it, and It as it deserves to be spurned.

GOV. WATER AND MISSOURI. About the best evidence in favor of the course of Governor Warker and Secretary Statton, in their action upon the Kansas frauds, is that given by the papers of Missouri. They are generally in favor of the institution Abolition paper in Missouri, and read the following, which we copy from that paper of the notice, not only of those to whom it is

OV. WALKER AND THE ELECTION RETURNS. That Governor Walker has transcended his of That Governor Walker has transcended his ofgial functions in rejecting the returns from the
Cufford precipity in rejecting the returns from the
Cufford precipity in rejecting the returns from the
Cufford precipit with the stape of the stape of the stape
have none. It would, however, we think, be premature to protonize of udgment now, without all the
articless before us. The provisions of the law
quested by Governor. Walker, and Secretary Stantess do not, in our opinion, very observer years them
with the authority which they have exercised in
with the authority which they have exercised in
with the authority which they have exercised
that the rejurns were invalid, because informal,
they may be enabled to justify their conduct in a
hapile as we have little doubt they will in a moral
point of view.

paint of view."
We are 'led' to hope that this criticism of the Enguirer—which is entitled to praise for its fair-tending appresses the opinion generally held at the Bouth as respects Gov. Walker's conduct in the any styreseer she opinion generally held at the Bouth as respects Gov. Walker's conduct in the inster of the rejected election returns. Upon the question whether, or not a gross fraud on the elective franchise was committed, there cannot be any difference of opinion. Whatever else may be asserted against Governor Walker, that fact is electry with him. That he and Secretary Stanton might have shut their eyes to it, and defended their wolnestey bliddneste by very plausible reaching way be underiable. But that, under the dreamstances of that Territory—with the doclarations of the opening of lower to look behind the returns of the fairness of those returns, which were raised on the face of the papers—it seems to prequie as underiable, that they can defend themselves against the charge of any considerable error, while they says is in their power to maintain that they have carried out the organic law in its true spirit. The opposite course would, beddes have been franched by the commission and allowance of the fingillous wrong which—was strompted would have exampled the whole the matter would have been. Wo doubt the adoption of the suggestion that the returns should have two minimises all should be tend. His course has been commended by the propriety of recognising them.

Governor Walker had imposed upon him a dollesse responsibility: But we think that he has acquitted himself of it with a degree of prudices and sadyment with which no serious fault should be tend. His course has been commended by the Democratic party without dissent, save in certain quarters at the Bouth. President Boohanan may be expected to indee him without prejudi

ENATOR SLIDELL-GOV. WALKER.

From Barkedale's Mississippian.]

We are inclined to doubt the correctness of the immor which we recently published, that Sanstor Slidell, of Louisiana, would vote against constraints. Bobset J. Walker's nomination. His knows inthinsted personal and political relations with President. Buchanian—the fact that he had conveiled the vote of his State for him at Cincinnati, contrary to what was believed to be her choice—induced his to apprehend that he would passe before performing an act which would carry with its arebucks for the Administration. Lawsyer justly merited. But the following paragraph from a letter written at Washington city by Col. E. L. Claiborne, and published in the Coccordia Intelligencer, seems to confirm the report alluded to. Unless Bell, of Tennessee, and Routen, of Tenas, who have more than once, better the contract of the contract States Souate will stand united. There is no con-aderation of party expediency which will pro-test from universal execration the Southern

Senatora who vote to retain him in office. Says Col. Claiborne: "In a conversation with Postmastor-General,

Mr. SLIDELL'S COURSE AS to GOV. WALKER is a matter of which we have nothing to say He will doubtless do his duty as he undermands it. He is in the habit of doing it. malism; we do not know the meaning I the term. The editor of the Mississippian threatens Mr. Slipert, and every Southern. who will not join in this cruel crusade willist Governor WALKER. We wait to see ow these threats will go down with the proud and sensitive men of the South now in the Datied States Senate.

Professor' SAUNDERS' advertise will be perceived that our amiable friend of the City Hem, Col. FITZGREALD, will se morrow, deliver an address before the

SYMPATHY FOR SEPOYS. The Venetians, when their Republic was in ts glory, in pride of place among the Powers of the earth, were extremely jealous of every generalissimo whom the extremeles of warfare compelled them to appoint. Two principles they invariably carried out not to place a Yenetian at the head of their army, and always o clog his independent action by sending with him, as almost absolute representatives of the Senate, two officers, called Proveditori, without whose consent (Cardinal Benno declares) the General was not allowed to go'dn with any en-

terprise of importance. The civilian, exercising such power over the soldier, frequently undid, y a single over-prudent command, much of what the military had achieved by their valor. Lord Canning, Vicercy of India, evidently has read or heard of this Venetian practice, for he saddled one Mr. G. P. Grant, member of the Supreme Council of Calcutta, upon that gallant officer, General NEILL. The massacre at Cawnpore, caused by the savage cruelty and deliberate treachery of Nena Saure, stands out in sharp relief as a thousand times more dark and deadly than the traditionary horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta in 1765, inflicted by order of Sunajan Dowlan, ditional Poreign News; Mormon and Indian and amply avenged by Olive, in the battle of Atlance, General News; Shocking Murders Plassey, from which dates the actual commencement of British sovereignty in India. But CLIVE was not troubled with any civilian placed over him—a sort of Viceroy over the King. He had full powers, he used them, and he won the province of Bengal by their ex-

General NEILL considered himself fortunat no doubt, in capturing one hundred and fifty of the assassins of Cawnpore. He would have been justified in shooting down every one of and cooler deliberation. Up comes Mr. GRANT, of the Supreme Council, who immediately orders these one hundred and fifty. nurderers to be liberated! Sinbad, the Sailor, who was pestered with such an infliction as the Old Man of the Sea, perpetually straddled on his shoulders, was a type of General NEILE with a GRANT placed over him, to undo, ple manifested, a cool resort to trick, and an by false philanthropy, what his own arms had utter shamelessness, which altogether make chieved. Lord Canning, as Viceroy, issues proclamations, in which the humanity of the British Generals is reflected on, and sends such civilians as GRANT to hamper them, in their luties. It is the Venetian policy all overthat policy which led to the formation of the League of Cambray in 1509, and gave the

proud Republic its first deadly blow. LITERATURE OF THE YOUNG. Youth is imitative. The child imitates his father in many things. The younger boy imitates what he sees his elder brother do. One nember of a family attaches himself to an engine company, another may join a volun-teer corps, and immediately one judior rela-tive will fix himself up as a miniature fireman, running with an imaginary engine, while another, shouldering a toy musket, or wielding a toy sword, shows his taste, in advance, for the "pomp, pride, and circimstance" of glorious war. A lawyer's son will often an itematically his own future course, by pleading press an audience of such juveniles as himself. with a sermon, in imitation of what he has so often heard his father preach.

rule of a minority were voolferous in de-nouncing the Topeks Constitution, which set Literature in this country, which spreads tself into the various channels of social life through newspapers and magazines, naturally is attractive to young people-particularly to those who are receiving instruction in public or private schools. For them, however, though every boy among us is more or less of a politician from the time that he can read and understand the Declaration of Independence, ers'this morning, it will, when presented to the political journal has less attraction than the Congress of the United States, be thrown the literary. We find an exemplification of out of both branches by a unanimous vote, this in a monthly periodical called The High At any rate, we trust that the Senators and School Journal, wholly conducted by young Representatives from Pennsylvania will boldly gentlemen who are still receiving their educa-Its main object is to advocate the interests of schools and schoolboys, to communicate information and instruction upon literary and other subjects of interest, to encourage the dawning intellect of young people, to afford a medium for inter-commumore or less, to train these young wifters into of slavery, and now they speak out for babits of literary composition. We cheercase of the St. Louis Republican, the strongest porary by the hand. We acknowledge it as one of the craft. We heartily commend it to

> more particularly addressed, but to teachers heads of families, professional men, and legislators. Two numbers of the High School Journa have come under our netice. The number for October was disfigured, we thought, by the frequent introduction of allp-slop express ions, and ultra familiar phrases—a style of writing, in fact, which is " very hard reading. The youthful editors, we are aware, might plead, in extenuation, that other editorssome of them, accomplished scholars, who would shudder at the idea of introducing such modes of expression into their ordinary conversation—had condescended to a similar bad system of slip-slop. We took leave, in noticing the Journal, to point out this blot upon ta goodness. We find, in the November number, that this careless and unsuitable mode of writing has been discontinued. With the exception of rather too much editorial comme dation—which certainly, should emanate from

> others, rather than from the Journal itself-i can bear comparison, in proper language and intellectual strength, with many more ambitious publications. Fiction, unless very good, should not oc cupy any great space in this publication, and as for poetry, a strict and even rigid judgmen should be brought to bear upon every piece submitted to editorial view. . Biography, literary criticism, and will-seasoned comments upon that great Constitution which so binds our Union, should form the staple of this pub lication. But, even as it is, it is an excellent publication-most creditable to our High School, (from which so many good mathematicians even now are doing good service as superior officers of the coast survey,) and displaying such marked and varied ability that

brilliant and a useful future for many of it youthful writers. There are illustrious precedents to warrant nich a hope. In publications such as thesein The Elonian, The Microcosm, The Harrovia such men as Canning, Macaulay, Praed, and Bulwes, while yet youths at school and college, commenced as writers. The world knows how well they succeede. We have good hopes of our own juvenile friends, and wish them all the success which the union of ability, perseyerance, tact, and decided lite

e can scarcely be wrong in anticipating a

rary taste is certain to command.

rrespondence of The Press.] STILLWATER, Minuceota, Nov. 8, 1857. I am often gratified with a perusal of Tue RESS, as it comes as a remembrance from old Philadelphia, and brings many an interesting article of news from the Eastern world, and my old home in particular. All who read it expre n the welfare of our new but giant State, and The official returns not having yet been received from the convessors of the election, it is impossible

to determine, with accuracy, in regard to who is to be first Governor of the State of Minnesota. It has however, been generally conceded that are to have, a Democratic Legislature and other State officers.

The first snow of the season is upon us, and we may expect by the first December a close of navi

Our merchants have been contracting their business this fall, preferring to face old "hard times" with fewer liabilities than usual. So far, we have had no enspensions in this place, which, when we consider the amount of trade conducted here annually, in a population exceeding four thousand, we think we have great reason to congratulate ourselves, even if there is a great scarcity of the "medium. Our crops, however, have proved good, notwith-standing the "hue and cry" raised about the grasshoppers, and we anticipate no suffering from actual want throughout the Territory, but, rather,

MORE TES'TIMONY.
The annexed article is taken from the Detroit THE LATEST NEWS Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention MORE TESTIMONY Free Press, the leading Democratic paper of BY TELEGRAPH.

Michigan:
Governoe Walker. We anticipate n other result than that the President will fully approve the action of Governor Walker, concerning the fraudulent election returns. I there is room for the least doubt as to the law in the matter, it is upon the slightest technical point; and surely, in the face of so bold and flagitious attempts at fraud as those thrust upon Governor Walker, it was scarcely a time to look very closely at the mere technicalities of the law applicable to them.

His mission, it out to be recollected in all

His mission, it out to be recollected in all quarters, official and non-official, was not undertaken as an ordinary one. He went out not as a cre Governor of a Territory—far he would disdain such an office—but more in the character of an envoy, with the most extensive powers under the law, charged with a duty that could not safely be trusted, and which the President dare not trust, to any but first-class statesmanship—the duty of pacificating Kansas, rent with civil war, and conducting her, into the Union in strict conformity with the provisions of her organic law. With this fact in view, how absurd the impression, by whomprovisions of her organic law. With this fact in view, how absurd the impression, by whomsoever entertained, that he ought to have sunk the very powers only by the exercise of which he could fulfil his great duty, and lent himself as a mere instrument in the hands of the perpetrators of the most disgraceful election frauds that ever disgraced any State or Territory, designed to defeat the popular will, and which, had they been successful, would have defeated the popular will and rendered nugatory that clause of the Kansas law which insures to the people of the Territory the right of determining the character of their own of determining the character of their own

We trust no member of the Administration We trust no member of the Administration has entertained such an impression. Certainwe are that the President has not entertained it. Thus far the Administration has dealt justly with the Kansas question, by which it has been drawing around it a Democratic party in the North of tremendous power. Let it continue to deal justly with the Kansas question if it would so far strengthen this party that it shall wield the political power of the North as well as of the Union. Let it is the Covernor of Kansas, who has stand by the Governor of Kansas, who ha so nobly stood by right and justice and truth Let it stand by him who solemnly promised the people of Kansas that they should have a fair election, and who has redeemed that promise. LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of The Press.]

Notwithstanding there is such a gloomy prospect before the poor of Philadelphia and New York during the present winter, in regard to obtaining food and labor, there is a superabundance of the former in this mighty and flourishing State of the West. It seems very singular that so many hundreds of mechanics and others, thrown out of comployment very singular that so many hundreds of me-chanics and others, thrown out of employment by the financial crisis, still persist in remain-ing in the large cities, to starve or be sup-ported through the philanthropy of benevo-lent individuals or charitable institutions, when a field is open for them here, where Ceres has profusely lavished her golden bless-ings, and stands with wide-extended arms to receive them. Let them make their way to this country before a rigorous winter sets in. this country before a rigorous winter sets If they are disposed to work employment of some kind can be obtained. Better work her

ticipate his own future course, by pleading among his schoolmates, for or against imaginary culpits, and a clergyman's youthful hope will often arrange a chair and cushion in the results of the play room, and endeavor to important articles there has been a very luxuriant yield, and they are almost a drug in the results. Soon navigation will close, and the market. Soon navigation will close, and the millions of bushels of wheat in the hands of farmers and speculators will be locked up here for the want of consumers, whilst thousand in your city are starving for bread.

n your city are starving for bread. I learn that a great many females have bee In your city are starving to the process of the proclamation, and a copy of the thrown out of employment, and are reduced to destitution and want, with wretchedness and misery staring them fiercely in the face, and gloating over their coming helplessness. There is no necessity for this; there is room in this state alone for all of them. Servant girls in private families are receiving from \$1.50 to \$2 per vate families are rec find constant employment. The only change would be a reduction in the price of wages to, probably, \$1.25 per week. Better take this in the West and have plenty to eat, than starve in the East with nothing to do.

It is thought here, by all well-informed persons, that their suffering brethren should on.

sons, that their suffering brethren should endeavor to make their way here with as little
delay as possible—before the imperial winterking commences his dreary reign, and covers
the rolling prairies with his fleecy mantle.

Let them come to this mighty field now
opened for enterprise and talent, and see the
laurels that can be gained by industry and
exertion. Let them bid siden to the fascinating charms of city life, and make their way to
the growing, the mighty, the boundless West,
and I trust, in course of time, they will rejoice that they came, and that they will not
heave a sigh when they think of old Philadelphia, and the glorious land of Penn.

Join of Langaster.

JOHN OF LANCASTER. CITY POLICE, NOVEMBER 17.

[For The Press.] BEWARE OF TIGHT BOOTS.—A boot and shoemaker, who keeps shop in south Tenth street charged Nicholas T. Smith with the larceny of s pair of fashionable boots, valued at six dollars and fifty cents. The cordwainer was at supper in a supposing the articles to be a good fit, he walked off with them, without putting the proprietor of the shop to any trouble or calling him away from his evening repast. He had scarcely closed the door after him when the bootmaker entered the shop, discovered his loss, and started in pursuit of the thief. The rain was falling very fast at the time, few porsons were abroad in that quiet part of the city, and the parties concerned in the chase had the street almost entirely to themselves. But when the bootmaker raised the cry of "stop thief!" two policemen, who had been refreshing

themselves at a neighboring hotel, came out and oined in the pursuit. The race, however, proved to be literally "a very lame affair," for all ecocorned in it were, in different ways, unfitted for running. The thief himself, in his haste, had put on a pair of boots so excessively tight, that he ran, or rather tottered along, like a Chinese lady. The bootmaker had on, when he started, a leathern apron, which slipped out of place and was soon hanging about his legs, offering a serious obstacle to his progress. One of the policemen was exceedingly fat and ouffy, and the other was afflicted with the asthma and rheumatism; the first could scarcely waddle along with his own bacon; the second limped, panted, and swore as many oaths as there were bricks in the pavement. The thief could have left the whele posse far behind, had it not been for the tight-fitting boots, which operated like a pair of fottors. He made the daring attempt to uncase one leg, while he hopped along on the other, but stumbled and fell before he could accomplish his

purpose. This accident enabled his pursuers to overtake and secure him.

When the boot thick was paraded before the his feet uncovered, the stolen boots having been

taken charge of by one of the officers. Magistrate .- "What have you to say in your Nicholas .- "Well, sir, -the shop was dark, and I made a mistake by taking boots that were too mall for me."

Magistrate.-"Your greatest mistake was taking any. without the owner's permission."

Nicholas.—"Ah, yes, sir; that was not exactly right; but if the boots had been a good fit all would have turned out well enough."

Magistrate.—"I must commit you."
Nicholas.—[Addressing the audience]—Young men, take warning by my fate. Cramping up my feet has been the cause of all my misfortunes. Nover pinch your understandings, boys; the last word I've got to say to you is-beware of tight

A PENNSYLVANIAN Dou .- The Liverpool Mercury, (England,) of November 4, has the mselves much pleased with the interest it takes following dreadfully important paragraph : "A somewhat singular presentation was made to apect, before long, to see its circulation here her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday last. Mr. E. Butler, of New York, had the honor of introducing his remarkably fine American dog, Prince, to her Majesty and the Court, in the quadrangle! This dog was born in Pennsylvania, and resembles in color somewhat the coach-dog of other days. He is remarkably docile, yet possesses unusual courage

and strength." Lake Disasters-Two Vessels Lost, with their Crews. From the Chicago Daily Times.)

staying oldown with the proof age of the South now in the

FROM WASHINGTON. shawnee Lands in Kansas thrown into Mar-kel—Caplain Pope's Wagon Road Survey com-pleted, &c., &c.

Official Despatches relative to Utan Affairs.
Martial Law Declared by Brigham Young.

Washington, November 17.—The War Department to-day received highly interesting official despatches including a proclamation by Brigham Young declaring martial law. He claims a right to do so in virtue of his authority as Governor of the Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, not having been suspended from excrets-ting instructions, and in virtue of his power under the Territorial organic act. He expressly forbids ing his functions, and in virtue of his power under the United States troops from ontering the Territory without his authority. He complains that the Mormons have not been treated as American distinct of the people of the Score of the Committee on Schedule.

Mormons have not been treated as American distinct of the propile of the Score of the Committee on Schedule. The chair replied that a committee was now absent, that would be ready to report in a few alignates. resentations, the object being to drive the people from the Territory. The language of the procla-mation is decidedly in hostility to the authority of, the United States, and is here regarded as a decla-

ration of war.

When Colonel Alexander was within thirty miles

WASHINGTON, November 17 .- The New Orleans papers brought by the Southern mail contain the following Texan intelligence : The Galveston dates are to the 7th inst. The ship Nebruska had bilged on a bar. The ship Fanny was also aground in a critical condition.

The receipts of Cotton for the week amounts to 3,400 bales, of which 2,800 were exported t

police magistrate in the morning, he proved to be a sedate-looking personage, of middle age, with his clothes considerably torn and disarranged, and later.

morning. The Harmonia brings upward of \$80,-

Movements of Gen. Walker. Bantiuone, Nov. 17.—A private letter from a reliable source intimates that Gen. Walker, if in-

tercepted at Nicaragua, will next be heard of at Hayti. LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 17. - The American County Committee met to-day, and adopted an address, taking strong grounds in favor of American-

ism and a protective tariff; also, a resolution approving of the course of Mayor Swan, of Baltinore, in the recent difficulty with the Governor. The Missouri Legislature. St. Louis, Nev. 17.—The bill restricting the issue of State bonds to \$2,000,000, and providing for the prompt payment of those already issued, passed the House this afternoon in the same form

as it passed the Senate on Saturday. Resumption of Specie Payment by NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—All the banks of this city, which suspended during the recent pressure of financial affairs, have resumed specie payments. Evaluances now quote as follows: On Lendon 97a

The Sloop-of-War Cyane. Nonrolk, Nov. 17.—The sloop-of-war Cyane has dropped down to Hampton Roads. She sails for Hayti. Rain at Augusta, Ga. Augusta, Nov. 16.—Heavy rains are prevailing this vicinity, premonitory of killing frest.

New Orleans, Nov. 16.—Cotton—Sales of 2,500 ales; receipts 13,500 bales. Market generally achanged, but helders demand an advance. Sara teclinal 2- Malesas advanced 13- When

PROVINIONS CONCERNING SLAVERY—FUTURE AMENDMENTS—THE PEDERAL GOVERNMENT NULLIPEED, AND ITS OFFICERS SUPERSEDED.

(From the N. Y. Times.)
LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1857.—Feeling

ninutes.
Several gentlemen hoped the delegate from At-fusion would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Randolph finally withdraw, but gave notice

the Constitution to an impartial vote, but nothing is submitted but the slave clause, and with that

depend entirely upon orders issued by competent a unitority."

Among the documents is a letter from Celonel Johnson, dated at the camp, on the three wings of Sweet Water, addressed to Assistant Adjutant-General McDowell, of New York, in which he constitution goes to Congress, and if the Sarve Chairs, addressed to Assistant Adjutant-General McDowell, of New York, in which he constitution goes to Congress, and if the Sarve Chairs, and the Sarve Constitution goes to Congress, and if the Sarve Chairs, and if the Sarve Chairs, and if the Sarve Chairs, and if the Sarve Chairs and if the Sarve Chairs, and if the Sarve Chairs and if the Sarve Chairs, and the Sarve Chairs,

nvention. Yanderslice, of Doniphan, said the decision of this matter involved the peace and the prosperity of this Union. He wished both reports should be

rinted, and the subject deliberately considered.
To-day the reports are to come up for discussion

RANDOLPH. Trial-Trip of the Adriatic.

[From the New York Daily Times]

the behavior of the ship at sea is said to have been excellent, commanding the unqualified commandations of those on board. In the heaviest swills she out water smoothly, causing little spray, and leaving no ripple. There was but little jur from the regimes, and no unequal motion in the cylinders. It is presumed, from the result of this trip, that she will prore a worthy sea-boat. The appointments of the ship give satisfaction. The condensers work well, turning the water steam into older fresh water. Mr. Grant's Calcium Light answers its desired purpose, casting a light shead to a distance of two or three miles; its location, however, is to be changed from the wheel-house to the foremast, beneath the cross-trees, a botter place. Captain Cavendy tested his method of making observations at soa, and was assisted by the naval officers in the company, who made comparisons between the old system and that of his invention. The result of these experiments is said to have been highly flattering to Captain Cavendy.

An the return, the sneed of the Adriatic was

Cavendy.

On the return, the speed of the Adriatic watested, from a bearing taken off Sandy Hook t Fort Columbia, off Governor's Island. She ra eighteen nautical, or twenty-one statute miles, one hour and four minutes, the tide setting again

concerned.
The Adriatic is announced to sail for Liverpoo on Saturday.

weigh about seven pounds. "WE always love those who admire us,"

(Reported for The Press 1
DISTRICT COURT, NO. 1—Judge Stroud.—Howard Tilden vs. George W. Stroud.—An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, S214.38. S. C. Perkins, Esq., for plaintiff; Wm. W. Juvenal, Esq., for defendant.
Edward M. Shoemaker vs. Robert Griffith, who survived Isane Draper, deceased, late trading as Granger, Draper, & Co. An action for a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, S4025.
John Kelly, trading as John Kelly & Co., to the use of W. Decoursey, assignee in trust for the benefit of creditors, vs. F. Knox Morton. An action to recover a judgment. Verdict for the plaintiff, S62.54. J. W. Paul. Esq., for the plaintiff, J. M. Brown, Esq., for defendant.
Isane Hargraves vs. Isaae D. Knight. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff, S541.03. F. C. Brightly, Esq., for the plaintiff; Messrs. Fallon and Serrill for the defendant. Reported for The Press 1

THE COURTS.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE OF THE STATE OF THE S

the testator, when asked, after he had executed the will, now sought to be invalidated, if he had executed any will, he said no, but he would do it crecuted any will, he said no, but he would do it'n the morning. Upon the part of the plaintiff it was alleged that it was entirely owing to her kindness and attention to the testator during his illness that he was induced to make the will in her favor. She showed by witnesses that he had always expressed himself kindly towards her. Judge Thompson charged the jury very fully as to the testimony in the case, and explained to them what was necessary in law to a proper testamentary disposition of a testator's property. Jury out. Wm. L. Hirst and D. W. C. Morris, Esqs., for the plaintiff; Lowis C. Cassidy and Andrew Miller, Esqs., for the defendant.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Conrad.—In the case of Silas W. Timmens, charged with an assault and battery on his wife, (before reported.) the jury brought in a vordict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Samuel Hart, Thomas Renderbart, and Josiah

men were promptly arrested and taken to the station house by two of the officers, while two others remained to watch the house. Soon after two others fellows, well-known to the police, named Alexander Johnson, alias Simelton, and John Trainor, made their appearance, and were about entering the house, when they were also captured. All four prisoners were subsequently taken to the office of the deputy superintendent of police and searched. In Johnson's possession four pieces of satin were found. They were marked with an inverted B, a double cross, and a large O with a dot in the centre of it.

This fellow, a short time ago, went into a fancy store in William street, and while pretending to make large purchases, stole a package of eyeglasses and some other articles. Not long ago he entered a spiritual circle, and by some hecar pour process managed te get into his possession all the jewelry of the company, with which he cleared out. Thompson and Trainor are charged with breaking into a store in John street, and stealing \$1,500 worth of silks. The whole gang were locked up for examination.

Ferental of Dr. Certis.—The function of the process of the company of the company of the process of the process of the process of the company with which hecleared out.

worth of silks. The whole gang were locked up for examination.

FENERAL OF DR. CLERIS.—The funeral of Dr. Joseph T. Curits, who shot himself through the heart last week, took place at his late residence, 49 East Twentieth street, at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. A large number of persons were present, and many of the medical profession. The funeral service was read by Rev. Dr. Chapin (Universalist), and the body was placed in a receiving vault, previous to interment either in Greenwood Cemetery or in the family vault at Danbury. Conn, of which place deceased was a native. Dr. Curitéwas 43 years of age. He loft three children by his first wife, and also a widow by his second marriage.

riage.
THE HARD TIMES AND THE HORSE-MARKET -THE HARD TIMES AND THE HORSE-MARKET—
Tho hard times have very sensibly affected the
horse-market; and those who a few months since
bought on a speculation find themselves unable to
sell without a ruinous discount from original cost,
if at all; while to keep them is no less ruinous than
to sell. At the somi-weekly horse auction, held in
Crosby street yesterday, horses which in ordinary
times would be held at \$100 or \$150 each, wore
struck down at \$20 or \$50; and one animal, capablo of much service on a farm or before a dray was struck off at \$3. The Greenwich Street Rape and Murder.-

The Gineewich Street Rape and Murder.—
The Grand Jury has found an indictment against
Maurice O'Connell, James Toole, "Sailor Dan,"
and William Hagun, for the murder of Thoresa
Spitzlein, in Greenwich street.
Wm. If Hudson, captain of the steamship St.
Louis, was arrested this morning upon a charge of
assaulting one of his crew with a dangerous
weapon. He was admitted to ball in the sum of
\$1,500.

The receipts of Cotton for she week amounted to 3,400 bales, of which 2,800 were exported to Liverpool direct.

The determination to ship direct to Europe was increasing. Several vessels were loading to Liverpool. Sugar-boiling in Toxas had commenced in good carnost.

The Vera Cruz dates are to the 7th inst. The barque Plash sailed for New York, on the 4th inst. With \$23,000 in silver coin. There had also been large shipments of specie to Europe. Gen. Cortez was arrested on the arrival of the Tannessee.

The Minister of Justice had issued a circular declaring all coelessistical decisions in civil and oriminal cases as void.

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The runor of the restoration of export duties on tobacco was not generally credited.

Non-Arrival of the Ningara.

Halipyas, Nov. 17.—10 clock P.M.—It is raining very hard, and a thick fog prevalls. Nothing has yet been seen of the steamer Ningara, now due with Liverpool advices to the 7th inst.—four days later.

Arrival of the Steamers.

Arrival of the Steamers.**

**Arrival of Cated disembor than at Newark, and the contest created great excitement throughout the contest created great excitement throughout the context whother single or married, possessing the required property qualifications, were permitted by the judges of the election to vote. But as the conflict proceeded, the blood of the combatants waxed warmor, the number of female voices increased, and it was found that every single and married woman in the county was not only "of full age," but also worth "fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate," and as such entitled to vote, if they chose So separatest were the frauds practised at this election, that the next Legislature set it aside, and left the buildings to be erected in Newark. An act was also passed restricting the right of suffrage to free white male citizens of twenty-one years. And thus was extinguished female sufrage in New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Tresnay Evening, Nov. 17 .- Breadstuffs connue dull, and the prices of Flour and Wheat are mountain unsettled and in favor of the buyers. Of the former only about 250 bbls extra have been sold at \$5.75 per bbl, and some small lots for home consumption at from \$5.25 up to \$6.50a\$7.25 per bbl for common to extra and fancy family brands, according to quality. Shipping Flour is held at \$5 25.0\$5.371, but there is very little inquiry at these rates, experters being mostly out of market at the present time. Of Corn Meal a small sale is reported at \$3.181 per bbl for country. Rye Flour continues in small supply, and but little selling at \$4.50 per bbl. Wheat is selling in a very moderate way for milling at 31.20a\$1.26 for red, and \$1.30a\$1.35 for white; about 2,500 bushels only have been sold at these figures. Corn is wanted, and old Yellow is scarce with sales of 1,500 bushels Southern at 80c; cf new Corn about 700 bushels Only one-tenth of the human body is solid | prime dry have been sold at 60c. Oats are wanted, matter. A dead body weighing one hundred and about 3,000 bushels Southern brought 34c. Ryo and twenty pounds was dried in an oven till all is selling at 70a75c for Dolaware and Pennsylvania and twenty pounds was dired in an oven the inmoisture was expelled, and its weight was reduced to twelve pounds. Egyptian mummies
are bodies throughly dried. They usually
with a limited inquiry at former quotations, and the stock is nearly exhausted. Groceries and Provisions continue neglected and dull at pre-

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17, 1857 The feature of the day in stocks has been the advance of two dollars a share in the Reading Railrond stook, under the favorable news as to it financial arrangements. Penusylvania Railroad hares at 401; Morris Canal, preferred. 90; Lehigh Navigation, 53; Schuylkill Navigation, preferred, 18; and North Pennsylvania Railroad reached 101. The business at the beard was quite lively, and the buoyant feeling extended itself to the street, and exerted a beneficial effect upon the

Edward H. Trotter, Joseph Wnarton, Damuer L. Crentzborg.

Kensington Bank — John T. Smith, George Landell, Henry Crilly, Eli Carrison, John Burtis.

William Chapman, Jonathan Wainwright, Michael Day, James Keen, Samuel Megargee, Geo. Read, Alexander Peterson, Adam Richards.

We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign day models at New York for the ports of foreign dry goods at New York for the ports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week, and since January I:

For the week, 1855, 1856, 1857, Entered at the port... 3913.259 \$1,100.575 5614,604

Thrown on market... 827,694 1,053.647 179.939

Since January I 1855, 1856, 1857, 1859,

the United States, and is here regarded as a decile from would still draw his motion. The United States, and is here regarded as a decile from the United States, and is here regarded as a decile from the United States, and is here regarded as a decile from the United States, and is here regarded as a decile from the United States, and is here regarded as a decile from the United States, and their further movement with the United States, and the form of the State of the Congress, on the Colonel Alexander, in a reply dated October 2d, as we have given it would be sufficient. The colonel Alexander is a manumalitien, but they are a manumed to the third of the companion of the State of the congress of the support of the State of the congress of the support of the support of the companion of the State of the Congress of the State of the States, and their further movement with the States of the States, and their further movement with the states of th balks of that State. The points in the suspension, bill may thus be briefly stated: The banks are permitted to stand sapended until the 1st of November, 1858, without a forfeiture of their charters; the clause in the bank charter allowing the holders of notes interest from the day of suspension until that of resumption is suspended; the law requiring the banks to keep on hand specie to the amount efone-third of their notes in circulation is suspended; each bank of the State is allowed to take in payment of debts or on deposit the notes of the other banks during the suspension; the banks are required to give extensions on all debts due them so long as the suspension continues, provided that twenty-five per cent. of each debt is vided that twenty-five per cent. of each debt is paid at each renewal; upon all debts newly con cent. of loans made in gold and silver, so as to in banks any new notes natil after a resumption in

> amount of stock subscribed shall be paid within twelve months, is also suspended; and, finally, no director is allowed to hold his place while under protest, nor are the directors of the banks allowed November 17, 1857. Reported by R. Manly, Jr., Stock Broker, No. 801 Walnut street.
> FIRST BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS. 200 Penn 5s. ... \$5 | 50 Schuyl Nav pfd b5.18 100 Read R. ... 23x | 53 do ... 2 dys.18 50 do ... 524 | 150 do ... 2 dys.18 50 Union Caual. ... 4 100 New Creek. ... 4 50 Lehigh Scrip 24ys 38 | 8 Penn R. 40)

a decidedly better inquiry for Flour than for some days past. The sales on 'change include 2,300 bbls. Gity Mills super at \$5; 200 bbls. Ohio do. and 200 bbls. Howard street at \$5,25 cash. There were also sales made of 1,000 bbls. Ohio super, and 1,000 bbls. Howard street do at \$5,25 cash. The market for both of these descriptions closed steady to-day at the quotation. Cily Mills Flour is wanted, and the holders of it are generally willing to sell at \$5 cash, and \$5,371 per bbl. time. Extra flour was dull of sale, and we had no transactions noted. We quote as before, viz: Ohio Extra at \$5,75; Howard street do. at \$68,\$6,25, and Oily Mills do. at \$62 528,\$6,75. Baltimore ground family flour is still selling by the dray load at \$8,25, and do. extra at \$7,25 per bbl. Backwheat flour ranges in price from \$23,\$25.50 per 100 lbs. the latter figure being forstrictly prime. We have no sales to note in Rye flour to-day; it is held firmlly at \$1,021 per bbl. We have no movement to note in Cora Meal—We quote City Meal at \$3,75 per bbl.; no Country Meal in market.

All descriptions of Grain were in demand, and the receipts were heavy, there being some 70,000 bu-hels at market. Wheat was very active for prime and choice qualities, and prices were buoyant, but inferior descriptions were dull and heavy. The offerings on 'change were fully 40,000 bushels. Reds sold at 112a118 cents for fair to prime parcels. 120a125 cents for choice family Flour parcels of do. For 10 to sout of condition prices ranged from 103a115 cents. Corn was in good demand, offerings fair, and market firm. There were some 13,000 bushels offered, most of which sold at 72a75 cents for prime old to prime old white, and 72a73 cents for prime old to prime old white, and 72a73 cents for prime old to prime old white, and 72a73 cents for prime old to prime old white, and 72a73 cents for prime old to prime old white, and 72a73 cents for prime old to prime old white, and 72a73 cents for prime old to prime old white, and 72a73 cents for prime old to prime old white,

slowly. ALBANY LUMBER MARKET ... The by canal at Albany from the opening of navigation to November 8th, in the years named, were as fol-

BY THE PILOT LINE

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. espondence of The Press.1 NEW YORK, Nov. 17-5.20 P. M. There has soldom been a day for a long time when I have so little news to communicate as tolay. There is absolutely nothing doing either at he banks or in the street, and business generally is very quiet, waiting patiently for the return of confidence and good times "Hope told a flattering tale that joy would soon return " Confidence, however, is returning. Individuals cease to disstreet, and exerted a beneficial effect upon the money market.

Sales of promissory notes were made more freely, and at better rates for borrowers. Good endorsed paper sells quite freely at one per cent, and second-rate paper begins to find buyers at one and a half per cent. It is kaid that those who have dealt more largely in the less favored paper heretofore, have come out far botter from the hurricane than those who made it a rule to touch nothing but the gilt edged article.

The following lists of directors, elected at the City and Konsington Banks, were not included in the list we published yeaterday:

City Bank—A. M. Eastwick, Josiah Kisterbeck, Thomus Singer, Robert Selfridge, Richard Blundin, William Harmar, C. A. Rubicam, Chas. E. Ler. William F. Higgles, Conrad S. Grove, Edward H. Trotter, Joseph Wharton, Samuel L. Crentzborg.

Kennington Bank—John T. Smith, George

the lat of December; and the rest at different dates, between the latter date and some time next year. They cannot agree, and are still bent on deceiving each other and the public. They cannot tell the truth. They say, if you ask them, "We have done more than our receipts to day, and shall continue to be liberal."

At the end of the week you find that they have deliberately told a falsehood. The note-brokers' portfolios are searched every morning for the bast paper, but there is so little of it moving, that the search is more troublesome than productive. First class paper is done at six per cent. Anything to do a little business; but it cannot be done, because there are no applicants. Note and atock brokers can get accommodation, as I have already told you, when legitimate traders—old customers—are bluntly refused any help.

For the week. 1855. 1856. 1857. 2564.604
Thorwa on market. 257.084 1,105.547 170.059
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Thorwa on market. 257.084 1,105.070 170.070 1

20 Erie Railroad 20 50 do 230 80 y 105 do 193 150 do 83 80 y 200 do 53 194 350 La Crosse & Mil R 17

THE MARKETS.

ASHES.—The demand for both kinds is moderate, and prices of Pots are lower—sales of 200 bbls at \$6.87 is 7. Pearls are steady at \$6.60 COFFEX.—The market is dult and beavy, pending an auction sale announced for to-morrow. William Scott's circular estimates the arrival of Rio since 10th instant at 22,033 bags; the sales at 4,632 bags, and the stock at 103,337 bags; and of all kinds at 121,486 bags and mats.

COTTON.—There is no movement. Buyers and sellers are at variance, and quotations are no minal FISH.—Dry Cod have been in better demand, but at low rates; sales of 2,900 qtis small Bank and large Marblehead at \$2.87 is \$2.09, mostly the latter at \$2. For other kinds the demand is quite full; the requisition of the charters, that the full

flour is rather more active, holders submitting to rather lower prices, which brought forward buyers more freely. The demand is pretty general, mainly for the hone and eastern trade. Shippers mainly for the home and eastern trade. Shippers are operating sparingly.
The sales are 14,000 bbls at \$4.80a\$4.95 for common to good State; \$5a\$5.22 for extra do; \$4.80a\$4.95 for superfine Indiana and Michigan; \$5a\$5.95 for extra do; \$5.70a\$7.25 for £1. Louis brands, and \$6.60a\$7.75 for extra Genesee.
Canadian Flour is also lower; the supply fair. Sales of 700 bbls at \$53.80 65 for extra brands. Southern Flour is heavy and less active; the arrivals are fair; the demand is mainly for the trade.
Sales of 1,200 bbls at \$5.15a\$5.35 for mixed to good brands Baltimore, &e., and \$5.50a\$7 for fancy and oxtra do., and \$5a\$7.50 for Tennesee brands. Included in the sales are 300 bbls lebanon mills, to arrive, at the latter price; this is a superior article
Rye Flour is in fair request at \$3.50a\$4.75. Corn Menl is quiet at \$3.50 for Jersey, and \$3.75 for Brandywine, and \$17.50 for a small lot of puncheous.
GRANN—The demand for Wheat is melassic and

for new do; \$18.50 for thin mess; \$17a\$17.25, for prime mess; \$20a\$20.50 for olear, and \$16.75a\$ \$17 for prime.

Been is heavy—the arrivals are large; sales of 120 bbls at \$6a57 for country prime; \$9.50a\$10.50 for do mess; \$1f for repacked western mess; \$15 for extra do.

Prime mess is quiet at \$21a\$25. Beef hams are held at \$11.50a\$17. Bacon is quiet at \$2a\$25c. Cut meats are wanted at \$2c for shoulders, and tile for hams.

Dressed hogs are in demand at 63a76c. Lard is quiet. Sales of 140 bbls at 12a\$12c for new and 122a\$13c for old. Butter and Cheese are steady.

St gans continue declining, and a fair demand prevails. Vesterday 1.100 bbls sold at 5a7\$c for Cub. Refined are lower. Sugary squotations are

s follows: Lonf He; crushed 101e; ground 10e ircle crushed 101c entries rashed 10%. That are noticed an auction sale is announced for to-morrow. Whiskey — The demand is fair, and the market rather better at the opening, but at the close is heavy—sales of 300 bbls at 235a24e. A PRITTY WIDOW .- The Springfield (Mass) Republican says: In this place a pretty little widow dwelleth in a little street, and she has pair of pretty eyes, and two pretty little a pair of pirely eyes, and two prefty fittle feet. No matter what her name is, or the number of the house, she's a mighty prefty widow—a perfect little mouse. The rose and hijy blended live on her dimpled cheek, and her lips give them expression—oh' gracious! oh, so meek. Her hands are white and tender lips to be between the four that when leave with the second control of the leave with the second control of the leave with the leave when the leave we will be set the leave with the leave with the leave with the leave will be set the

der, but her lovers sadly fear that she'll get them stained and tainted up by handling tager "My dear, come in and go to bed," said the wife of a jolly son of Erin, who had just re-turned from the fair, in a decidedly "how-come-you-so" state. "You must be dreadful