The Press.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
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oc7-1f

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NOTICE.—WHEREAS HENRY WHITE and James Stevens, late copartners, trading as White, Stevens, & Co., did, on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1857., make and execute a general assignment to the undersigned, in trust, for the benefit of their creditors, which said assignment is duly recorded at Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said assignors will make payment to ISAAC S. WATERMAN, Assignee, no14 smw-6w* N. W. corner Second & Arch sts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of REISS BROTHERS & CO., heretofore existing in New York and Philadelphia, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and that the business of the firm will only be carried on for the purpose of liquidation. Signed, ENOCH REISS, ISAAC REISS, JAMES REISS, M. GANS, JOHN POTTER. November 16. no16-d3t&tuths-tf

Political.

FOR SHERIFF— CALEB S. WRIGHT, FIFTH WARD. Subject to Democratic rules no17-1m*

FOR SHERIFF— ALDERMAN GEORGE MOORE, FOURTH WARD. Subject to Democratic Rules. no7-3m*

FOR SHERIFF— JAMES G. GIBSON, TWENTY-SECOND WARD. Subject to Democratic Rules. no6-3m*

FOR SHERIFF, EDWARD T. MOTT, TWELFTH WARD. SUBJECT TO DEMOCRATIC RULES. oc16-2m*

Legal Notices.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JOHN MILLER, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit and report distribution of the fund arising from the sale of the decedent's real estate, paid into Court, will meet the parties in interest at his office, No. 115 South FIFTH street, on THURSDAY, November 26, 1857, at 4 P. M. JAMES H. CASTLE, n13 eod5t* Auditor.

Educational.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE School Year, consisting of two TERMS, will commence on the SECOND WEDNESDAY of September, and close the last Wednesday of June following.
Normal Class, Troy Female Seminary—Tuition free. Winter Term commencing September 10th.
The charge for tuition and board, including all necessaries connected with it, such as room rent, washing, fuel, light, etc., is $225 per annum. An additional charge is made for music and the other ornamental branches of female education. Where a fixed sum is preferred, $350 per annum (one-half payable at the commencement of each term) will be received, and for it the pupil entitled to all the advantages of the Institution.
Pupils may enter at any period of the term, and are required to pay only from the time of entrance.
The Institution furnishes all possible facilities for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education. The Principals are assisted by more than twenty Professors and Teachers.
Extensive courses of Lectures are annually delivered by Professors on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Botany, Astronomy, and Elocution.
This Institution is furnished with a valuable Library and extensive Philosophical Apparatus, a well-selected cabinet of Minerals and Shells, and Maps, Charts, Globes, and Models.
Every facility is afforded for the thorough study of the French language. The French teachers reside in the family, and adapt their system of instruction to the use of the language in conversation.
DIPLOMAS are awarded to young ladies who have passed satisfactory examinations in the full course of English studies, with Latin, or one of the modern languages. CERTIFICATES to those who have completed the partial course.
The pupils are received into the family of the Principals, in which every arrangement is made for their physical education, and the improvement of their manners and morals. They occupy private rooms, two in each, the rooms of the female teachers and that of an experienced nurse being among those of the young ladies.
The advantages of this Institution are the result of the accommodated facilities of more than thirty years of its onward progress.
Circulars containing more particular information may be obtained by application to the Principals, John H. Willard and Sarah L. Willard, Troy, N. Y.
The terms for day scholars are $5 per quarter for the introductory class of English studies. These are Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, Rudiments of Geography, Geography for beginners, and Geology for beginners.
For the second class $7 per quarter. This includes all the branches constituting the extensive course of English studies.
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JOHN H. WILLARD, Secretary.
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HALL OF ST. JAMES THE LESS, PHILADELPHIA. A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. REV. R. R. SMYSER, RECTOR. The Annual Session will begin on TUESDAY, September 1. Circulars may be obtained at the Book Store of H. HOOKER, S. W. corner EIGHTH and CHESTNUT, or of the Rector, Post Office, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia. au17-tm

NOTHING SO NEEDFUL TO ENABLE persons, male and female, to gain a share of this world's goods and comforts as a BUSINESS EDUCATION. LEIDY BROTHERS' BUSINESS ACADEMY, Nos. 148 and 150 SIXTH Street, near RACE, will re-open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, for fall and winter Studies, embracing a knowledge of WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND ARITHMETIC by simplified methods, in a short time. THE LEIDY'S take pleasure in saying, that during the past year a large number of persons acquired a BUSINESS EDUCATION, enabling many to secure profitable situations, and others to prosecute their business operations successfully. au 22-3m.

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PROFESSOR SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, WEST PHILADELPHIA. No Seminary whatever is more like a private family. The course of study is extensive and thorough. Professor Saunders will receive a few more pupils under fourteen years of age into his family. Enquire of Messrs. J. S. Silver and Mathew Newkirk, or Col. J. W. Forney, Editor of this Paper, whose sons or wards are now members of his family. sept14-tf

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has on hand a large and varied stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell at the lowest prices. GEO. W. TAYLOR, no21-1y S. E. corner FIFTH and MARKET Sts.

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES. —JOSEPH H. THOMPSON & CO., No. 314 MARKET Street, and Nos. 3 and 5 FRANKLIN PLACE, have now in store a large and well-assorted stock of BOOTS and SHOES, of City and Eastern manufacture, which they offer for sale on the best terms for Cash, or on the usual credit. Buyers are invited to call and examine their stock. au1-dtf

Publications.

"AMERICAN ELOQUENCE," JUST PUBLISHED IN 2 VOLS. 8vo. with 14 Portraits, cloth or sheets, $5; sheep, $6; half morocco, $7; half calf, $8. Can be obtained from G. W. FAIRMAN & J. McFARLAN, Sole Agents, at the Arcade Hotel, CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. Sent to any address free of postage. Proofs of the Portrait Illustrations may be had separately, for $3 50, comprising:—Otis, Henry, Ames, Hamilton, Adams, Morris, Emmett, Marshall, Pinkney, Randolph, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and Hayne. no21-4t D. APPLETON & CO., New York.

Notice to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The ship PHILADELPHIA, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order, at SHIPPEN STREET WHARF. Consignees will please attend to receipt of their goods. no21 THOS. RICHARDSON & CO.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Brig PIERRE LACOSTE, PEARCE Master, from Rotterdam, will please send their permits on board at Lombard street Wharf, or to the Counting House of the SUBSCRIBER, as all goods not permited within five days, will be sent to Public Stores. HENRY BOHLEN & CO., no 21-3t. 221 & 223 South Fourth street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain Pool, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge at Shippen street wharf. Consignees will please deliver their permits to the Custom house officer on board. All goods not permited in five days will be sent to public store. no16 THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.

WM. D. ROGERS, CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 1,009 and 1,011 CHESTNUT St., above Tenth, is now open for the sale of every description of Carriages, combining style, durability, and elegance of finish, from the Manufactory, at the corner of SIXTH and MASTER Streets, to which the attention of citizens, and Southern and Western gentlemen is respectfully called. N. B.—Especial attention given to carriages for repairs, in the shops connected with the Repository. Entrance on Chestnut street. oc17-s tu & th-2m

CLOVER SEED.—NOTICE TO PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS AND STOREKEEPERS. The undersigned are now prepared to purchase for cash, prime Clover Seed of the new crop. Pennsylvania storekeepers and farmers, by sending samples to our address, can, at all times, ascertain the price at which we are buying. Parties wishing samples, by which to be governed as to quality, can have them sent by mail, by addressing us. J. H. CHASE & CO., sep19-tf 43 North Front, and 44 Water streets.

ABRAM SLACK—ENGRAVING, DIE-Sinking and Embossed Printing, Envelops and Seal Press Manufactory, 37 Strawberry Street, between Second and Third, and Market and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. au12-1y

5,000 TONS of MITCHELL & CROASDALE's improved super PHOSPHATE OF LIME, for sale by CROASDALE, PEIRCE & CO., no10-tf No. 104 N. Delaware avenue.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—200 bbls Spirit Turpentine, to arrive, for sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER, au1 110 North Water street.

The Press.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1857.

THE EDUCATIONAL TEST.

There is a stirring of the waters in England, as regards Education. It is admitted there, that the working-classes, to whom instruction is so necessary, do not, because they cannot, receive it. What manner of education can be given to children who are drawn away from school, by the demands for agricultural and manufacturing labor, at the early age of ten or twelve years? It is contended, by political economists across the water, that manufactures stand in the way of education—that a great manufacturing system and a highly educated people cannot exist together—that England cannot undersell all other nations and command all markets by means of cheap labor, and yet educate her people sufficiently—in a word, that the education must be improved only within the limits of England's commercial pre-eminence.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that, in the great manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, (woollen and cotton,) the constant improvements in machinery are increasing, throwing women and children out of employment, and that they will soon liberate two or three more years of the child for the purposes of education. In other words, that as the demand for juvenile labor decreases, the child may remain at school until the age of *thirteen or fourteen*, instead of being drawn away, to earn some small wages, at ten or twelve.

A child who leaves school at the age of ten to twelve does *not* receive what can be fairly called education. He but receives a preliminary to it—a key to knowledge, as it were. Being taught to read and write is as much as a child of ten or twelve can arrive at. Reading and writing are not so much knowledge as the means by which knowledge is to be obtained. These means, in fact, may chiefly be estimated as valuable not for themselves but because they enable youth to proceed onward into education. He is placed thus at the portals of the great treasure-house of knowledge—to pass forward if he have ability, perseverance, and ambition, and gather mental riches from the whole garnered stock of the ideas of the human race.

So in England, not so with us. We really give education, not the mere basis of it. Every child in this State, for example, has the opportunity of being educated sufficiently well for the general purposes of life—so well educated, in fact, that, no matter how lowly his original condition in life, his capacity is cultured sufficiently for all ordinary purposes; he is qualified for almost any position to which he pleases to aspire; and, in that position, be it even the highest, his conduct and his manners will not be beneath the station he has arrived at. But then, the children of Pennsylvania are not drawn from school, to work in the cotton mills or woollen factories, at the age of ten or twelve.

For such an education as we do thus supply, liberal provision is made; well-qualified teachers are selected; the profession of teaching is respected; and the ablest minds of the country are induced to throw themselves into composing books of instruction. Our elementary school-books are the best in the world, and the inducement to make them the best is this—the demand is necessarily so great, among a people all of whom look on education as almost as necessary as food and clothing, that a successful school-book is an income for life.

From the causes we have assigned, the poor in England must mainly rely on self-education. Just now, it has been discovered that they may be assisted in this, and libraries to use, lectures to listen to, rooms to study in, are arising in most of the cities and towns of England. Public examinations, with the distribution of medals to the most deserving, are *stimuli* of no ordinary power and utility. The most recent idea, on the part of those who desire to extend education, to give such a premium to intellectual culture as will add prudential to ambitious motives.

The suggestion is to open the Excise, Customs and Post Office to all qualified persons, and offer all the subordinate posts in these departments for competition. As far back as "*within the memory of the oldest inhabitant*," (contemporary, no doubt, with the benevolent quack physician who advertises that his sands of life have nearly run out), these offices have been reserved to reward, by providing for, the *constituents of such members of Parliament* as vote with the Government. No doubt Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues would greatly miss these means of agreeably helping and obliging their friends—but the public would *gain*, and *we suspect that a higher set of officials would ultimately be obtained*.

The proposition is to distribute the offices among those of all classes who have most successfully passed through the ordeal of public *examination*. There are, on the whole, 12,618 such offices, (of from $250 to $400 a year,) supplying nearly 800 annual vacancies, besides a higher set of appointments, of from $300 to $500 a year, producing annually 300 vacancies, *which could be thrown open to the public*. The number of prizes is very large, and the quantity of emulation it would create very considerable, as a great many more persons than those who won the prize would have their energies stimulated in the contention for it.

Let it be remembered, too, that small as the above incomes may appear, two advantages are connected with them—first, that the English Government appointments are *permanent*, invariably held *during the good conduct* of the official; and, secondly, that, except in the highest (and politically removable) situations, there is an annual increase of salary and an ascending scale of promotion, arising chiefly out of seniority, which may ultimately place the lad who enters the office on $250, in the receipt of $5,000 a year. This is a powerful stimulus to self-education.

As a test for fitness for office, the mode of publicly ascertaining a candidate's fitness is excellent, and, it must be confessed, is vastly superior to the method so largely in practice among ourselves, of estimating not the fitness of the man for the office, but the fitness of the office for the man. We look through party-spectacles, and too often estimate a candidate for office chiefly by his politics. If, as indeed appears likely to happen, the bulk of official situations in England be thrown open to public competition, with merit and character as the only qualifications, John Bull, it is clear, will steal a march upon us, very greatly to his own credit and advantage.

English Compliment to an American.

On the occasion of Mr. J. R. CROSKEY retiring from the American Consulate at Southampton, in which he has been succeeded by Mr. W. THOMPSON, the merchants and tradesmen of that town (we learn from the London *Times*) are about to present him with a testimonial in appreciation of the services he has rendered to the shipping interests of the port from time to time, during the number of years he has acted as Consul. An influential committee has been formed, with the mayor of the borough as chairman, the town-clerk as treasurer, and one of the borough justices as secretary. The *Times* adds: "Apart from the personal compliment intended, this presentation possesses an interest as forming another of the numerous manifestations of international friendship and goodwill existing on the part of this country and the United States." This compliment has been well earned, for Mr. CROSKEY, while performing his responsible duties as American Consul at Southampton, had the good fortune to conciliate the favorable opinion of all classes, whether English or foreigners, with whom he was brought into communication. In his own person, this courteous and active gentleman was a sort of connecting link between Americans and Englishmen. He strictly performed his duty, and, while doing so, won the favor, as an impartial and honest man, of all. The Testimonial, we doubt not, will represent the liberality of Mr. CROSKEY's English friends.

THE BOSTON POST ON KANSAS.

From the *Boston Post*, of November 21st, we take the following striking view of the present aspect of affairs in Kansas:

KANSAS AND HER CONSTITUTION.—The spirit and doctrine of the able article we printed yesterday from the Albany *Argus* on the Kansas question, would seem to coincide with the avowed purpose of the national party as to Kansas, which elected President Buchanan. This was, in a word, that the *bona fide* settlers of this Territory should be protected in the exercise of the same rights, as to the making of their State Constitution, which the citizens of other States have enjoyed. The point of the article, to which we desire to call attention, is, *that Congress should not be made an instrument to force a Constitution on an unwilling people; but should have clear evidence that any Constitution it endows with the validity of law has their sanction.*

This question, as to Kansas, seems likely to be an important one, according to our present knowledge of the doings of the Kansas Convention which was called to frame a Constitution. This body seems to have resolved to submit only the slavery clause to the people of Kansas for their approval, and to present the other portion of the Constitution to Congress without such submission to the people; and hence Congress will be without evidence that such a Constitution reflects the will of the majority. Governor Wise, in a letter just published, has a discriminating view of this great point. He says:

"The true doctrine is, *that the powers not delegated by the people are reserved to them. They may grant* such a power to the Convention; but if *not granted*, it is *reserved* that a Constitution formed and proposed by a Convention, which is but a representative body, shall be submitted to the people, who alone are sovereign. The Convention to form a Constitution is not sovereign or supreme. The act of *making a State* is the highest act of sovereign power, and is the act of humanity next highest to that of Deity, in making a being of any sort. The *act is no less than to create sovereignty itself*. As a Democratic Republican, then, I would never delegate conventional power to any body of agents to create a State, without requiring them to submit the act to their principals, the people. In 1776, an unauthorized body of patriots assembled at Williamsburg, constituted themselves a Convention, and formed and proclaimed a Constitution for Virginia, without submitting it to the votes of the colonists. But *revolution* began in that way. There was no time and no opportunity to poll votes, in a moment of rebellion, under the domination of British arms."

The case of Virginia in 1776, cited by Governor Wise, was a most remarkable one. This was the first Constitution for a State ever framed; and it is not strange that the mode should have been defective. The great founder of the Democratic party, Jefferson, always spoke of this Constitution as lacking an essential element—the sanction and authority of the expressed will of the majority. Here are his words, as to this first of Constitutions, written in 1824:

"To our Convention no special authority had been delegated by the people to form a permanent Constitution, over which their successors in legislation should have no power of alteration. They had been elected for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, and at a time when the establishment of a new Government had not been proposed or contemplated. Although, therefore, they gave to this act the title of a Constitution, yet it could be no more than an act of legislation, subject, as their other acts were, to alteration by their successors. *It has been said, indeed, that the acquiescence of the people has supplied the want of original power.* But it is a dangerous lesson to say to them, 'whenever your functionaries exercise unlawful authority over you, if you do not go into actual resistance, it will be deemed acquiescence and conformation.' Besides, no authority has yet decided whether the resistance must be instantaneous; when the right to resist ceases, or whether it has yet ceased. *Of the twenty-four States now organized, twenty-three have disapproved our doctrine and example, and have deemed the formal authority of their people a necessary foundation for their Constitution.*"

Virginia has also twice voted on a Constitution since 1821, once in 1829, and again in 1850-51; and in both instances, the Constitution framed by a Convention was submitted to the people; even as Governor Wise says, "*to the new voters created by the new form before itself was adopted.*" And Governor Wise well remarks: "That the people shall of right judge for themselves, at the polls, of their own organic law, unless they expressly authorize agents to make and to adopt a Constitution for them, is a principle for which, as a member of the last Convention of Virginia, I would have contended as strenuously as I did for any other principle of popular sovereignty or of self-government. There was no such authority delegated by the people to the Convention of Kansas."

This is the right which the great national party which elected President Buchanan pledged itself to secure to the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas; and which the South, as well as the North, will assuredly unite in carrying out. This was the principle embodied in the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun of 1847. One of this remarkable series of resolutions reads:

"*Resolved*, That it is a fundamental principle in our political creed, that a people in forming a Constitution have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, prosperity, and happiness; and that, in conformity thereto, no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State, in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its Constitution shall be republican; and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests."

* * * The submission point is so worded that the Constitution, excepting on the one point of slavery, is not submitted at all to the people. And if Congress gives validity to such a political sovereignty as this will be, according to the schedule, it will impose this Constitution on Kansas until 1864, and then there can be no alteration except by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature! Is not Governor Wise entirely right in his remark that, if Congress should aid and abet a Convention in doing this, it would be intervening against non-intervention? Is he not right, too, in the position, that a constitutional form ought not to be imposed on the people of *Kansas*? And that their sovereign power, *as a State*, ought not to be snatched away from them even for a moment?

CONSTITUTION OF KANSAS.

[From the Milwaukee Daily News, (leading Democratic paper of Wisconsin) of 20th November.]

In this number of the "*News*" we print the "schedule" which has been attached to the Kansas Constitution. It is a remarkable document. By it we are enabled to infer the character of the Constitution itself—which its framers do not condescend to submit to a vote of the people. This schedule, our readers will understand, is necessary, if the Constitution is to be adopted, for without it no government could, in regular form, be organized.

We do not lay this document before our readers, believing that it will ever effect anything, one way or another, but simply to post them in *current events*; for, as the people of Kansas are not, by the Convention which drafted the proposed Constitution, allowed to say whether they will adopt or reject it, it is not to be for a moment supposed that Congress will accept it, and force upon Kansas a Constitution which her people despise.

It will be observed that this "schedule" declares *slavery to exist in Kansas, and assumes to* take away from the people the power to abolish it! The Constitution also, independently of the clause that it is proposed to submit to the people, would fix slavery upon the Territory. We will not to-day treat this subject at length. Indeed, our views have already been sufficiently indicated. We will say, however, *that Congress cannot accept this Constitution* without repudiating the principles and pledges of the Democratic party for the last three years—without being the instruments for consummating a great outrage upon the people of Kansas, and upon the men who stand pledged to the fundamental doctrine that "THE PEOPLE SHALL RULE."

On the side of the PEOPLE of *Kansas*, *against* the framers of the proposed Constitution, is the President and his Cabinet, the entire Democratic press of the North, and a respectable share of the Southern Democratic press.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Of *Harper* for December, commencing the sixteenth volume, we have received two copies—one from Parry & McMillan and the other from T. B. Peterson, who continues to sell it at fifteen cents a number. It opens admirably, and seasonably, too, with a Christmas Garland of American Poems, consisting of choice extracts beautifully illustrated by the first artists. Among these are sundry established favorites, such as Simms's "Blessings on Children;" O. W. Holmes's "On Lending a Punch-Bowl;" Whittier's "Maud Miller;" Bryant's "Song of Marion's Men," and a fragment on Connecticut, by Halleck. These specimens give a favorable impression of Harper's forthcoming gift-book, "The Poets of the Nineteenth Century." An account of Madras, and some further portion of Abbott's French Revolutionary history, are also illustrated; and, besides the fashions, is a series of sixteen sketches, (comic, yet with a moral,) entitled "Imagination *versus* Reality." With the exception of an article on "Our Daughters," by the same heavy hand which executes the didactics of this Magazine, almost every page has something good. A great deal better even than this is the commencement of a story, called "Jack of all Trades," written expressly for *Harper*, by Charles Reade, the popular English novelist. It opens well, and promises to exhibit its author's ample knowledge of every day life. Here, also, are the opening chapters of Thackeray's new serial "The Virginians." Precisely as we anticipated, a month ago, the heroes of this story are the two Warringtons, grandchildren of that Esmond, whose quasi-history Thackeray gave five years ago as a romance. When the story opens, Henry, the younger of these, is introduced as having arrived in England, in 1756, with the belief that his brother, George, had been killed by the Indians, in the preceding year, for "he would go out with General Braddock, on that dreadful business to the Belle Rivière," it seems—and this is a defect in the story—the young man will turn up, in due course, alive if not merry. Henry Warrington goes down to the family seat of Castlewood, in Hampshire, where he finds (and we are introduced to) a family party, among whom rather prominently figures the Baroness Bernstein—well known to the readers of "Esmond," as the free-and-easy coquette Beatrix. The narrative is in Thackeray's quietest style, and reads pleasantly, though much of it is devoted to a sort of summary of the leading events in "Esmond." Here, we think, is a great defect. This introducing old figures on the new canvas, (a favorite practice with the author,) necessitates one of two things—either that you have read and remembered "Esmond," or that you *must* read it to learn the family antecedents of the family-party *who are to figure in "The Virginians."* There is some good writing here, however, and here, as a specimen of word-painting, is a beautiful passage which, no doubt, will speedily be illustrated, in water colors and oils, by a score of artists:

"With a beating heart Harry Warrington walked from the inn toward the house where his grandsire's youth had been passed. The little village-green of Castlewood slopes down toward the river, which is spanned by an old bridge of a single broad arch, and from this the ground rises gradually toward the house, gray with many gables and buttresses, and backed by a darkling wood. An old man sat at the wicket, on a stone bench, in front of the great arched entrance to the house, over which the earl's hatchment was hanging.

"An old dog was crouched at the man's feet. Immediately above the ancient sentry at the gate was an open casement, with some homely flowers in the window, from behind which good-humored girls' faces were peeping. They were watching the young traveller dressed in black, as he walked up gazing toward the castle, and the ebony attendant who followed the gentleman's steps also accoutred in mourning. So was he at the gate in mourning, and the girls, when they came out had black ribbons."

As might have been anticipated, Mr. Thackeray has fallen into sundry local blunders. He speaks of Madam Esmond (who promises, in her way, to be quite a character) as having had words and "even a scuffle or two, as we gather from her notes, at the Governor's assemblies at Jamestown"—but Williamsburg, not Jamestown, was the seat of the Government and the residence of the Governor for many years before and after the alleged date of these scuffles. Again, Castlewood, Madame Esmond's estate, is mentioned as being "in Westmoreland county, in Virginia." She is represented, about the year 1751, as consulting with "her young friend and neighbor, Mr. Washington, of Mount Vernon"—though, if George Washington be meant, he was only nineteen years old at the time, and Mount Vernon must have been seventy to eighty miles distant from Castlewood, which circumstances make "Mr. Washington" far too young to be consulted on important business by such a self-sufficient woman as Madame Esmond, and far too distant to be considered by her Highness as a neighbor.

MRS. STEPHENS'S ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY.

From Mr. CALLENDER, the agent in this city, we have received the December number of Mrs. STEPHENS's Magazine. The best article herein—a story by WESTLAND MARSTON—appeared months ago in an English magazine, (the *National*,) and was subsequently reprinted, at Boston, in *Littell's Living Age*. Mrs. STEPHENS gives it without acknowledging its original source—which is not fair to author or reader. Her own novel, "The Royal Sisters," so unworthy of her acknowledged talent that we erroneously looked on *it* as a very juvenile production, a little retouched, is ended, and a new American tale, by the same writer, entitled "Barbara Stafford," is promised for the new volume. With "her foot upon her native heath," it is to be hoped that Mrs. STEPHENS will renew her strength, like JOHN MILTON's eagle. The engravings are better than usual—those which illustrate a sailor's yarn, short and good, called "A Christmas Day on an Iceberg," and "The Highlands of the Hudson," are considerably above par. The running comment on men and events, called "Things We Talk About," has the great merit of being readable. Like a true woman, Mrs. STEPHENS never admits the possibility of her being wrong.

Destructive Conflagration in Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore Sun of Monday.]

At 6½ o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out in the third story of the fine warehouse Nos. 318 and 318½ West Baltimore street, occupied in the first and second stories by Fisher, Boyd, & Bro., importers and wholesale dealers in dry goods, and in the third and fourth by Mr. L. P. D. Newman, wholesale dealer in boots, shoes, and hats. The warehouse was entirely consumed, with the immense stocks of the several firms. The police of the middle and western districts, after some labor, succeeded in forcing the doors, and the work of rescuing the valuable stock of Fisher, Boyd, & Bro., from the first floor. Most of the goods on this floor were saved. The books and papers of the firm were also rescued. The stock on the second floor and in the basement fell a prey to the flames. The stock of this firm was unfortunately very heavy, and the loss will not fall far short of $50,000. They are insured in the Associate Firemen's office of this city for $20,000, in the Baltimore for $15,000, and in the National for $10,000. Four policies of insurance, taken out in New York and Philadelphia offices for $20,000, expired only a few days ago.

Of the Messrs. Newman's stock, which was also large, only about $500 was saved. The loss probably will reach $15,000, on which there are policies of insurance in the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia for $5,000; North American Insurance Company, New York, $5,000; Howard Insurance Company, New York, $5,000; Philadelphia Insurance Company, Philadelphia, $5,000—total, $25,000.

Messrs. E. R. Horner & Bro. roughly estimate their loss from both fire and water at $18,000, and are insured in the following offices: Associate Firemen's, National, and Howard offices, of this city, and the Atlantic, United, and Commonwealth offices, of Philadelphia. The several amounts will secure the firm against loss.

Messrs. Steiner Bros. & Co. set down their loss at between $15,000 and $18,000. The damage to their stock is mostly by water. They hold policies of insurance on the stock in the Associate Firemen's and National offices, of this city, besides several offices in London and Liverpool—in all $30,000.

T. S. Bantz, wholesale dealer in boots, shoes, and hats, occupied the stores above this firm, and his damage by water is considerable. In the rear, on Cowpen alley, the bookbindery of Thos. E. Dell was damaged to the amount of $800. The rear portion of the store of Norris, Caldwell, & Co., wholesale grocers and dealers in wines, &c., No. 322, was somewhat charred by the flames, and the stock damaged by water to the extent of $5,000—insured.

News from Texas.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

Jas. F. Johnston, of Travis, has been chosen Secretary of the Senate. Wm. S. Taylor was elected Speaker of the House, and Hugh H. Haynie, Chief Clerk. John Marshall of the *State Gazette*, was elected State Printer. The two Houses agreed to elect United States Senators on Monday last. (the 9th).

The following is the official vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor:

For Governor, Runnels 32,552, Houston 23,628; Runnels's majority, 8,924. For Lieutenant Governor, Lubbock 33,379, Grimes 20,318; Lubbock's majority, 13,061.

Indian depredations are reported in the neighborhood on Camp Colorado and Rio Blanco, Comal county. Near the former place they stole one hundred and seventy head of cattle from a Mr. Mullin, a lot of horses from Captain Connor, on the Upper Colorado, and forty or fifty from Mr. Goen.

A few Indians have also appeared sixteen miles southwest of San Antonio, and also near Camp Verde, and small detachments of troops have been sent in pursuit of them by General Twiggs.

The San Antonio *Herald* says there has recently been a skirmish between a body of soldiers and a party of Indians, near Laredo, on the Rio Grande, *in which the Indians escaped with the* loss of their horses and camp equipage. Two men had been murdered by the Indians before the soldiers came up.

At Huntsville, on the 28th ult; there was a fatal affray between a Mr. Wm. Leach and his two stepsons, Isaac Cox and Taylor Cox. Isaac Cox was killed, and Taylor dangerously wounded. Leach acted in self-defence. He was arrested, tried, and acquitted in one case, but found guilty of an attempt to kill in the other, and fined one hundred dollars.

The Palestine *Advocate* says that great preparations are being made by the people in the wheat-growing region of Texas to sow an immense quantity the coming season. From the best information, at least one-third more wheat will be sown this year than the last.

The *Independent* says that emigrants and immigrants still continue to pass and repass through Belton. The proportion of the latter, however, preponderates over the former. That paper *says*:

We learn from persons passing through our town from above, that a large number of emigrants are on the way from Missouri, Arkansas, and other States to this State. They represent them as so thick in portions of the road, as to render it almost impossible to pass them.

The Marshall *Flag* says that Colonel L. P. Alford was recently acquitted of the murder of T. C. Burton, by the Panola district court.

Pennsylvania Railroad.—The annexed statement shows the freight business of this road, in *tons, for the month of October*, 1857, *compared* with the corresponding month in 1856, 1855, 1854, and 1853.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854	1853.
Freight East....	25,124	27,072	27,013	10,301	6,440
" West....	13,410	15,946	15,317	13,273	8,037
Total October....	38,534	43,017	42,330	23,574	14,477
" September	51,873	38,861	39,054	17,915	11,134
" August....	48,018	39,409	37,432	21,623	11,505
" July....	50,438	34,628	29,276	11,011	6,531
" June....	45,168	35,881	28,406	14,155	6,766
" May....	44,469	43,394	25,233	16,158	9,903
" April....	50,084	45,043	24,288	22,347	15,114
" March....	50,616	39,835	24,836	20,463	15,479
" February..	40,277	26,886	12,096	22,075	17,307
" January..	26,976	25,921	22,348	21,475	14,024
Total..........	440,453	372,955	285,348	198,726	122,240

The United States Treasurer's statement for the week ending Monday 16th, furnishes the following items:

Amount on deposit..................	$11,185,458 65
Drafts drawn, but not paid..........	3,274,246 02
Amount subject to draft..............	7,911,212 63
Reduction from last week............	847,310 49
Receipts..............................	577,119 70
Drafts returned paid................	1,260,065 50
Drafts issued........................	1,424,439 19
Amount with assistant Treasurer at	
Boston...............................	$75,526 17
New York............................	1,267,206 09
Philadelphia........................	71,542 50
New Orleans.........................	494,018 61
San Francisco.......................	596,748 03
Baltimore............................	104,351 81

COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN EUROPE.

[FROM FILES RECEIVED BY THE "ATLANTIC" AT THIS OFFICE.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, Monday, November 9.—The intelligence from London, of the elevation of the bank rate of discount to 10 per cent., and the heavy failure at Glasgow, has naturally increased the uneasiness here; for it is felt that the Bank of France can no longer delay raising its discount at least 1 per cent., and that Government will be compelled to adopt some stringent measure. The state of French finance is not, however, of a character to justify the gloomy apprehensions which seem to prevail in commercial circles. The three per cent. Rente, which last month was 66 50, is now quoted at 67, while the specie reserve of the Bank of France is 200,000,000, against 150,000,000 at the corresponding period of last year. Fresh advices from the United States are awaited here with anxiety, and India is completely forgotten.

In Paris, on Tuesday the 10th, the funds closed at 66 85 to 67 francs.

A rumor prevailed in Liverpool on Wednesday, that the Bank of France had stopped payment, but it turned out to be merely a rise in the rate of discount.

The accounts from Paris, received on the 11th, state that there was *great firmness* on the Bourse yesterday, in consequence of a rumor that a measure is about to be taken which will permit the rate of discount to remain as at present—at 7½ per cent.

The *Patrie* of the 9th proposes the following remedies for the monetary crisis: Firstly, To decree the compulsory circulation of bank notes, and an issue of fifty-franc notes. Secondly, To raise the export duty on specie. Thirdly, As the necessary complement of these exceptional measures, to reduce the bank rate of discount to six per cent.

At Paris, according to the letters received on Monday, the large American house of John Munro, & Co. has stopped payment.

Advices from the French manufacturing districts announce a complete stagnation in business.

HAMBURG.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 7th instant, in the *Independence Belge*, states that, on that and the *preceding day*, there was a regular panic on the Stock Exchange. There was a fall in every description of stock, as also on all bills of exchange. Bills on France, Belgium, and on the commercial marts of Germany and England, were unsaleable at the usual three months' date. There is great want of specie. The financial crisis was also beginning to be felt in Sweden and Norway, and money was becoming scarce.

The amount of German bills drawn for merchandise of every description, and protested, amounted on the 21st of October to nearly £1,000,000 sterling. Since then the Vanderbilt has brought protested bills between the 21st and 24th of October, to the amount of £200,000 to £240,000 more.

HOLLAND.

At Amsterdam the failure has taken place of the mercantile house of Gallerkamp Brothers. The amount is not ascertained.

FRANKFORT.

The Bank of Frankfort had raised its rate of discount from 6½ to 7½ per cent.

PRUSSIA.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rate of discount from 6½ to 7½ per cent.

AUSTRIA.

At Vienna there was continued depression in the money market, and the premium on gold was increasing.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The financial crisis was beginning to be felt in Sweden and Norway, and money was becoming scarce.

ENGLAND.

The suspension of the firm of Dennistoun & Co. took place on Saturday, the 7th inst. It is one of the largest firms connected with the American trade in Great Britain. Their liabilities, it is feared, cannot be much short of £2,000,000. These are spread, however, very extensively, and it may, therefore, be hoped will not fall on any particular district with such force as to cause further heavy disasters. Messrs. Dennistoun have houses in New York and New Orleans, and the almost total cessation of remittances from those points has rendered their stoppage unavoidable. The head establishment is in Glasgow, where it has existed upwards of *seventy years, and there are branches in Liverpool* and London. At Melbourne, in Australia, they have as correspondents Messrs. Dennistoun Brothers & Co., but happily that firm will not be compromised. The private property of the partners in real estate and other possessions is known to be of great magnitude, and it seems scarcely possible that even under the worst circumstances their embarrassment can be more than temporary. Although anxiety has been felt with regard to them for several weeks past, their honorable standing has never for a moment been called in question, and there will be on all sides a disposition to promote every arrangement that may be calculated to hasten the possibility of a complete resumption.

The London *Times* says: "The satisfactory intelligence has been received from Sheffield that the liabilities of Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, & Co., instead of amounting to £1,000,000, as reported in some quarters, do not exceed £450,000 or £500,000, and that no other firm in the district is likely to be brought down by their suspension. Some of the principal creditors are in Sweden, and the only reason for delaying till the 25th inst. the meeting at which a precise statement will be presented, is in order that a representative of those parties may be present. It is understood that the stock of *iron held by the firm in America and England* is worth $270,000, and that every debt owing to them in America is of a character on which any sound and prudent house might have implicitly relied. The blow, therefore, has been one of the most sudden that have ever fallen on any mercantile establishment, and it is believed that the entire proceedings connected with it, instead of damaging the future reputation of the partners, will add to the confidence hitherto placed in them."

SCOTLAND.

A circular was addressed yesterday, (Nov. 10,) by the manager of the Western Bank of Scotland to the various agents of that establishment, notifying its stoppage, and explaining the circumstances which led to the disaster. It is admitted, that for some years past, under the late manager, a system of overtrading has been carried on through the facilities afforded by the system of re-discounting. Reckless credits were given to customers in Glasgow, and a correspondent in New York was allowed to make advances on securities, and to draw bills on the bank. Lately, on an investigation being instituted into some of the largest advance accounts, it was found that the houses to which they had been made were utterly insolvent, and that a large loss to the bank was inevitable. The debtors went into bankruptcy, the American panic came on at the same time, deposits began to be withdrawn, and, finally, when the hour of pressure arrived the usual result was witnessed, and the firms in London who had hitherto promoted the financial system of the concern, suddenly found it *expedient to discontinue the re-discounts* on which it had relied. Application for assistance was then made to the Bank of Scotland. The Bank of Scotland consulted the other Edinburgh banks, and the Union Bank of Scotland, who declined granting any aid until an appeal had been made to the Bank of England. The Bank of England, of course, refused to interfere. The Scotch banks then offered £500,000, but on condition that a winding up should take place. This was peremptorily resisted, and the £500,000 was ultimately granted without condition. During the delay, however, many of the customers of the bank had begun to withdraw their deposits, and an application for further assistance was soon found necessary. This met with a decided negative, and the stoppage accordingly took place. The directors do not give up all hope of the possibility of a resumption, and a general meeting is to be held in Glasgow at an early day. Meanwhile, arrangements are to be attempted for the retirement of the note circulation, and if possible of small deposits.

The City of Glasgow Bank, at Glasgow, stopped payment on November 11

THE AMERICAN PANIC.

[From the London Times, Nov. 11.]

Our Transatlantic neighbors take the convulsion of their money market with their accustomed coolness. Their trade is, for the time, indeed, almost dead. Could people, upon the failure of a circulating medium, fall back immediately upon the original principle of commerce—exchange in kind—this need not be the result; for why should not a snuff-box procure a pair of boots, a pound of coffee, a beefsteak? Why should not cutlery and carpeting, hosiery and cattle, grain and broadcloth, timber, and glass, and earthenware, come to an understanding with each other? Why should not the different professions and trades accommodate each other upon the basis of some honest natural bargain without the aid of artifice, and painting, and architecture and arithmetic and dancing, law and medicine, foreign languages and jewelry, millinery and the accomplishments, the classics and Old China, come to a mutual arrangement? But, as people cannot fall back at once from an artificial medium upon a natural one, the failure of the former is the cessation of exchange; it is tantamount to a tremendous chasm over which nothing can leap, so that every article and material is obliged to stay on its own side of the bank. "The grain still stays in the West;" "there are no freights to be carried on any terms, and the boats are lying more than a mile of smokeless funnels, idle at "the quays of St. Louis." But in the midst of this awful stand-still the American mind continues cool, and nothing disturbs its self-possession. The whole affair is taken as an inconvenience—a very great inconvenience, like the loss of your carpet-bag, but not as ruin, and hardly as adversity. The bank "cashes under protest;" the railway "concludes to pass its dividends"—*i. e.*, not to pay the shareholders a farthing. The "policy of suspension" is "declared" throughout the Union.

This coolness is, when we examine it, the result of a constant atmosphere of risk, in which the American tradesman, even in quiet times, lives. His ordinary system is pitched to a higher point in the scale of risk than that of the European is. This is one of the remarkable disclosures in which the present panic has resulted; it has brought this fact—familiar enough to the world of trade and the well-informed world—prominently forward, and put it before the eye of the whole public; so that perhaps this commercial crisis, heavy as it is, is not so important to the spectator on its own account as on account of the ordinary state of things which it has brought to light. The uncontrolled issue of local paper money in the United States has *given to the* whole medium of exchange the same uncertainty which corrupt coinage gave to the European medium in the middle ages. A man who sells an article in a shop literally does not know what the thing called money which he receives in exchange for it is worth.

The uncontrolled issue of local paper money is the cause of this. The Federal Government, while it reserves to itself the privilege of coining, practically leaves every State of the Union to a paper coinage of its own, the consequence of which liberty is the greatest difference of value between the notes of different States. And when there is difference of value there is also—what is the worst part of it—a great uncertainty *as to what* that difference is; so that, in fact, nobody in America exactly knows when he is paid for anything, what and how much is paid him. A five-pound note is a five-pound note in this country, everybody knows what it is, but a five-pound note in America is *not* a five-pound note to him, he looks at it, it is a note issued by the "Incorporated Butchers" or "Bootmakers," he turns it over, holds it to the light, and, with the insignificant question, "You have nothing else?" goes to his "*Detector*"—a book which, as our correspondent says, "is itself a comment on the whole system," to see if he can find anything about his new paper acquaintance there. If that *index expurgatorious*, that black list "of broken banks, suspensions, and known counterfeits," does not include the offered note, he accepts it, but still reluctantly and suspiciously. Every shopkeeper in the Union is thoroughly familiar with this process; he repeats it many times every day.

The paper coin of the different "sovereignties" has its different value and its varying value. And, as if for the express purpose of increasing the uncertainty in the value of notes, the rivalry of the different States comes in to make a factitious and arbitrary difference, even when there is none on really commercial grounds. The shops and hotels of St. Louis rejected the notes of Illinois—even the cab drivers and omnibus men would not touch them—at the late State cattle fair. Why? The notes were based on the same stock, funds, and debt of their respective States, and the Missouri stock was every bit as good as Illinois stock. The reason was simple State rivalry. There was bad feeling between the two States. The consequence was that nobody in Illinois would pay the compliment to Missouri which is implied in that trust in Missourian stock, which trust in Missourian stock is implied in taking Missourian notes. Or, what is the same thing, everybody in Illinois thought that everybody else would look at Missourian notes in this light, and therefore nobody would incommode himself by taking what he thought his neighbor would not acknowledge. A general idea is the same as a reality in such a case.

Now, in this state of things, of course, the monopolist companies take the law into their own hand, and reject every thing but bullion. They do this, because they *can* do it—because they can compel a public, unable to do without them, to submit to their own terms; though this is sometimes tried without success, and the Mississippi Steam Company, after its announcement that it would only "take currency," obtained no cargoes. But the claim is successful in some cases. First of all, the Federal Government insists upon specie, and will not touch a single note of any bank in the United States. This excites the wrath of the high-souled American financier, who looks upon this Government rule as an unfair, mean policy—the view that a schoolboy would take of an extreme and ungenerous pressure of the rules of the game. This Government claim, which simply amounts to a claim for the exact sum, and no more or less than what is owing to it, is stigmatized as "the excess of cynicism." The popular feeling in America goes with the paper circulation, and jealously watches all attempts to bring it into difficulties or to charge it with its extreme responsibilities. It has bred a set of conventional rules, a sort of code of honor, in connection with the paper system. If these rules of the game are violated, the sneak and dastard who wants to have money for his notes is rightly "served out." The "assorter," which is the name of a person who collects in one State the notes of another State, and sends back these travellers that have wandered to a fortunate distance from their responsible source home again; the "assorter" is regarded in America rather as a a goldsweater would be here. He is looked upon as playing unfair tricks with the circulating medium. An agent with a carpet-bag full of these exiles found on his arrival an indignant crowd, summoned by a hostile telegraph, awaiting him, and very wisely returned with his carpet-bag unopened, and his own person not tarred and feathered, as it would certainly have been had he attempted a visit on the bank. When once a note has gone abroad it is considered an exile for life—not an unhappy, but a blissful emigrant into a region of perpetual freedom and joy—the true negative paradise of the bank-note, a state of transcendant annihilation—total disconnection with payment. The American bank, on dismissing its £10 note, sends it away with the paternal blessing of the Welsh father: "My lad, never let me see your face again;" but does not accompany its blessing with the traditional half-crown which is popularly appended to the Welsh one.

It is easy to see how such a circulating medium must affect trade. Government and the great monopolists can insure specie, but the ordinary tradesman depends on a fluctuating, slippery medium, of which he never can know the exact value, even when substantially safe, and which he is never sure is safe. How is a tradesman to regulate his profits under such circumstances? The whole is a risk from beginning to end. And this atmosphere of risk is the regular atmosphere of the American tradesman. No wonder that with such an education he takes the convulsions of his money-market coolly.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, on Nov. 11, the day the Atlantic sailed:

The Hindoston arrived at Suez, from Calcutta, on the 5th instant, with Calcutta dates of Oct. 9, Madras 14, Galle 18.

Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th September, was entirely occupied on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, sixty-one officers, and 1,178 men—being one-third of the storming force—killed and wounded. General Nicholson had died of his wounds on the 21st.

The old king, said to be seventy years of age, surrendered to Captain Hodgson and his cavalry, about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared. Two of his sons, and a grandson, also captured by Captain Hodgson, about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies brought to the city and exposed at the police office. Two movable columns were despatched from Delhi on the 23d in pursuit of the enemy.

By accounts from Agra one column appears to have reached the neighborhood of Allyghur, and the other that of Muttra on the 29th September.

General Havelock, with 2,500 men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore, September 19th, *and relieved Lucknow residency* on the 25th, just as it was ready to be blown up by its besiegers. On the 26th the enemy's entrenchments were stormed, and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken—450 killed and wounded.

Gen. Neill was killed.

There has been a slight rising of the rebels near Nassack in the Bombay presidency, in the suppression of which Lieutenant Henry, of the police, was killed.

Madras troops defeated the mutineers of the 52d near Kemplee, and killed 150.

A native of Ricer and a Sepoy having been convicted of treason, were blown away from the guns at Bombay, on the 15th of October.

Predatory tribes in the Punjab between Moultan and Lahore have given some trouble lately, and the disturbance seems to have been suppressed.

The following despatch was received at the India House:

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Nov. 5.—Delhi was entirely in our possession September 20th. The King and Queen were captured on the 21st by Lieutenant Hodgson.

Two of the King's sons were killed.

The mutineers have gone towards Rohicund and Muttra, and some to Oude, being followed by our troops.

Mr. Greathed, Commissioner of Delhi, died Sept 19th of cholera, and General Nicholson on the 23d of wounds received in the assault.

Lucknow was relieved Sept. 25. Our loss was severe—about five hundred killed and wounded, General Neill among the killed. The relief just in time, the enemy having advanced their mines, which would have placed the garrison at their mercy. The Maliva country is in a disturbed state. Bhopawur has been burnt. Forces are moving towards Mhow. All is quiet in Scinde, but the state of the frontier is not satisfactory."

Descent by the Police upon a Free-Love Institution.

We learn from the Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* that, on the 16th inst., a descent was made on the "Free Love" establishment at Berlin, Erie county, and E. S. Tyler, A. W. Smith, Mary Dame, Mary Lewis, Sophronia Powers, Thomas Homer, and Thomas Wright, were brought before the Mayor of Sandusky on a charge of adultery preferred against them. The *Register* says: The men were all respectably dressed, wore heavy mustachios and whiskers, and long hair. Of the women, three in number, two were dressed in Bloomer costume, the other in ordinary long skirts. They all wore their hair in long curls, and, with the exception of Mrs. Mary Lewis, looked cheerful, and even defiant. The history of Mrs. Lewis is a sad one. She is the wife of Mr. Harlow Lewis, of Skeneateles, N. Y., a gentleman of high respectability; is forty-two years of age, and the mother of three children, the youngest of whom, a little fellow of five years old, accompanied her before the court. A number of months since she became acquainted with E. S. Tyler, at the house of her husband, in Skeneateles. Tyler was a free lover, and during his stay at the house of Mr Lewis succeeded in making a convert of the latter's wife, who came with him to Berlin in October last. She came before the court, having evidently been in tears, and with traces of sorrow on her countenance. The father and husband of Mrs Lewis are also here, urging on the proceeding against the free lovers, with a view of getting her home again, though she as yet persistently refuses to accompany them. The examination of witnesses in the case of Homer was concluded at eleven o'clock. A mass of testimony was elicited, showing the principles of the free lovers, but very little bearing on the case in point. Among the witnesses examined were Mr. Barry, a prominent oracle of the fraternity, and three of the prisoners, Mr. A. W. Smith, Mrs. Dame, and Mrs. Lewis. They all—with the exception of Mrs. Lewis, who made no avowal on the point—unhesitatingly avowed their repudiation of the legality of marriage, and the right of affinitive or attractional cohabitation.

THE PRESIDENT'S GALLANTRY.—A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* thus describes a cabinet-meeting in Juliana May's concert-room, and the gallant demeanor of the bachelor President on that occasion:

"On a sofa directly in front sat the President, hale and reverend. On another, at his right hand, sat Secretary Cobb, plump and rosy. And again on his left was Secretary Thompson, frank and happy. On either hand were members of the diplomatic corps, very noticeable among them Napier, with his well-kept air, and Sartiges, tall, uncouth and *distingue*. The piano is played, Miss May, the *prima donna*, advances. She is of a tall and somewhat fragile figure, and was well dressed. Will you excuse me if I say that she wore a *moire antique* of Maria Louise, blue, full, and with a trail, trimmed with Lama and silver tinsel, bows of blue riband and puffs of illusion. Her hair was dressed with blue and drab roses, with pearls, and her bracelets were of pearls. She recognises the President and curtseys, while he, with a *quaillard* air, thrice kisses his finger-tips.

The coroner of New Orleans has now a fixed salary of $7,000 per year, in lieu of the fees of the office, *as formerly*.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will please bear in mind the following rules:

Every communication must be accompanied by the name of the writer. In order to insure correctness in the typography, but one side of a sheet should be written upon.

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylvania and other States for contributions giving the current news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, and any information that will be interesting to the general reader.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New York papers of Monday give the following programme, in staring capitals, of crime in that city for the preceding twenty-four hours: "Appalling Increase of Crime;" "Double Murder and Suicide;" "Two Policemen Nearly Killed;" "Engineer Holmes to be Imprisoned 15½ years;" "Coroner's Inquests in the Water street, Canal street, and William street Murders;" "More Stabbing, Shooting, and Beating to Death;" "Interviews with Convicts at the Tombs;" "The Grand Jury on Carrying Concealed Weapons;" "A Spanish Marine Involved in the Water street Murder;" "Terrible Tragedy at Port Jefferson;" "A Husband Kills his Wife and Step-Son-in-Law, and Hangs Himself," &c., &c., &c.

It is stated in the Baltimore Sun that the bids for furnishing Indian goods have been opened at Washington, and the results will be announced in a day or two. It is further stated that the hardware contract will be assigned to either Bruff, Brother, & Seever, of New York, or F. Poultney, of Baltimore, with the chances in favor of the latter, at the bid of $11,152—one hundred and fifty-nine dollars less than Bruff, Brother, & Seever's. Six other bids were in, ranging from eleven thousand five hundred to eighteen thousand dollars. H. E. Leman, of Lancaster, Pa., gets the gun contract at $7,300. F. Poultney, of Baltimore, the only competitor, bid $7,400.

A man, named Jacob Smith, was killed on Friday morning, near Fairview, Cumberland county, Pa., by a bull which he had purchased some time ago. He undertook to cross a field in which the bull was confined, and had got about half way over, when the animal made after him, and before he could get out of the field, had reached him. The bull struck him with his horns, and flung him into the air, and afterwards pawed him with his fore feet in a dreadful manner. Several persons witnessed the affair, but could not relieve Smith, who has since died. He was a single man, aged about twenty-four.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded by the explosion on board the steamer Cataract, at Lisbon, Mo., on the 17th inst.: Wm. Brace, Hartford, Conn., dead; —— Blackburn, Cass county, Mo., dead; Barney Kelley, barkeeper, dead; McDonald, express messenger, dead; Thos. Hutchins, first clerk, slightly scalded—not in danger; Mr. Sargee, second clerk, do; Thomas Hogan, St. Louis, scalded; the boat's porter and barber, scalded; Lee Jones, second engineer, lost; five deck hands and fireman—names not known—scalded; *Kelso, Woodbridge, Loring, and Moseer*, slightly scalded.

Dr. R. D. Addington, formerly a dentist of Richmond, Va., was tried in Norfolk, Thursday, for a violent assault on his brother last summer. Great difficulty was experienced in getting a jury, which was at last composed of five citizens of Norfolk and seven of Portsmouth. The prisoner spoke in his own defence about half an hour, and the case was given to the jury, who, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of guilty, assessing Dr. A.'s punishment at two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A convict committed suicide on Sunday at the State prison at Sing Sing, New York. His name was Ragan. He was sentenced in the October term for the manslaughter of his partner in their shoe store under the Howard Hotel, Broadway. For some violation of the prison rule, he was placed on Saturday in a dark cell, and during the night hung himself *by his cravat to one of the* iron bars.

John G. Gully, Esq., of Johnston county N. C., was arrested a few days ago by the U. S. marshal, and lodged in jail at Raleigh, charged with perpetrating frauds upon the United States Pension Office. It is supposed that Gully has defrauded the Pension Office of some $10,000 or $15,000. Mr. Gully is a man of considerable wealth, and has heretofore been an influential and leading citizen in his neighborhood.

Mrs. Sophia S. Cathracdied in Saline county, Missouri, lately, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She was born in Western Virginia, and was a daughter of Colonel Thomas Lewis, a member of the Colonial Convention which met in Richmond in 1775. She was a near relative of Presidents Madison and Monroe, and knew many of the patriots of the Revolution.

The Maysville (Ky.) *Eagle* announces the death of *Thomas J. Payne* and *W. B. A. Baker*. Mr. Payne was for thirty years a prominent lawyer, and had been also a member of the State Senate. His age was fifty-seven years. Mr. Baker was for several years high sheriff, and had represented Mason county in the lower branch of the Legislature.

It is stated that orders have been received at the navy yard at Portsmouth, Va., to get ready for sea with all possible despatch the sloop-of-war Marion and the brig Perry. Their destination is said to be Nicaragua, in order to enforce, if necessary, our treaty with that Government, as well as to compel the fulfilment of their obligations to the United States.

In the circuit court of Bedford county, Va., last week, Miss Elmira W. Wingfield obtained a verdict of $2,700 damages from Wm. Stein for breach of marriage contract. The lady is about thirty-four and the gentleman about eighty. This was the *second* trial of the case; a former jury having given a verdict of $650 for the plaintiff, which was set aside on motion of the defendant.

At Goldsboro, N. C., on the night of the 19th inst., there was considerable snow, and the ground was frozen an inch deep. At Cincinnati, on Thursday last, there was a snow storm, and on Friday the thermometer was only seventeen degrees above zero.

In Essex county, Va., on Thursday last, after a laborious three days' trial of Winter R Smither, for the murder of James Clarke, the jury returned a verdict of "murder in the second degree." He was thereupon sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for eighteen years.

On the night of the 31st ultimo an affray occurred at a restaurant in Sioux City, during which a man named William Craven was shot by Allen, the proprietor. Craven survived about one hour and a half. The deceased was a Virginian, and *his family reside near Lynchburg, in that State*.

We learn from the Lexington (Mo.) *Citizen* that Charley Keller, one of the newly elected directors of the bank at that place, has obtained money from the bank to the amount of $5,000 on forged papers. A similar charge has been made against another director, R. S. P. Ridley.

Colonel David R. Morrow, formerly of Wheeling, Va., who was journeying from St. Louis to Zanesville, Ohio, to attend the nuptials of a sister, died suddenly at the Spencer House, in Cincinnati, on Friday.

Hon. L. Wetmore, one of the associate judges of Warren county, Pa., died a few days since. He had held many offices of public trust, and was one of the oldest and most honored citizen of that county.

Colonel Myers, of Alabama, has refused $10,000 for his three-year-old colt Montgomery, by Boston, Jr., dam by *Andrew. Montgomery* is a colt of great size and immense development of bone.

The Monroe (Wis.) *Sentinel* confirms the suicide, by drowning, of Mrs. Ellsworth, of Monticello, Green county. She had become insane from the loss of her husband.

Donnelly, who murdered Moses at the Sea View House (N. J.) last summer, must be hung on the 8th of January next. A new trial has been refused

Albert Smith, a Tonawanda Indian, ran 10 miles in 55 minutes and 28 seconds, at Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday last.

A den of counterfeiters has been broken up in Cincinnati, and a large amount of spurious coin captured.

Neil Beaton and wife have been sentenced to be hanged at London, C. W., for poisoning Mrs. B.'s former husband.

Benjamin C. Bachman, tried at Lancaster, Pa., for his complicity in the Lancaster Bank swindle, has been acquitted

An application will be made to the Legislature of New Jersey, for a bank at Plainfield, with a capital of one million.

William Wilcox, while gunning, near Baltimore, the other day, received a wound which, it is supposed, will prove fatal.

Rev. A. F. Harris, of the North Carolina Conference, died in Davidson county, N. C., on the 12th inst.

The recent storm on the western lakes has been very disastrous.

Wholesale Swindlers in the West.

[From the St. Louis Republican of the 19th.]

At one o'clock on Tuesday morning watchmen on Broadway met a gentleman carrying large bundles of goods. As he gave no satisfactory explanation, they were taking him to the police office, when they were met by Marshal Rawlings, who recognised in the prisoner Mr. George E. Currie, fancy dry goods merchant, at 289 Broadway. Currie now told a very plausible story of having bought some wet goods of Hadsells & Bro., and, through urgency of business, being compelled to work by night in removing them. He was released, and the marshal proceeded to the store of the Hadsells. When near, a chaise in waiting attracted attention, and ordering it watched, he entered the store, to find it brilliantly lighted, and a dozen *clerks hard at work, packing goods* for removal. He remonstrated, stating the difficulty of averting suspicion from even an honest business of the kind thus late transacted, and obtained a promise that no more goods should be sent off that night.

On the day following, Tuesday, arrived Mr. Carlos *Pearce, of the firm of Pearce, Bro. & Planters*, of Boston, and executed a writ of attachment on the goods for the sum of $19,500, debt. Messrs. Eddy, Jamison & Co., of Main street, St. Louis, appeared next, with a claim of $4,100, and other parties whose names do not transpire, to the extent in all of $30,000. The store of Geo. E. Currie was *searched, and several boxes of* valuable goods identified as a part of the fraudulently appropriated stock, were found and seized. Currie was arrested as participant in the fraud. Walter S. Dann, and his agent, French, were also found to be intimately implicated in the transaction.

Dann's porter, suspected of having removed quantities of the goods, *was arrested* on Tuesday night. The younger Hadsells was arrested between nine and ten A. M. of yesterday; also, Dann's clerk, Wells, at the Lewellyn House, where he had three trunks stored with fine fabrics, worth some $2,500. Last evening a trunk containing some $300 worth more was taken with another clerk, Chamberlain. *The elder Hadsells* was not to be found. Currie was yesterday evening released from custody.

The Hadsells and W. S. Dann appear to be one concern, in fact, and chief in the efficient movement appears the ostensible agent of Dann, French. Their liabilities are stated at some $80,000. It is further alleged that the present is but an attempted repetition of a similar game played by the same parties in New York.

For a few days prior to the above denouement, the Hadsells and Dann were selling off rapidly at enormously low prices. All the guilty parties in the case, and the measure of their guilt, can hardly at present be conclusively determined.