The Press.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1857.

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A SPECIE CURRENCY.

We have been edified by the various comments upon the late letter of our correspondent at the seat of the Federal Government, who ventured to express the opinion that Mr. BUCHANAN would take occasion, in his annual message, to restate his well-known views in favor of an extended specie basis for currency, and of the importance of collecting the revenues and paying the debts of the Federal Government in gold and silver. Some are silly enough to attempt to arouse the old prejudice of 1840 on the subject of low wages, but the majority, and the great majority of newspapers, no matter of what politics, are in favor of a thorough and radical change in the present banking system—one that will come nearest the known notions of the President.

A few years ago there was quite a protest in different States, far and near, against Pennsylvania, for expelling from her borders all notes under five dollars. The success of this experiment, and the triumphant confirmation of Mr. BUCHANAN's views in his speech of February, 1840, in reply to JOHN DAVIS, has excited a general disposition in favor of prohibiting the circulation of all bank notes under twenty dollars. We have no doubt that this latter reform will be speedily accomplished. It is scarcely necessary that an act of Congress should be passed to accomplish this reform. Its obvious propriety and necessity are such, that any one State inaugurating it will speedily be followed by all the rest. Pennsylvania's course against small notes has furnished a proof to the whole country that the prohibition may be safely and wisely extended to notes of a larger denomination.

MR. BELMONT.

Much of the cant and curse of the day are included in the habit of personal praise of prominent men. If we can reasonably avoid this business in THE PRESS, we shall be glad. But occasionally the tendency to assail innocent men is apt to be carried to an extreme not less ridiculous. An instance is to be found in the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the *North American*, dated November 21:

"They started a story the other day that Mr. Belmont was to withdraw from his golden balls in Wall street, and go to Madrid as the pre-announced negotiator for the purchase of Cuba. Though he may have fitness for sharp operations on 'Change, and have turned his recent mission to account; this sort of experiment would prove rather a questionable venture upon public forbearance. The idea has, however, never been entertained where the responsibility properly belongs, and it is not likely to be under any circumstances that can probably arise. In being sent to the Hague, Mr. Belmont was fully compensated for his subscription to the election of General Pierce, and this was about the extent of any merit or qualification that he ever presented."

What we have to say in reply to this most ungracious and unnecessary assault is, that, as "INDEPENDENT," of the *North American*, is anxious to be regarded a sort of confidential *attaché* of the State Department, and as one who receives all the doings of our Democratic Administration in advance of everybody else, he might refresh his memory, and, at the same time, rebuke himself for this most causeless calumny upon Mr. BELMONT, if he called upon Gen. CASS, the Secretary of State, and asked him for the despatches of both MARCY and CASS, in which Mr. BELMONT's distinguished ability and efficiency, while Resident Minister at the Hague, are admitted and commended. We do not think Gen. CASS would be near so ready to refuse copies of these testimonials as "INDEPENDENT" would be to refuse to publish them in his letter to the *North American*.

MONEY MATTERS IN EUROPE.

The American panic has been infectious. Having crossed the great waters, it has commenced to devastate England, and almost every commercial country in Europe is suffering, more or less, from its effects. In Great Britain, it has heavy smitten three interests—the banking, the trading, and the manufacturing. Three great banks have been prostrated—two in Glasgow and one in Liverpool. There has been a run for gold in various parts of Ireland, and the different bank agencies in Scotland were crowded with persons handing in their paper promises to pay, and feverishly demanding specie.

Some of the greatest commercial houses have been compelled to suspend payment—the alleged cause being that they had large dealings with the United States, and were wholly unable to obtain money from their numerous heavy debtors there. The Bank of England has advanced her rate for discounts to ten per cent., the highest rate yet known to have been fixed by that great establishment. Nor is this all—the markets have fallen, from sheer want of buyers, and, with heavy stocks on hand, the manufacturers abstain from purchasing cotton. The Government decline interfering with the Bank of England, and thus show full confidence in the solvency and resources and conduct of that almost national organization.

The object of the bank in raising the discount so high, unquestionably was to prevent the further exportation of gold. Ten per cent. on discounts is too high a price for gold to make its export profitable, and gold is as much a matter of merchandise as cotton, sugar, or rum. Indeed, so anxious are the French to check its leaving them, that a tax of three per cent. on all exports of gold from France was proposed to the Emperor, and, though not accepted, the proposition shows the feeling. The *Atlantic* brought over $180,000 in gold on Sunday, but the *Adriatic*, which sailed yesterday from New York, took back $500,000. So, the tide would seem to be in its reflux.

Yet bad as this condition of affairs confessedly and deplorably is, every one who looks even ten years back must admit that it might have been much worse. In some respects it *was* worse, in 1846-7, when, in addition to commercial involvements and difficulties, Ireland was undergoing the painful and terrible trial of being depopulated by Famine and Disease. At that crisis, as Americans well remember—for their bounty liberally and promptly helped to relieve the pressing want which was crushing the life out of the poor Irish—there was a deficiency in food, and a lack of the means to buy it. Not so at present. All over Europe the late harvest has been so unusually productive, that whatever other distress may arise, want of food there cannot be.

There will be a want, we think, of money wherewith the laboring classes can purchase it. Agricultural laborers will have the usual average of employment and the usual average of wages. But the working classes in the manufacturing districts are likely to be generally unemployed during the winter, and under such circumstances, they have frequently broken into rioting and plundering. The first law of nature is self-preservation, and starving men are not well disposed nicely to discriminate between *meum* and *tuum*—between what they want and what others possess. Already, as a private letter from Lancashire informs us, "in Blackburn, where most of the hands are out of work, the mills stopped, and the shelves loaded with immense quantities of manufactured cotton goods, unsaleable if exported, the workmen have already processions, in which were borne aloft huge flags inscribed 'Food or Blood.'"

If it be true, and we doubt it not, that there is a glut of manufactured cotton goods, without the usual money or produce market in which to sell or exchange them, there can be no difficulty in understanding why the price of the raw material is so much and so increasingly depressed in England. Two questions arise: First, with this glut of goods, are the manufacturers likely to do more than will just prevent the spoiling of their expensive and delicate machinery by disuse? Next, is there not a chance of the cotton market being glutted, from want of buyers, and the prices yet further coming down? In other words, if this state of affairs continue, may not the question be, not how *much* but how *little* gold will England send to America for cotton. Whether "England *must* buy our cotton" (during the next four or five months) seems in a fair way of being tested now.

MR. WHARTON'S ORATION.

In consequence of the extreme inclemency of the weather, the attendance at the College hall of the University of Pennsylvania, last evening, to hear the annual address before the Society of the Alumni of that institution, was not so large as the interesting character of the occasion deserved, although the orator, GEORGE M. WHARTON, Esq., had the satisfaction of knowing that what was lacking in numbers was made up in the intelligence of his audience.

Before the orator of the year was introduced, the Throne of Grace was addressed in a very fervent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Odenheimer, at the conclusion of which Mr. Wharton said:

That in addressing the Alumni of the University on the occasion of this annual meeting, his mind recurred to similar occasions more than thirty years ago—times in which he had spent many happy hours under a similar tutorage; and also adverted to the various destinies of those who shared those happy recollections with him; the various parts of the world to which some of them had been called, and in which he paid a touching tribute to that one of their number who now sleeps beneath the waves of the Atlantic—evidently alluding to Professor Reed, who was lost in the ill-fated Arctic.

With this introduction, the speaker entered upon an interesting review of the mighty changes experienced in many parts of the world within those thirty years, in which the commotion of nations, and their progress in scientific discovery were briefly considered; but withal, it was added, that the localities of many of those scenes were apparently no better off now than they had been then.

In reference to the rapid strides of discovery within the past twenty-five years, it was said the introduction of steam, as a motive power, and that mysterious magnetic influence, electricity, as a means of transmitting thought, had, in a great measure, revolutionized all our former ideas of time and space.

It was not his design to introduce politics as such, yet if he might be allowed to make an allusion to it in a large sense, he might state as an historical fact that, through these modern agencies our aspirations as a nation had been greatly enlarged.

The idea had once existed in the minds of many that there was great danger of our domain becoming too large, and that the far removal of the extremities of our country from its heart would have the effect to weaken, perhaps to break it asunder, but all such apprehensions had been effectually done away by these improved means of communication. Men travelled six fold the distance in the same length of time now that they had done when these apprehensions were entertained.

The vigor with which our Government had stretched out its arm over that pestiferous country, in the far West, was a signal example of the additional power of a nation to manage an extensive territory, acquired by these modern acquisitions to science.

Respecting the uses and advantages of the various classes of education, there was prominence given to the refinement of taste, the perfection of language, but, above all, to those mental qualifications so essential to man in after-life. In his opinion, the true view of education was, that unless the mind was properly trained for the practical pursuits of life, knowledge would be like placing tools in the hands of men unskilled in their use.

The impetus which our modern habits had given to the lust for wealth was here taken up, and happily commented upon. In times like these, it was said, when men employed lightning to send letters and print photographs, and when, by the aid of steam, we were now as near to England as our forefathers had been to Richmond, it was not to be wondered at that men expected to make as much money in one year as their forefathers had been able to make in twenty years; nor was it any more surprising that fortunes were being lost with corresponding rapidity.

Leaving this go-aheadative element of modern times, the speaker next took up the advantages of classic literature, and handled it with appropriate gracefulness. The fact that no one that he had ever met, who possessed a classical education, had ever shown a disposition to depreciate its value, he thought was a strong argument in its favor. But, independent of the mental enjoyment which they so richly afforded, their utility could hardly be overestimated.

The gift of speech—characterized by the speaker as one of God's greatest gifts to man—was appropriately introduced in this connection, and as a basis upon which to found an intelligent appreciation of the classics, we were pointed to the epics of distant ages for the models and ideas embodied in the liberal government under which we live.

For the great and glorious principle, that the power of government properly belonged to the people it governed, we were indebted to the land of Solon and Lycurgus—of Cicero and Brutus. Beside these grand principles handed down to us through the classics, there was a richness, a beauty, and an elevating sublimity embodied in them which was certainly greatly impaired, if not entirely lost, in the attempt to translate them into other tongues.

The duty of every young man to acquaint himself with the true character of the Government under which he lives was deemed imperative as a qualification for the highest order of good citizenship.

Next in importance to the exercise of the intellect, which study promoted, and reason, which mathematics supplied, a knowledge of the laws of our country seemed to him to be most essential. Under our form of government every man, in a proper sense, was a *public* man, whether he considered himself as such or not. The influence, in a country like this, of man upon man, was such that the power of the least was not to be overlooked. Nor could this study be too early commenced.

When we came to be citizens we were expected to take upon us its responsibilities, and it was most reasonable that the assumption of them should at least be made the subject, in some degree, of intelligent preparation. Great stress was laid upon the value of universal education, and the expense attending it was, in his opinion, but a question of the triumph of the school-house or the jail. The differences between the representative bodies of this country and Great Britain were next glanced at, and handled—we assure the reader—at a signal disadvantage to the latter. The importance of having educated men in our halls of legislation was also ably vindicated.

The laws of wealth were next introduced, and of which honest industry and productive labor were considered as the only true sources. Wholesome rules respecting this department, worthy to be observed, were also given, and in which the solemn obligation of contracts, and the most scrupulous adherence to right, in all our business transactions, were eloquently urged upon those he was addressing. The desire to acquire property had become so intense that it was actually, in many cases, leading to *monomania*.

The sad times through which we were now passing was a proof of the want of a more perfect system in the conducting of our monetary affairs.

The causes of the rise and decline of national wealth, and their concomitants, should be made the subject of severe study. A beautiful picture was here drawn of the fair prospect of returning prosperity, when our seas should again be whitened with the canvass of sailing vessels, and studded with that less poetical, but perhaps more useful object, the smoke-stacks of our steamers.

The inconsistency of England's denunciations of the slave trade, and her present introduction of it, under the name of apprenticeship, was not overlooked in the speaker's rapid flight through the wide-spread fields of knowledge, on this occasion. The brutal inhumanity of Englishmen, in their recent barbarities perpetrated upon their dissatisfied subjects, and that from sheer motives of revenge, was regarded as an evidence that the world in point of Christian humanity was making but tardy progress.

In conclusion, Mr. Wharton addressed the Alumni before him in a personal strain that elicited frequent applause. The institution itself was now in its second century, and which was, he thought, a very respectable age for our young country.

In the course of these remarks, the principle of charity beginning at home was applied to the equal propriety of encouraging our own institutions.

Our own city had many points of which her children might justly feel proud. Without the slightest disposition to detract from the glory of Bunker Hill and Yorktown, he must be allowed to say that we have in our Independence Hall a relic unequalled in its historical interest by any other point in our country. In conclusion, he hoped that the Alumni of the college would ever be found the ready champions of our independence and our Union.

The oration occupied over an hour in its delivery, and was evidently listened to with much interest. The diversified character of its contents necessarily precluded the speaker's entering with any great depth of analysis into any one particular topic. It was delivered in Mr. Wharton's usual quiet, unimpassioned style, and as a chaste piece of composition, it was certainly admirably done. In the rapid synopsis here given, we have, of course, attempted no more than a mere summary of the points of the oration.

☞ A most interesting gratuitous lecture will be pronounced, at the hall of the University of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday (to-morrow) evening, by Professor MATILE, of that University. Subject, "LAW." Professor MATILE is a highly distinguished jurist, and has written and published ten or twelve standard legal works, in Latin, French, and German, and has occupied positions of great dignity in other countries. He is, as we hear, a gentleman of great literary experience and ability.

☞ A rich treat may be expected this evening at Concert Hall, where the Rev. THOMAS H. STOCKTON will deliver a Lecture and Poem on Bishop BERKELEY and COLUMBUS. The proposed field is full of interest and entertainment, and Mr. STOCKTON is in every way qualified to illustrate it.

☞ We welcome the reappearance, among our exchanges, of GETZ's Reading *Daily Gazette*. It looks as bright and cheerful as ever.

From Puerto Cabello.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

PUERTO CABELLO, Nov. 7, 1857.—The barque White Wing, Captain Esling, leaves to-day for Philadelphia, of which opportunity I avail by sending an account of passing events. The money panic in Europe and America has affected us very sensibly. Business is extremely dull, notwithstanding a good supply of native produce, which is without demand, owing partly to a stringency in monetary matters, and partly the non-compliance of purchasers to the exorbitant prices asked by producers. The following is a statement of market prices:

Coffee—Unwashed, 12c. per lb; washed, 14c. per lb., of this currency.
Cocoa of superior quality, per 110 lbs., $33; inferior quality, per 110 lbs., $28.
Cotton averages 17½ a 18c. per lb.
Indigo, F., per lb., $1 03.
Hides, which were last week 20a21c., are now only 18a18½c.
Deer Skins, per dozen, average $10.
Goat Skins, do do $5.50.
Fustic, per ton of 2,000 lbs, do $20.
Lignumvitæ, do do $12.
Brown Sugar, per lb, 5½a6c.

The country is quiet. The treasury is pretty well drained, but I understand it will be shortly replenished, through the negotiation of a Loan with Messrs. Rothschilds, of London, for the completion of internal improvements. The only American vessel in port is the brig George Lohse, from Baltimore, which will sail on return in a few days. Yours, H. S. LAFETRE.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gore Ouseley to Reside in Washington--Gen. Mora Looking to the Dictatorship of Central America--Action on Important California Land Claims--Assistant Engineers Warranted for the United States Navy, &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1857.

Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley is looking out to rent a house here, as the residence of his family during his absence in Central America. It is believed that, after visiting the several Governments there, and ascertaining their exact condition, he will return to negotiate with this Government on the points involved in the particular question confided by the British Government to his management.

I would not be surprised if, in order to harmonize the distracted elements of Central America, and make them, instead of being too weak almost to repel the invasion of bucaneers, strong enough to occupy a respectable position among the nations of the world, that American statesmen would make every effort for fixing upon a sure basis a Central American Confederacy.

But this, in the judgment of many acquainted with that region of America, and the character of its people, is an impracticable scheme. While they denounce Walker and fillibusters generally, yet they admit that until a strong leaven of American energy is thrown in there, nobody can look for either order or stable government.

One good effect resulting from Walker's invasion of Nicaragua, to be set against the overbalancing bad ones, is that it has caused the educated and influential class of its inhabitants to entertain more statesmanlike views with respect to their position in the world, and to exert themselves for the establishment of at least some pretence of Government, to replace the anarchy and confusion which have been their lot so long heretofore.

General Mora, of Costa Rica, is ambitious to place himself ultimately over all Central America, as did Santa Anna over Mexico, with the grand title and with the great power of Supreme Dictator; and it is to prevent the consummation of any result so disastrous to even the shadow of liberty now existing there, that Honduras, San Salvador, and Nicaragua at this early day oppose him and his State. England, I have not the least doubt—will, without, of course, ever in the least acknowledging such aid—afford all the assistance the general may desire for the success of his ambitious projects.

Among the arrivals, there have been very few members of Congress. Next week will bring a goodly number, and the week succeeding will in all probability bring nearly all of them. It bids fair just now for an active canvass, by dozens of candidates, for the nominations of the Democratic caucus to the offices to be filled by the next House of Representatives.

Under date of November 18, 1857, a patent has been issued for the private land claim of Wm. D. M. Howard, known as the "San Mateo" rancho, situated in San Francisco county, California, on the Bay of San Francisco, containing 6,438.80 acres.

The Department of the Interior has received from the Surveyor General of California approved plats of survey for the following confirmed claims:

1st. "San Bernardino" rancho, confirmed to José del Carmen Lugo and others, containing 35,509.41 acres.

2d. "Cañada de Capay" rancho, confirmed to O'Farrell, Stevens, & Jury, 40,078.58 acres.

3d. "Arroyo de la Alameda" rancho, confirmed to José de Jesus Vallejo, 17,705.38 acres.

Subjoined is a list of the candidates, for promotion and admission into the engineer corps of the navy, who passed a satisfactory examination before the Board of Engineers convened at the United States navy yard, Philadelphia, on the 5th inst. The first thirteen have been warranted; the remainder will be warranted so soon as vacancies should occur:

George B. A. Tower, of Boston; B. B. H. Wharton, of Baltimore; John W. Tynan and Charles H. Levy, of Portsmouth, Virginia; Morgan A. English, of Washington, D. C.; Franklin K. Haln, of Reading, Pa.; Joseph H. Bailey, of Wilmington, Delaware; John Purdy, of Washington, D. C.; James W. Whitaker, of Trenton, N. J.; Frederick E. Brown, of New York; B. E. Chassaing, of Baltimore; Philip Inch, of Washington, D. C.; Wm. H. Buehler, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Henry Snyder, of Camden, N. J.; Elijah Law, of Philadelphia; Joseph L. Butler, of Wilkesbarre; Samuel Fisk, of Lancaster, Pa; Levi R. Greene, of Providence, L. I.

The Interior Department has received advices dated at Franklin, Texas, October 22, from Superintendent J. B. Leach, stating that a portion of his train has recently arrived at that place, and that the men were all well and the mules in good condition.

Col. Leach reports that the roads east of Fort Laramie were very rough, and much washed by recent heavy rains. Scarcity of water had compelled the train to deflect its course, between Memphis and Franklin, much further south than was expected, making the distance nearly 1,300 miles. Although the grass was scarce and very poor, Col. Leach succeeded in getting the train through without losing any mules.

Four working parties have been organized, and are at work upon the road between Franklin and Fort Fillmore. One party had gone on in advance to examine the country, and select points for boring for water.

Col. Leach confidently expects that, during the month of December, he will be able to report from Fort Yuma the amount of work necessary to be done, with the proper estimates.

Theodore H. Kimball has been appointed to a first-class ($1,200 per annum) clerkship in the Third Auditor's office, vice Wm. H. Chase, promoted to a second-class clerkship in the same office.

X. Y.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

Though the weather was very bad last night, it scarcely affected the public amusements. There was literally a crowd at the Walnut Street Theatre, where "The Enchantress" (*not* Balfe's) was played as a spectacle-operatic drama, most of the music composed by Dr. Cunnington, and Miss Richings as a very charming heroine. The scenery, by Mr. George Heister, was good—some of it splendid. There was a variety of dancing, by the Misses Wood and a numerous *corps de ballet*. On the whole, a decided and deserved success. This piece will draw good houses for a week or two.

Arch-street Theatre was also full—thanks to a good and attractive bill. To-night, the melodrama of the "Sea of Ice, or a Thirst for Gold," will be played, strongly cast, and enriched with scenic illustrations and costumes.

At Welsh's National Theatre, last night, Mr. Wesley Barmore commenced a series of varied performances, with a good circus company, admirably trained horses, and several educated Shetland ponies. The performances—which included a great many jokes from Eph. Horn, one of the clowns, (most of which arrived at years of maturity years ago)—went off with decided success, amid enthusiastic applause. The horsemanship was bold and graceful, and the gymnastic feats almost astonishing.

Sanford's was crowded last night—as, indeed, it generally is, no matter what the state of the weather. The dancing of the Sanford children particularly merits notice.

The Buckleys have fitted up Jayne's Hall, Chestnut street, below Seventh, as a temple of the tenth or Ethiopian muse. The performances, which commence with Ethiopian minstrelsy and dancing, will conclude with the amusing Bloomer Promenade. From the well known ability of Messrs. Buckley's *troupe*, and the central situation of Jayne's Hall, we should not be surprised to find it become one of the best and most fashionably attended places of public amusement in the city.

Miss E. L. Williams, who is advertised as "the celebrated Welsh Nightingale," appeared at the Musical Fund Hall, yesterday evening, in a speaking and singing mono-vaudeville, written and composed for her by Samuel Lover, author of "Rory O'More," and scores of popular Irish and other songs. There is more rhyme than reason in this piece. It seems to have neither head nor tail—certainly only the dimmest approach to a story. A lady, in search of her lover, is supposed to go to sleep in a little recess covered by the stars and azure of the American flag. Miss Williams is the sleeping lady, and is supposed to appear (to herself) in a variety of characters—some of them realities, such as Miss Lucy Maitland, an old maid; and other flesh-and-blood personages; some of them merely fanciful, such as the Spirit of Fancy, and (most admirably dressed) Zero, Queen of the Arctic Sea, Mercury, and so on. Each character sings a song or two, several of them equal in melody and poetry to the best lyrics Lover has yet produced. As far as the singing went, Miss Williams is entitled to high praise, and, either in the concert room or as *prima donna* in English Opera, would be certain to gain brilliant success. Her voice is musical, and well in command; and her articulation is distinct, without being too elaborate. She can be arch, as well as serious—as witness her song "'Twas one, 'twas two, 'twas three." In her manner of singing, as well as in her personal appearance, she reminded us of Miss Louisa Pyne, but is better-looking and has a good figure. What her *speaking* voice is we could scarcely make out, for there were only about one hundred persons in the Hall, and her voice, which sounded full and clear, reverberated so much, in the empty void, that we lost half of what she said. Her performance, it will be seen, resembles Miss Emma Stanley's in some points, but what we saw (and we sat out eight of the thirteen characters) was greatly inferior. The dialogue—we mean the monologue—alternated from prose to verse, but we caught few *points*; in our hearing, the audience caught only one—an allusion to the return of the Resolute, which was warmly applauded. Miss Williams did not display any *dramatic* ability. She changed her dress rapidly enough, but, in everything except Irish character (which was very un-Irish indeed,) we still had only Miss Williams before us, whatever the costume. We sum up, therefore, by declaring that, as far as we could judge under unfavorable circumstances of a very thin house, from very bad weather, Miss Williams, though she failed to personify and individualize character, in which Miss Stanley excelled, sang very well, and looked very well too; she as much excelled Miss Stanley as a singer as she is beneath her as an actress. She has the advantage, too, of being nearly twenty years younger than Miss Stanley.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* informs us that in the revised list of passengers lost by the wreck of the steamship Central America, we find the name of Walter Dyer, who was a resident of Galveston for some years prior to the Mexican war. When the war broke out he removed to Brownsville, and subsequently to the Isthmus of Panama, where for seven years he followed his trade of master shipwright. He was on his way to New York to attend a law suit he had pending there, when the fatal disaster of the Central America overtook him. Capt. Dyer was a Welshman by birth.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT RAINBOW.

FIFTY TO SEVENTY LIVES LOST.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—The steamboat Rainbow was burned, on Saturday morning, about ten miles above Napoleon, Arkansas. From fifty to seventy lives are reported to be lost, including all the officers of the boat. The boat, cargo, and all her books and papers, are a total loss. The Rainbow was a fine boat of 489 tons, and was built at New Albany, Ohio, in 1854.

Storm on the Ohio—Sixteen Coal Boats Sunk—One Hundred Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—The steamer Republic, arrived at Louisville on Saturday, reports that sixteen coal boats were sunk during the storm on Wednesday last in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, near Cairo, by which it is estimated that one hundred lives were lost. The boats contained 300,000 bushels of coal, valued at 30,000, which is a total loss. The crews were principally from Pittsburgh and Louisville.

The steamboat Gladiator reported other boats swamped and sunk, as low down as New Madrid.

Passengers from Evansville, report the storm along the lower Ohio as terrific.

None of the boats were able to run during its prevalence, and all had to lie up.

The steamboat Baltimore, from Manello, arrived last night, reports encountering a heavy gale at Parkersburg, on Saturday.

A severe gale prevails here this morning, accompanied with rain, snow, and hail.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23—Evening.—The steamer Newcomb, arrived from below, passed Cairo twelve hours after the steamer Republic, does not confirm the reported loss of coal boats. It is therefore hoped that the reported loss of life is incorrect, or at least exaggerated.

From Washington—The Utah Expedition—The President Insulted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The visit of Sir William Gore Ouseley to the President, on Saturday, was one of courtesy merely. He has not yet officially informed him of the precise character of his mission.

The War Department designs sending two columns of military into Utah, from the Pacific side, one from Oregon, and the other from California.

While the President was receiving company to-day, not a little excitement was occasioned by loud and offensive language used by an attorney for claims to the President. The latter quietly withdrew to a private office which adjoins the audience room, and remained there until the cause of the disturbance reluctantly retired.

Governor Walker at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Governor Walker arrived in this city on Saturday evening, *en route* for Washington.

Nothing new relative to Kansas affairs has transpired.

Railroad Collision.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23.—About seven o'clock this morning, two passenger trains on the Connellsville railroad came in collision, when about a mile from McKeesport. A passenger named Scott, of Westmoreland county, was seriously, if not fatally, injured. Several of the other passengers were hurt. The cars were literally crushed to pieces.

The McKeesport Murderers.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23.—The Supreme Court has affirmed the action of the Criminal Court in the case of Charlotte Jones, Henry Fife, and Monroe Stewart, who were sentenced to be hung for the murder of an old man and his sister, at McKeesport.

Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., November 23.—A fire, this afternoon, broke out in Wm. Taylor's planing mill, in the pier below Adams street. The flames spread to his lumber yard adjoining, where they were arrested. The loss is estimated at $7,000, on which there is an insurance of $2,000.

The Weather.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The weather here is mild, with a drizzling rain.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—The weather is clear, with a light west wind. No ice has yet been formed in our harbor.

Canal Navigation Closed.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Nov. 23.—The Welland Canal is full of ice, and navigation is closed for the season.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—A break has occurred in the canal at Black Rock, which will probably suspend navigation for the season.

Naval Intelligence.

HAMPTON ROADS, VA., November 23.—The sloop-of-war Saratoga has arrived from Aspinwall. The Powhatan sailed, in commission, to-day.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—The receipts of Wheat to-day have been heavy, and prices rule from 3a 5c lower. Sales of red at $1.05a$1.14; white, $1.15a$1.30. Corn, old white, 75a78c, and old yellow 78a80c; new 55a65c. Whiskey, 21a24½c.

SAVANNAH, November 23.—A general panic prevailed in the cotton market at this port, Augusta, and Columbus, to-day. Prices declined ½a¾c.

CHARLESTON, November 23.—Cotton.—Sales of 1,900 bales at a decline of ½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23d.—Cotton—The foreign advices, furnished by the steamer Atlantic, are regarded here as the most unfavorable that have yet been received. Prices suffered a decline of ½a ¾c, in consequence. The sales to-day amounted to 1200bls.

Sugar closes firm, fair qualities having fallen ½a¾c during the day.

Flour closes steady at $5.12½. Corn quoted at 48a58c for both old and new. The provision market is very dull.

CITY POLICE—NOVEMBER 23.

[Reported for The Press.]

A HONEY MOON IN THE WANE.—James Fitzpatrick, a hearty-looking young man, and his wife Jane, a fine, bouncing, rosy-complexioned young woman, came to the Mayor's office this morning with the misapprehension that our civic chief can undo the gordian knot of matrimony as well as tie it. They were united in wedlock by his Honor scarcely one lunar month ago, and they have just made the astounding discovery that nature never intended them to be conjugal partners. James, the husband, advanced to the bar, and showed some amiable embarrassment while making a statement of his case.

"I'm very sorry (said he) to put your Honor to any trouble, but Jane and I were both green-horns when we got your Honor to rivet us together, so we now want you to give us a bill of divorce, and I dont think ayther of us will ever bother you again with the same kind of a job, for we've found that wedded life is not what it's cracked up to be, and we're both intirely sick of it, I'm sure."

"You come to the wrong place for a divorce," said the clerk; "we do not deal in anything of that sort."

"I think you might accommodate us this time, seeing it's only for once," said James, in a tone of urgent and pathetic appeal. "Come, now, be a kind gentleman—cut us loose again, and we'll pray for you as long as we live."

"I tell you we cannot do it," said the clerk. "The law does not give us any such power."

"Sure that's a mistake," answered James. "What you put together you can take apart again, if you like; and it would be a shame if you couldn't. We got married in this very shop, and paid you sixty-two and a half cents for the job I'm sure I'll give you as much more, and thank you kindly to boot, if you'll just put us back again where you found us."

"It is of no use to talk," said the clerk, somewhat irritated. "We cannot do it."

Here Jane, the wife of four weeks, stepped forward to try the force of female eloquence.

"You wouldn't have the heart," said she, "to refuse such a trifle, considering that it won't take you five minutes to do the writing, and Jimmy offers to pay you for it when it's done. I don't see what's the use of making us stay married when we've both had enough of it. Just a few scratches of your pen will set everything to rights, just as it was before we came together; and I should think you might do that much, if it was only for the sake of accommodation."

"If you wish to be divorced, you must apply to another tribunal," said the clerk.

"I shan't apply to any other concern but this," said Jane, her eye sparkling with excitement. "Here's where I got married, and here's where I mean to undo it again, if there's any law or gospel in the city. I tell you what, mister ——, but I guess you are not the head man of the establishment."

"No, I am not," answered the clerk.

"That's just what I thought," said Jane, turning to her discontented spouse. "Well, Jimmy, we'll wait till the boss himself comes in. He knows his business, I'll be bound, and will do the thing in half the time that we've been talking about it."

They both took seats accordingly to await the arrival of "the boss," but we were not there to witness the result of the interview. W.

Constable in Trouble.—Joseph Roberts, one of the constables of the Eighteenth ward, and Leonard Chester, who represents himself as the constable of another ward, have been held in $1500 bail each by Alderman Shoemaker, of the Sixteenth ward, on the charge of forcibly entering the house of Mannasseh Price, No. 249 Queen street—committing an assault and battery upon him—with robbing him of $375 in money and about $450 worth of clothing and jewelry. The complainant, who is well known to the police, alleges that the accused came to his house on the 8th of last month and stated to him that they had a search-warrant. They then took him into the kitchen when Chester took the money from his pockets by force. The accused, it is alleged, then broke into a bureau and also a trunk, from which they took several articles of wearing apparel, jewelry, a watch, two breastpins, half a dozen silver forks, a basket full of children's clothing, &c. The defendant then took the complainant before Alderman McConoughy on the charge of passing counterfeit money; but there being no evidence against him, he was discharged from custody. The complainant subsequently received back the jewelry and clothing, but all the money, excepting ten dollars, was retained by the accused.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, ARCH STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.—"The Sea of Ice"—"My Precious Betsy."
WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND WALNUT STREETS.—"The Enchantress."
JAYNE'S NEW HALL, CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.—Buckley's Opera Troupe.
NATIONAL THEATRE, WALNUT STREET, NEAR EIGHTH.—"Equestrian Performances."
SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT.—Ethiopian Life Illustrated, concluding with a laughable afterpiece.
JAYNE'S BUILDING, CHESTNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH.—State Poultry Society of Pennsylvania.

The Board of Trade.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening, at their room, in the Exchange Building. The attendance was the largest for a long time.

The Chair was occupied by Vice President Morton, who announced that the first business would be the resolution of Mr. George L. Busby, relative to the consideration of the banking law.

Mr Busby stated that the Executive Committee had prepared a bill petitioning the Legislature for a free banking law, and he thought it highly proper that business men should get at a condensation of the general opinion concerning the subject, and unite upon some plan to present to the Legislature, which should regulate the currency of the country.

Mr. B. considered that, as the merchants are conservative in their views, he should find in them no opposition to banks, as such. That would, he thought, be confined to persons who had become the victims of their own indiscretion. What we want is not the destruction of the paper-money system, but the regulation of its issue and a proper restraint upon its use.

We have just passed through a crisis, and that crisis has been the subject of a great deal of comment and speculation. There are those who rush in these matters to opposite extremes. The middle course is the one which the speaker thought it behooved the community to pursue. The individual liability of stockholders; the liability for the extent of their issue; the publication of their *status*, at brief intervals, and the prohibition to issue notes of larger value than twenty dollars, were, he thought, the best improvements that could be engrafted upon our banking law.

The banks of Scotland, which were remarkable for their almost invariable solvency, were subject to restrictions of this character. If it were possible to have a congress of business men from every quarter of the Union, who see that our present banking system is empirical, that it is inadequate, unsound, and irreliable, some simple system might be devised which would be so effective that a Pennsylvanian could take a bank note issued in Louisiana, or Texas, and place it in his desk with the same confidence in its value that he would if it were a bill on a bank in Philadelphia. A national bank would not be the thing, as it would require another institution to exercise surveillance over it.

He then offered, as the most convenient medium for the expression of his views, the annexed preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The possession and use of a safe and reliable currency is an object of the highest importance to the welfare of the State, and the experience of the last half century attests that we have not yet secured such a one; and, whereas, sound reason forbids us to conclude that the limit of improvement has been reached: therefore,

Resolved, That we commend to the favorable attention of the Legislature the project of a single department of issue, to which shall belong exclusively the privilege of issuing bank notes for the entire State, upon the deposit in pledge of approved securities and specie—say two-thirds securities and one-third in coin—or in such proportion as the Legislature may approve. That said department be prohibited from issuing any notes under twenty dollars. That the stockholders of banks shall hereafter incur an unlimited liability for the issue of the banks, and that frequent statements of their transactions and conditions be required by the department of issue.

Mr. James Milliken, in addition to this, and as a supplementary amendment to it, offered the following:

Resolved, 1st. That the banks of this Commonwealth shall be restricted in the issue of any bills under $25 in value.

2d. No bank shall be permitted to make loans returnable on call.

3d. Banks accepting the foregoing alteration or amendments to their charters shall be permitted to make loans of money at any rate of interest agreed upon by the borrower, which rate of interest shall be regulated from time to time by public announcement, and shall be the same to all borrowers.

Mr. Kennedy followed in lengthened remarks, designed to show that there existed an invincible necessity for a paper currency, and to convey the idea that the belief that nothing but gold constituted the only representative of wealth was a mere metaphysical abstraction, and one only fully credited by those whom Nature and Nature's God had made theorists. Anybody, said he, who deprives the country banks of the privilege of issuing five and ten-dollar notes literally annihilates and deprives them of existence. We are now, he said, in the most fortunate position that we were ever in, and that is our true position. We know our position—that of a debtor community. How soon we shall be a liquidating community will depend entirely upon the resumption of labor. That is now what we have to look to.

Mr. S. V. Merrick stated that in considering the subject he had formed the resolution that our prime necessity is a free and unrestricted trade in money. If the resolution is adopted, and an absolute security required for all involuntary issues of money, he believed a great deal of good would result from it.

Mr. M. then offered the following:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this board, a legitimate and prudent use of credit is of vital importance to the trade and prosperity of the country, and that the attention of Government should be directed to such measures as will prevent its improper use.

2. That moneyed institutions and dealers in money, who control the currency, cannot be kept in check by legislative action, however wisely devised; but that the only power capable of preventing an excessive expansion of credit is an unrestricted competition between corporations and individuals, and an entire freedom as to the rate to be paid for the use of money.

3. That legislation should be confined to such penalties as will prevent or punish fraud, and bear equally upon all classes of dealers in money, whether they are individuals or corporate bodies.

4. That inasmuch as the depositors of money, with banks and bankers, have the same opportunity of knowing the solvency of the parties with whom they deal as any other trade, there is no reason why they should be specially protected by legislation; but, the issue of paper currency being a boon granted to corporations only, should be regulated by public enactment and its security secured by a deposit with the authorities, of such collaterals as will effectually secure the holder against loss from the insolvency of the maker.

5. That as a knowledge of the condition of the money market is of importance to the proper regulation of the trade, all moneyed institutions dealing in money should be required to make such periodical publication of their affairs as will supply the necessary information.

6. That as the specie basis in the United States is now or soon will be ample to supply the current necessities of life, and hence the occasion will soon cease when a paper currency of small denomination will be necessary for daily transactions; and as the power of issuing small current notes is a strong temptation to inflate the currency, public safety and convenience require the retirement of the notes of minor denomination at as early a period as may be consistent with the wants of trade.

7. That as any action by a single State tending to establish a specie currency for the daily transactions of life would be rendered powerless by the influx of paper from other States, the interposition of the National Government is required to effect this reform.

Mr. Kennedy spoke at great length in opposition to the proposed measures. He endeavored to show that they would act to the prejudice of the country banks, whose condition he considered to be fully equal in point of solvency, as a general thing, to the banks of the city.

Mr. Edward M. Davis then rose to explain. He was in favor of a gold and silver currency, as he was satisfied that the amount of gold in the country was entirely adequate to the wants of the people. He was quite willing to admit that Mr. Kennedy was the metaphysical member of the board, (applause,) but he thought there were ample facts to show that a paper currency had a pernicious effect, and was liable to abuse. Mr. Benton, in his letters, had estimated that in England $11 per head was all that was required by the people of specie money, while in this country $8 was an ample allowance.

In agricultural communities like ours, less money was necessary for use than in a manufacturing country like England. He said that Mr. Kennedy's arguments were like paper money; (loud applause;) and like a good deal of the paper money now in circulation, there was very little gold to back them. (Increased applause.) Mr. D. said he meant nothing personal to his friend Kennedy, but he considered his advocacy of paper money to be supported by means of loquacity rather than logic. (Applause.)

Mr. Joseph Leeds also spoke to the same effect. He reviewed the course of the "panic," and urged the necessity for legislation over the banks.

Mr. Busby then offered a resolution that the subject in question be referred to a committee of thirteen.

Mr. John Daehl thought that they should go a little further, and offered as follows:

Resolved, That the General Government should assume the duty of establishing a national bank, and regulating the currency of the country, as authorized by the Constitution.

2. To effect this object, Congress should establish a national or central bank, to be located at Washington.

3d. That the bank so established should be exclusively a bank of issue, based upon deposits of specie and Government and State stocks, in proper proportion, say one-third of the former and two-thirds of the latter, with such security in regard to the estimated value of the stocks so pledged as will make them an undoubted security for the notes paid.

4th. That no note should be issued by said bank under the denomination of twenty dollars.

5th. That the notes of said bank should be received by the Government in settlement of all dues.

6th. That the State banks should be limited to the business of discount and deposit, and be restricted in the issue of the notes of the central bank.

A motion was made to refer the resolutions of Mr. Busby to a committee of thirteen, to report at the next meeting, which was lost.

The Board adjourned, to meet two weeks hence.

A Novelty.—The choirs of the German Lutheran Churches "of Zion and St. Paul," purpose giving a sacred concert in "Zion Church," corner of Fourth and Cherry streets, on Thursday evening, (Thanksgiving day) at 7½ o'clock. They will be assisted by Prof. Philip Rohr, Mad. Liebing, and other eminent artists. Prof. H. Knauff will preside at the very superior and powerful organ of the church.

As the old church will be lighted by candles, in the old massive chandeliers, it will present at once a novel and imposing appearance. The *entire proceeds* will be handed over to the "Poor Society" of the church, for the benefit of its poor. We trust they will be welcomed by a large audience.

The Recent Robbery in Market Street.—Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, a further hearing was had in the case of William Anderson, the young man who was arrested on the charge of being concerned in the recent robbery of the hat and cap store of Mr. R. S. Walton, at No 1024 Market street. The facts, as we stated them yesterday, were given in evidence, and although not sufficient to prove the positive guilt of the prisoner, they induced Alderman Thompson to hold him to bail to keep the peace and be of good behavior for a year, on the ground that he had no visible legal means of support.

Board of Guardians for the Poor.—This board held its semi-monthly meeting at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the office of the out-door agent, Seventh street, above Market.

The following was reported as the census of the almshouse on Saturday last:

Total number in the house, 2,678; same time last year, 2,145. Increase, 533.

Recapitulation.—Admitted during the past two weeks, 288; births, 8; deaths, 27; discharged, 125; eloped, 13; bound out, 2.

A lady, named Mrs. Weaver, appeared before the board, and stated that she left her husband in St. Louis, about two months since, and came to this city, since which time she has been in great distress, not having money to purchase food or fuel, or pay her rent. She has not heard of her husband, who promised to meet her in Philadelphia two weeks after her departure. Her case was referred to the members of the First District.

Proposals for furnishing wood for the Nineteenth ward were received from J. S. Watson, at $5 per cord, and E. W. Gorgas, at $2.25 per cord for good oak. After some discussion the contract was awarded to the latter gentleman by a vote of 12 yeas to 5 nays.

The steward reported having received and paid to the treasurer $561.02.

The out-door visiters reported that during the last thirty days they have expended one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-five cents for out-door relief. They have given away thirty-nine tons of coal, and one and a half cords of wood. They have attended 1,271 persons, in addition to 3,758 children. They sent 468 persons to the almshouse, and refused 573.

The secretary stated that there were now thirty-nine more persons in the almshouse than at any previous period.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution requesting Councils to transfer a certain item of the appropriation to the department of the board of guardians of the poor. Adopted.

Dr. Lafferty stated that some time since a gentleman, named Joseph J. Mickley, died, leaving a considerable sum of money to the poor of the city. As the poor would receive none of this money unless some action was taken on the subject, he therefore moved that it be referred to the solicitor, with power to act. Agreed to.

Mr. Moseley, of the Ninth ward, offered a resolution that the house agent be requested to send unto the stated meetings of the board the population of the various departments of the Almshouse, in detail. Agreed to.

Dr. Moseley read the following statement of the number of persons in the various departments of the Philadelphia Almshouse, up to Friday, Nov. 13th, 1857:

Women's Out Ward....360	Men's White Hospital..291
Do Lunatic Asylum.273	Do Lunatic Asylum..172
Do Hospital........189	Do Boys' Out Ward...10
Do Nursery.........107	Do Child'n's Asyl'm 171
Do Obstetric Ward.. 84	Men's Colored Hospital. 17
Do Black Nursery.. 19	Do do Out Ward.. 30
Do do Obstetric.. 12	Do White Out Ward.863
Do do Hospital .. 19	
Do do Out Ward. 28	Total men and boys....1554
Total women&child'n.1041	Total No. in House....2595

The President remarked that this table showed that there were other patients in the almshouse besides paupers, and who on account of sickness, &c., were supplied with a better quality of food.

The following sums, on motion, were distributed to the visitors of the different districts:

First District......$150	Sixth District......$350
Second do 200	Seventh do 300
Third do 700	Eighth do 150
Fourth do 150	Ninth do 100
Fifth do 550	Tenth do 100

On motion of Mr. Henszey, section second of rule 29, governing the almshouse, was amended to read as follows:

The matron shall be entrusted, under the direction of the steward, with the care of that part of the house appropriated for the accommodation of females, and shall preserve good order and propriety of behavior among those committed to her charge. She shall observe that due attention be paid to cleanliness in every respect, and that the nurses and others employed under her direction be faithful in the discharge of their several duties, agreeably to the rules laid down for their government, and that they behave to the sick and infirm placed under their care with the greatest degree of attention and humanity. For all offences against the rules, or discipline of the house, committed by female out-ward paupers under the charge of the matron, she shall have power to order confinement forthwith, and she shall, as soon afterwards as practicable, report to the steward the cause of such confinement, for his decision thereon.

She shall, under the direction of the chief resident physician, give special attention to the condition of the Hospital and Lunatic Asylums, and preserve order and cleanliness in all their parts; she shall see that there are supplied the ordinary and necessary furniture, bedding, clothing, and provisions, and that the same are not damaged, pilfered, or wasted; she shall make known any improper conduct, unfaithfulness and negligence, harshness or inefficiency of the nurses and attendants that may come to her notice, to the chief resident physician, who may suspend from office until the next meeting of the proper committee.

Bills amounting to $8,175.74 were ordered to be paid, and the requisition of the steward granted. Adjourned.

Visionary Burglars.—At an early hour on Sunday morning, the family of J. D. Campbell, Mayor's Clerk, residing at 759 South Ninth street, were thrown into great excitement, in consequence of a loud report, and a rushing, singular noise in the bath room. The family became much alarmed, and Mr. C., being fully awakened from his slumbers, seized his Colt's revolver in one hand, and a Spanish javelin in the other, and proceeded at once to defend himself. On approaching the bath-room door, he could distinctly hear the harsh grating of a saw, and visions of burglars floated through his imagination. In a moment of daring courage he bounded into the bath-room, and was received with a very unexpected quantity of a chilling liquid, which not only blinded him for a moment, but gave him undoubted evidence of the difference between the comforts of a warm bed, and the chilling realities of an unexpected ducking of pure cold water, escaping at one o'clock in the morning from the hydrant pipe, that burst because of its being frozen. The cause of such an exciting effect having been ascertained, the aqueous fluid was stopped off, but not before the bath-room, kitchen, &c., were completely flooded.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The monthly stated meeting of this association was held last evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the lecture-room of the church at the southeast corner of Eighth and Cherry streets. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the attendance was large, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. George S. Fox, Esq., Vice President of the association, occupied the chair. He opened the exercises of the evening by reading the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians. An impressive and earnest prayer was offered to the Throne of Grace by Mr. Mattson, after which a well-written poem on the "Dignity of Labor" was admirably read by George F. Stanton, Esq. After a discussion of the merits of the poem, and the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

Drowning Case.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a young man named William Mitchell was drowned from on board a small boat, on the Schuylkill, near Point Breeze. He and a companion named E. Duffield were in the boat, for the purpose of ducking, when, by some means or other, Mitchell fell overboard and met with a watery grave. His body was recovered, and Coroner Fenner held an inquest. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

We learn that Mr. A. E. Eshleman, formerly of Pennsylvania, but now a resident of Kentucky, will visit Europe in the course of the coming year, to pursue his professional studies as an artist. As he formerly was one of the editorial craft, we feel some interest in his success, and hope that his pilgrimage to Italy, the great home of Art, will be successful.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

NOVEMBER 23, EVENING.—The Atlantic advices have depressed the Breadstuffs' market, and the transactions to-day have been quite limited; prices show no quotable change, but buyers are holding off, and not disposed to operate at present. The only transactions in Flour are to the extent of about 600 bbls., at $5.25 for standard superfine, including 500 bbls. fancy extra, on terms kept private—taken for a South American market. The retailers are buying cautiously at from $5.25 up to $7 per bbl. for common to extra and fancy family Flour, according to quality. Corn Meal and Rye Flour are held at $3.18¾ for the former, and $4.50 per bbl. for the latter, and little or nothing doing. Wheats are offered freely at last week's prices, but there is very little demand either for shipping or milling, and prices are unsettled—sales only reaching about 3,000 bush. in lots, at 115 to 125c. for ordinary to prime red, and 124 to 135c. for white. Corn is wanted, and about 2,000 bu. old yellow sold at 80a81c, including new at 60a62c, and old white at 78c. Oats are in steady request, and about 2,400 bu Southern brought 35a35½c. Rye is scarce and in demand at 75c for Penn'a; some small sales are reported 2a3c per bu more. Bark is held firmly, and buyers of Quercitron are offering $30 for first quality, but there is not much arriving or selling. Cotton is dull and unsettled, with a limited business to note, at about previous quotations. Groceries are selling moderately, and the prices of Sugar, and Coffee are without any material alteration to-day. Provisions—nothing doing, and the market nearly bare of stock. Whiskey is in good demand—hhds are firm at 22c; drudges sell at 21½c, and bbls at 22½a23c for Easton and Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

NOVEMBER 23.—The receipts of Beef Cattle having fallen off, and the demand being rather better, prices continue to have an upward tendency. About 850 head were at market this week, and met with ready sale at from $7 to $9.50, chiefly at $8a$9 the 100 lbs., for good quality, the market being pretty well cleared out at these rates. About 220 Cows and Calves were at market, and partly sold at from $18 to $55 each, according to condition. The arrivals of Hogs were about 3,000 head; the market was brisk, and the bulk of the sales were made at from $7 to $8 the 100 lbs., and but few were left over. Sheep and Lambs continue in fair supply, 5a6,000 head being offered, and a moderate number only sold, at from $2.50a$1.50 each, according to condition.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS, Nov. 16.—Sales of Cotton 9,000 bales—market opening at easier rates, but subsequently stiffening under a very active demand and closing firm at 11¾a11⅞ and 12 cents for Middling to Strict Middling and Good Middling, showing little or no change since the receipt of the steamer's accounts. Sales of Sugar, 350 hhds at 5a5¾ cents Fair—quiet. Sales of Molasses, 750 bbls at 21a22 cents. Nothing transpired in Tobacco. Sales of Flour, 150 bbls Unbranded at $5.25; and 191 Superfine at $5.62½. Of Wheat, 707 sacks Prime Red (125, 100, 357, 46, 52 and 27) at $1. Corn, 2,000 sacks, including 218 now at 45 and 46 cents, 600 at 46 and 48, 650 at —; and 221 old White at 60.

Of Bacon, to retail transaction at irregular rates. Nothing transpired in Lard. Sales of Whiskey, confined to retail transactions. Of India Bagging, 68 bales at 12c Of Rio Coffee, 100 bags at 8¾c, 300 at 9 and 428 at 9⅛. In Freights two ships taken up for Liverpool at ½d for Cotton.

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

		Cotton.		Tobacco.
Stock on hand and on shipb'd 1st September		7,321		13,711
Received in September		52,655		622
Received in October		144,638		377
Do 1st to 14th Nov.	69,329		111	
Do. 14th & 15th Nov.	6,396—	75,725	32—	143
		280,339		14,853
Exported 14th Nov.	9,914		63	
Exported previously	125,692—	135,606	8401—	8,464
Stock on hand and not cleared		144,733		6,389

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* was presented on the 12th inst. with a genuine white shad, being, as it says, of the first of the season

William Ross, an old and highly respected merchant of Chillicothe, Ohio, died recently in that city, at the age of 76.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1857.

One of our morning cotemporaries, usually reliable for correctness, states the amount of specie held by all our city banks at about $2,000,000, and that their indebtedness to banks out of the State is $900,000, the payment of which would be demanded immediately after our resumption of specie payments, which would leave but about $1,100,000 to meet, as the writer states, $15,000,000 of immediate liabilities, including circulation and deposits.

These figures present a state of things which demands the most careful and deliberate reflection as to the cause and the remedy. It is well known that we are neither the advocates of the existing system of banking, nor the apologists of the management under that system. We are, indeed, in favor of a total though gradual change in it. Any suggestions we may make to remedy the present deplorable state of our financial position must not, therefore, be regarded otherwise than as making the best of a bad state of affairs.

It is universally admitted that a return to specie payments is most desirable. How is it to be attained? Our cotemporary urges a rapid curtailment of discounts. Did not this course, both here and in New York, cause the suspension of specie payment, by destroying the confidence and good feeling of the public towards the banks? At the time the New York banks suspended they had brought their discount lines, with a panic rapidity, to an unprecedentedly low point. Exchange from all parts of the world was in their favor. Still, this course did not avert the evil. Public confidence or good feeling—*the basis of our present system*—was gone. Without this basis, banks *under this system* must cease to exist, or cease to be profitable. The bank that keeps specie in its vaults, to redeem its liabilities, becomes at once unprofitable to its managers. Recent events, both here and in New York, have demonstrated that the good-will of the public is quite as necessary to their success as the specie in the vaults of the banks. They must have realized that the loss of public confidence breaks them in twenty-four hours.

How is this basis of security to be regarded? Will it be accomplished by the sudden curtailment of the usual facilities, and thus close more of our work-shops, manufactories, rolling mills, and collieries, thus stopping the export of our great staples? It is with great regret that we state, we fear not. The diminution in our shipments of coal alone, during the last two months, as compared with former seasons, and which is undoubtedly attributable to financial difficulties, is nearly equal to our foreign (sister States) indebtedness. Our exports of coal, from this State, annually must reach from fifteen to twenty millions. Stop this trade even for a few months and a balance of trade is created against us, which would more than absorb all the specie usually held by our banks, and regarded by them as a safe basis for their operations. Hence any *sudden* change in the course of the banks may be most injurious to them as well as the public.

The *cause* of these difficulties has been of gradual growth. The developments of our great country and its resources have been going on with a rapidity heretofore unknown, and in advance of the accumulation of capital. Private capital for these purposes has been withdrawn from commercial pursuits—credits have been extended unduly—retrenchment in all departments of life has become a necessity, which all realize, admit, and act upon. But the effects of this cannot be realized at once. With our great resources, a short time will put us right. But sudden expansions or contractions in our currency are most disastrous. While we are earnest advocates for a sound specie basis, these reflections lead us to the conclusion that the duty and true policy of the banks at this time is to cease discounting for the mere purpose of making money for their stockholders or to accommodate speculators, until they can resume specie payments, but, at the same time, to furnish their usual facilities to our mechanics, manufacturers, artisans, colliers, and other producing interests, thus cancelling accumulating indebtedness to sister States, and giving the means for employing vast numbers of our most worthy fellow-men, who otherwise are drawn from their usual channels of livelihood. This course, and this only, in our judgment, will secure to them that strength, good will and public confidence, which will enable them to resume specie payments.

All these views, we repeat, are based upon the necessities of our people, and the demands of business, upon which labor so entirely depends, at this moment. The panic was the result of fright and want of confidence. We must do the best we can to show that this alarm and distrust were entirely uncalled for.

The stock market opened dull, but rallied during the day, notwithstanding the depressing influence of the advices from Europe. Reading Railroad opened at 25⅞, but reached 27⅞ before the close of the second board.

The trial of B. C. Bachman, late president of the Lancaster Bank, for embezzlement, terminated in a verdict of not guilty, defendant to pay the costs; and David Longenecker, who had been held upon a similar charge, was discharged.

The London *Times*, of November 10th, in the course of an article upon the advance of the rate of discount by the Bank of England to ten per cent., says that, "So far from accommodation having been refused, it has been extended. The discounts of the bank during the past three weeks have been far beyond their usual limits, and the notes in the hands of the public consequently exceed by a million or two the total in use a year back, when prices of produce were about thirty per cent. higher, and our transactions were being enlarged in all directions."

On the 11th, it says: "The funds have shown absolute buoyancy to-day, (Tuesday, Nov. 10,) and have closed at a further considerable advance. In mercantile quarters, also, there has perhaps been rather less uneasiness, and the tendency to a partial recovery of confidence would have been stronger, but for a manifestation of banking distrust at Glasgow, in consequence of the closing, yesterday, of the Western Bank of Scotland. The attempts to create alarm at the high rate of discount, in order to obtain an unlimited issue of notes, seem to have diminished, respectable traders being unwilling to avow either that they are so destitute of capital as to be seriously imperilled by the existing charges, or that their object is to induce the Government to create an artificial rebound in the prices of produce at the cost of the consumer.

"Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 88⅛, were first quoted 88¾ to 88⅞. Most of the brokers being buyers of stock on behalf of the public, a further advance then took place to 89⅛. This was followed by a reaction to 88⅞ to ⅞, at which they remained to the official close, but almost immediately afterwards transactions occurred at 88⅞ to 89 for money, and 89⅛ to ¼ for the 7th of December. At a late hour there was another sudden advance, and bargains were effected for the account at 89⅝. The final price, however, was 89⅛ to ⅜.

"In the foreign exchanges, this afternoon, a considerable rise took place in the rates upon all the principal places. In most instances, the quotations showed a wide range, inferior paper being regarded with great distrust, owing to the serious difficulties occasioned in all parts of the Continent by the American crisis."

In Cuba, it appears that there is considerable distress occasioned by the land-owners being compelled to pay over again taxes of by-gone years, because the tax-collector has defaulted with the first payments. If it were adopted as the rule in this free and enlightened country, that the tax payers should make good to the Government the stealings of the tax-collectors, we suspect that a very sharp look-out would be kept upon the character of the candidates, and the purity of the ballot boxes.

The New Orleans bank statement for the week ending November 11th shows greatly increased strength, as will appear from the following comparison with the former returns:

Decrease in short loans	$631,255
Increase in specie	876,020
Decrease in circulation	422,215
Increase in deposits	705,497
Increase in exchange	261,398
Increase in amount due distant banks	30,369
Increase in deposits proper	675,123

The Wellsburg *Herald* of Friday states that the sheriff of Brooke county, Va., has attached and offers for sale some of the iron of the Panhandle railroad for taxes.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

November 23, 1857.

Reported by R. Manly, Jr., Stock Broker, No. 80½ Walnut street.

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Cam&AmR 6s'75.69½	100 Reading R..s5wn 26½
1000 N Pa R 6s..cash 51½	5 Lehigh Scrip......36
500 do 51½	6 Lehigh Nav......50
1000 Union Canal 6s..38	8 Penna R..........38⅜
3 L Schuyl R..lots.35	5 do 38⅜
2 Mor Cnl pfd.csh.90½	5 do 38⅜
43 do ..lots 90½	10 N Penna R....... 9
8 Reading R.......25⅜	50 Schuyl N prfd....17½
50 do ..s5wn.25⅜	50 do ..b5wn.17⅜
50 do s5.25¾	1 Norristown R.....58
5 do 26	10 Western Bank.s5.55
25 do 25⅞	16 Mechan Bk..lots.24⅜
10 do 25⅞	10 Bk of Penna......11
100 do 26	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

1000 Cam&AmR 6s'83.70	200 Read R.lotsb5wn 27½
3000 N Penna R 6s.s5.51½	200 do ..lotsb5wn.27⅜
100 Reading R....b5.26⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

1000 N Penna R 6s....51½	100 Reading R..b5wn.27⅝
2000 El R 7s..2d m.s5 61½	100 do ..s5wn 27
1000 Cam&AmR6s '75.69½	100 do ..b5wn.27½
2000 Penna 5s........85	500 do b5.27½
1000 do 85	100 do b5.27⅜
2000 do 85	24 Penna R.........38⅜
100 City 6s..........86	10 do ..s5wn.38⅜
500 do 86	20 do ..s5wn.38⅜
500 Harrisbg R 6s'83 80	5 Penna R.......... 9
50 Long Island R... 9⅜	10 do 9
5 Reading R....b5.27⅜	1 do 9
20 do 27⅜	2 do 9
100 do .s5wn.27⅜	31 do 9
5 do 27½	7 Lit Schuyl R......35
20 do 27⅜	19 Hazleton Coal Co.46

CLOSING PRICES—FIRM.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6's '68	111	—	Sc N 6s '82 pref	17½	18
Philadel 6's	86	87	Wmsp't & Elm R	12	15
" " RR	86	87	do 1st mort 7's 67		—
" " New	92	92½	do do 2d m	52½	54
Pennsylv 5's	84½	85	Long Island	9⅜	9⅞
Reading R	27½	27⅜	Vicksburg	6	7
do Bonds '70	70	75	Girard Bank	8⅞	9⅜
do M 6's, '44	81	—	Lehigh Zinc	⅜	1
Penna RR	38⅜	39	Union Canal	4½	5
Morris Canl Con	47	50	New Creek	⅜	½
Schu N 6s 82	60	65	Catawissa R R	6	7½
" stock	10½	12			

BY THE PILOT LINE.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1857—5 20 P.M.

The advices by the Atlantic, of an increase to 10 per cent. of the minimum rate of discount by the Bank of England, the commercial failures and the bank suspension in Scotland, have not exercised any seriously depressing influence here, although, of course, they are felt to be "bad news." It has been anticipated here that the bank must raise the price of money to a height, so as to prevent its profitable export to this country and the continent of Europe, where money is dearer than it was in England.

In itself the measure is a conservative one, and does not press very heavily on the commercial men, further than the check it imposes on speculation. Discounts are easy at the advanced prices, and legitimate trade is supported. No one believes in wide-spread disaster or panic, because cool, honest, capable men direct the financial power, and whatever measures they adopt will be cheerfully accepted as necessary.

The result of the announcement of the failure of the large house of Dennistoun & Co. has been the stoppage of the house here, which, however, has been in a lethargic state, financially speaking, for a considerable time. The bills returned protested, by the steamer, belong for the most part to weak or suspended concerns, and whatever does not belong to this category is fully protected by the drawers or endorsers here. No harm is likely to occur from that source.

As I have already mentioned to you, I find that the banks of this city have been loaning to stock-brokers on deposit of good stocks, to enable the latter to keep up the market. There is some surprise expressed that merchants who are refused a single dollar for the legitimate purposes of trade, should complain of this proceeding, and not on the contrary applaud the cunning device by which bad and collapsed stocks are galvanized into a simulated vitality, to enable the holders to get rid of them without loss, and thus "wipe out" a portion of their indebtedness.

The fact is that the banks, in the rosy days which preceded the fall of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, when "money was easy," used to lend it on deposits for certificates of stocks with a very narrow margin, and without any very great scrutiny as to the quality of the enterprise for which the stock was issued. The result was, that these accommodating banks hold, directly or indirectly, large quantities of almost valueless paper and securities, and from which they cannot hope to derive any profit, unless the stock market is forced, and new gulls found to purchase at a false value the depreciated stocks held as above stated.

To do this money is lent to "force the market." The banks gain thereby. They lend on good solid stocks, (State or the best railroad stocks,) and thus use a portion of their surplus capital without any risk. Gain No. 1. They sell at a good price securities which are really valueless, and recover money which they deserved to lose. Gain No. 2. And they enable their debtors, who ruined themselves by illegitimate speculation and reckless stock gambling, to get rid of a portion of their worthless scrip, and thus pay their indebtedness to the banks.

As I remarked in my letter of Saturday—which, I regret to find, you have not duly received, owing to some negligence of the post office—the morality of the bank dodge of "forcing the market" is quite as pure as were they to supply the necessary capital to a man who owed them money, to play with loaded dice, on condition that the debtor, out of his winnings, paid them what he owed.

The apologists of this and all the former iniquities of our city banks are or feign to be very jubilant, and wonder how any one can avoid admiring the sagacity, benevolence, and masterly financial ability of the bank sages. "They occupy now a proud and impregnable position." "They never had so much specie." "They can resume now when they please." (This remark is generally made as a clincher, and the very climax of convincing argument.) I regret to say I cannot see any room for praise, or any cause for rejoicing. Very much the reverse, and nine-tenths of the community are of my opinion.

I do not see that the banks have any more right to be praised by the commerce of New York for their present large supply of specie, than would an apothecary be justified in vaunting the rich and abundant supply of medicines by the ignorant use, abuse, and withholding of which he had destroyed the bodily health of an entire community.

Dennistoun, Wood, & Co. have made an assignment to-day, to John Hone, Esq. Foreign exchange is dull, and rates have advanced slightly. There is a fair prospect that Wednesday's steamer will take out a considerable sum. The Adriatic took close on to $400,000. The Atlantic brought £23,168. Domestic exchange improves slowly, to the great relief of persons having collections to make. There is no movement in currency. Very little is offering for discount at the brokers.

The bank statement of this evening shows an *increase* of $135,188 in loans; of $3,716,014 in specie; $24,865 in circulation; $6,720 in nominal deposits, and $2,316,409 in undrawn deposits.

The following is a comparative statement of the weeks ending November 14th and 21st:

	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.
Loans	$95,239,244	$95,375,432
Specie	19,451,966	23,167,980
Circulation	6,258 652	6,283,417
Nominal deposits	72,592,645	79,313,291
Undrawn deposits	60,601,555	62,917,964

The exchanges at the clearing house to-day were $17,317,514.23, and the balances paid in coin $1,226,042.85. The Sub-Treasury received $125,706.49; paid out $185,775.94, and has a balance of $4,817,591 49. The custom house received, to-day, for duties, $44,000.

The Stock Market was slightly depressed this morning, under the Atlantic's news, but recovered before the close of the first board, and closed very firmly, with an active demand. New York Central closed at 80; Reading at 52; Illinois Central at 95; Chicago & R I 84½; Erie 17; La Crosse & Milwaukee 12½; and Michigan Southern at 21½. There are strong indications of a sustained and busy market, and plenty of money to buy—or, I should say, speculate—all legitimate business being dead. The bank statement sufficiently demonstrates the latter sad fact.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Nov. 23.

SECOND BOARD.

15000 Missouri 6s 79	10 Mich So & N I R 21
5000 do s15 78⅜	320 do 21½
5000 do s15 78⅜	30 Mich S & N I pref 41
26000 N Carolina 6s 87	70 Galena & Chic 84⅜
4000 Mich State 6s 91	300 Clev & Tol R 43⅜
4000 Cal 7s '75 67½	200 do 43⅜
2000 N Y St'e 5s '60 95½	50 Ill Cen R s10 95
1000 Brooklyn City 6s 89½	6 Chic & R I R 84⅜
2000 do 89	93 do 85
4000 Mh C S p c n l'n 85	50 do b30 85
2000 N Y Cen R E 6s 75	100 do s3 84⅜
50 Penn Coal Co 62	50 La Cr & Mil 12⅜
5 Pacific MSS Co 69½	50 Mil & Miss R 32
100 Cum Coal 11½	10 C B & Quincy R 65
50 N Y Cen R b30 80	45 Erie R 17
300 Reading R 52	

MARKETS.

ASHES.—The demand for both kinds is moderate, at $7 for Pots, and $6.50a$6.62½ for Pearls.

COFFEE.—All kinds continue dull and heavy. The cargo of the Spright was taken on speculation on Saturday, embracing 2,750 bags Rio on private terms.

COTTON.—The market has not opened under the news per Atlantic. Prices are heavy, and buyers do not show a disposition to operate. Quotations are omitted as nominal.

FISH.—The demand for all kinds is quite limited, but prices are unchanged.

FLOUR, &c.—The inquiry for western canal flour is very light, confined to the home trade. The return of mild weather, and the unfavorable news from Europe, gave buyers the advantage, and we reduce our quotations 10c per bbl.

The sales are 4,000 bbls. at $4.85a$4.95 for common to good State; $5.10a$5.25 for extra do.; $4.85a$4.95 for superfine Indiana and Michigan; $5.10a$6 for extra do.; $5 45a$6 for common to good extra Ohio; $6a$7.25 for good to choice extra do.; $6a$7.25 for St. Louis brands, and $6.50a$7.75 for extra Genesee.

Canadian flour is less active and is lower; the demand is for the East only—sales of 400 bbls at $5.15 a$6.50 for extra brands.

Southern flour is lower and is inactive—the arrivals are large—sales of 500 bbls at $5.20a$5.40 for mixed to good brands Baltimore, &c., and $5.45 a$7 for the better grades.

Rye flour is heavy—sales small at $3 50a$4.60. Corn Meal is inactive at $3.40a$3 50 for Jersey, and $3.75 for Brandywine. Buckwheat flour is in demand at $2 50a$2.52 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—The demand for wheat is limited, and the market is lower and nominal, the news from Europe checking the inquiry for export.

The sales are small, about 5,000 bus at $1.25a $1.50 for inferior to good white Southern; $1.18 for red Indiana—an extreme price: $1.20 for prime white Michigan.

Rye is better; the demand more active—sales of 4,000 bus at 79c for prime Northern; Barley is firm at 72a88c

Oats are in fair demand at 39a41c for Jersey; and 45a48c for State and Western. Corn is heavy, and is quiet—sales of 6700 bus at 80a82c for Western mixed, and 86a87½c for Southern yellow.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for pork is moderate, and the market is lower and heavy; sales of 300 bbls at $16.75 for prime, and $19.25a$19 50 for mess.

Beef is in fair supply, and is heavy at the reduced quotations, the sales of 100 bbls at $5a$7 for country prime; $9.25a$10.50 for do mess; $13.50a $14 for repacked Western mess, and $15 for extra do.

Prime mess is quiet at $21a$25. Beef hams are quiet at $14.50a$17. Bacon is dull at 12a12½c. English middles are quiet and nominal. Dressed hogs are in fair demand at 6½a7½c.

Lard is in limited demand and is heavy—sales of 140 bbls and tcs at 11¼a12½c. Butter is in fair request and is plenty at 12a17c for Ohio, and 15a20c for State. Cheese is saleable at 6a8c.

RICE.—The demand is moderate, and prices are somewhat firmer—sales of 140 tcs at $3a$3 62½.

SUGARS.—There has not yet been any change under the Atlantic's advices, but the market looks heavy, and no sales of importance have transpired.

Richardson, Spence, & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—Since Friday, monetary difficulties have continued and increased, and the advance yesterday in the Bank rate of interest to 10 per cent., together with the failure of some large houses, has added to the general depression of trade.

Breadstuffs have ruled quiet. At to-day's market there was a moderate attendance of buyers, and Wheat met a fair consumptive sale; prices, however, of all descriptions must be quoted 2d to 3d per bushel lower, except for best reds, which, from scarcity, maintained about previous value. Inferior Wheat unsaleable. Flour was offered at a further reduction of 5d to 1s per barrel, but was most difficult to sell. Indian Corn dull, at 6d per quarter cheaper. We quote Wheat: Reds 6s 6d to 7s 6d; white 7s 3d to 8s; a few retail sales of choice at 8s 3d per 70 lbs. Flour: Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s to 28s 6d; extra Ohio 29s; Western 26s 6d to 27s 6d barrel. Indian Corn: Mixed and yellow 36s to 38s 6d. white 40s to 41s per 480 lbs.

Beef, Pork, and Bacon.—There are no transactions to report in any article, and quotations are nominally unchanged. Lard very dull, and, although offered at a further heavy reduction, no sales can be effected. Tallow has declined to 56s. for P. Y. C. in London. Here there is nothing doing, and 51s. may be given as nominal quotation for "Butchers' Association." Rosin flat at 4s. 3d. Bark—No transactions.

Cotton—The market continues in a very unsettled condition; the demand is confined to the smallest wants of the trade, and prices are still entirely governed by the necessities of sellers, who have accepted yesterday and to-day a decline of fully ¼ per pound since Friday. In Manchester there is very little doing, but the feeling to-day did not seem so desponding as might have been expected. Middling Orleans, nominally, 7½d; Mobile 7½d; Uplands 7¼d per pound.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet and without change. Sugars dull and prices difficult to quote. Coffee dull and 1a2s cheaper for Ceylon. Tea dull and lower; common Congou 1s. Tallow selling at 56s for Y C. Linseed Oil 35s. Scotch Pig Iron 52s. At Glasgow the Iron market was much depressed; sellers at 51a50s.