The Press.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

FIRST PAGE.—Editorial on "Cash *versus* Credit;" the American Horses in England; Communications; The Great Storm; Sailing of the Adriatic; The Woodman Case; and General News. FOURTH PAGE, Literary matter.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Vanderbilt brings most startling news. The action of the British Government in favor of small notes was received with applause.

EX-PRESIDENT FRANKLIN PIERCE.

General and Mrs. PIERCE arrived last evening, and are staying at the La Pierre House, in this city. They are on their way to Norfolk, to take passage in the United States steam frigate Powhatan, Captain PEARSON, for the island of Madeira; that ship having been placed at the disposal of General PIERCE by the President. Mrs. PIERCE, though in delicate health, is perhaps better, and cannot fail, we trust, to be improved by the voyage, and by her proposed residence in a milder climate. The ex-President is in fine health. They will leave to-morrow for their destination.

LET THE PEOPLE VOTE.

We trust, most sincerely, that every citizen of Kansas will vote at the coming December election in that Territory, when the slavery question is to be presented to the ballot-box. The refusal of the people to vote on this issue may be used against them precisely as the course of the free-State men in refusing to vote at the June election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention is now being used. It is true—and we think it is a circumstance eminently disgraceful to our national character—that no citizen of Kansas *dare* vote *against* the Constitution under which he is to live, but must vote in *favor* of it, however he may feel about it. It is this latter fact that may keep many men away from the polls in December; indeed, we have no doubt it was *intended* that they should remain away; but in these days of "snap" judgments in Kansas, the majority must take what they can get, and be thankful that it is no worse. By all means let them vote, if some other means of deliverance is not sooner agreed upon.

KANSAS IN THE SOUTH.

We are assured, on very distinguished authority that the clause in the Kansas Constitution making that instrument irreversible for seven years, cannot stand the test of a new Convention, which may be called immediately after the organization of the new State, and we are further assured that there is to be a perfectly fair election in December, and that if the vote shall be against slavery, slavery will not exist hereafter. We shall be very much gratified if these results follow according to the predictions of the advocates of the minority Calhoun Constitution. Our only object is to secure a practical expression of, and obedience to, the popular will, as were promised over and over again, under the auspices of the Democratic party, since the enactment of the Kansas and Nebraska bill in 1854.

But by the following article from the Charleston *Mercury* of the 21st instant—the *Mercury* being the extreme Southern pro-slavery organ—it will be observed that great hopes have been excited in that quarter by the action of the Calhoun Convention. We repeat, that under the doubt, and the controversy, and the crimination growing out of the formation of this Constitution, and the infatuated refusal of the Convention to give the whole of it to the people, it would be far better to follow out the recommendation of the Richmond *Enquirer* and the Rockingham (Virginia) resolutions, and send the Constitution back to the people for revision:

KANSAS NOT YET LOST.—We publish below an extract from the correspondent of the Chicago *Democrat*. It will show our readers what is the true effect of the provisions made in the Constitution of Kansas with respect to slavery. The Constitution is not submitted to the vote of the people, but only the article prohibiting emancipation without compensation, and authorizing the ingress of slaves from other States. If this article is rejected, it does not abolish slavery in Kansas; but the late elected Legislature being extinguished, the new Legislature, for which provision is made, may be elected in October, and the Governor may also control the new Legislature, and, by law, may abolish slavery in the State, with compensation. The Lawrence *Herald*, however, edited by Brown, Walker's main instrument in bringing in the Abolitionists to vote at the late elections, declares that they will not vote on the article of the Constitution to be submitted to the people; and we have great hope that this will be their policy, and that they will follow this up with refusing to vote for the new Legislature to organize the Territory into a State. Should this be the course of the Black Republicans, Congress will have to admit Kansas as a slave State into the Union, and the pro-slavery party, freed from the intervention of the General Government and the United States troops, will have a fair chance of maintaining Kansas a slave State.

The Black Republicans have by no means been the greatest enemies in Kansas of the South, and we are not without hope that the South will win the victory at last. The ability, energy, and skill with which the pro-slavery men have heretofore fought the great cause of the South in Kansas, in defiance of the intervention and power of the General Government, and the rage of Abolitionism, leads us to believe that their efforts will be crowned with final success. We rejoice to learn that Walker has left the Territory. The whole question will be again open for agitation in Congress and the country.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

It seems to be agreed on all hands, in city and country, by all classes of the community—even by our Board of Trade, not the first to urge any reform in the banking system—*that the great need, in our currency, is more gold and silver, and less paper.* Most men agree that notes under twenty or twenty-five dollars should be prohibited. Let us, then, stick to this one thing, and call upon our Legislature to carry this measure into effect. A few object to it, on the ground that if we prohibit all notes of a less denomination than $20 in our own State, we will be inundated by small notes from other States. This can easily be prevented. When we make all such notes illegal in Pennsylvania, all we have to do to protect ourselves, is to take away from these notes all protection in our courts of law, by declaring that no note less than $20, of any State, or any individual, issued for currency, shall be pleaded in any criminal or civil action, in any court, or before any magistrate of our State, and our word for it, none of them will be found inside our borders. All our efforts should be to induce the Legislature to act at once. Let all the friends of this one great reform adhere to it. They should not waste their energies in endeavoring to obtain too much at a time. We now have the aid of our commercial men, our merchants, bankers, and most of our banks, and those who sustain them, in this particular reform, which we consider the foundation stone of the new edifice shortly to be erected, and one which the Democratic party has always most desired. NO BANK NOTES UNDER TWENTY DOLLARS. Let this be our motto. It is a rallying cry that will call forth a most powerful demonstration of public opinion.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

A good action, amid the crowd of bad ones which afflict the world, shines out like a single star in a dark night. We have such an action to record.

At the recent working-class public meetings, held in New York, a female, rejoicing in the unemphonic name of Madame RANKE, has made herself very prominent. On several occasions she appeared on the hustings, and was heard with more attention than admiration, for Madame's eloquence is said not to be of that superior character which delights men, gods, and columns. She announced herself as the poor man's friend, and was cheered. She declared that towards the poor man her philanthropic feelings were warm and generous; the applause increased. She had many plans for helping the poor man, (*great enthusiasm,*) and intended working them out to benefit him. Loud cheers rewarded her good intent. She would give a great concert, at which $5,000 would be obtained as admission-money—and, after deducting all expenses, she would give half the proceeds to the poor, the balance going to Madame RANKE herself, on the good, time-honored principle of charity beginning at home. The audience did not entirely see that this was so very benevolent—but she was a Woman, and seemed well-disposed towards them, so they let her go.

Next time that Madame RANKE wanted a public meeting, she took with her a great bundle of paper, containing (she said) plans for some public erection, which the city should set about at once, to provide work for the masses. These plans (she said) had cost her money, and thought, and time, which joint owners she estimated at $5,000. Had she not a right to be reimbursed? (Cries of "By all means!") There, she would sell the plans, as aforesaid, to the municipality of New York for the moderate sum of $300,000, and was willing to let the poor have half of this, only reserving to herself the moderate sum of $150,000, as compensation for the above-mentioned problematic expenditure of $5,000.

Will it be believed that the assembled thousands not only laughed at Madame RANKE's philanthropy, (which so specially takes care of mankind in general and Madame RANKE in particular,) but actually called her by the disparaging name of "old woman," and would have mobbed her, but for the police, who dragged her and her paper-plans away into a place of safety, far from popular ingratitude? After this, who will attempt to play the philanthropist? There are Madame RANKES nearer home than New York, we suspect. "Old women," too, though they wear neither crinoline, hoops, nor petticoats.

SUGGESTION TO THE CITY.

A royal voluptuary, in days departed, sated with enjoyment, is said to have offered a reward to whoever would invent a new pleasure. In modern times, the powers that be are more rational—they would gladly reward the man who showed them how to raise a new tax.

In public, as well as in private administration, Money is a very pleasant, very desirable thing. Public functionaries are fully conscious of the importance derived from spending it. *It must be confessed* that they contrive to give it wings. Probably there is a delightful consciousness in dealing wholesale with "the needful." A man who turns the money over half a dozen times in his hand, ere he spends ten dollars, rarely has any scruple whatever when he has to sign a check for the payment of five hundred dollars of public money.

Hence, municipal corporations often get into pecuniary difficulties—want money to meet necessary engagements—borrow money to make up the deficiency—have to provide money to pay the interest of their bonds—are at their wits' ends, in short, for money. A private individual cautiously burns the candle at one end, for he deals with his own means; elect him as a civic functionary, and he will burn both ends—for the money is not his own, but obtained from the public. Dishonest he may *not* be; careless he frequently *is*.

Our municipal expenditure, not to put too fine an edge upon it, (as the little scrivener in "Bleak House" would say,) is *certainly not* on the increase. We have an impression that our municipal functionaries would be much obliged to any one who would show them how the city funds can easily be augmented, and this, too, without pressing upon the citizens at large—only gently squeezing the purses of those who can well afford it, and, indeed, have too long been exempted from specific and particular taxation. We beg to suggest how the money can be obtained.

The sum of one dollar a year is the full amount paid to the city, we believe, as license money for each stage or omnibus which plies in our public streets. The wear and tear of the streets from these heavy vehicles is so very great that it is questionable whether the whole tax which they pay is enough to cover the cost of such damage. Small as this payment is, it gives the stage proprietor a virtual monopoly, securing each from anything like an approach to competition, and thereby keeping up the prices of travelling—the six cents price instead of the five cents, which would be amply remunerative to the stage owners, and, as a decimal amount for which there is a corresponding coin, more suitable and convenient to the public.

Wholly unable to understand on what public grounds the stage-proprietors should be subjected to no more than a merely nominal taxation, we suggest—and would draw the attention of "the authorities" to the suggestion—that, in future, the different stage-routes be thrown open to competition—that they be publicly advertised as open to all who pleased to bid for them—that they be disposed of, by tender or by auction, to the highest bidder—that, in fact, the monopoly be broken up, to the pecuniary advantage of the annual municipal income.

The details of such an operation can readily be worked up, and we leave the task to those who are paid for doing such work. We throw out what every one—except the stage-proprietors and profitable suggestion. It would it surprise us, considering the vast traffic of the stages, if the competition we suggest were to produce an annual income of $40,000 or $50,000. Is not *that* worth looking after in these hard times?

POVERTY IN WEALTH.

A London merchant, named JAMES MORRISON, lately died, worth $20,000,000. He had been in Parliament, he was liberal in his expenditures, he paid his debts, and therefore, the English journals, which are severe upon poor people, have raised Mr. MORRISON to the seventh heaven of fulsome eulogy. He made his money, however, in no very laudable manner. Any trader who was "in a tight place" had only to give Mr. MORRISON a supply of goods in marketable condition, at half the cost price, and that liberal gentleman would immediately give him a check. Now and then, to be sure, he came within a hair's breadth of being prosecuted as a "receiver," but always drove just outside the operation of the law. In London, where he was known, such a character was a fair mark for sarcasm, and we find his history and mode of trading very fully shadowed out in the last number of Dickens's *Household Words*, where, under the title of "Twenty Shillings in the Pound," every one who runs may find, in the adventures of Petty, Larceny, & Co., the haberdashers, a palpable adumbration of Mr. JAMES MORRISON's mode of making money.

We notice the man, puffed and worthless as he really was, on account of an anecdote relating to him, communicated by a correspondent of the *Illustrated London Times*, as follows: "It is said that during the last two years of his life he was the victim of a singular mental hallucination, imagining that he was in the utmost poverty, and that but by daily labor could he get daily bread. His friends accordingly used to place a spade in his hands, and sent him to work for a short time in the garden, paying him weekly wages of a few shillings, and in this way alone would he be quieted." This may be true, but is not very singular. Thrift very frequently has such a painful terminus as this. Accumulation sometimes operates upon the mind in the manner here described, and inflicts the torture of constantly imagining that poverty was at hand. This is one of the pains and penalties of Riches.

Mr. MORRISON, haunted by the idea of utter poverty while he had $20,000,000 of property, is fairly entitled to the title of *millionaire*. But he was only in moderate circumstances compared with a fortunate Englishman, named MARTIN, who has for forty years been struggling with poverty, and now, by a legal decision, has succeeded to the JENNINGS property, consisting of $400,000,000 of accumulation, and estates worth $2,000,000 per annum. It is difficult to imagine how a man can live up to such an income. It is enough to unsettle the reason.

☞ Whatever doubts we may have about the propriety of the selection of a District Attorney, in connection with Mr. MANN, for the Court of Quarter Sessions, after all that has transpired since the passage of the special act of the last Legislature, we cannot withhold the expression of our decided approval of the personal character and professional ability of our friend J. P. LOUGHEAD, Esq., who was yesterday appointed to that position by the Judges of that court.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Buckleys opened, last night, at Jayne's new Hall, to a full audience, with a full chapter of Ethiopian varieties. The second part, entitled "Matrimonial Blessings," including singing, dancing, and instrumental performances, is racy and original, and the Bloomer Promenade, with which the whole winds, up is ludicrous to a degree. Jayne's Hall is the best amusement locality in Philadelphia.

ELEGANT AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Thomas & Sons sell this morning, at No. 1612 Walnut street, the superior and fashionable furniture. See advertisement.

The gale on the lakes has been the most terrific one known for years. The western New York and Canada papers are filled with the details of the disasters by flood and field. The loss of property on the lakes is probably great. Many vessels have been driven ashore, and others lost and sunk. Many of these disasters are yet to be heard of, when news is received from other points along the shore. Passengers from the West, at Albany, on Monday, report that the snow and ice have closed the canal at Albion and various other points between Rochester and Buffalo, so that almost the entire distance between these two cities is impassable by boats.

THE GREAT MOGUL.

The aged King of Delhi, a feeble tool in the hands of the late occupants of Delhi, was a captive in the hands of his English conquerors, at the latest advices. The report that his two sons "had been shot" appears correct—with the addition that they had fallen in battle, and not, as the words might seem to imply, by the vengeance of the British. This Sovereign, who is between eighty and ninety years old, could scarcely have been an active promoter of the late revolt. MAHOMET SURAJOODEEN SHAH GAZEE succeeded his father, as King of Delhi, in 1837, and has been retained, by the East India Company, as a King in name only, for the last twenty years. A pensioned descendant of the last race of Mahomedan Kings of Delhi, his Court presented all the worst evils of Eastern depravity and luxury. In his own Palace, at least, he was allowed to retain all power of life and death, and was cruel as well as luxurious. The stipend annually granted to "His Majesty" was twelve and a-half lakhs of rupees, equal to $625,000. The East India Company committed a great mistake in allowing such ample means, after they had virtually annihilated the regal authority. It would not surprise us to find them providing for the gradual diminution and final extinction of all the large allowances which they have hitherto made to the deposed Native Princes. Abused as this liberality clearly has been, there are numerous causes why it should be contracted in future. The King of Delhi will probably spend the brief remainder of his life in prison.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Some error in the Report of the Return of the Saratoga—Administration resolved to Observe the Neutrality Laws—Cabinet Council today, &c.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH FOR THE PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1857.—There must be some mistake in the telegram from New York, published in this morning's papers, that the Saratoga had arrived at that port, for no orders, I learn, have been issued from the Navy Department recalling her to the United States from the coast of Central America.

It has been hoped all along that this ship would intercept WALKER before he gained a footing in Nicaragua. Even if her officers had failed in this object, nevertheless, if for no other purpose than to evince to the world a desire on our part to maintain our neutrality laws, the Saratoga, and the other United States ships-of-war of the same squadron, should remain in those waters, to act promptly as circumstances shall demand.

If this Administration have taken a firm position on any question, they have on that of an observance of our neutrality laws. I have it, from high authority, that they do not design "mincing" matters, but that they will, with a steady purpose, compel the federal officers, in every section of the country, at the risk of removal, to prevent the escape from our limits of adventurers against the peace of neighboring States, and in opposition to treaty stipulations.

In view of the presence and reception of Mr. OUSELEY, the Cabinet Council of to-day will, it is said, review and mark out a definitive policy in Central American affairs. This gentleman has communicated to the Secretary of State the design of his mission, and from what I can gather of the conversation that transpired, I do not believe that the London *Post* was far wrong in its statement, lately reproduced in the Northern papers.

Mr. OUSELEY is a special commissioner for the adjustment of the points in controversy between the two Governments arising out of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. Some allege that he is empowered to do away with that Convention and recommence negotiations *de novo*. Whether he has or not, it is the general judgment that Mr. BUCHANAN will insist upon this as a *sine qua non*.

The President and Secretary of War are almost daily closeted, engaged in maturing plans of operations against the Mormons, and in preparation for recommendations to Congress.

Governor WALKER will be here to-morrow night. Secretary STANTON will *be acting-Governor* until the 31st of December, when the executive power will be turned over to President Calhoun, under the schedule of the Constitutional Convention.

X. Y.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

STEAMER VANDERBILT OFF CAPE RACE.

Fearful Financial Panic in England.--Charter of the Bank of England Suspended!

ISSUE OF SMALL NOTES AUTHORIZED.

Cotton Declined.--Breadstuffs Declining.

WRECK OF THE SHIP DUNBAR!

140 Passengers and all her Crew Lost!

ADDITIONAL FROM INDIA.

The British Loss at Delhi--Lucknow again Beseiged by Nena Sahib.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., *via* QUEBEC, Nov 24.—The United States mail steamship Vanderbilt passed off Cape Race on Sunday afternoon, and her advices were successfully transferred to the news yacht of the Associated Press. The telegraph lines having been interrupted between Cape Breton and Maine, the delivery of the news was prevented yesterday, and it can only be sent to-day *via* the Canadian lines and Quebec.

The steamer North Star, from New York on October 31st, arrived at Southampton on the 13th instant.

A fearful financial panic occurred in England the day after the Atlantic sailed.

All the banks *refused* to discount, in any shape.

The following failures occurred during the panic: City of Glasgow Bank; Sanderson, Sandman, and Company, of London; Wilson, Morgan, and Company, Stationers, of London; Fletch and Skeet, Stationers, of London; Coddington and Company, Iron merchants, of Liverpool; Mackenzie, Ramsey, and Company, of Dundee; Draper, Pleton, and Company, of London; Falman, Grenel, and Company, of Liverpool; Ban, Broddice, and Company, of London; Munroe, Grant, and Company, of Swansea; Stergman and Company, of Nottingham.

In the midst of the panic, the Treasury issued an order suspending the charter of the Bank of England, and authorizing the issue of small notes to any amount.

The effect of this order was instantaneous. The panic immediately ceased, and the news was received with furious acclamations in all the commercial cities throughout the kingdom.

The English money market was steadier on the 13th. Bank stock quoted at 209½a212. Exchequer bills improved. All kinds of produce immediately advanced considerably.

There had been a great money panic in Scotland, and a heavy run prevailed in all of the banks.

The feeling among the business circles in Bristol, Manchester, Edinburgh, and other places, became more cheerful on learning that the Government had authorized the bank to extend its issues.

The British Parliament will meet immediately.

The Bank of France had raised its discount on ninety-day bills to 10 per cent.

The English ship Dunbar, bound to Australia, was wrecked off Sydney. One hundred and forty passengers and all of the crew were lost.

INDIA.

The latest advices from Delhi say the exact extent of the British loss has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed to be less than twelve hundred.

The mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent, had been subdued by cutting off their supplies.

It was reported that Lucknow, which was relieved on the 25th of September, was again besieged by Nena Sakib, with fifty thousand rebels.

All the city people found in Delhi were bayoneted by the British troops.

Many Europeans were found in the city, fighting in the ranks of the rebels.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—The sales of Cotton for the week amount to only 11,000 bales, in consequence of the depression and panic in monetary affairs. On Wednesday and Thursday the decline in Cotton ranged from 1d.a1½d., and there was a general panic in the market. On Friday, the measures of relief adopted created an improved feeling, and prices advanced ½d., with sales of 6,000 bales, the market closing with a tendency to a still further advance. The quotations are irregular and nominal. The following are the prices given by the circulars published on the 13th:

Fair Orleans 7¾d; middling Orleans 7¼d; fair Upland 7½d; middling Upland 7; middling Mobile 7½d.

The stock of Cotton in port is 325,000 bales, including 162,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs.—The circulars quote the market as declining for all descriptions. The quotations are as follows:

Flour.—Western 26s a 27s; Southern 27sa29s; Ohio 40sa41s.

Wheat.—Red 5s 3da7s 6d.

Provisions.—The market closed with a declining tendency. Pork dull at a decline for all grades. Bacon is quiet; there had been but little inquiry, and prices were weak. Lard is heavy, and all qualities have declined, the market closing nominal.

Tallow is dull, and quotations are nominal.

Produce.—Sugar dull at 4s a 4s 3d. Coffee is dull, and sales are unimportant. Tea—Prices are weak and there has been but little inquiry.

Spirits of turpentine dull at 35sa35s 6d.

London Money Market, Nov. 13.—The market has suffered a panic since the sailing of the Atlantic, and partially recovered from its effects. Bank stock to-day is quoted at 209½ a 212, and consols for money close at 89½ a 89¾.

LONDON MARKETS, Nov. 13.—The Iron market is dull, and the quotations for rails and bars are from 2s2s lower. Sugar has advanced 1sals 6d, and Coffee is also slightly higher.

From San Domingo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—An arrival at this port furnishes late advices from San Domingo.

The partisans of Baez still hold Samana. They are well provisioned, and prepared for a long siege. An additional force was to be despatched against them.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Señor Don Napoleon Escalante and Señor Don Luis Molino, were today introduced to the President, by the Secretary of State, and delivered their credentials as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Costa Rica to the Government of the United States.

The state of the Government finances presents the only difficulty to the consummation of the New York City Post Office proposition. This, however, may probably soon be removed.

The Wreck of the Steamship Opelousas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The New Orleans papers received by the Southern mail contain the particulars of the wreck of the *steamship Opelousas*. Among the saved were G. W. Bowers, of New York, Captain Hill, U. S. A., and fifty-four others, together with the officers and crew. Of fifteen known to be lost, beside Gen. Hamilton, the name of A. J Vorhees, of New Jersey, occurs.

Navigation on the Western Rivers and Lakes—Marine Disasters.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—The propeller Ogdonburg, which arrived from Chicago this afternoon, reports having encountered much ice on the Straits of Mackinac, and great difficulty in forcing her way through.

The schooner John Martin, of Cleveland, is ashore near Presque Isle, a total loss. The crew were saved.

There was another unknown vessel near the same place, which will probably prove a total loss.

There have been no tidings of the schooner Seaman, which is believed to be lost on Lake Superior, with all on board.

The river boats run with difficulty on account of the ice. Navigation is considered about closed for the season.

The Weather Throughout the Country—Snow Storm at Oswego, N. Y.—Detention of Vessels by Ice—Canal Navigation.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 24—The weather here is very cold. Two inches of snow fell during last night. A large fleet of wheat laden vessels, bound to this port, are detained on the Welland Canal by the ice. Navigation on the canal eastward is still uninterrupted.

The Burning of the Steamer Rainbow—Further Particulars.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—The *Commercial*, of this morning, contains private despatches, giving some particulars of the burning of the steamer Rainbow, on the Mississippi river, near Napoleon, Arkansas.

There were three hundred and forty-seven passengers on board, including a large number of coal heatmen on the deck. The origin of the fire is attributed to incendiarism. The total number of lives lost is estimated at seventy-five, principally deck passengers.

As soon as the boat was discovered, the boat ran ashore, where she was burned to the water's edge. The wind was blowing a stiff gale a few minutes after the fire broke out, and the boat was soon enveloped in the flames.

The steamer Minnesota, from New Orleans, brought the saved to Memphis, among whom are the following: Thomas Maddock, S. M. Carson, John Mayberry and wife, of Philadelphia.

The books of the steamer being destroyed, no list of the lost can be furnished.

All the officers of the boat were saved.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—The following-named persons, who were among the passengers on the steamer Rainbow, are known to have been lost, viz: James Laughlin, Alliance, Ohio; Hiram Charleston, Alliance, Ohio; William Chambers, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Gallagher, Sallneville, Ohio; James Branan, Allegheny City, Pa.; James McLaughlin and William Herr, Pittsburgh, Pa., George Craig, Birmingham, Pa.; James Meheff, McKeesport, Pa.; Thomas Newhouse and George Newman, Carrolton, Ky.; Mrs. Bond, Memphis, Tenn.; a blind man, named Johnson, his wife and two daughters, Paducah, Ky.; an Irish girl, Carrolton, Ky.

St. Louis Markets.

Nov. 20.—WHEAT—There was an advance to day resulting from moderate receipts, and an apprehension that cold weather would interfere for the future with supplies. Sales 110 sacks spring at 75c; 124, 278, and 375 do at 80c; 702 at same; 245 do at 82c; 51 and 42 white and 200 red on private terms; 400 red at $1.10, and choice white and 150 choice red at $1.15.

OATS—Market a shade firmer, with sales of 341 sacks at 37½c; 500 and 300 at 38c; 68 and 450, the last delivered, at same; 750 at 38½c; 381, including delivery, at same; 848 at 39c, delivered; 199 at 40c, and 257 and 1,200 on private terms.

CORN—Sale of 74 sacks yellow at 45c.

FLOUR—Demand limited and market dull. Sales to-day of 100 bbls fine at $2.75; 40 bbls extra at $2.30; 40 bbls choice extra at $2.70a$2 75; 75 bbls branded superfine at $4.25; 200 bbls in lots, branded fancy and extra at $4.50, and 135 bbls extra at $4.70a $4.80 per bbl.

WHISKEY—Business fair at an improvement. We notice sales of 14, 36, 50, 70, 114, and 125 bbls at 17c per gallon.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Flour firm at $5.37½ per barrel. Grain is unchanged. Exchange on New York 102½ to 103½.

[Reported for THE PRESS.]—NOVEMBER 24.

"WICKED CAPTAIN SMITH."—A strapping lass, announcing herself as Sally Brown, charged Captain Smith, the commander of a coal-boat on the Schuylkill, with several aggravated offences—the least of which was winning her virgin affections and enticing her away from her peaceful home, situated somewhere in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. Sally is not much less than six feet in height, and her figure displays a good deal of muscular development without any appearance of that yielding softness which *seems to form* a part of *her character*. Her countenance is rather grim, and her voice is more sonorous than sweet; in short, she belongs to that class of females which the novelists describe as "not perfectly beautiful, but highly interesting."

Captain Smith, the cruel deceiver of this artless maiden, is a short, chunky individual, having (in maritime language,) "a good breadth of beam." and a countenance which is chiefly remarkable for a preternatural squint, and a pair of stupendous black bushy whiskers, the least agitation of which dislodged a cloud of coal-dust, huge flakes of which had settled in every part of his face and apparel Captain Smith has been a dealer in mineral fuel all his lifetime, and his heart seems to be as black and as inflammable as his merchandise. It was evident that he had victimized Miss Sally Brown pretty much as his namesake, of ballad celebrity, did the "unfortunate Miss Bailey." But *our* Captain Smith's victim had too much sense to hang herself in her garters and then come in a ghostly shape to make her gay deceiver pay the funeral expenses Miss Sally Brown did better; she came, in a bodily *shape, to make the Captain pay damages for the* injuries she had sustained in her person and reputation. Her evidence disclosed the fact that Captain Smith had persuaded her to leave her home "up the river," and to come down with him, in his boat, to Philadelphia, promising that when this voyage was completed, he would embark with her on the voyage matrimonial. With a view to this felicitous arrangement, Sally had irradiated the coal-blackened canal boat with her presence, and, with all the confiding tenderness of her sex, she had behaved as affectionately to the Captain, during the trip, as if the nuptial benediction had already been pronounced.

But when the boat arrived, the ungrateful Capt. Smith—to use his own style of discourse—attempted "to out Miss Sally adrift." Before the freight was discharged, he endeavored to get rid of the fairest part of his cargo, and with actual brute force tried to put the young lady out of his dingy bark. In the struggle which followed this barbarous attempt, Capt. Smith and Sally were both precipitated into the icy waters of the Schuylkill, which extinguished the last spark of love in each of their bosoms. Both were rescued from the waves, and Sally, without pausing to change her dripping garments, procured the services of an officer, and had the treacherous "canawlor" arrested. He was committed to answer Sally's various accusations. This case will serve as a wholesome warning to all unsuspecting virgins, who may be inclined to trust to the good faith of "canawl" captains—especially those in the coal trade.

W.

The Allegheny County Murder--Fife, Stewart, and Charlotte Jones to be Hung.

The Supreme Court, in session at *Pittsburgh*, affirmed the judgment of the court below in the case of Fife, Stewart, and Charlotte Jones, convicted of the murder of Henry Wilson and Elizabeth McMasters, at McKeesport. The *Chronicle* says:

When intelligence of the action of the court reached the prisoners, the effect on each was most extraordinary and unlooked for. Stewart, who had always displayed the most astonishing self-possession and calmness, appeared overwhelmed by the news, and betrayed a degree of emotion that he never before manifested. His whole hope centred on the Supreme Court. He believed firmly that there would be a reversal of the judgment of the court below in his case, and when he found the hope which had buoyed him up suddenly destroyed, his self-possession deserted him, and he gave himself up to a degree of anguish that surprised while it pained his fellow prisoners. He still proclaims his innocence, and maintains that, though a thousand courts held otherwise, he is guiltless of the blood of the Wilson family.

Fife, too, was taken aback not a little when the decision was made known. He soon recovered his equanimity, however, and, beyond declaring his innocence, he spoke but little on the subject. He says they may hang him when they please, but that Stewart is an innocent man, and that if he be executed, it will be a judicial murder.

Charlotte Jones received the news with extraordinary composure. To our mind, she is a callous wretch—insensible to all the fine feelings of the human heart, and indifferent whether or not she ends her days on a gibbet.

"Madame," said old Roger to his boarding-housekeeper, "in primitive countries beef is often the legal tender; but madam," said he, emphatically, thrusting his fork into the steak, "all the law of Christendom could not make this beef tender."

A woman recently appeared before a magistrate to complain of the ill-usage she received from her husband. "What pretext had he for beating you?" inquired the magistrate. "Please, sir, he didn't have no pretext," replied the woman, "it was a thick stick."

MATTERS AND THINGS IN NEW YORK.

[From the New York papers of last evening.]

THE WATER STREET MURDER.—THE SPANISH CONSUL INDICATED.—The inquest on the late massacre in Water street was this morning adjourned to Friday afternoon in consequence of the absence of witnesses.

Captain Walling, of the Fourth ward police, stated that he had reason to believe that three men, answering the description of the persons who committed the recent murders, were concealed in the house of the Spanish consul, and that he had applied for authority to search the house. Coroner Connery, after some consultation, said he would take the responsibility, and ordered the search to be made.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. WORTH'S REMAINS.—The Common Council committee on the removal of Gen. Worth's remains, have received letters from President Buchanan and Secretary Cass, informing them that they cannot be present at the celebration to-morrow. The order of the procession has been fixed as follows:

Military under command of Major General Sandford; clergy in open barouches; pall bearers; catafalque; horse of Gen. Worth; relations and friends; Mayor, Common Council and corps officers; United States officers, military, naval, and civil, and State; officers in the Mexican war; mounted soldiers of 1812; Masonic fraternity; society of the Cincinnati; firemen; civil societies; citizens.

The following is a list of pall-bearers: General Wool, U. S. A.; Col. Abraham Van Buren, Gen. P. M. Whitmore, Gen. Henry T. Kiersted, Gen. Garret H. Stryker, Col. Albert C. Ramsey, Gen. Van Rensselaer, Commodore Perry, U. S. N.; Gen. Richard Varick Dewitt, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Gen. Campbell P. White, Gen. George Doughty, Gen. John Lloyd, Major Cady, (Governor's Island) U. S. A.; Commander Bigelow, U. S. N.; Capt Hudson, U. S. N.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—A desperate affray occurred Monday night, in the liquor store, 21 Baxter street, among a gang of ruffians who infest the neighborhood, originating in a difficulty which one Patrick Hood had with a woman, whose husband came and interfered with the family quarrels. A young man named John Callahan was shot in the back of the head, and a shot passed through his left cheek and lodged in his mouth. A fellow known as "Shorty Smith" was also severely cut about the head, and several others were more or less injured.

The police put an end to the fight and conveyed Callahan to the Sixth Ward Station-House, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Burkley, which, though severe, are not fatal. He was afterwards conveyed to his residence, at No. 147 Worth street. Hood contrived to make his escape, and, though well known to the police, his arrest had not been effected up to noon to-day.

A Tournament in American Style.

[*From the Washington Star, November, 21.*]

The late tournament at Piscataway was a splendid affair, and was attended by some 4,000 people, the *elite* of Prince George's, St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel, and Montgomery counties, and a very large attendance from this city. The Queen of Love and Beauty was Miss Sinnns Mattingley of Washington, D. C., who received the beautiful crown manufactured by Semken, of this city.

Some twenty-five knights appeared as contestants, superbly mounted.

At 10 A. M. the knights assembled in front of Hoskins's hotel, headed by Col. Sothoron, of St. Mary's, as marshal, and Esputa's band; from whence they moved up to the ground of trial, where they were addressed, appropriately, by E. W. Belt, Esq., of Marlboro'.

The Chief Marshal then took the ground, and the heralds having been stationed, the riding commenced with spirit at 11 A. M.

The first tilting was in a tie between Wm. P. Bryan, of Prince George's county, "The Forbidden Knight;" and A. G. Gwin, of the same county, "Knight of the Plains."

The second trial resulted in the "Forbidden Knight" taking the ring three times, and the "Knight of the Plains" twice, accordingly, Mr. Bryan was declared the victor to crown the queen, and Mr. Gwin, the first maid of honor.

Then came the contest to decide who should crown the other four maids of honor, and the victors were then announced in the order subjoined:

A. Kirk, of St. Mary's, "Knight of Ivanhoe;" R. Pliny Bryan, of Prince George's, "Knight of Piscataway;" Dr. J. R. White, of Prince George's, "Knight of the Potomac;" J. Gardiner, of Prince George's, "Knight of Montgomery."

Just as the riding closed, a furious storm scattered the audience and participants somewhat suddenly, but all assembled in good condition at 8 P. M., in the large hall-room of the village, where the crowning took place.

A beautiful address was delivered by James Campton, Esq., after which Col. Sothoron and Mr. Bell advanced with the beautiful crown, and placed it upon the brow of Miss Mattingly, the Queen of Love and Beauty.

Miss Cecelia Mudd, of Charles county, was crowned first maid of honor; Mrs. Amy Bowlin, of Princess George's, 2d; Mrs. Martha Sothoron, of St. Mary's county, 3d; Mrs. E. Gardiner, of Charles county, 4th; Mrs. Ellen R. Boarman, of Charles county, 5th.

After this ceremony followed the ball, and a superb supper, and the enjoyment was kept up to the fullest extent until the company separated at three o'clock in the morning.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION BY THE UNEMPLOYED.—About six hundred men assembled upon Tompkins square, at seven o'clock this forenoon. The weather was cold, and a few of them had overcoats. Richard Moore made a speech, in which he denounced the city officials and central park commissioners in unmeasured terms. He said all the evils which the laboring men endure have by poor families who were turned out of comfortable homes upon the city officials. It was in the power of the workingmen to defeat every mother's son of them, and he hoped they would do it.

The alderman of the Twentieth ward was trying to get a woman of a gang of men in the new Central Park who already had the job of lighting gas-lamps. This was because the woman was a politician, and this is the class of men which the city officials are trying to get work for, while the poor in our poor-house are driven out into the cold. We must take the consequences. This was loudly applauded. The meeting then formed in procession and marched to the City Hall, where other meetings were made. It was announced that thence they would march to the office of the Central Park Commissioners, and demand an immediate answer whether or not they were to have work.

The coroner's inquest showed that the facts were substantially as we copied them from the New York papers, concerning the murder of Mrs. *Walters and Mr. Sturdevant, at Port Jefferson*, L. I. by the husband of the lady, and the suicide of the murderer. The cause of the trouble, however, was not avarice. It was originally a grievance between the husband and wife of a family sort, and of nearly two years' standing. Walters, who was about 60 years old, was everywhere known as an inoffensive, peaceable man, much disposed to tell his neighbors of his many family troubles. His grief unnerved him, and at last made him desperate. Something like a year ago he ordered home a shroud—evidently hoping to frighten his wife into a change of treatment of him. She was fond of her children, and no less of her son-in-law, who took up the quarrel against him, and had just arranged with a lawyer for a written settlement of their affairs. Walters is said to have possessed a good deal of property about Greenpoint.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported for The Press.]

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—In the case of Jabez Jenkins and John Wilson *vs.* The Merchants' Insurance Company, before reported, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $691.73. *Amos Briggs, Esq., for plaintiff; C. Guillou, Esq., for defendant.*

Joseph Blackwood, trading as Blackwood & Co., *vs.* J. J. Hopwell. An action on a promissory