The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1857.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

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No. 417 CHESTNUT STREET,

On Wednesday, Dec. 9.

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THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, No. 17, for the week ending SATURDAY, December 5, is now ready at our counter. The present number embraces a great variety of solid and entertaining reading, and fully sustains the eminent position it has so deservedly acquired. Among its contents the reader will notice—

EDITORIALS.

THE PRESS' AND THE MAJORITY PRINCIPLE.
ENGLISH MONETARY AFFAIRS.
SUBMISSION OF THE SLAVERY CLAUSE OF THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.
LET THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY PREVAIL.
THE BANK CHARTER QUESTION.
EXTRAVAGANCE AND TECHNICALITIES.
ENGLISH PANICS.
THANKSGIVING.
THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.
KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
AN APOLOGY.
THE STARTING POINT.
SENATOR DAVIS ON KANSAS.
COUNTER IRRITATION.
A SPECIE CURRENCY.
A DRAMA OF REAL LIFE.
THE CENTRAL AMERICA CATASTROPHE.
THE ATLANTIC GAME.
CACHOUNS PLEDGE TO KANSAS.
HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.
LITERARY CRITICISM.

POETRY.

TO ONE IN TIME.—By R. M. M.—(Original.)

TALES.

THE MOSS-KING.
THE STORY OF DEATH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.
SOUND LETTER FROM GOV. WALKER.
DEATH OF N. S. STILSON.
THE OLD DOMINION.
REMINISCENCES OF GEN. WORTH.
WANT OF LABOR IN THE WEST.
SABBATH READING.
IMPORTANT TO WHALEMEN.
THE ADVOCATES OF THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL AGAINST THE CALHOUN CONVENTION.
UNITED STATES MAIL ROBBERIES.
HENRY WARD BEECHER AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.
MATTERS AND THINGS IN NEW YORK.
THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY ON THE KANSAS QUESTION.
ORIGIN OF THE "TIGER."
CORRECTED BANK NOTE LIST.
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NEWS.

FORM OF THE STEAMSHIP OPERONDAS—LIST OF THE SAVED.
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THE NEW YORK ELECTION.
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FOREIGN MARKETS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON.—The Kansas Question—Aspirants for Office under the House of Representatives—General Walker—Treason of the Representatives of Nicaragua—No Change on Nantucket Island.
FROM HARRISBURG.
THINGS IN ASPINWALL.
LETTER FROM TRENTON.
FROM NORRISTOWN.
LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

THE CITY.

POLICE BERTHS.
FUNERAL OF COMMODORE PARKER.
MONEY, GRAIN, CORN, CATTLE MARKETS, &c.
WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

LIVE FENCES.
DRAINAGE.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to clubs of twenty, when sent to one address, $20, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

Persons sending clubs of twenty or over will please bear in mind that the paper thus ordered cannot be directed to each subscriber, unless the club price of $1.20 per annum is paid, and paid in advance. This is in accordance with our published rates, and some of our friends have overlooked it. Our heavy lists compel us to adhere to this rule.

CONTENTS OF FIRST PAGE.—California on the Panic; Dr. Charles Mackay; The True Issue of the Kansas Complication; Walker and the Federal Officers; The New York Election; Interesting Letter from California; General News. FOURTH PAGE.—The Story of Death.

FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The mail-steamer *America*, which reached Halifax yesterday morning, left Liverpool on the 21st ult., and brings news three days later than we published yesterday. There is no further intelligence from India, and nothing of importance from Continental Europe.

The Suspension of the Bank Charter (erroneously represented by some of our contemporaries as an actual suspension of the Bank itself) does not seem to have been followed by the expected good effect of diminishing the pressure, easing the hard times, and restoring that confidence in the commercial world which is the very life and soul of business. Though the money market continues comparatively firm, the latest prices of consols being 89½ to 90, the prices of cotton, produce, provisions, and breadstuffs are "dull," and "declining," and the sales exhibit a material decrease. On the 20th of November cotton was selling in Liverpool at one cent to one cent and a half per pound lower than it had been since the 14th.

It may be noticed, by the export-notes from our own ports, that, at this moment, large shipments of cotton are now being made to Europe. When it is remembered that the stock on hand in England is now pretty large, that the sale has diminished, and that the prices have materially declined, with a lower tendency, it is certain that large additions to that stock will yet further lower the selling rates. In the manufacturing districts, many cotton mills are at work at half-time and with a reduced quantity of human labor. The demand for cotton yarn and for cotton goods has fallen off, from want of buyers who have money. An accumulation of raw cotton in England, under any circumstances, must tend to keep down the price. As it is, it may be apprehended that the South will suffer, speedily and materially, from the large stock, small sales, and low prices.

"The pressure for money," says the telegram, "was unabated," when the *America* left England. Additional failures are reported, and even the great house of Messrs. PEABODY & Co., so well known for their wealth and liberality, had been compelled to seek the aid of the Bank of England, which was granted to the amount of $5,000,000, and, we are happy to learn, proved effectual. When such a house as this was even in danger, we can somewhat estimate the struggles which establishments of less means and credit are compelled to make. That such a house as Mr. PEABODY's should be embarrassed, under the present pressure, says nothing against its wealth and solvency. In 1837, the great Liverpool house of WILLIAM and JAMES BROWN had to solicit aid, under the very same pressure, from the Bank of England, and when the crisis was over Messrs. BROWN resumed their high station, which they still continue to hold, among the merchant princes of Liverpool.

Among the miscellaneous news by the *America* is the information that a second and unsuccessful attempt to launch the mammoth steamer *Leviathan* had been made. The loss of $625,000 in gold has been brought by the *America*. *Ptn.*

☞ The promised Letter from Sebastopol (No. 8 of the series) shall appear to-morrow.

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION.

It is understood that the interview between Mr. BUCHANAN and Governor WALKER, on the Kansas question, were not only of the most friendly, but of the most cordial and confidential character. There is in this circumstance a significant rebuke of those journals, North and South, which conceive they are offering incense to Mr. BUCHANAN by imputing selfish motives and designs to Governor WALKER and the opponents of the Calhoun Constitution. It would be an extraordinary spectacle if men who stand by a great principle like that which forms the basis of Governor WALKER's action, could not do so and preserve the best relations with a Democratic administration, elected upon this very principle.

A curious case in point suggests itself. It is known that the President ardently supports Governor WALKER's entire action against the Oxford and McGhee frauds; and yet, in spite of this fact, there are hosts of the friends of the Administration, in the South, demanding Governor WALKER's removal for this very action. Strange to say, too, the men who denounce the Northern friends of WALKER and the Northern foes of the Calhoun Convention fraud, as enemies of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration, have been studiously silent in regard to the Southern foes of WALKER and the Southern friends of the Kansas frauds; and this, we repeat, notwithstanding Mr. BUCHANAN fully approves Governor WALKER's course against these frauds. We state the case, not, as we said on Monday of another, by way of justifying our own course, but simply to point out the ridiculous dilemma of those who overlook a Southern difference with the Administration, and agonize over a single Northern expression of independent opinion.

Mr. BUCHANAN's kind reception of Governor WALKER, however, proves that, whatever his own action may be, he will make no test against that decided and unmistakable popular sentiment which sustains Gov. WALKER and opposes the Calhoun Constitution. Judge DOUGLAS and Senator GWIN both stand by Governor WALKER, and are at the same time the firm advocates of the Administration. We could name a number of members of the House in precisely the same attitude. It is quite true, the difference, if one should exist, between the Administration and those gentlemen, may be awkward; but it is not an irreconcilable difference. The warmest friends of the Administration in the South, at this moment, are the presses which first demanded that the Kansas Constitution should go to the whole people of Kansas; and there are others which, while assailing that very proposition, as ardently support Mr. BUCHANAN.

The occasion is one for patriotic effort—for concession, and conciliation. It is one for statesmanlike reflection, not for the utterance of the small spites of small men. It cannot be settled by bluster on either hand, North or South. It cannot be compromised by threats, no matter from what quarter hurled. We have known occasions of equal peril, and they have passed by, through the wise counsels of self-sacrificing men. So far as the Administration is concerned, the common agreement in its favor is in itself a good beginning for a compromise on this question of Kansas. The South will find her strongest friends in the free States resolute in support of the principle that the majority shall rule. Will not the lovers of the Union in that quarter see that here is a principle which we cannot yield—which we are sworn to obey—which we are pledged to defend? Will they not call to mind the thousand services in defence of Southern rights of those who stand by this great principle? Why risk all by demanding that this principle shall be abandoned? Why forget the past, with its fraternities, and its conquests, and its glories? Why make the future a howling desolation?

If Kansas can never be a slave State by fair means, a resort to foul means would deluge it in blood. Against fraud and wrong there is a natural, instinctive, conscientious, and invincible protest, North and South; and this protest will, we hope, be respected. If it is respected, we may look forward to peaceful times again. The South can ask nothing that is right that will not rally at once to her standard a host of champions. We utter these sentiments as sincerely as if we spoke to our own children. We implore the men of the South to ponder and believe them. We implore them not to understand that they are dictated by a craven or surrendering spirit. They flow from a heart that is filled with the most devoted attachment to the South; from one who speaks for thousands; but who, ready to make any sacrifice, will never compromise or abandon the great truth that "THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE SHALL RULE."

THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY AS TO UTAH.

The open rebellion of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his mercenaries relieves the General Government from the only doubt as to the legal necessity for the armed expedition under command of Colonel JOHNSTON. The overt act of the Mormon public, and violent revolt against the laws, is clear; the fact of Mormon complicity with the atrocities of the savages of the Plains, is equally clear; and all that now remains is to push forward the troops, and inflict the chastisement which these wretched men well deserve.

We perceive that some of the journals of the day condemn the Administration because, as they say, the expedition against Utah was not sooner sent out. The best way to understand Mr. BUCHANAN's difficulties, in regard to this trouble, is to recall the fact that ever since the passage of the Compromise Measures in 1850—by one of which Utah obtained a territorial existence—the strong efforts of two Administrations to bring order out of the Mormon chaos have been baffled. The first commission sent to Governor YOUNG was signed by MILLARD FILLMORE. President PIERCE despatched the accomplished Colonel STEPTOE to arrange and organize the affairs of Utah, and (if he deemed it expedient) to displace YOUNG from office, and to assume the gubernatorial robe himself. Col. STEPTOE, acting, as he supposed, from the best lights, decided that this alternative was not necessary, inasmuch as YOUNG was a much better executive than he was supposed to be at Washington. Subsequent delays were unavoidable.

The vast distance of Salt Lake City from the federal capital; the evasions of BRIGHAM YOUNG in his correspondence with the Government; the representations of Mr. BERNHISEL, the Mormon delegate in Congress, who was active in his efforts to serve his master, and uttering in his assurances that all would be right; and, finally, the isolated condition of the sect itself, in which our people felt no interest beyond the moral sensibility of antagonism to the doctrines of polygamy—all made the time pass over rapidly without further demonstration. The hope became universal that Utah would settle itself, or else that the whole fanaticism would die out of its monstrous crimes. In this mood of expectation on the part of the country, and of honest and hopeful disposition on the part of the Government, Mr. BUCHANAN came into the Presidency. Let those who censure him for delay in his Mormon policy bear in mind the facts we have stated, and then look at the state of the country when his Administration was organized. Notwithstanding the laborious and patriotic efforts of President PIERCE, Kansas was yet to be pacified; the Indians were rising in the North; and, to crown all, there were the usual hosts of office-seekers wearing out the patience and the time of the President. But the Mormon question was at once taken up. And, first, to get a Governor in the place of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Our readers will remember the difficulties which surrounded this attempt. At one time it was certain that PHILIP FRANK THOMAS, of Maryland, would take the place; but after a long deliberation he declined it. Then it was tendered (or was it tendered before?) to Major BEN. MCCULLOCH, of Texas, who was indeed, of all others, the man for the place; but he turned the offer over and over again, and respectfully declined it. How many other distinguished citizens were pressed to take the honor—not the doubtful, but the most difficult honor—we know not; but at last, the present incumbent, or the incumbent shortly to be, Col. CUMMINGS, after a long negotiation, agreed to undertake the herculean task. Then came the organization of the other parts of the executive and civic family, and more resignations before the right men could be found for the right places. Before all this had transpired, however, the President had sent forward a military messenger to inquire into the exact condition of things in the Mormon Territory, and to ascertain if BRIGHAM was for obedience or revolution, for he it remembered the game of BRIGHAM has always been to delude the Government, which he could do with all ease so long as they were deliberating how to treat him. The journey from Washington to Salt Lake and back cannot be performed under three months. The new United States civil officers had scarcely started, before news was received, from Utah, that inasmuch as the Administration were resolved to supersede YOUNG, and to send forward a sufficient number of troops to sustain his successor, therefore BRIGHAM would make armed opposition; and on the heels of this messenger came the military officer, Major VAN VLEET, who had been specially sent out, bringing direct assurances that BRIGHAM would resist the advance of the American troops into the Mormon Territory, on the assumption above stated. Since that time direct and positive proof has been received that the Mormons are arming themselves, and evidence is at hand that they have instigated the late destruction of the wagon trains belonging to the army. So that the overt act has been committed, and they stand forth as rebels against the laws they are bound to obey. The purpose of the Administration was not to go to war with Utah, but to sustain its own agents. The Mormons have chosen to understand these most righteous measures of precaution as warlike, and have struck the blow which criminates them before the world. They must therefore take the consequences of this fatal temerity.

From all these facts it will be seen that Mr. BUCHANAN's Mormon policy was not only right, wise, and prudent, but masterly and energetic. The delay that ensued in making arrangements for the expedition, was, it will be observed, unavoidable. He did, in a few months, what others, with the best motives and most praiseworthy efforts, had failed to do in many years. His design was not a war with Utah, but the exercise of the right which belonged to him of dispersing a set of reckless and dishonest officials—men who, while professing obedience to the laws of the United States, were consistently and constantly breaking those laws, and committing the most flagrant violations of trust. The President deserves the applause of his countrymen for his entire action on this most complicated question.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Cheerful Aspect of the Kansas Question—Central American Question—Contest for Clerkship—Mode of Procedure for Securing Patents for California Private Land Claims, &c.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2d, 1857.

A wonderful change has "come over the spirit of the dream" of politicians in Washington. Only three days ago those who bitterly denounced Democrats for difference of opinion on the Kansas question, and formally read them out of the party organization, now change front, and in dulcet tones wonder that any objection could have been made to a fair and honest expression of opinion. This hopeful turn of the current toward moderate views is no doubt due mainly to indications from a high quarter, that the course heretofore pursued was not exactly squared with the ground held by the Administration.

Mr. Buchanan will, in his message, as I am informed, concede fully that it would have been best and most consonant with the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to have submitted for the approval or rejection of the people of Kansas the entire Constitution. Yet, as other counsels have prevailed in the Convention, it behooves Democrats and conservative men to look at the facts and the case as it is presented, to receive suggestions from all sections, and ultimately to conclude, in a manner creditable to our free institutions and the Democratic party, now holding the reins of the Federal Government.

A disposition is universal amongst the Senators and members who have arrived in this city to wait for further developments, and in the end, as the question at last is one for their judgment, to be guided by an adherence to their pledges of principle, and a perfect spirit of fairness.

It is reported that a protest has been sent to the Secretary of State by the French and British Ministers, complaining that this Government winks at the filibusterism of General Walker. This may or may not be true; whether it is or not will not affect the firm and decided attitude assumed by the Administration on Central American affairs.

The United States, in strict compliance with the popular Monroe doctrine, will pursue her policy in that quarter, without regard to the high-flown and hair-splitting diplomacy of England. Threats will only help a sudden settlement of all the questions at issue between this and the British Government.

The contest for clerkship grows each day warmer. It is in main between Hon. James Allen, of Illinois, and Mr. Robinson, United States marshal of Indiana. The members are rather non-committal. The caucus will judge the fight and yield the palm to the victor with little delay; for what the caucus determines will be the determination of the House.

The extent in value of private land claims in California has necessarily attracted the attention of capitalists and others on this side of the Continent. It may be important to the public to know the process for the examination and final settlement of these titles. They had their origin under old Spain and Mexico. California was the most distant dependency of both Governments.

The surveying system is now transferred there. It is a sparsely-settled country; trade is principally in hides and tallow. What is called the "ranch system" obtained in that department. Ranch means a range for cattle; there are two descriptions of them—one called a ranch for large cattle, and one for small cattle, the former being termed *sitio de ganado mayor*, literally signifying a place for large cattle, (mustangs, bullocks, cows, &c.,) but in common parlance meaning a *league*; and the other a *sitio de ganado menor*, a place for small cattle, (sheep, hogs, &c.) The first is the more ordinary measurement. The area of a league is 4,340 acres. A *vara*, or Spanish yard, bears the proportion of 36 to 33 inches.

When a claim has been finally confirmed, either through the instrumentality of a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, or by the decree of the District Court of the United States, or by the Board of Land Commissioners, it is the duty of the Surveyor-General, under the act of third March, 1851, to cause an accurate survey to be made in strict conformity with the decree of confirmation, and to make a return of the survey and field notes to the General Land Office.

That survey must exhibit in connection with the contiguous public surveys. On reaching the General Land Office it undergoes a careful and thorough examination in connection with the original proceedings before the board of commissioners, and the subsequent proceedings to its final confirmation. If found correct in all particulars, it is carried into patent, in which all courses, distances, and measurements, and a complete plat of survey, are exhibited.

These patents consist of several pages of parchment, handsomely engrossed, creditable to the Government, and forming a paramount muniment in the hands of the claimants. By the last steamer from California five of these claims (already stated in detail in this correspondence) were received, one of them covering nearly forty-five thousand acres. The Department has prepared in all cases where the proceedings are found regular in connection with returns of contiguous surveys, and shown to be complete—to issue patents on demand.

X. Y.

"THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE."—The performances of Miss Williams, at Concert Hall, last night, for the benefit of the Union Temporary Home, under the patronage of some of the most distinguished ladies in the city, were so eminently successful, that she is engaged to repeat them, at the same place, this evening, for the benefit of the same excellent and benevolent institution. Appearing before a large and brilliant audience, she had the opportunity of developing her talents, which are varied and great. She sings with dramatic effect, and with skill as well as sweetness. Her vocalization—in English, Welsh, German and Irish—is admirable, and, we still think, superior to her faculty of impersonating individual character, though some of her presentations, which were aided by beautiful and appropriate costume, would have won applause on the stage. No doubt she will have a full house this evening.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2.—Evening.—The Breadstuff trade continues in the same state of depression as we have noted for some time past, and the tendency of price is still downward. The demand for Flour is chiefly to supply the home trade, at from $5.12½ to $5.75 for common brands and extra, and $6a$7 per bbl. for extra family and fancy brands, as to quality. Sales of 4a500 bbls. only are reported for export, at $5.25a$5.50 for better brands and extras. The demand for Rye Flour and Corn Meal is limited; the former is quoted at $4.25, and the latter at $3 per bbl. Wheat is plenty and dull to-day at a further decline, and sales have been made to the extent of about 3,000 bu. at 118a130c for red, and 128a132c for white according to quality. Corn is less active; about 1,500 bu old yellow brought 80a81c, and 2,500 bu new 60a63c, according to condition. Oats are dull and lower; about 2,500 bu Southern only have been sold at 37a38c, afloat. Rye is wanted by the distillers at 75a78c, and not much coming forward. Quercitron Bark is without demand, and dull at $30 per ton for 1st quality. Cotton is quiet, and prices about as last quoted. Groceries—not much doing to-day, and holders of Sugar and Coffee are firm in their demands. Seeds—the inquiry for Cloverseed is good, and prime lots are wanted at $5.25a$5.37½ per bu. Whiskey is unchanged; about 250 bbls have been sold at 22½a23½c, hhds at 22½c per gallon.

A son of William Miller, butcher, of Boonsboro', Md., was killed by an unruly colt, on Sunday.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Another Failure in Launching the Leviathan.

AWFUL POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

CONSOLS 89¾ a 90.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.—The Cunard steamship America arrived at six o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool advices to Saturday the 21st ult., three days later than brought by the Fulton at New York. She will be due at Boston to-morrow afternoon.

The Collins steamer Baltic arrived out at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 18th ult.

The steamer Jason, from New York, bound to Southampton, put into Queenstown on the 18th, short of coal.

The steamship America, in coming out of Liverpool, passed the Persia going in.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Wednesday the applications at the Bank of England for discount increased rather than diminished.

The list of failures has been seriously extended by new suspensions: E. Sieroking & Son, in the Swedish trade, with liabilities of £500,000; Allen, Smith, & Co., in the Denmark trade, with liabilities of £350,000; Grenan, Duffel, & Co., general merchants, in consequence of American difficulties, with liabilities of £800,000; Svendsen & Johnson, merchants, with liabilities of £90,000; and Brocklesby & Wassels, corn importers liabilities £40,000.

The probability of a further advance in the bank-rates was discussed, but the large arrivals of gold were regarded as likely to render such a step unnecessary.

The funds were firm throughout the day.

On Thursday, the 19th, the *Times* says there was a decided amendment in all mercantile quarters; but a single failure was reported, and some special causes of anxiety were removed. The same paper remarks that the application which has been made within the last few days by a leading American house to the Bank of England for a large advance on securities furnished from their private resources, has been most satisfactorily met, and that all the accommodation required will be fully granted. According to rumor, the requirements of the firm in question (one of the most eminent in the American trade) were nearly a million in sterling, and according to the *Daily News*, the assistance received from the bank, after a long deliberation of the directors, will, it is expected, enable the firm promptly to comply with the condition under which the advances were made.

The pressure for money at the bank was undiminished. Indeed, some authorities say it was more intense than ever. But the meeting of the bank directors broke up without making any advance in the rate of discount.

Loans on Government securities were in demand at less par cost.

At Hamburg, the rates of discount had receded to 8½.

Private letters from Paris describe a better feeling. The American houses were beginning to get remittances, and the situation of the Bank of France was improving.

At other continental cities there are likewise signs of an approaching tendency to the revival of confidence.

A large and very influential meeting had been held at Glasgow, for the purpose of expressing confidence in the Scotch Banks. It was resolved to receive the notes of the suspended banks as currency.

The shipment of silver to the East, by the mail of the 20th, is only £318,000.

The stoppage of the Wolverhampton Bank caused many failures in the iron districts, representing in the aggregate a large sum.

The London Daily *Commercial List* of Friday evening says: "The discount market has in some measure become unsettled. The timely assistance afforded by the Bank of England has arrested the distress which otherwise would have occurred. We cannot quote rates lower—from ten to twelve per cent continue to be demanded."

There is, however, a better feeling in all monetary departments, and good bills cease to be rejected. We confidently look forward to the day when confidence will be established.

Messrs Scott & Co., of Queenstown, have suspended, and their liabilities are estimated at from one to two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The *Times* of Saturday gives the following account of the state of the produce markets during the week: The produce market, which, at the commencement of the week showed a slight tendency to improvement, has since relapsed, in consequence of the extreme pressure for money, and the still unsatisfactory nature of the American advices. Further heavy failures during all the early days of the week, also increased the general feeling of distrust, and the absence of any fresh difficulties on Thursday and Friday has had some effect in restoring confidence.

At Vienna there has been a partial recovery in the funds, and the pressure on gold has declined nearly one per cent. This improvement is attributed to the official announcement of a considerable reduction in the Austrian military establishment.

The bankers, Messrs. Tilbourg & Cramer, engaged in the Swedish trade, have stopped payment, being involved in some of the embarrassments in London. In the *Daily News'* city article it is said that the negotiation of bills on the Continent was attended with great difficulty.

From the *Daily News'* city article of Friday evening: The funds, after obtaining a rise of ¼ per cent., closed 1 per cent. higher than yesterday. Upon the whole, the feeling in the money market was to-day calmer and more satisfactory. The negotiations for affording assistance to a great and wealthy American house, with liabilities estimated at more than two millions, were to-day satisfactorily concluded. The temporary embarrassments in this quarter were solely occasioned by the impossibility of procuring remittances from some of the first houses in America. Provided that no fresh important cases of embarrassment occur, there is a disposition to hope that affairs will become more cheerful.

THE BANK RETURNS.

The *Times'* city article, referring to these acts, points out that, while we have been increasing our promises to pay in gold, the stock of gold on which these promises were based has been steadily diminishing. All will see that this inverse process must have certain limits, and that if these limits were reached, national suspension would be the result, happily as yet checked by the partial recognition of a revival of confidence.

The Daily *News'* city article describes the returns as the most remarkable ever published. The banks have infringed the act to the extent of two millions, but to a considerable extent this infringement is more seeming than real. Of the two millions of new notes created against Government securities deposited in the issue department, £1,148,185 in notes, and £250,501 in coin, making a total of £1,552,686, remain in the bank still; consequently, the extent to which the public have actually trenched upon the new fund of two millions, so far as placed at their disposal, is really less than half a million. The £686,012 of coin withdrawn remains in the country, being held in Scotland and Ireland. The bank appears to have sold a million of Government securities in the market.

NOTTINGHAM, Friday, P. M.—The town remains perfectly tranquil. The mayor and magistrates have succeeded in preventing a meeting of the operatives. Many came in from the country disposed to be quietly dispersed. It was generally believed that upon the meeting being prevented in the market-place, the men would assemble in Nottingham Forest, and every precautionary measure was taken to disperse any crowd that might come together.

In the country districts the police were prepared to act at a moment's notice. Temporary relief had been afforded to a great many families. The able-bodied are not compelled to go into the workhouse, and they are employed in constructing a new road. One of the rioters of Tuesday night has been sentenced to six months imprisonment.

BERLIN, November 18.—It is asserted that the Government will propose no new law of importance during the coming session of the Chambers. The ordinary budget, however, will contain a proposal for increasing the stipend of all public functionaries

PIEDMONT, November 18.—Elections were known to the number of 151, of which 48 belong to the Clerical party and extreme right, and the remainder to the different shades of the Liberal party.

A second attempt was made to launch the Leviathan steamer, on the 19th ult., but it proved a failure, it being found impossible to move her. The four hydraulic presses were brought to bear on the ship with full force, which failing to start her, all hands were set to work in the capstans and land tackles, which seemed to be doing signs, but one of the chains gave way, which put an end to the operations. The effort was not to regularly launch her, but to move the vessel some forty feet further down.

Another attempt will be made in a few days, with a further improvement in appliances. The public are now kept in ignorance as to the movements of those having the superintendence of launching her.

The Siamese Ambassador has been formally received by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

Some riotous proceedings have taken place among the unemployed operatives at Nottingham. They held a public meeting, and the windows of some of the provision shops were afterwards broken. Any further meetings had been interdicted and special constables enrolled to preserve the peace.

There was a meeting of the bond-holders of the Erie Railroad on the 18th ult. A resolution was adopted expressing confidence in the intrinsic value of the line, and for the appointment of a committee to raise subscriptions of further capital to prevent the foreclosure of the property.

A submarine telegraph cable has been laid between Cagliari and Malta, a distance of about three hundred miles, with perfect success. This line will accelerate the receipt of the Indian news by a day or two.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The *Times'* city article, of Friday evening, says: "The funds have been very steady to-day, and have closed at an advance of a quarter per cent. We have to confirm the statement made yesterday, that the advance required upon ample securities by an important American house would be fully granted.

"There have been no further serious failures during the day, the only suspension mentioned being that of a firm of whose ultimate solvency there is apparently not the slightest doubt. A further improvement in foreign exchanges, and the prospect of about half a million of Australian gold being forthwith taken to the Bank, and also of a considerable arrival by the Persia from New York, are assisting to impart firmness in foreign exchanges. This afternoon the rates for Amsterdam and Hamburg were rather higher; but Paris was about the same as at last post. About thirty-five thousand pounds of gold and coin was sold to the Bank to-day."

The suspension was announced on Friday of J. R. Thompson & Co., a firm largely engaged in the Colonial trade, especially with the Cape of Good Hope; their liabilities are supposed to amount to about £200,000 to £300,000

The rate of discount at Hamburg has again advanced from 8½ to 9½ per cent. This has partly been occasioned by the apprehension of a large failure, which it is believed will be found to have been averted.

FRANCE.

A prosecution commenced against certain money changers had considerably checked the demand for gold at the Bank of France.

A despatch from Marseilles says: "Since the publication of the decree authorising the exportation of grain, the improvement in the aspect of affairs has been maintained. There has been a rise of three francs for the best qualities. Other goods are beginning to rally."

The *Pays* explains the differences that had occurred at Shanghai between the consuls of France and the United States, and that the affair was of trivial importance, and did not result in any interruption of the friendly relations between the two consuls.

PARIS, Friday evening, Nov. 20.—The funds are rather lower. Three per cents closed at 66f. 95c.

SPAIN.

At Madrid it was not considered likely that the financial crisis would affect Spain. The situation of the Bank continued highly satisfactory.

The Spanish journals continued to give some details of a new Carlo-Republican conspiracy discovered at Barcelona. They say that the members of the former party residing in France were concerned in it, and that a notorious Carlist, Nako Monterrat, who was at the head of affairs, had been arrested and condemned to death, but the execution was postponed in consequence of his having offered to make disclosures.

ITALY.

Despatches from Turin announce that of sixty-five definite election returns in Piedmont, forty-two are in favor of the Ministers, three doubtful, and twenty Clerical.

GERMANY.

The powder mills at Mayence, on the Rhine, had exploded, destroying a portion of the upper part of the city. Thirty persons were killed, and nearly five hundred wounded. The damage is estimated at £80,000.

The advices from Bohemia are deplorable. Exchange was in favor of gold against bank notes, although secured by the State, at the rate of 11a12 per cent., and in favor of silver at the rate of 8a9 per cent.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter of the 14th says: "The financial accounts from the manufacturing districts were exceedingly afflicting. The number of failures was enormous. No greater panic was ever known at Vienna."

RUSSIA.

A great fire happened at St. Petersburg on the 5th ult.; many lives were lost; no particulars are given.

The French journal, *Moniteur of the Fleet*, says that the Russian Plenipotentiary, announced at Shanghae, came to act in concert with the British and French Ambassadors, and that he entertained no doubt of their being received at Pekin.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that a difference is said to have arisen between England and Turkey on one hand, and Russia on the other, respecting the trade and navigation of the Black Sea. The difference threatened to assume some importance, but the French and Prussian Governments interposed, and suggested that a solution should be left to the Congress of Paris.

TURKEY.

The difference between the French ambassador at Constantinople and Reschid Pacha, it was understood, had been reconciled.

It was rumored that the prospect of an understanding on the question of the Principalities was still but certain, and that Reschid Pacha would offer no opposition to the plan of an Administration Union. In the meantime, the Principalities are becoming more and more agitated and vexed by the impossibility of procuring remittances from some of the first houses in America. Provided that no fresh important cases of embarrassment occur, there is a disposition to hope that affairs will become more cheerful.

Loans on Government securities were in demand at less par cost.

At Hamburg, the rates of discount had receded to 8½.

Private letters from Paris describe a better feeling. The American houses were beginning to get remittances, and the situation of the Bank of France was improving.

At other continental cities there are likewise signs of an approaching tendency to the revival of confidence.

A large and very influential meeting had been held at Glasgow, for the purpose of expressing confidence in the Scotch Banks. It was resolved to receive the notes of the suspended banks as currency.

The shipment of silver to the East, by the mail of the 20th, is only £318,000.

The stoppage of the Wolverhampton Bank caused many failures in the iron districts, representing in the aggregate a large sum.

The London Daily *Commercial List* of Friday evening says: "The discount market has in some measure become unsettled. The timely assistance afforded by the Bank of England has arrested the distress which otherwise would have occurred. We cannot quote rates lower—from ten to twelve per cent continue to be demanded."

There is, however, a better feeling in all monetary departments, and good bills cease to be rejected. We confidently look forward to the day when confidence will be established.

Messrs Scott & Co., of Queenstown, have suspended, and their liabilities are estimated at from one to two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The *Times* of Saturday gives the following account of the state of the produce markets during the week: The produce market, which, at the commencement of the week showed a slight tendency to improvement, has since relapsed, in consequence of the extreme pressure for money, and the still unsatisfactory nature of the American advices. Further heavy failures during all the early days of the week, also increased the general feeling of distrust, and the absence of any fresh difficulties on Thursday and Friday has had some effect in restoring confidence.

At Vienna there has been a partial recovery in the funds, and the pressure on gold has declined nearly one per cent. This improvement is attributed to the official announcement of a considerable reduction in the Austrian military establishment.

The bankers, Messrs. Tilbourg & Cramer, engaged in the Swedish trade, have stopped payment, being involved in some of the embarrassments in London. In the *Daily News'* city article it is said that the negotiation of bills on the Continent was attended with great difficulty.

From the *Daily News'* city article of Friday evening: The funds, after obtaining a rise of ¼ per cent., closed 1 per cent. higher than yesterday. Upon the whole, the feeling in the money market was to-day calmer and more satisfactory. The negotiations for affording assistance to a great and wealthy American house, with liabilities estimated at more than two millions, were to-day satisfactorily concluded. The temporary embarrassments in this quarter were solely occasioned by the impossibility of procuring remittances from some of the first houses in America. Provided that no fresh important cases of embarrassment occur, there is a disposition to hope that affairs will become more cheerful.

THE BANK RETURNS.

The *Times'* city article, referring to these acts, points out that, while we have been increasing our promises to pay in gold, the stock of gold on which these promises were based has been steadily diminishing. All will see that this inverse process must have certain limits, and that if these limits were reached, national suspension would be the result, happily as yet checked by the partial recognition of a revival of confidence.

The Daily *News'* city article describes the returns as the most remarkable ever published. The banks have infringed the act to the extent of two millions, but to a considerable extent this infringement is more seeming than real. Of the two millions of new notes created against Government securities deposited in the issue department, £1,148,185 in notes, and £250,501 in coin, making a total of £1,552,686, remain in the bank still; consequently, the extent to which the public have actually trenched upon the new fund of two millions, so far as placed at their disposal, is really less than half a million. The £686,012 of coin withdrawn remains in the country, being held in Scotland and Ireland. The bank appears to have sold a million of Government securities in the market.

NOTTINGHAM, Friday, P. M.—The town remains perfectly tranquil. The mayor and magistrates have succeeded in preventing a meeting of the operatives. Many came in from the country disposed to be quietly dispersed. It was generally believed that upon the meeting being prevented in the market-place, the men would assemble in Nottingham Forest, and every precautionary measure was taken to disperse any crowd that might come together.

In the country districts the police were prepared to act at a moment's notice. Temporary relief had been afforded to a great many families. The able-bodied are not compelled to go into the workhouse, and they are employed in constructing a new road. One of the rioters of Tuesday night has been sentenced to six months imprisonment.

BERLIN, November 18.—It is asserted that the Government will propose no new law of importance during the coming session of the Chambers. The ordinary budget, however, will contain a proposal for increasing the stipend of all public functionaries

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