THREE DAYS

# LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

CLOSING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

**Ministerial Crisis in France.**

## KOSSUTH NOT ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

Meeting of the Catholic Defense Association

**Slight Decline in Cotton—Other Markets Firm.**

*BY THE NOVA SCOTIA, NEW-BRUNSWICK AND MAINE TELEGRAPHS TO PORTLAND,*

AND THENCE

*BY BAIN'S MERCHANTS' LINE TO NEW-YORK.*

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1851.

The Royal Mail Steamship Europa, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool Saturday the 18th instant, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, bringing 106 passengers, children inclusive, 12 for Halifax. She made the harbor from the westward, having experienced a very heavy blow yesterday, and rough weather throughout the passage.

Since the sailing of the Pacific no steamer from America had arrived in England.

### KOSSUTH.

Kossuth had not arrived at Southampton, but it was positively stated he would reach there in the steamer Madrid, which would leave Gibraltar on the 16th or 17th, and reach Southampton soon after the 20th inst. The U. S. frigate Mississippi had reached Gibraltar, and Kossuth's intentions had been ascertained from himself. His family and the Hungarians who accompanied him formed a party of 57 persons.

### ENGLAND.

**The Final Close of the Great Exhibition—Trouble about the Piano Forte Premium, &c.**

The Great Exhibition finally closed on the 15th instant, as previously announced. Prince Albert was present, but not the Queen. Many of the lighter articles had been removed on the second day after the close, and London was already assuming comparatively a dreary aspect.

The awards of the Jurors did not give general satisfaction, and in one instance the Council and Jury came into direct collision. The Jury had awarded the medal for Piano-Fortes to Broadwood & Sons, and the Council reversed the award, which was publicly protested against by many of the most eminent musicians of the day, declaring the act of the Council to be an injustice to Messrs. Broadwood.

Beyond the closing of the Crystal Palace—the breaking up of the Exhibition, and the dispensation of the medals and prizes, nothing of interest appears to have transpired in England.

Kossuth's expected arrival, and the ministerial crisis in France, attracted some attention, but the current of European affairs appeared to run on smoothly.

The enormous extent to which Irish emigration has recently extended was attracting some notice from statesmen and journalists.

The American Minister, Mr. Lawrence, has just completed his tour through Ireland, and returned to England.

The Roman Catholic Defense Association had held its second great meeting in Dublin, but it was attended by few persons of note, and resulted in nothing more than a fresh manifesto.

### FRANCE.

**The Ministerial Crisis.**

The ministerial crisis continued and excited much interest throughout Europe, more particularly from the generally understood fact that the resignation was caused by the President's determination to restore universal suffrage.

Paris remained perfectly tranquil.

There was nothing in the papers respecting the new Ministry. Hopes are entertained that the Red party will defeat the President's move.

**Special Meeting of the Permanent Committee.**

PARIS, Thursday.—The funds rose a half per cent, upon the announcement that the meeting of the Permanent Committee was called. The Ministers of Justice, the Interior, and War, attended, and gave explanations as to the state of the country, which were considered satisfactory as far as they went, but the Commission meets again on Tuesday.

**Alarming from the Departments—Money Matters.**

The news from the Departments of the Cher is alarming, although immediate danger is at an end. The peasants of the whole district are members of the Secret Societies, and all rise at a signal from their chiefs.

Bourse firm. Fives opened at 95, closed at 90.50. Three closed at 55.65 for the end of the month.

### GERMANY.

**Austrian Ministry Patched Up—New Constitutions to Saxe-Coburg Gotha—Prince Albert declared Heir to the Throne.**

The ministerial crisis in Austria is over; the old ministers having patched up their differences, continue in office.

The Emperor left Vienna for Galicia on the 11th inst.

The King of Hanover is recovering from his recent illness.

The Government of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has prepared a common Constitution for the Duchies of Coburg-Gotha, which have hitherto been under separate administrations. It is stated to be as liberal as the present condition of Germany permits. It enacts that there shall be only one Legislative Assembly for the two Duchies.

With respect to the succession to the throne it is stated that Prince Albert, husband of the Queen of England, should be called to it; and he may nominate a Governor in the event of his declining to fix his residence in the Duchy. It is further enacted that if the reigning Duke should ascend a foreign throne, he shall vacate the throne of the Duchy.

### SPAIN.

**Arrival of the American Prisoners at Madrid.**

One hundred and twenty-six of the American prisoners from Cuba had arrived.

The royal decree, conferring the Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of San Ferdinando on General Concha, and the favors on other officers, is published in the *Madrid Gazette.*

### NAPLES.

**The Attempted Refutation of Mr. Gladstone's Charges a Miserable Failure.**

The Neapolitan Government had failed utterly in the attempt to refute the charges of disgraceful cruelty brought against them by Mr. Gladstone, and sustained by the entire English press.

### EAST INDIA.

Advices had been received to Sept. 8, from Calcutta; Sept. 17th, from Bombay, and Aug. 23, from China. They are quite unimportant.

The frontier was undisturbed. The troops in the Punjaub were suffering to an unprecedented extent from fever.

Commodore Luschching has resigned the command of the Indian navy.

Dost Mahommed was intriguing for the possession of Candaha, but the Persian troops already occupy Herat.

A further outbreak in Malabar of Naphs fanatics had occasioned great loss of life.

### COMMERCIAL.

**Hollingshead, Fetley & Co.'s Circular.**

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 17, 1851.

Owing to the holidays we have only had four business days this week, during which there has been pretty good attendance for buyers, and in export particularly a good deal has been done, but spinners, although light in stock, had purchased somewhat sparingly, and this was owing in a great measure to the state of the market, which had been under great depression.

We have arrived at a period when the stock of American is rapidly declining, but this, instead of giving increased confidence to holders, might have been a cause of alarm, for a more general desire we have scarcely ever witnessed, and this, so far from increasing the amount of sales, has had a contrary effect. Buyers consequently have been intimidated, and have restricted their purchases to small parcels, naturally expecting to see lower. The decline in American descriptions is ¼ ₱ lb, or ½ from the highest point of last month. 3,280 bales American, 500 Pernams, 200 Bahias, 70 West India, and 1,440 Surat are taken for export, with 400 American and 280 Surat on speculation, leaving for the trade 23,380 bales. The sales of to-day amount to 6,000 bales.

*P. S.—Oct.* 18.—The sales to-day may amount to about 5,000 bales, and the market still dull. The closing prices are as follows: Middling, 4¼; Fair, 5⅛; Mobile middling, 4¼; Fair, 5⅛; Orleans middling, 4 13-16; Fair, 5 1/16@5⅛.

TIMBER MARKET.—Notwithstanding the unusually large supply of Wood, the demand and consumption had been so extensive that prices were well maintained with the exception of deal, which had given way; other descriptions continued to support former prices and meet ready sale. Quebec yellow, price 13½@14½d. ₱ foot; Red Pine, 15@16½; Elm, 15@16; Oak, 18@20. Deals, third quality, £8 2s. 6d.; second quality, £9@£9 15s. St. John's Yellow Pine, 1d. ₱ inch; Beech, 13@14; Deals, £7@8. Lath wood 40s. Spruce deals or boards £8 5s.@£8 12s. 6d.; no sales Pitch Pine to report. New-York White Oak hhd Staves £10@£10 14s. Freights to United States dull, and very low rates taken. The market for Iron was steady, without variation in price. Merchant bar, £9. Nails, £9 10s. Hoop, £6 15s. Sheet, £7 10s. Scotch Pig, £2 6s. There was more inquiry for Tin Plates. No change in Lead or Tin.

HAVRE, Oct. 15.—Trade firm. Sales 5,300 bales; quotations of 69 to 95 for Orleans, 77 to 86 for Mobile, and 62 to 81 for Uplands.

For ASHES there was a fair demand—prices a shade lower.

**Money Market.**

MONEY continued plentiful. The Bullion in the Bank of England had been increasing for several weeks; and Discounts were to be obtained at 3 ₱ cent.

The FUNDS had exhibited a great degree of fluctuation: on the 17th Consols reached 97¼.

FOREIGN SECURITIES were quiet, and prices generally unaltered; Mexican had receded 2½.

RAILWAY SHARES were flat, with a decided decline in prices.

**American Stocks.**

AMERICAN STOCKS were without movement. Messrs. Bell & Son give the following quotations:

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| U. S. 6s, of '62 | 106¼@107¼ |
| U. S. 6s, of '67-'68 | 111¼@112¼ |
| '67-'68 Stock | 104 @105 |
| Pennsylvania 5s Stock | 81 @ 82 |
| Maryland Sterling Bonds | 88½@ 90½ |
| Canada 6s Bonds | 108 @109 |
| Boston 5s of '58-'68 | 91½@ 92½ |
| New York City of '55-'70 | 90 @ 91 |

**Liverpool Cotton Market.**

The market has been depressed since the departure of the Pacific, and the desire to realize had increased. Prices declined one-eighth of a penny, the quotations being: Fair Uplands and Mobiles, 5¼d., and Orleans, 5½d. The sales of the week were 29,610 bales, of which 680 were on speculation, and 5,560 for export.

**Liverpool Grain and Flour Market.**

There was less activity in the CORN MARKET, and the upward tendency by the last advices had been checked. A steady business for actual consumption was nevertheless doing, particularly in FLOUR, which was going largely into Ireland and for New South Wales. Western Canal is quoted 16s. @ 19s.; Philadelphia 18s. @ 19s.; Baltimore, 17s. 6d. @ 19s.; Canadian, 18s. 6d. @ 20s.

INDIAN CORN was in moderate request, at unchanged prices for yellow, while white is scarce and somewhat higher in price.

WHEAT was in limited demand. The quotations were, white, 5s. 7d.@5s. 11d. ₱ 70 lbs.; red and mixed, 4s. 5d. @ 5s.

**Liverpool Provision Market.**

BEEF, PORK, HAMS and SHOULDERS, were unsalable in the absence of American Pork dealers, who had supplied their wants with Irish and Hamburg.—LARD declined 1s.@2s., sales being limited to about 50 tuns at 50s. 8d@51s. CHEESE—Fine qualities in brisk demand; other sorts go off slowly. BACON—None in the market.

**Liverpool Markets.**

ASHES—Both Pots and Pearls were in fair demand at unchanged prices.

SUGAR—Since the opening of the market a fair business has been done for British plantation, and previous prices were maintained. Foreign was offered freely, and prices were 6d.@9d. lower. Jamaica, &c. was quoted 32s. 6d.@38s.@39s.

MOLASSES quiet. Barbadoes at 13s. 6d.

RICE—No sales of American are reported. Carolina is quoted at 15s.@19s.

TEA—A fair business has been going forward in Congou and Souchong, at full rates. Little was doing in Green.

QUERCITRON BARK—Sales were limited to small parcels at 7s. 3d. for Philadelphia.

OILS—Whale was in fair request at £30@£31. Sperm slow of sale at £83 10s @£84; of Lard, the market is bare; the quotation for it is £76. A large business had been doing in Palm, at £26 10s.@£27 5s.

OIL CAKES were much inquired for; fine thin oblong would bring £7 10s.

TALLOW—Quiet, and quotations nominal.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE sold at 32s. 6d.@33s. ₱ cwt.

Trade in Manchester was generally dull. A moderate business had been doing in Goods and Yarns, and prices were rather easier.

**Passengers.**

Mr. and Mrs. Odell and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Mendes, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Oppenheimer and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrt. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Whittaked, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. and Miss Leland, Mrs. Holdeness, child, and nurse, Mrs. Beal, Wrath, Mrs. Gilmore, Cook, Tewskebug, Boswick, Dexter, Mrs. Mildermay and servant, Spencer, Spigot, Mills, Chapman, Noble, Basset, Mitchell, Cook, Collier, Walcott, Leland, Palmer, Ray, Buckman, Winn, Clark, Gambol, Goremi Cox, Meyer, Quicke, A. Hearns, Morme, Cochrance, Sellus, Boswell, Davenport, Rose, Beman, Banklains, Jaell, Chambers, Green, Roberts, Bainberg, Penny, Cochen, Pierce, Menechaull, Grant, Young, Hierspierel, McLogan, Donnelly.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

Arr. Oct. 13, Gaston, at Deal from New-York.

Sld. Oct. 15, Henkle, from Glasgow for New-York. 16th, Talemon Liverpool; Sir Robert Peel, Portsmouth. Arr. from Boston, Phenix, at Deal.

Arr. from Baltimore 11th, F. J. Wickelhausen at Mizen. Sld. for New-Orleanss, 16th, Garrick for Liverpool. Sailed from St. Helena Sept. 3, California for Boston; Aug. 19, Madawaska for New-York; Sept. 14, Nancy Trest for N York; Duck Brethant, from Antwerp at Torbay for New-Orleans; Oct. 15, Elbe, from Hamburgh at Deal for New-York; Oct. 11, Falcon, from Bremen for New-Orleans; Howard, from Hamburgh off North Foreland for New-York; 15th, Louise, from London at Newport for Havana; Republic, from Hamburgh off Dover for Galveston. Oct. 12th, Sir Robert Peel, at London from Portsmouth for New-York.

Oct. 15th, spoken ship Ottoman, with passengers, bound West, lat. 46, lon. 43 W; Thomas or Themis, do., American ship, lat. 45 N., lon. 34 W.

Calcutta, Sept. 9th, the Linton, hence to New-York, put back leaky; cargo supposed to be damaged.

Gibraltar, Oct. 1st, cld. St. Jago, for Boston.

Arr. from St. John Oct. 16, Lady Sale, at Warren Point; 9th, Adeline, Cann, Dundaulk Bay; Glasgow, the Clyde; 16th, British Queen, Londonderry; Ellen, Waterford; 11th, Fairy, Gravesend; Helen Inglass, off Maryport; 12th, Amazon, Hull; Revere, Liverpool; Cairo, Pill; 13th, Joanna, Leith Rhodes; 14th, Clyde.

Sld. for St. John, Cairo, (Am.) Penarth Rhodes; 10th, Oromocto, the Clyde; 13th, Jessie, Gravesend.

## Latest European Intelligence.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

The Agent of the Press is indebted to Capt. Long, of the Europa, for the following Telegraphic dispatch:

PARIS, Friday morning.—The Ministerial arrangements make no progress, and the papers of this morning hardly allude to the subject. The leaders of the moderate party still hope that the President of the Republic, on finding that the Reds will not give into the revision of the Constitution in exchange for the repeal of the law of May 31, will endeavor to make terms with the late Ministers, or at least a portion.

The latest accounts from the Department of Cher are rather favorable. It appears that the accounts published by *The Moniteur* have been greatly exaggerated as to the extent of the movement.

*The Times* says that about £100,000 in gold brought by the Lyons steamer from St. Petersburgh to Hull, was received at the Bank this morning, making the total from Russia this week, £170,000.

Kossuth will not reach Southampton till the 24th inst., instead of the 20th as stated yesterday.

*The United Service Gazette* says that a most searching investigation will be made into the discrepancy of the statements of Captain Wheaton and Captain Penny, with reference to prosecuting a further search beyond the Wellington Channel for the Franklin Expedition.

PARIS BOURSE, Oct. 18.—Fives, 90; Francs, 60; Threes, 55.65.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17.—Exchange on London, 25.

ANTWERP, Oct. 17.—Exchange on London, 25.30.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—Exchange on London, 11.9.

### WASHINGTON.

**A Sharp Correspondence—France on Cuban Affairs—Interesting Spanish Claim now before the Treasury.**

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 27, 1851.

I have been waiting two or three days in the hope of obtaining the precise tone and bearing of the correspondence with France with reference to Cuban affairs. France, it seems, is the Magnus Apollo of this interference in behalf of Spain, while England follows at a very respectable distance. The French Government has not confined itself to a legitimate and respectful remonstrance with reference to any supposed danger it might have apprehended with regard to the possession of its ally, but has proceeded to throw out insinuations (if not more) calling in question the integrity and good faith of this Government with regard to international Treaties. Indeed, the whole tenor of the note is objectionable. In addition to this, it seems that the French Government ordered a portion of its marine to assist the Spanish naval force in watching our Southern coast and the Western shore of Cuba for suspicious vessels. Mr. Crittenden's reply is very *tart.* In what light it will be considered in France, just now, it is not a little difficult to tell. The interest of England, however, will be likely to prevent any serious misunderstanding, even if Louis Napoleon desired a war in hopes of prolonging his bastard dynasty. Private advices from Madrid, which have reached this city, represent that there is no desire on the part of the Spanish Government for a war with this country. They see nothing to gain, while they would risk the almost certain loss of their West India possessions and have the expenses of the war to pay, which would be a consideration in their present financial condition.

A claim of some historical interest is just now coming before the Treasury Department for payment, which shows that we have not always done justice to Spain and her subjects.

It will be recollected by those who were living when Florida was acquired, that this then Spanish Territory was invaded by a marauding expedition of the worst character, which expedition, after it had made some little headway, was secretly sanctioned by this Government, and not long after was aided by United States troops. Having this sanction, the marauders proceeded to plunder, destroy and lay waste with fire and sword the whole country. It was the utter desolation which Hyder Ali spread over the fair plains of the Carnatic. Not a vestige of the beautiful plantations which flourished there remained.

When John Quincy Adams, for the United States, treated for the Territory, he could only obtain it upon the express stipulation that those Spanish subjects who had suffered by the marauders should be indemnified, and that stipulation was solemnly entered into by the United States as part of the Treaty. Two laws have been passed by Congress directing the manner of ascertaining and paying the claims. They were to be adjudged by the united Territorial Courts in Florida, and the Treasury was directed to pay them upon ascertaining that the proceedings had been in conformity with the Treaty. They were so adjudged by the Courts in Florida, and the award gave the impoverished claimants the lowest market value of their losses at the time they occurred, and (in accordance with the laws and usages of nations, time and again indorsed in practice by this Government,) interest as damages for the loss of the use of the property at 5 per cent.

The usage of the Treasury in domestic cases necessarily denies interest, as parties might neglect collecting their dues for the purpose of obtaining interest. When the awards were presented for payment, interest was strangely denied under this rule, and the Treaty and international character of the case was not even considered, as the parties then in power have since admitted. Some objection was made that the awards were made by Territorial and not the United States Courts, and the poor claimants were sent back to the United States Courts, where they have again obtained a decided verdict. The opinion of Judge Bronson, given at length and with great force and perspicuity, would seem to set the matter at rest in their favor.

This question is now before the Treasury, whether these poor claimants, who have so long and steadily demanded their dues, shall have their pay or not. Good faith demands that they should be paid, but there is always such a Loco-Foco outcry when the Government pays an honest debt, that men in power instinctively stand back when claims of any amount present themselves. It would be honorable in this Government, and the act would redound to its credit, if, in our present position with the Spanish Government, they were to be paid ungrudgingly and to the last farthing.

MORE ANON.

### CITY ITEMS.

THE COLLISION.—We understand that the New-Haven Railroad Company are satisfied that the whole blame of the recent disastrous collision rests upon the Conductor of the freight train. He had his time table to run by, and had no right to suppose that the train which he met was the New-Haven train, since it must have been a long period ahead of its time to have reached that position. The switch man is deemed blameless; had he left the switch so as to throw off the freight train the whole train would have gone into the Bronx River. It is stated that some of the trunks, &c., on the passenger train were stolen and rifled by unknown persons, who, it is thought, reside near the scene of the catastrophe. The authorities of Westchester County will probably keep a look-out for such land pirates.

☞ The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company have informed the Common Council (as we informed the public several days since) that they are ready to commence the building of their road.

NOTES OF ISSUE.—This (Wednesday) is the last day for filing notes of issue for the Supreme Court, Special Term, and Circuit for November; and also for the trial term of Superior Court.

☞ Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, one of the boilers in the yard of the Sugar House, corner of West and King-sts, collapsed a flue, by which considerable damage was done to the adjoining sheds, the force of the steam and water throwing some of the boards and bricks across the track of the Hudson River Railroad. Fortunately nobody was injured, with the exception of a slight scald to the fireman, and no fire ensued. The rubbish is being cleared away, and it is expected that the business of the house will be resumed in a few days.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the upper part of the brick building, No. 98 Hammond st., occupied by J. Gallagher, brass founder; Mr. Deidelmosher, brass worker; Wm. Summers, pattern maker, and J. H. Ludlum, fire engine builder. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but notwithstanding their exertions, the upper part of the building was destroyed by fire, and the lower part damaged by water. The total loss is estimated at about $1,000; no insurance. Mr. Deidlemosher was severely burned on the face and arms in attempting to extinguish the flames.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the basement of the Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton-sts., occupied by Peter E. Lyon, as a willow ware store. The fire department were soon on the ground, and succeeded in saving the building from destruction, although the stock was entirely destroyed. Loss about $900; insured for $800 in the Merchants' Insurance Company.

FIRES AND FIGHTING.—At noon yesterday a fire broke out at 98 Hammond-st. After the fire was put out a row occurred between a large number of outside members or runners, pretending to belong to the different Engine Companies at the fire, in which stones and brickbats flew like hail. Capt. Taft of the Ninth Ward Police, with several of his men, was quickly on the spot and succeeded in arresting seven of the rioters, who were taken before Justice McGrath and committed to prison.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the willow-ware and basket store of Peter C. Lyon, in the basement of the Bleecker Building corner of Morton and Bleecker-sts., took fire. Here, also, a fight took place among the runners. Officer Dubois of the Ninth Ward succeeded in capturing Michael Elvoy, the ringleader, who was taken before Justice McGrath and committed to prison. On his arrest the rest of the gang fled.

BOOKING EMIGRANT PASSENGERS WITHOUT A LICENSE.—On Monday of last week, a licensed booker of emigrant passengers, named Wm. Wilson having an office at No. 123 Cedar-street, was taken before Mayor Kingsland, charged with a violation of his duties, and upon the case being investigated, his license was revoked. Three days afterward, a German emigrant, named Rudolph Varvel, residing at No. 76 Greenwich-street, not being aware of that fact, was induced to pay Wilson $52, for tickets for the passage of nine persons to Cleveland, Ohio.—This fact coming to the notice of Wm. A. Bagley, general agent for the Commissioners of Emigration, he caused his arrest yesterday. He was taken before Justice Lothrop and held to bail in $500 to answer the charge.

ARREST OF YOUNG BURGLARS.—Three youngsters, named Wm. Dowd, Hy. Scott and John Ryan, were yesterday arrested, charged with being the parties who, on Friday night last, broke into the store of Wm. Poole, tailor, of No 7 Chambers-st, and stole about $600 worth of cloths, vestings and ready-made garments. A considerable portion of the stolen property has been traced to the possession of one or more of these lads. They were taken before Justice Lothrop and committed to prison for further examination.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.—Messrs. Smith & Bangs, editors and proprietors of the *Sunday Courier*, were yesterday taken into custody by one of the Deputy Sheriffs, on complaint of Mr. Wm. Niblo, proprietor of Niblo's Theater, on a charge of libel, the damages being laid at $50,000. The libel is said to consist of strictures and unwarrantable criticisms on the performances at the above named place of amusement. The offensive article was published some time since in the *Sunday Courier.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a young man named John McNamee, employed in Stuart's Sugar Refinery, in Water-st., had his arms accidentally caught in the machinery and torn from his body, presenting a most awful and sickening spectacle. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died last evening. The coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Thomas Mack was yesterday brought to the N. Y. Hospital, from Columbia County, where he had received serious injuries by the premature explosion of a blast which was preparing. His head and face were dreadfully mangled, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

PIANO-PLAYING.—Prof. Vanderweyde will play at No. 333 Broadway, to-night. (See Business Notice.)

GENIUS HAS NO COUNTRY—It belongs to all climates and all localities. American genius is appreciated in London; and this evening we have the famous Miss Lacy, from London, as well as Sedgwick on the Concertina, at Barnum's Museum, besides farces, songs, dances, &c. This afternoon, Rosina Meadows.

NIBLO'S.—The new Pantomime of the *Red Gnome* seems to please visitors to the Garden wonderfully. The saloon has been crowded each night of its representation—a success not at all astonishing to those who see the united exertions of Marzetti and Antoine Ravel. From the beginning of the Pantomime to the end, they keep the audience in a continuous roar of laughter.

[Advertisement.]—PREMIUM INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—We see among the list of medals awarded by the American Institute, one to Horace H. Day, for "Best India Rubber Shoes." This is a tribute as honorable to Mr. Day as the Institute, by their act, have cerdared it to be deserved. To carry off the prize from so many competitors argues well Mr. Day's success as a manufacturer. We extract from a cotemporary a description of Day's shoes and their peculiar excellence:

"In the ladies, shoe the fabric has the appearance of fine morocco, with a jetty polish we have never before seen, and so light that a pretty foot will lose none of its graces by being incased within it. The shoe for gentlemen is of course heavier, but still beautiful. A low clog, or sandal, just coming over the toe and heel of the boot, is an admirable article for wear in the city. It is *light*, easily put on and off, and does not affect the *polish* of the boot, or restrain the perspiration of the foot, or destroy the vitality of the leather, all of which faults belonged to the old style of rubber shoes." [N. Y. Daily Times.

### LAW PROCEEDINGS.

COURT CALENDAR.—*This Day.*—CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 725, 727, 728 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 735, 1452, 598, 738, 739, 740, 706, 387.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 40, 46, 48, 49, 50, 169, 53, 56 to 62. No other cases will be taken up this term.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 25 to 29, 31, 33 to 36.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—The *North American Trust Co.* matter, referred to yesterday, being a motion for leave to add three letters to the testimony, but opposed, was concluded.

*Wm. Gregg agt. Isaac Y. Westervelt, executor of Harman Westervelt, deceased.*—Appeal from a decision of the Surrogate in favor of Dr. G. as to $5,000 devised by the late Mr. W. to his daughter, Mrs. G. It is contended that Mrs. and not Dr. G., under the recent law of this State, giving to married women, in their own right, property devised or granted to them, &c. On the part of Dr. G. it is contended that the law, so far as it is made to change the condition of parties as they stood previous to the law, is unconstitutional—and that the devise being made before the law the husband has a right to it.

Dr. and Mrs. G. are separated, she residing in New-York and he in Philadelphia, where Mrs. G. also resided, but came to New-York, bringing with her their only child, and a controversy arose afterward as to its care and custody. Judge Oakley, before whom the proceeding was had, declared that there appeared to be no cause for Mrs. G. leaving her husband.

The parties in the present suit are Dr. G. and the executor of Mr. W.'s estate, in whose hands the property is. It was said Dr. G. offered to have it placed in the possession of a trustee, the interest to enure to Mrs. G. during life, and the principal afterward to their child. Argument was heard.

*Osborn* against *Blair*—Plaintiff, in 1849, obtained a verdict in his favor on a transaction in wheat. The present is a motion to set the verdict aside. The argument is on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—General Term—*Vultee & Guion* ads. *Charles H. Marshall.*—Case which has been to the Court of Appeals, and sent back. It is in relation to the question whether the City has a right to 93 feet, being the portion added, or extension, of pier No. 23 E. R. Mr. M., the owner of the old portion, not having paid two-thirds of the expense of the extension, so as to entitle him to own half, and, it is contended, until he does so it belongs wholly—that is the extension—to the Corporation. Argument was heard.

### PHILADELPHIA.

**Arrival of the City of Glasgow from Liverpool—Death from Injuries—Robberr—Arrest for Poisoning an Infant—Extraordidary Law Proceedings—The Markets, &c.**

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 28—5 P. M.

The steamship City of Glasgow arrived at this port this afternoon from Liverpool, after an exceedingly stormy passage. She brought 160 passengers, and a fine cargo.

Nothing new has been elicited in the Moyamensing assassination case. The Coroner's investigation was finished at 4 o'clock this morning, and the verdict will be announced this afternoon. McFadden is clearly implicated as the perpetrator of the murder, and Robert Landen, who was seen to assail McGarvy at the same time, is now hotly pursued by the police officers. The affair has caused the greatest excitement in the southern section of the city, and the family of the deceased are almost frantic with grief.

An Irish woman named Grace Quinn was arrested this morning, on the oath of Harry Andrews, charged with murdering his infant child. It appears that the woman was employed as nurse by Mr A., at his residence, No. 255 Market-st., and on Saturday morning last, during the absence of Mrs. A., she administered a quantity of laudanum to the child, to stop its crying. She did it, of course, ignorant that the result would be so fatal. She was committed.

John Carroll, of the firm of Carroll & Barnes, custom brokers of this city, died at his residence, at Tenth and South-sts, this morning, from the effects of injuries received on Sunday night, by being pushed from a step in the vicinity.

The Marshal and his Police visited the Fair of the Franklin Institute in a body this morning.

Elizabeth Gilmore was arrested this morning charged with robbing Clara Richards of $250 in money and jewelry. She was committed.

Dennis Kelly was arrested and committed this morning for robbing a man in Southwark last night.

In the Court of Common Pleas this morning a very interesting case was commenced. The parties are Peiffer S. Rowland *vs.* Harris Coleman and Isabella, his wife. This is a feigned issue to try whether the late John Rowland was indebted to the defendant in certain amounts set forth in the pleadings, amounting in all to about $10,000. The questions to try are two—1st, whether John Coleman, at the time of his decease, was indebted to his brother? and 2d, whether a certain release, alleged to have been given by the widow of John Rowland, was fraudulently obtained? The question will probably arise, whether a claim made by an executor of an estate is a valid one?

The circumstances out of which this suit grew, are novel, and will no doubt be interesting to the community, as a very few persons are aware that a part of the Jewish ceremonial law, in relation to the marriage of a widow, is still in force in this country. All the parties in this suit are Jews, and the facts are as follows:

About the year 1837, John Rowland, the deceased came to this city from Poland, in poverty. He found his brother, P. S. Rowland, in a flourishing liquor business. He received assistance at the hand of P. S. Rowland, and shortly afterward was put into business by him, through his means. In 1840 he died, leaving a will and a widow behind him, and making his brother, P. S. Rowland, his executor. An inventory of his estate was made, which consisted chiefly of his stock in trade, namely liquors—he also having been in the liquor business. The executor filed his several accounts and struck a balance, which balance he claimed as a creditor, and the widow seems, for a time, to have acquiesced. A short time afterward, however, the widow made claim to the balance, and several suits were the consequence.

In 1847, it seems, the widow had an engagement of marriage with the defendant, Harris Coleman, but under the Jewish dispensation she could not marry without the approval of her deceased husband's brother. This ceremonial appears to be strictly observed. It is a rule prescribed in the Old Testament, and is considered obligatory. It will be recollected by the reader that, under the Jewish dispensation, the widow had a claim of marriage upon her deceased husband's eldest brother, where her husband died without issue, and in the even of his refusal, she might claim each of his brothers, in succession of sentority, but it was not obligatory upon any but the eldest to take her to wife. If he refused, the law compelled him to submit to the degrading process of having his shoe taken from his foot by the widow, who had the right to spit in his face, with the exclamation—"Here is a man who refuses to build up his brother's house." If he still refused to marry her he was then free to marry another. This part of the ceremonial law is not now complied with, but the Jews still adhere to the requisite sanction of the deceased husband's brother before the widow is permitted to marry again. This ceremony of release is strictly observed.

Previous to the consummation of her marriage with Mr. Coleman, the widow applied to her deceased husband's brother for such a release as the Jewish ceremonial law requires. This he refused to give until she would acquit him of all claims she had against him, and stay all legal proceedings then pending. This the widow at first refused to do, but subsequently relented, and agreed to give the necessary acquittal. After such release by her, the husband's brother gave the ceremonial release, and the widow became the wife of Harris Coleman. One of the questions in the case will be, whether the release obtained from the widow by the deceased husband's brother, was a fraudulent one. The case will take several days. Messrs. Wm. B. Reed, Wm. L. Hirst, and St. Geo. T. Campbell appear for the plaintiff, and Geo. M. Dallas, D. P. Brown, and J. McIntyre for the defendant.

William Jones and family, who were turned into the street by a cruel landlord, last week, have received much pecuniary aid from our citizens.

COTTON is in moderate request at full rates. BARK is steady at $25 ₱ tun. FREIGHTS to Liverpool and other foreign ports are excessively dull, and the rates nominal.—Colliers meet with quick dispatch for the eastward, and remunerative rates. There is no change to notice in the FLOUR market; the sales are on a very restricted scale, and confined to the wants of the retailers and bakers, at $4@$4 12½ ₱ bbl for common and good brands, $4 12½@$4 75 for select brands, and extra and fancy lots at higher rates, shipping brands have been sold less than $4. The market continues bare of RYE FLOUR. A small sale of fresh ground CORN MEAL at $3 25 ₱ bbl. There is but little WHEAT offering, and in good red a slight improvement has been realized; there is a fair demand, and 3,000 bush. good and prime red, part in store, sold at 80@81c., and prime white at 87c. ₱ bushel. There is no RYE arriving. CORN is dull; sales of 3,000 bushels yellow at 59@60 cents, mostly at the latter rates. In OATS no sales have been reported. In GROCERIES and PROVISIONS there is no change worthy of special notice. WHISKY is scarce, and held higher. Sales of bbls. at 22½, and hhds. at 21@22c.

SALES OF STOCKS—*First Board*—$1,000 Reading R. R. 6s, '70, 70½; $1,000 do., 70½; 450 Morris Canal, 15½; $25,000 U. S. 5s, '53, 101; $300 City R. R. 6s, '57, 102½; 22 U. S. Bk., 1½; 100 Reading R. R., 28½; 400 do., 28; $1,000 Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '36; $250 State 6s, '46, 100½; $1,600 Wilmington R. R. 6s, 89½.

*Second Board*—$1,000 City R. R. 6s, '57, 102½; $250 Lehigh Int., 54; 50 Union Canal, 12; $535 State 6s, 100½; 100 Morris Canal, 15½; 110 Penna. R. R., 49.

### COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange.....OCT. 28.**

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| $3,000 Erie 2d Mort. | 100 | 50 do | 64½ |
| 19,000 Erie Conv. | 92 | 200 Edgeworth | b60 9½ |
| 5,000 Erie Conv. | b60 92½ | 150 do | 9½ |
| 200 Reading RR. | 56½ | 50 Pts. D. Dock | 6½ |
| 300 do | 56½ | 50 N. Jer. Min. Co. | 10½ |
| 500 do | b60 56½ | 100 do | 10½ |
| 800 do | 56 | 50 Sus. Min. Co. | b30 9 |
| 200 do | s10 55½ | 50 do | b60 8½ |
| 200 do | 55½ | 50 do | 8½ |
| 200 do | 55½ | 25 do | 8½ |
| 40 Hudson River RR. | 74½ | 100 Erie | 84 |
| 50 do | b30 75 | 100 do. | b10 84 |
| 7 do | 74½ | 150 do. | b3 84 |
| 27 Y. Y. & N. Haven | 109½ | 100 do. | b60 84½ |
| 6 do | 109½ | 50 do | s60 83½ |
| 20 Ocean Bk. | 100 | 600 do | 83½ |
| 25 Am. Ex. Bk. | 114½ | 500 do | 83½ |
| 10 do | 115 | 50 do | s15 83½ |
| 10 Metropolitan Bk. | 95½ | 150 do | 83½ |
| 150 Morris | 15½ | 250 Harlem | 67½ |
| 100 do | 15 | 50 do | s20 67½ |
| 100 Canton | 65½ | 100 L. Island | 16 |
| 50 do | 65 | 200 do | 16½ |
| 50 do | b60 66 | 225 Norwich | 56 |

SECOND BOARD.

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|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 Erie 1st Mtg. Bd. | 108½ | 50 Harlem | 67½ |
| 1,000 N. Hav. & Hartford | 100 & int. | 100 do | 67½ |
| 50 Nor & Wor. | 57½ | 200 do | s30 67½ |
| 100 do | b10 57 | 50 do | b30 67½ |
| 100 do | 56½ | 50 Erie | 83½ |
| 50 N. J. Mining | s3 10½ | 50 do | b30 84 |
| 300 Reading | 56 | 65 do | 84½ |
| 50 do | b60 56½ | 100 do | s10 83 |
| 100 Harlem | 67½ | 25 do | 83 |
| 100 do | 67½ | 100 do | 82½ |

TUESDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

There was a fair amount of business in the Stock market to-day, with some irregularity. Erie was heavy, and went to 82½, a fall of 1½ ₱ cent., while Norwich was buoyant, and went to 57½, an improvement of 2½ ₱ cent., closing at 56½. There appears to be greater confidence among outsiders in the value and future improv