THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

$1,000,000 IN GOLD.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS CONTINUES.

NO NEWS FROM INDIA.

The Cunard steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at about 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 17th October, arrived here at noon on Wednesday, 28th, bringing a full complement of passengers, and £240,000 sterling in specie.

The steamer City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th.

The Persia brings out something like £200,000 in specie. Shipments were going on till the time of her departure.

SPECIE LIST PER PERSIA.

W. A. Newman & Co.	£18,100	Bonninger Bros. of Baltimore	2,000
Wm. F. Wright	10,291	W. Brand & Co.	2,000
Richd Bell, F. H. Grain, and C. F. Smith	25,000	Tatlow, Jackson & Co.	1,743
Thomas Gray	32,000	Robert Hutchison	1,900
Bank of Commerce	50,000	Bank of the Republic	1,352
Frederick Butterfield	10,000	W. G. Harrison	1,200
Dubois & Vandervoort	6,000	Bogert & Kneeland	1,200
Goodhue & Co.	6,100	Jonathan Cordecker	11,000
Richard Irvin & Co.	5,000	Robert Makin	1,000
Duvat & Negropontes	5,000	Barclay & Livingston	1,000
Pesant Brothers	5,084	J. C. Mayer	900
John Bulloch	3,000	James Harrison	800
Peter Cooper	3,670	Wm. Tyson	500
Runkelmann & Strecker	2,500	Moran Brothers	420
Edwd Beck & Kunhardt	2,000	Nathaniel R. Darrell	300
De Rham & Co.	2,000	Order	27,000
C. F. Zimmermann	2,000	S. Berend (francs)	40,000

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

From The Daily News City Article.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

At the Bank of England to-day the pressure for money was undiminished, being equal to that witnessed on the first two days of the week. In Lombard street and elsewhere the supply of money was increased by the payment of the dividends; but to nearly all quarters the rates of discount were rather above those current at the Bank. The general applications are still far in excess of the actual necessities of the trading community, and are greatly augmented by the fear of a fresh advance in the rate of discount at the Bank. Should the weekly Court of Directors to-morrow pass off without the announcement of any change, it is hoped that the urgency of the demand will be moderated. In the money market however, Friday is generally one of the heaviest days of the week, and if that be got over satisfactorily, many persons are confident that the unsettled feeling now prevailing will be removed. In their deliberations to-morrow the Bank Directors will of course be chiefly guided by the state of the reserve, with the position of which they alone will be acquainted; but the receipt of more favorable news from America would also have weight. To-day, on the release of the dividends the first of a series of heavy repayments fell due at the Bank. Meanwhile, there is still an entire absence of blind panic; holders of money, though exacting high rates lend freely, and the rumors of failures in various quarters are altogether inadequate to disturb the prevailing confidence in the soundness of the general trade of the country.

As a favorable feature we remark that, although the continental demand for gold continues, the Bank today bought about £70,000 of the gold ex the Red Jacket, the rest being taken for exportation. This purchase will form a partial set-off against the withdrawals of sovereigns in connection with the payment of the dividends, and for other purposes. It is also remarked with satisfaction that, according to telegraphic advices received from Liverpool, the shipments of specie by the steamer Baltic, which left that port to-day for New-York, do not exceed £80,000 sterling. Larger shipments are expected to be made by the steamer which will sail at the end of the week, policies of insurance to a considerable amount having been opened, but it does not necessarily follow that the whole of the gold to which they refer will go.

The funds to-day, though sensitive, showed a disposition to respond to the hopes which are beginning to be entertained of a partial subsidence of the severe monetary pressure; but the market derives more substantial support from the increased investments effected by the public at the reduced prices. To-day the numerous small bona fide purchases formed a leading feature of the market. Prices opened with a little fairness, subsequently attained an advance of about ¼ per cent, and, after again receding, finally closed about ¼ per cent higher than at 4 o'clock yesterday. The reduction which took place yesterday afternoon subsequent to the recognized hours is thus more than recovered. In consequence of the demand for November account declined at the completion of the settlement to about 6 per cent per annum

On the Continent, the value of money is still rising, and universal pressure prevails. It was announced by telegraph to-day that the Bank of Holland, which raised its rate of discount to 5½ per cent on the 8th inst., has now raised it to 6 per cent. At Antwerp the Bank has raised its terms from 3½ to 4½ per cent. Letters from Paris describe an excessive demand for money at the advanced rate just announced by the Bank of France, viz., 6½ per cent.

From The London Star (City Article).

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct 14.

Various unpleasant rumors have been in circulation respecting the stability of houses connected with the American trade, and with the manufacturing districts of Scotland and Lancashire; and much gloom has pervaded there branches of business. The Glasgow and Manchester letters this morning rather added to the depression. Some branches of the Australian trade are not regarded as very sound. But, on the whole, matters are better than might have been expected from the magnitude of the crisis in America and the difficulties created here by the non-receipt of remittances from the other side of the Atlantic, and there is a total absence of everything in the nature of panic.

The banking and discount houses are exercising the greatest caution in the bills they are taking, and in all cases they are requiring full rates. Instances have occurred of some of them having charged 8 ⅌ cent for discounts, exclusive of commission, on bills which a week or ten days ago they would have done at 5½. Such extreme terms may probably have been fixed in these cases, with the view of restraining unnecessary applications; for, yesterday and again to day, a considerable part of the demand arose more from a desire to be prepared against the contingency of an enhanced rate than from the immediate requirements for the purposes of commerce. But quite independently of any circumstances of this character, the pressure for money was very great, especially on account of the extensive bullion operations now in progress.

The payment of the October dividends commenced this morning. Large repayments were made to the Bank of advances made during the shutting, and a considerable portion was immediately borrowed back again, the applications having, it is stated, amounted to no less than £700,000.

Following the course of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, the Bank of Amsterdam, which last week advanced the rate of discount to 5½ per cent, further advanced it this day to 6 per cent. The Bank of Belgium also advanced the rate to-day from 3½ to 4½ per cent.

The following table gives the present quotations of the rates in the principal markets of the world.

New-York	⅌ cent. 24 to 36	Frankfort	⅌ cent. 6
London	⅌ cent. 7	Berlin	⅌ cent. 6½
Hamburgh	⅌ cent. 7½	Amsterdam	⅌ cent. 6
Paris	⅌ cent. 6½	Brussels	⅌ cent. 4½

Of the Australian gold which arrived yesterday, about £80,000, including all the sovereigns, has been sold to the Bank; £80,000 has been sold for the Continent. The largest portion of the remainder has been taken for the United States, but some remains on hand.

The Mexican dollars brought by the last royal mail steamer are not yet sold, and the silver market generally is flat. The amount to be taken for India and China by the next packet will not exceed £800,000.

From The Daily News (City article).

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

The weekly court at the Bank of England broke up to-day, after a rather short sitting, without announcing any change in the rate of discount, and this circumstance, coupled with other features, has excited a more confident feeling in the Stock Exchange, and in most other city circles. A considerable time may, perhaps, elapse before the existing stringency of the money market will be relieved; but we have much satisfaction in noticing a subsidence of the symptoms of anxiety which have been observed during the greater part of the week. The applications at the Bank, which on the first three days of the week were of the most pressing character, were to-day only moderate, while the heavy repayments due at that establishment have been well met. These payments will continue upon a large scale up to the end of the week, and will tend materially to replace the Bank in funds after the drain incidental to the release of the dividends. In the open market, although the rates are fully supported, and generally above those of the bank, the supply of money was good. This is partly owing to the fact that parties who have latterly over-supplied themselves with funds at the bank are now found very ready to lend. The point of immediate anxiety now is the news expected from America. Should that be of a reassuring character, the disturbance in the money market here will doubtless be further allayed. In any case, however, it is anticipated that some considerable remittances of gold will be made to New-York by the Persia, which will sail from Liverpool on Saturday morning. We understand that upward of £40,000 is now engaged for shipment to-day, and arrangements are known to have been made for the dispatch of additional sums. But the drain of gold to the continent has been arrested by the improvement in the foreign exchanges, and no bar gold was taken from the bank for exportation.

The pressure in the money market at Hamburg is of an almost unprecedented character. To-day the rate of discount in that city has risen to 9 per cent.

At Paris, to-day, the Three per Cent Rentes declined ¼ to 1 per cent, closing at 66.75 for money and 66.80 for the end of October.

At Vienna, yesterday, there was a fresh fall of ¼ to ½ per cent in Austrian stock; but at Amsterdam, notwithstanding the advance in the rate of discount to 6 per cent, a decided recovery took place from the extraordinary depression of the previous two days. The rally in Dutch stocks was considerable; in Austrian it amounted to 1¼ per cent, and in Portuguese to ½ to 1 per cent.

Owing to the extraordinary extent of the recent fluctuations, four members of the Stock Exchange were to day declared unable to meet their engagements. All are brokers, with the exception of one, who is what is termed a "jobber" in Consols. In only two of these cases is the amount of "differences" considerable, and in one of these a dividend of 10 in the pound will, it is stated, be made immediately. The connections of one of the defaulting firms are understood to lie principally in Liverpool and Manchester, while another had large transactions open in Calcutta and Canadian railway shares.

In the Bankruptcy Court at Hull, yesterday, there was a meeting for the choice of assignees and proof of debts in the case of Messrs. Harrison, Watson & Co., bankers, of that town. Debts to the amount of £308,991 were proved, several of the London and Canadian joint stock banks being among the creditors.

BRITAIN.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* says: "I understand that President Buchanan has addressed to all American Ministers at foreign courts a confidential circular, in which he declares that the principles of international law as regards neutrals shall be respected by his Government, and that any expeditions from the United States against countries with which they are at peace shall be prevented by all legal means."

The American bark Warden, bound from Newport, Wales, to Boston, with a cargo of railroad iron, was wrecked on Santon Sands, near Barnstable Lighthouse, on the 9th inst. The captain and three of the crew were washed ashore on pieces of wreck, but the seven other men composing the crew were drowned. The body of the chief mate, the son of a wealthy gentleman in America, had been recovered. The cargo was expected to be saved.

The annual meetings of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance had been held in Manchester, and the proceedings were generally encouraging to the cause of prohibition. Mr. Neal Dow and the Rev. Jas. Gaughey of America took part in the meetings, and to the former the Alliance presented a farewell address on his intended return to America.

Mr. Ten Broeck had won another race at Newmarket with his horse Belle. He was unanimously elected a member of the New Rooms, Newmarket.

Queen Victoria and the royal family left Balmoral on the 14th for the south. A public reception was given them at Aberdeen, where they were the guests of the Earl of Aberdeen.

The London Morning Post, in a leading article upon Walker's new designs against Nicaragua denounces an alleged construction of law by Gen. Cass, which would prevent the frustration of these designs.

A circular had been issued from the Colonial Office to the Governors of the various colonies, calling on them to look to the defense of their provinces, and "not to neglect that reasonable amount of warlike "preparation which it is desirable should be every-"where maintained."

The inauguration of the statue of Thomas Moore had taken place in Dublin with great *éclat*. The Lord Lieutenant took part in the proceedings.

A report was current that the cholera had made its appearance in the village of Stratford, near London, and that within a few days seventeen cases had occurred, and seven deaths.

The London Gazette contains a notice that the Bishopric of Toronto has been reconstructed, and a new See created, to be called the Bishopric of Huron, with Dr. Cronyn as the first Bishop.

The Siamese Embassador and suite had arrived at Malta, on route for England.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* thus notices the "bottle story" recently referred to as having connection with the loss of the steamship Pacific:

"The Maritime Prefect of the Marine and Navy and the Colonies is a note written with a pencil in English, and which was inclosed in a glass bottle, found on the 14th of September, 1857, on the Strand of Mélon, in the Syndicate of Porspoder, Department of the Finistère. Great interest is attached to this note, which appears to have been written by a passenger on board the American steamer Pacific, supposed to be wholly lost, with all hands, in 1856; and we think it therefore our duty to publish its contents verbatim:

"'Steamship Pacific, Eldridge commander, Smith passenger. Steamship Pacific run between two icebergs. All hands lost. On the 1st of April 1856. Just going down, 2 p. m.'

"The word April is written over a word effaced, for the author of the note had first commenced with a capital M, as if about to write March."

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says the health of M. de Rayneval is so delicate that it is said it will be impossible for him to proceed to St. Petersburg before next Summer. It has even been supposed that his destination will be changed, and that a military man will be sent as French Embassador to the Russian Court.

It is said that as soon as the question of the Principalities is disposed of, that of the Suez Canal will be again officially presented to the examination of the Ottoman Porte.

THE NECROMANCER IN ALGERIA.

Every one has seen, or heard speak of the great Robert Houdin. Beside being the prince of conjurers, he is an able mathematician and mechanician, and his electric clock, made for the Hotel de Ville of his native town of Blois, obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition. It is not generally known that he was sent to Algeria by the French Government on a mission connected with the black art—probably the first time that a conjurer has been called upon to exercise his profession in Government employ. Some details of his expedition have just been published. Its object was to destroy the influence exercised among the Arab tribes by the marabouts—an influence often mischievously applied. By a few clumsy tricks and impostures these marabouts pass themselves off as sorcerers; no one, it was justly thought, was better able to eclipse their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible bottles. One of the great pretensions of the marabout was to invulnerability. At the moment that a loaded musket was fired at him, and the trigger pulled, he pronounced a few cabalistic words and the weapon did not go off. Houdin detected the trick, and showed that the touchhole was plugged. The Arab wizard was furious, and abused his French rival. "You may revenge yourself," quietly replied Houdin, "take a pistol, load it yourself; here are bullets, put one in the barrel, but before doing so mark it with your knife." The Arab did as he was told. "You are quite certain, now," said Houdin, "that the pistol is loaded and will go off. Tell me, do you feel no remorse in killing me thus, notwithstanding that I authorize you?" "You are my enemy," coolly replied the Arab; "I will kill you." Without replying, Houdin stuck an apple on the point of a knife, and calmly gave the word to fire. The pistol was discharged, the apple flew far away, and there appeared in its place, stuck on the point of the knife, the bullet the marabout had marked. The spectators remained mute from stupefaction; the marabout bowed before his superior: "Allah is great!" he said, "I am vanquished." Instead of the bottle from which, in Europe, Robert Houdin pours an endless stream of every description of wine and liquor, he called for an empty bowl, which he kept continually full of boiling coffee, but few of the Arabs would taste it, for they made sure that it came direct from the devil's own coffee-pot. He then told them that it was in his power to deprive them of all strength, and to restore it to them at will, and he produced a small box, so light that a child could lift it with its finger; but it suddenly became so heavy that the strongest man present could not raise it, and the Arabs, who prize physical strength above everything, looked with terror at the great magician who, they doubted not, could annihilate them by the mere exertion of his will. They expressed this belief; Houdin confirmed them in it, and promised that, on a day appointed, he would convert one of them into smoke. The day came; the throng was prodigious; a fanatical marabout had agreed to give himself up to the sorcerer. They made him stand upon a table and covered him with a transparent gauze; then Houdin and another person lifted the table by the two ends, and the Arab disappeared in a cloud of smoke. The terror of the spectators was indescribable; they rushed out of the place, and ran a long distance before some of the boldest thought of returning to look after the marabout. They found him near the place where he had been evaporated; baths could tell them nothing, and was like a drunken man, ignorant of what had happened to him. Thenceforward Houdin was venerated, and the marabouts despised; the object of the French Government was completely attained. The fashion of "testimonials" having, it appears, infected even the Arabs, a number of chiefs presented the French conjurer with a piece of Arab writing, wonderfully decorated, hyperbolical and astrologic, and to which they were so attentive as to append a French translation. Beside this memorial of his Algerine trip, Houdin has a rosary which he one day borrowed from an Arab to perform a trick with, and which the owner, persuaded that Sheitan in person was before him, refused to receive back.

[London Times's Paris Correspondent.

SPAIN.

Madrid letters intimate that Admiral Armero, who was expected in that city from Seville would probably be charged with the construction of the new Cabinet.

LATEST.—*The Times* Paris correspondent telegraphs on Friday evening, that a private telegraphic dispatch dated, Madrid, 16th inst., announces the ministerial crisis over, General Armero having been called upon to form a new Ministry.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon dates are to the 8th of October. The yellow (or typhus) fever had spread to other parts of the city, and the number of cases had increased to about 150 a day, and the deaths 35.

Letters from Lisbon state that a financial crisis had manifested itself there.

The populace were dissatisfied with the sanitary measures of the Government, and an outbreak was anticipated. Robberies had already commenced.

PRUSSIA.

The King continued in a critical condition. The latest bulletin received is dated the 13th, and says:

"During the course of to-day, the King has been free from further attacks of congestion. On the whole, however, there is no marked change in the condition of his Majesty."

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna says that the recent conference which was held there between the Baron de Bourquenay and Count Werner, had for its object the Sardinian question, and the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Turin and Vienna may be shortly expected.

The Times' Vienna correspondent describes the panic on the Vienna Exchange on the 13th as frightful. The National Loan bearing 5 per cent interest, payable in silver, fell to 80½.

RUSSIA.

The Russian naval division destined for the Chinese waters had quitted Cronstadt. It consists of three corvettes and three steam clippers.

The statements in regard to the extensive nature of the fortifications which Russia is constructing at the entrance of the Sea of Azof are confirmed.

A letter in the *Presse* of Vienna says it is perfectly true that the Russian Government has set apart 6,000,000 roubles for the reconstruction of Sevastopol, and that, although the Treaty of Paris forbids the building of fortifications, it is supposed it may be easily eluded.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople state that on the 24 of October the English and Austrian Embassadors addressed to the Divan a protest against the last elections in Moldavia and Wallachia. This statement was denied in Paris.

PERSIA.

A powder magazine at Joudpore had been blown up by lightning. Over 1,000 persons were killed and 500 houses destroyed.

INDIA.

The Indian mails reached London on the 15th of October. The details of the news add no new facts of importance to those previously telegraphed. Accounts all concur, on the whole, in pronouncing the prospects of the Europeans more cheering than for some time past.

The London Globe does not believe that any misunderstanding existed between Sir Colin Campbell and the members of the Council in India.

It is stated that Gen. Havelock will not be deprived of the duty of relieving Lucknow even when he is joined by Gen. Outram and his forces, Gen. Outram having determined to accompany the expedition in his political capacity only.

Letters from India confidently predict that the next mail will bring news of the capture of Delhi. The mutineers at that place are represented as nearly worn out, and carts full of people were being sent away from the city.

OUTRAGES BY EUROPEANS.

From the Calcutta Correspondent of The London Daily News

Europeans in different parts of the country have set all discipline at defiance, and committed great atrocities. *At Dinapore a party of the Queen's 10th* broke out at night and bayoneted in their beds eleven Sepoys—a portion of those who had remained faithful to their salt—and two women: there is no doubt they would have murdered the whole of them, but the shrieks and groans of their victims raised an alarm, and the butchery was stopped. An inquiry into the matter has ended very unsatisfactorily. In a general order, Gen. Outram has declared it certain that the murderers were of the 10th; but the evidence as to the actual parties was so unsatisfactory that no one has been convicted. This is not all: Gen Wilson, commanding before Delhi, has intimated his knowledge of many murders having been committed upon camp followers and other innocent persons by men belonging to his force, and his full determination to carry out the sentence of any court-martial that may come before him. At Mhow a party of European artillerymen have plundered the treasury, and committed other atrocities of which we have not the details. All this is very bad, and will not be put a stop to until some signal examples are made. The executions that have taken place in various parts of the country have been so indiscriminate that the Governor-General in Council has issued a minute putting a check upon them, and prescribing a certain course of proceeding.

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF ONE THOUSAND LIVES.

We have been favored (says *The Scindian* of Aug. 10) with the following translation of a Persian letter received from Joudpore, anent the explosion of the magazine at that place:

"On the night of the 19th August, between the hours of 12 and 2 heavy rain fell, accompanied with loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, imparting to everything around a ghastly spectacle terrifying to behold. A few minutes after, the scene was repeated with tenfold violence, and the people were greatly intimidated. In the fort belonging to the Rajah, which is situated on a hill, constructed of stones of various dimensions and sizes, and containing a passage subterraneous, the magazine of the Rajah had been kept. This was struck with lightning, and some thousands of maunds of powder were exploded. The shock was so great that the walls of the fort and a temple and four ponderous gates were blown up in the air into a thousand pieces, destroying 500 houses and all the people living therein. Up to the time of writing, the remnants of the inhabitants were engaged in removing the dead bodies found under these ruins. It was gleaned from the Kotwal of the place that upward of (1,000) one thousand had already been taken out, and that others were also being removed. The domestic servants of the Rajah, as well as some Sepoys who were kept to guard the place, were all killed. Such a dreadful occurrence was never known in Joudpore before. The majority of the people were destroyed and otherwise injured. A stone weighing one maund was picked up at Soorsanugur Talao, distant four miles from Joudpore, where the political agent resides. Another large stone fell as far as six miles, at a place called Chowpassaney, where, falling on a house, it killed three people. The explosion was so severe, that for six miles around the people and houses sustained a shock."

AUSTRALIA.

The steamer Royal Charter, with Melbourne dates to the 15th of August, put into Queenston on the 15th, on her way to Liverpool. She brought gold valued at £360,000 sterling.

The ship King Philip had also arrived in the Channel with £160,000 from Melbourne.

The Australian news had not been telegraphed from Cork, and the mails were not expected to reach Liverpool until after the departure of the Persia.

BRAZIL.

Dates from Buenos Ayres to September 1, Montevideo 4th, and Rio Janeiro 16th, had reached England.

At Buenos Ayres business was dull, freights scarce, and the money market tending downward.

At Rio freights were improving, owing to the animation in the Coffee market. Prices of coffee were a trifle lower. Sterling Exchange flat at 27½.

At Pernambuco sugar was cheaper. Freight's ruling. No political news.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London papers of Friday report the following sales on the preceding day:

Illinois Central shares	5½ discount for money.
Illinois Central 6s of '53	2½ discount for money.
Illinois Central 7s of '75	2½ discount for money.
Illinois Central Freeland of '60	90 discount for money.
Michigan Central 8s of '69	5½ for account.
New-York Central 7s of '60	87 for account.
New-York shares	94 for account.
Erie shares	18 for account.
Erie 7s of '83	85¾ for money.
Erie Sinking Fund	54 for money.
Erie Convertibles	45¾ for money.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports that the market opened buoyant and active under the Persia's advices, but the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank completely checked operations and the market has been since almost in a state of stagnation. There has, however, been no disposition to press sales, and the decline has not exceeded ⅛d in the common qualities of American, while the useful middle qualities show less reduction. The sales of the week foot up 25,310 bales including 9,500 to speculators and less than 1,000 to exporters. Fair Orleans, 9½; Middling, 9⅛. Stock on hand, 811,000 bales, including 163,500 American.

Friday's business was 4,000 bales—market closing quiet but steady.

At Manchester the business was very limited.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour unchanged since the departure of the Baltic. Red Wheat in good request at full rates. White quiet and unchanged. Corn in request for feeding purposes, and rates dearer. Mixed, 37s; red Wheat, 7s 3d@7s; white, 8s@8s 3d—latter price for choice in retail.

PROVISIONS—Beef steady, and rather more doing. Pork quiet. Bacon in moderate demand at former rates. Lard dull at 79s. Tallow dull, and 1 6d@2s lower on the week.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull. Pots 42s, and Pearls 41s. SUGAR—Forced sales at 2@2s decline. Coffee fat and rather lower. Rice quiet. Tea firm but inactive. Rosin steady at 4s 6d@4s 9d for common. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 39s. Linseed Oil dull; sales at 39s. Cod Oil £38@£33.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report: IRON—Very little demand for Welsh; bars and rails nominally £7; Scotch Pig declined to 58s, but closed at 60s 6d@61s. CORN market quiet, and WHEAT 2@3s lower. SUGAR 2@3s lower on the week and more inquiry at the reduction. TEA—Common Congou is her easier, sales at 1½. TALLOW fat at 56s@56s 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 40s. INDIGO firm and fully supported. Nothing doing in FISH OILS; Linseed dull at 37s 6d@39s. SALTPETER lower.

HAVRE MARKET (for the week ending October 14).—COTTON sales of the week, 6,930 bales at about previous rates. New-Orleans tres. ordinaire, 125f. BREADSTUFFS unchanged but lower at Paris and the interior. ASHES quiet. COFFEE very quiet. PROVISIONS: the want of supplies prevented BUTTER from declining. SUGARS continued to decline. RICE inactive. OILS: nothing doing and prices nominal.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia.] LIVERPOOL, 16th Mo. 16th, 1857.

COTTON—The market in the early part of the week opened steadily, but the announcement of the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank on Monday completely checked business, and since then the sales have been of a most limited character, closing at a decline of 1-16d ⅌ lb. Imports for the week, 25,270 bales. Total sales, 25,380 bales, of which speculators took 9,410 and exporters 500, leaving to the trade 25,380 bales.

QUERCITRON BARK is nominally the same as at the date of our last, and no sales of consequence have been made.

LARD still remains in the same dull state we have noted of late; nominal value 69@71.

TALLOW has been somewhat affected by the state of the money market, and the better feeling noted in our last has been checked. Sales of P. Y. C. and North American have been made at 59 6d@4 ⅌ cwt. London market also easier.

BEEF has been in better demand. The sales, which amount to 653 tierces, consist partly of old Navy at 100 ⅌ tierce, and of inferior American at a further slight decline. India Mess of prime quality is worth 160 ⅌ tierce.

PORK—A slow sale, at 62 ⅌ for selected lots of American. Old Navy, redressed, is more inquired for.

BACON—Not much doing this week, and rates are quite of a retail character, at about former rates.

Since our last, the weather has been fine; at Manchester market yesterday, there was rather more inquiry for WHEAT, at a shade under the rates current here on Tuesday. INDIAN CORN continues in fair consumptive demand for feeding purposes in England, and the arrivals are cleared off as they come in. Irish sack FLOUR, with the exception of the finest qualities, is quite unsalable.

Deliveries of WHEAT from our own farmers for the past week consist of 121,296 quarters against 114,135 quarters same week last year; average price, 55 5 ⅌ quarter, against 64 9 corresponding week last year.

Our market this morning was more numerously attended than of late, and on the whole we had a more active demand for WHEAT then for some time past; good American red sold freely at the extreme rates of Tuesday, but white (our stock of which is only ordinary) did not move off readily, and on such no improvement in demand is noticeable. Barrel FLOUR sold slowly, without change in value, but Irish sacks are most difficult to move, and price of which is rather irregular.

INDIAN CORN met a fair consumptive demand from the interior, and in some instances 1d ⅌ qr. improvement obtainable.

OATS dull, with a limited inquiry, but MEAL again declined 6d ⅌ load.

Imports from 10th mo. 9th to 10th mo. 15th, inclusive, consist of 7,472 qrs WHEAT, 6,475 qrs INDIAN CORN, 4,215 sacks and 3,392 bbls. FLOUR. Exports for same period: 2,576 qrs. WHEAT, 3,272 qrs INDIAN CORN, 1,166 sacks and 2,154 bbls. FLOUR.

We quote the value of American White WHEAT 8 4@8 10, extra 9@9 4; Red 7 4@7 10, extra 8@8 3 ⅌ 70 lb. Baltimore, Philadelphia and Ohio FLOUR 31@32s; Western Canal 30@31 ⅌ bbl. INDIAN CORN—Mixed and Yellow 37@6, White 42 ⅌ 480 lb.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia.] LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857—5 p. m.

The unsettled state of the Money market has almost put a stop to business in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, and prices of nearly all articles have declined. The demand for Money continues active at 7 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum. CONSOLS sold 93 for money, 93¼@93⅝ for account. Bar SILVER 5 11. American Eagles 76 3. Mexican Dollars 2 0½. Doubloons: Spanish 78 6, South American 75 6.

COPPER—The market is quiet, but prices of English without change. A parcel of Cuban has been sold at £110.

COCHINEAL—Of 206 bags offered only a few lots sold. Honduras Silver ord to good bold 3/7@4 8; Blacks 4/3@5/. Mexican Blacks 4 4@4 10; silver 3 9. Tenerife Blacks 4 0.

CORN—The market is quiet, and prices of Wheat 2@3 lower. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 55 3 on 124,296 quarters retd. White American Wheat 55@56, red 53@56 ⅌ qr.

FLOUR 28@30 ⅌ bbl.

COTTON quiet: sales for the week 500 bales at Liverpool the demand has fallen off; sales for the week, 25,000 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted at 9½ ⅌ lb.

COCOA—109 bags Guaya quil sold at 110.

DRUGS, &c.—Castor Oil—Of 500 cases and 250 casks at auction about one quarter sold at lower rates, the remainder held for full rates; good pale Benghal 5d@5½d, seconds 5¼d fixed, yellow and straw 4½@5d. Turmeric—400 bags Madras sold at 29 6@45/, and 1,000 bags Bengal at 55/@55/. Gambier quiet; of 600 bales only the damaged sold, the sound taken in at 18/. Shellac has declined 6@8 ⅌ cwt, and is dull at the decline. Quicksilver quiet at 11 11@2.

HEMP—Russian firmer; St. Petersburg clean, £42. In Manila nothing to report. JUTE—Of 1,100 bales at auction about one-third, offered "without reserve," sold at a decline of fully 20 ⅌ ton, viz: £18 15@£20 for low and common, £22@£24 10 for middling to good, and fine from £25 5@£28.

INDIGO—Proprietors have shown much firmness, and prices are fully supported. 7,753 chests have now passed sale, of which 3,603 have been withdrawn, 1,485 bought in, and 2,675 sold.

IRON—Very little demand for Welsh; we quote Rails and Bars nominally £7, f. on b. in Wales. Scotch Pig declined to 58/, but is now 60@62/; for mixed Nos. on the Clyde 67/6.

LINSEED—Imports during the week, 12,435 quarters, mostly from the Black Sea and Azof, and in second hands. Sales have been very limited, either on the spot or for arrival; but prices are without material change.

In LINSEED CAKES no change to report. New-York, in barrels, £10 15@£10 17 6; at Boston, in bags, £10 7 6.

OILS—In Fish nothing doing. Rape—in limited demand, and prices given a downward tendency. Linseed is dull at 37/6@37 9. Cocoa Nut dull at 40@40 10. Palm, 44@44½.

SPELTER flat at £22 5@£22 10.

RUM—The market is dull and lower. 100 puncheons Demerara sold, free at 1 3; good Bengal has been sold at 2 4.

RICE—The public sales have been large, say upward of 30,000 bags, and prices have further given way 6d ⅌ cwt, making about 1/ from the late highest point, at which, however, there is a disposition to buy. Of 25,201 bags Bengal offered about half sold at 10 6@12/ for low mid. to good mid. white, and 12/@21/ for good and fine. 15,732 bags low Madras were bought in at 10 6, 1,592 bags Arracan at 10 6 for Nos. 2 and 3, and 10/ for Layong; 5,633 bags Rangoon at 10 6; and 1,680 bags Rangoon at 11/. Privately 6,000 bags Java were reported at 11 3@11 6, also, 6,200 bags Bengal, and 3,500 bags Madras at 11@11½.

MOLASSES—A cargo of 150 hhds. clayed Cuba sold, afloat, at 15/, for the Clyde.

SALTPETER—Sales have been effected at lower rates; 787 bags Bengal realized 45/ for 13 ⅌ cent refraction, 42 6@43 for 32/@49/, and fine at 57/6 for 34/; 341 bags, 37 cases Bombay were sold at 36 6@40 for 24 to 33 ⅌ cent.

⅌ SUGAR—Pepper—The market has been quiet for black, only 150 bags Singapore sold; white is 1d. ⅌ lb lower; 131 bags Penang sold at 8½@9d, and 493 bags Singapore at 8¾@9d. Pimento—The sales are 425 bags out of 1,035 bags in public sale, at easier prices, mid. to good 4½@4¾d. ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—Prices have declined 2@3/ ⅌ cwt., but at this reduction there is more inquiry, and the market closes with a better tone. Of West India, 1,500 hhds. have been sold during the week, and 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction early in the week were all withdrawn. Of Foreign, the public sales have been numerous, comprising 1,401 hhds Cuba Muscovado, 100 hhds. Porto Rico, 50 hhds., 102 bbls. St. Croix, and 14 boxes, 220 Guatemala; nearly the whole of which were withdrawn at the above decline. St. Croix sold at 43/ for good brown, 44@46/ for yellow; Porto Rico at 41@43/ for brown and low yellow; Havana at 41@47/ for brown and yellow, and at 42@43 6 for brown; 552 hhds. Melado were likewise withdrawn, 30/ only being bid. Privately, 5,000 bags brown Siam were sold at 40/ for export, and 700 boxes and 250 hhds. Cuba Muscovado sold, the former at 44@46, and the latter at 43/@43/. Three cargoes of Havana sold afloat for an outport, fully insured: 240 boxes No. 14 at 53 6; 1,500 boxes No. 12½ at 52 6, and 1,450 boxes No. 10 at 51/. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st instant, compared with the same period last year:

Chief Ports of	1857—Imports—	1856—	1857—Stocks—	1856—
Europe	552,000,000 lb.	475,000,000 lb.	52,400,000 lb.	62,500,000 lb.
Gt. Britain	696,000,000	703,700,000	150,700,000	232,100,000 lb.
Total	1,253,000,000	1,179,000,000	202,100,000	294,600,000 lb.

TEA—Of 25,000 pkgs. offered at auction on the 13th and 14th inst., about 3,500 were Assams, which sold at 2d ⅌ lb decline on previous prices. Of China Tea, 4,000 pkgs. sold; common Congou at rather easier rates, present price 1 1@1 2 ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. is fat at 56/@57/, on the spot and for the year.

TIN—English without change; Blocks, 140/; Bars 141/. Foreign lower: Straights, 134@135; Banca, 137@139.

TURPENTINE—No sales of Rough. Spirits steady at 40/ for American casks.

WHALEBONE—Nothing doing.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Business has been done in the United States 6s Bonds and Inscriptions of 1867 and '68 at 107 and in 5s of 1865 at 97. State Stocks are not generally pressed for sale; those of Virginia are the most offered, at 30@31 for the Dollar 6s, and at 31@32 for the Sterling 5s. Maryland 5s Sterling sold at 90. Small amounts of Massachusetts 5s Sterling offered at 95; and of Pennsylvania Inscriptions at 72@73. No Pennsylvania Bonds at present offered. Nothing doing in the City Stocks. Sales of a few thousand pounds in each have been made of Canada 6s at 109, of Nova Scotia at 102, of New-Brunswick at 102. In Railroad Bonds, Pennsylvania Central 30@07; do 2d Mtge. Sterling 86@86; New-York Central, 97; New-York and Erie 2d Mtge., 65; Illinois Central, 79; do Freeland, 80; Michigan Central, offered at 90; Grand Trunk, of Canada, 23 to 24. In Shares, business has been done in New-York Central at 65, New-York and Erie at 16, Illinois Central at 35@36, (£40 paid); Grand Trunk, of Canada, 40@41.

DEATH OF GEN. J. G. BYNUM.—By a private dispatch *The South Carolinian* learns the death, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at Wilmington, of Gen. John Gray Bynum of Rutherford, North Carolina. He was a gentleman of high literary attainments, and held a prominent position in our neighboring State.

KANSAS.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

LECOMPTON, Oct. 19, 1857.

By the 22d section of the Organic Act establishing this Territorial Government, it is provided in reference to the election of a Delegate to Congress, that "the "person having the greatest number of votes shall be "declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a "certificate thereof shall be given accordingly."

By the 10th section of the act of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, entitled, "an act to regulate elections," it is made the duty of the Secretary to examine the returns in the presence of the Governor, and to "give to the persons having the highest number "of votes in their respective Districts, certificates of "their election to the Legislative Assembly."

Under these two provisions of the laws prevailing in this Territory, the recent general election has presented for the joint consideration of the Governor and Secretary, a question of the gravest importance, not only to our own people, but also to those of the whole Union. This question arises upon the extraordinary returns made from the precinct of Oxford in the County of Johnson. What purport to be the retur