THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

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ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MORE FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN THE RATE OF INTEREST.

DECLINE IN COTTON AND CONSOLS.

Speech of Minister Dallas on the Sepoy Mutiny.

Reported Ministerial Troubles in Spain,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 7th inst., arrived at Halifax at 12:30 A. M. yesterday. The N. sailed from Halifax yesterday at 5:15 A. M., for Boston, where she will be due this evening. Weather clear; wind southwest.

She brings £33,000 in specie for Halifax and £86,958 for Boston.

Politically the news by this arrival is merely interesting, but financially it is of the highest importance.

The Continental news is not of a particularly important description.

The pressure in the money market was again excessive, consequent on the advance by the Bank of England of its rates of discount to nine per cent. The advance caused no diminution in the demand for money.

Urgent calls for relief were being made upon the government from various quarters, but the *Times* thought any such action unnecessary.

The Paris money market was unsettled, but there had yet been no advance in the rate of discount.

A considerable decline had been experienced in the Liverpool cotton market, the market closing very dull. Sales of the week 22,000 bales.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was quiet with a declining tendency.

The Liverpool provision market was very dull. Lard was considerably lower.

The prohibition upon the export of hides, &c., from the Baltic had been removed.

The United States steam frigate Niagara left Plymouth for New York on the 5th instant.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, from New York 27th ult., had not arrived at Liverpool at 1:15 P. M. of the 7th.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New York Oct. 24, arrived at Southampton at 9:30 A. M. of the 5th inst. She grounded off Cowes, owing to a thick fog, but got off without damage.

The United States steam frigate Niagara left Plymouth on the 5th inst. for home. The officers had a farewell banquet given them by the commander and officers of of the British flagship on the station.

The Niagara passed at 9 A. M. of the 8th, off Saltees, the royal mail steamship Asia, from New York for Liverpool; 12th, lat. 50 19, long. 34 16, ship Centurion, bound west; 13th, lat. 49 14, long. 42, passed a steamer steering east.

THE MONETARY PRESSURE.

Financial affairs were still paramount in importance. On Wednesday, the 4th inst., consols fell to 89. There was increased anxiety and pressure in the money market, under the apprehension of a further rise in the bank rates; but the heavy payments of the 4th were well met. The suspension of Powles, Brother & Co. was announced. Their acceptances amount to about £50,000.

The rate of discount at Hamburg was advanced to nine per cent.

On the 5th inst. the Bank of England, as was apprehended, raised the rate of discount from eight to the unprecedentee rate of nine per cent. This movement failed to abate the demand for money, which continued without diminution throughout Thursday.

The *Times* thinks the continued pressure must be mainly caused by alarm and the consequent desire of every person to be over supplied.

Suggestions were current that the government should be called upon for palliatives, but the *Times* argues that there is no shadow of pretext for such a step. The *Times* says:—

All classes of the public must be well aware that if the nation should so pitiably lose its self-possession as to give way to panic, there is but one remedy, and that the government will be compelled to adopt. There can be no need, however, by formal proceedings, to proclaim the belief that the financial sense of the nation is still so low as to cause the degrading contingency to be regarded as not only possible but probable.

The funds fluctuated about a half per cent during the 5th inst., closing at 88⅛ a 88⅝.

From all places on the Continent various sums in specie were said to be in course of transmission to America.

The suspension of Naylor, Vickers & Co., of Sheffield, and having a branch house in America, was announced. Their liabilities were estimated at from £600,000 to £1,000,000, and their assets were believed to be £200,000 in excess. Their difficulties were believed to be temporary, and were said to have been caused solely by the cessation of remittances from America. Messrs. W. Orr & Co., in the River Plate trade, have also suspended.

At a public meeting of merchants at Glasgow, a deputation was appointed to proceed to London to wait upon the government and urge the necessity of immediate measures for commercial relief.

On the 6th inst. the applications at the bank for money were numerous, but no new difficulties transpired. Consols advanced early in the day, but subsequently a reaction took place.

The *Times* urges a suspension of the export of specie to India, and thinks India rich enough to be left to her own resources.

The *Daily News* believed the Glasgow deputation arrived in London on the evening of the 5th. They will it, is understood, urge upon the government the advisability of suspending some of the provisions of the Bank Charter act, as was done in 1847. Movements with a similar object may be shortly looked for in other districts.

The Borough Bank of Liverpool was paying all depositors of sums under £200.

The Paris Bourse continued unsettled, but without any great fluctuations.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

It has been reported that eighty millions of francs in English bills, and forty millions in French bills, on the United States have been returned protested.

It was rumored in London on the 4th instant that the Bank of France had advanced its rate of discount, but the *Daily News* correspondent telegraphed that the Bank of France had not advanced the rate, hoping to find other means of self-protection.

There is some question as to the right of exporting gold from France.

On the 4th the funds in France closed 66f. 70c and 67f. The bullion in the Bank of France is said to have increased from 190,000,000 francs to 198,000,000 francs.

A Vienna despatch of November 3 says that the Credit Bank has to-day taken a step likely to cause entensive embarrassment. It is in want of ready money and has demanded payment from those persons who have obtained advances on government and private stock.

AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

GRAND BANQUET TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE—SPEECH OF MR. DALLAS ON THE SEPOY MUTINY.

The freedom of the City of London and a splendid sword were formally presented to the Duke of Cambridge on the 4th instant. The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet in honor of the event, which was attended by several cabinet ministers and foreign ambassadors, including Mr. Dallas.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, in a speech, said that he had a letter from Sir Colin Campbell emphatically denying that there was any difference between the Governor General and him. The Duke extolled the conduct of the British army in India, and advocated its maintenance in an efficient state of warlike establishment.

Earl GRENVILLE defended Lord Canning from the charges with which he had been assailed, but intimated that if they should prove true he would sacrifice his personal feelings to a sense of public duty.

Mr. DALLAS, after making some remarks appropriate to the event of the day, spoke as follows in regard to the Indian mutiny:—

Sympathy has been invoked from foreign nations in reference to the state of affairs in India. I am not here to speak as to the extent my government or the people of the United States sympathize with the struggle of England against India. That is not the thought I wish to express. The thought which I wish to express is in reference to the treatment that is to be dealt to those who have distinguished themselves in the field of crime in that unhappy region. Now, crimes are of various descriptions—a mutiny and murder are heavy crimes—they are dark and gloomy crimes; but they were committed in almost every country and under almost every government. Penalties are specifically provided for these crimes in the respective criminal codes of various countries. Let such crimes be punished wherever they occur according to law—that is to the first and clearest principle of action. But there are other crimes—crimes at least of another character—which become so monstrous as to assume the attitude of enmity to the human race—not merely crimes committed with reference to the power of India—not merely crimes inimical to England—not merely crimes inimical to Europe and civilization, but crimes which constitute their perpetrators what pirates are, and what canabals in the Fejee Islands are—enemies of the human race, and meriting not from one nation, not from one people, but from the whole of the human race, summary and exemplary extirpation. This, as it appears to me, is not the language of any particular individual of any particular country, but the language of human nature; and although I am unable to say how far such language may be concurred in by the great body of my fellow citizens on the opposite side of the Atlantic, yet I think I know them well enough to say that no language can be too strong—no words too impressive—no force too sudden—no blows too severe, for crimes such as those which have been just enacted in India.

Lord Brougham officiated at the inauguration of Queen's College, Liverpool. In the course of his remarks he strongly denounced the encouragement of African free emigration by France, stating that it was reviving the slave trade, and damaging the cause of civilization and commerce in Africa.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 17th of December.

The Kings of Sardinia and Greece have each subscribed ten thousand francs to the Indian Relief Fund.

The London *Times* has an article on Central American affairs, and hopes for an amicable adjustment of all pending questions from Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley's mission; also an early realization of the projected canal across the Isthmus.

No further attempt has been made to launch the Leviathan. An examination showed that their was not the least twist or deflection in the ship, and that she sits as fairly in her cradles as she did on the morning of the attempted launch. There is now no more liability to settle than there was before. The 2d of December is the day fixed for the second attempt. The engineers are confident of a successful result.

A suit in the Admiralty Court by the owners of a cargo on board the American ship Andrew Foster against the owners of the American ship Tuscarora, for causing the loss of the former vessel by collision in the Irish Channel, has resulted in favor of the owners of the lost cargo.

FRANCE.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:—

It is pretty certain that the Emperor is much annoyed at the turn things have taken in the Principalities. Neither the Austrian nor the Turkish Ambassadors has been invited to Compeigne. Something serious must be going on at this moment at Constantinople, if it be true, as reported, that M. Thouvenal has suspended relations with Reschid Pacha, though not with the goverhment. It is added, that M. Thouvenal has been left alone in the matter.

The *Independence Belge* asserts that recruiting for the English service is going on secretly in France, and 100 francs is given to each recruit.

BELGIUM.

The ministerial crisis continued. M. de Brouker had been called in by the King, but had not succeeded in forming a ministry. A dissolution of the Chamber was considered probable.

AUSTRIA.

A reduction in the Austrian army is said to be positively decided upon. It will be the largest reduction since 1848. Thirty generals are to be placed on the retired list. It is believed that fifty millions of florins will be saved yearly by the reduction.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says that most of the German States have notified the Prussian government that they adhere to the measures projected by Prussia and Austria in the Holstein question.

It is reported that the British government have written an official note to the Diet, claiming justice for the Duchies.

A late despatch says that England, France and Russia have offered their good offices in the Holstein question. A Berlin letter of the 5th inst. says:—The statement that a Convention would be held to consider the affairs of the Principalities and the Holstein question is officially denied.

SPAIN.

Rumors of another ministerial crisis had been current, but they proved to rest on a slender foundation.

PORTUGAL.

The latest dates from Lisbon report a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from the epidemic, and the inhabitants were returning.

ITALY.

Floods had done great damage in Dombardy.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—1:15 P. M.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, from New York, has just arrived.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England publishes two returns. That ending the 31st October shows a decrease in bullion of £628,000 and that ending November 4a decrease of £133,000.

Consols for money closed on Friday at 88⅛ a 88½, and for account at 88⅛ a 88⅜.

Messrs. Baring Bros. quote bar silver at 5s. 1¾d.; Mexican dollars, 5s. 0¼d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers quote the business limited in American securities, but State stocks were more offered, especially Pennsylvanias. They quote Pennsylvania fives certificates at 71 a 73; do. do. bonds 1877 at 74. a 76.

Messrs. Bell & Co. report the sales unimportant, the only change to notice being in Illinois Central shares, which had declined.

The London papers of Friday report the following business on Thursday:—Illinois Central shares 10 a 12 discount; Erie third mortgage bonds 63½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular says the sales of the week were 22,000 bales, including 1,400 on speculation and 700 for export. The market opened with an advance of ¼d. a ⅜d., but the Vanderbilt's advices, with the advance in the rate of discount and the stringency in the money market, caused a panic and prices fell to a range about ½d. per pound below the rates of the 30th ult. The sales of the 6th instant were 1,000 bales, the market closing very dull at the following quotations, which are nominal:—

	Fair.	*Middling.*
New Orleans	8⅜	8
Mobile	8¼	7⅞
Uplands	8	7¾

The stock was 321,000 bales, of which 158,400 were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was generally quiet, with a declining tendency. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour very dull, and in some cases declined. 1s.; wheat quiet and slightly declined since Tuesday Corn very dull and in some instances 1s. lower. Western canal flour, 26s. 6d. a 27s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s. 6d. a 29s.; Ohio, 30s.; red wheat, 6s. 8d. a 7s. 7d.; white, 7s. 3d. a 8s. 3d.; mixed and yellow corn, 36s. 6d. a 37s.; white, 40s. a 41s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool provision market was very dull. Messrs. Rigland, Athya & Co., James McHenry, Richardson Brothers, and others quote beef dull; pork dull; bacon quiet; lard declined 2s. a 3s. and variously quoted at 63s. a 66s. Tallow—Sales unimportant and quotations nominal; North American, 53s.; fine cheese was firm at 54s. a 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote ashes quiet at 41s. and 42s. 6d. for both pots and pearls. Sugars heavy and 2s. lower; grocery sorts almost unsaleable. Coffee quiet; sales were unimportant. Rice heavy and 1s. lower; Carolina 24s. Rosin dull at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d. for common and 5s. a 18s. 6d. for medium to fine. Quercitron bark—Philadelphia, 9s. 3d.; Baltimore, 7s. 6d. Fish oils, nothing doing; linseed oil dull at 37s. 9d. a 38s. Spirits turpentine dull at 36s.

LIVERPOOL FREIGHTS MARKET.

The Liverpool freights market was without change, with but a small business doing. In passengers there was scarcely anything doing.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros.' circular says the stringency in the money market, produced an almost total suspension of business in the colonial and foreign produce market. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged—Flour 25s. a 28s.; white wheat, 50s. a 54s.; red 46s. a 48s. Nothing doing in iron, and prices nominal. Sugar declined 3s. and heavy. Rice heavy and slightly lower. Lard dull and declined 2s.—quoted at 70s. Linseed cakes in steady demand at £11 a £11 10s. for New York bbls. Sperm oil 78s. Linseed oil 36s. a 36s 6d. Rape and olive oils slightly lower. Saltpetre declined to 52s., for delivery in all the year. Tea in but little demand and prices weak—common blacks were 1d. a 2d. lower; common Congou quoted 1s. 1d. Spirits turpentine steady at 39s. Tin declined 3s.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are unfavorable. There were no sales of importance making.

HAVRE MARKETS.

[For the week ending Nov. 4.]

The cotton market opened buoyant, but closed with a declining tendency Orleans tres ordinare, 120f.; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 70,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat tending downward Ashes quiet and nominal. Coffee quiet and slightly lower. Oils dull and nominal. Provisions quiet, but steady. Rice dull. Sugar heavy and considerably lower. Lard firm. Whalebone nominal.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—1 P. M.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. state that cotton is very dull, and prices are nominal. Estimated sales today, 1,600 bales. Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Provisions dull, but steady. Lard dull and nominal.

LONDON, Nov. 7—12 M.

Consols for money close at 88⅛ a 88¾.

PASSENGERS BY THE NIAGARA.

Mr Wheelwright, Mr Homer, Mr Sprague, Sir F Sykes, Mrs Temmins and maid servant, Capt Sykes, Mrs Adams, George Henry Temmins and lady, Mrs Knill, Rev B G McLaren, Hon Thos Peters, M Smith, lady and two children, Miss Ryerson, J C Safford, Mr Bayley and lady, Walter A Watts, Messrs G H Brown, G F Adams, B Stern, Greenfelder, Seeflia, J C Nimm, Miss Bayley and servant, Stephen Knight, Geo Gilkes, J T Smith, J C Johnston, Chas Loiscesne, Mr Fennell, Rev Jonathan Short and lady, Messrs Lovett, Burdett, Hart, Franklin, J McPheeson, Wheelwright, J R Potter, Ferguson, Rusch, Henry Jervis, Riencanschneider, Grinnell, Capt Mosker, Capt J Wallace, A Walter, Rice Kennekirt, W A Lewis, J A Drulliard, S Masary, Hon Charles Sumner, R Wheadley, Binder, A Vickers, Marshall, H H Williams, C Pickering, D Thompson, Walsh, Strachan, C Williamson, J S Smith and servant, H Mory, Mr Leach, A Benton, Darton, Miller, Ritchuder and lady, Gainen, Van Houte, Proscher, Flemings, Miss Griffiths, Watson, Steele, Scholz, Hays, Howard.

Additional from Europe.

The Ariel, which arrived at this port early yesterday morning from Southampton, brought the remainder of our London files to the day of sailing (4th inst.)

The London *Times* of last date contains the following trade report:—The Manchester market has been duller and of a gloomier character than those even of the past few weeks, and while spinners and manufacturers have been more pressing to sell, buyers are holding back and making exceedingly few purchases. Cop yarns are very flat, and spinners generally have been willing to make a concession of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. on last Friday's terms to effect sales, but without much effect. The failures at Liverpool have, no doubt, been a main cause of the gloomier feeling pervading the market.

At Huddersfield on the 3d inst., the woollen market in almost all branches has been inactive. Buyers operate but slowly, and their purchases are in small quantities. They offer rather lower prices, but scarcely any reduction is acceded to, which is rather a favorable sign than otherwise of the stability of those who have goods to sell and of the confidence they have of a speedy improvement in trade.

The *North British Daily Mail*, of Nov. 2, states:—We regret to announce that a rumor prevails that the old and respected firm of Messrs. Andrew Stewart & Co., of Greenock, have been obliged to suspend payment, in consequence of difficulties arising out of the commercial state of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic. We have not heard the amount of liabilities, but hope a speedy arrangement may yet be effected.

We have news from the French West Indies, dated at Martinique on the 12th of October. The Council General had been convoked for the 15th of that month. The official journal publishes a list of the planters who had applied for Indian workmen. The number required to fulfil these demands was 10,714.

At Singapore, East Indies, on the 19th of September, gold dust rated—Malayan, &c., $28 25 a $28 75, and Australian $30 a $30 50 per bunkal.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.

The steamship Colombo arrived at Southampton, England, on the 3d inst. with the heavy portion of the East India and China mails.

On freight the Colombo had three packages of specie, value £5,266; and a cargo consisting of 2099 bales of silk, 31 cases of shawls, 2 boxes of shells, 3 cases of tortoise-shell, 1 box of ivory, and 41 packages of general merchandise.

The Colombo had a total of 135 passengers, among whom was his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe.

Several refugees from India came home by this steamer, some of them having had very narrow escapes from sharing the melancholy fate to which so many hundreds of the British residents have been doomed, while others are the immediate relatives of those whose lives have been sacrificed. Among the most prominent of these cases the following may be mentioned:—Miss Graham, whose father, it will be remembered, was shot by her side as they were making their escape, when, by climbing over the side of the vehicle, the young lady miraculously succeeded in saving her life; they had been residents at Sealcote, in the Punjab. Mrs. Baker, who was burnt out at Cawnpore, and narrowly escaped with her life. Mrs. Bunbury and Mrs. Norris, who were secreted and hunted about in the jungle for a month, and finally freed themselves from the dangers to which they had been so long exposed. Mrs. Warden, the widow of Major Warden, who died at sea, on board the steamer that was conveying them from Calcutta to Suez. Mrs. Owen, the wife of Sergeant Owen, of the 53d Queen's Regiment and late Superintendent of Roads between Peshawur and Lahore; in the month of May they were compelled to fly for their lives, their youngest child being at the time only 14 days old. The sergeant, who has come home also, is suffering from mental affliction, caused by a sunstroke, as we were informed. Miss Clara Dunbar, aged 10 years, daughter of Captain Dunbar, of the 10th Queens, who was killed by the mutineers at Arrah on the 29th of July. Miss Nina Bailey, aged six years, the daughter of Captain Bailey, of the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, which regiment mutinied at Dinapore, and her mother has since died. The two last named young ladies have come home in the care of attendants. The cases of Mrs. Banbury and Mrs. Norris, we understand, excited great sympathy in Calcutta, and Lord Canning tendered them every possible assistance in his power.

A meeting of ladies on board the Colombo was held in the saloon on the 23d ult. at sea, near Malta, Mrs. Baker, the wife of Major Baker, of the Bengal Cavalry, in the chair. They were addressed by Capt. Field, the commander of the ship, who recommended the formation of a committee of ladies on board each voyage to make inquiries among the passengers, with a view of discovering any parties requiring assistance and relieving them. He handed over to them a box of clothing which he had received from the London Ladies' Committee, and also a box of warm clothing from the ladies of Southampton; and further stated that a lady and gentleman of Southampton were anxious to adopt an orphan child whose father had fallen in India. The meeting adjourned till the following day, the 24th, when it was reported that three cases had been discovered requiring relief, which was accordingly administered to the parties, who subsequently, in the most grateful manner, expressed their thanks.

On the arrival of the Colombo in dock, the Mayor and other members of the Local Relief Committee went on board, and the three cases in question being brought to their notice, they availed themselves of the first opportunity which has yet occurred by appropriating two £10 and one £5 notes to the assistance of the respective parties.

Conviction of Cancemi, the Murderer of Officer Anderson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Davies.

The trial of Michael Cancemi, charged with assassinating Eugene Anderson, in Centre street, on the 21st of July, has been rapidly brought to a termination through the efficiency of Judge Davies, who sat yesterday from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night. Eighteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution yesterday, and they closed their case at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when counsel for the prisoner proceeded at once to produce the testimony for the defence, and exhausted it at the close of the evening session. When they had examined about thirty persons, who testified to the previous good character and the industrious habits of the accused, Judge Davies observed that it was unnecessary to take up the time of the court by examining any more on that point. Counsel acted on this intimation, although they had forty more witnesses summoned.

Soon after the opening of the Court yesterday morning Mr. Blankman occupied the attention of the Court and jury for an hour in behalf of his client, and was followed by the senior counsel, Mr. Ashmead, who argued for two hours in support of his ingenious theory, namely, that the prisoner was on the spot at the time of the murder, but only as a by stander, and that his flight was owing to a national characteristic—spectators of an affray in Italy often being arrested and charged with committing the offence.

District Attorney Hall commenced his closing speech in behalf of the people at 1 o'clock, and occupied an hour in discussing the side issues which had been introduced by the defence, when an adjournment for dinner was had.

At 3 o'clock the Court reassembled, and the District Attorney resumed his argument, which was listened to with breathless attention by a crowded audience. He concluded his speech at twenty minutes to six, having spoken nearly four hours. It was pronounced one of the finest legal efforts that had been made by him since the commencement of his official career.

Judge Davies then proceeded to charge the jury, amid profound silence. In conclusion, the Judge said that if the jury had a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt—a doubt based upon the evidence in the cause—it was the property of the prisoner, and they were bound to give him the benefit of it.

The jury retired to their room at five minutes past 7, in charge of the officers who had been deputed to attend them at the commencement of the trial.

At 9¼ o'clock a communication was received from the jury, which was not read by the Judge, but on its reception he ordered the jury to be brought into court. Their appearance created intense excitement among the audience, who had been patiently waiting during their absence, the universal impression being that they had agreed upon a verdict of guilty. When they took their seats Judge Davies informed the counsel that the jury desired to peruse the evidence of Mathias Lowth, the rag picker, and with their consent he would read it from his notes. As soon as he had finished reading the testimony he requested the jury to return immediately to their room. At 10¼ o'clock his Honor sent a message to them to the effect that if they had not agreed upon a verdict at 11 they would have to send for him during the night in the event of their agreeing.

They returned into the court room at eight minutes to 11, amid the breathless attention of the assembled multitude. The clerk called the panel and asked the foreman if they had agreed upon their verdict, to which he replied in the affirmative.

Clerk—What say you, gentlemen, do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

Foreman—Guilty.

There was no expression of feeling exhibited by the spectators at the time, but when the Court adjourned the result of the verdict was canvassed freely, and it seemed to give unversal satisfaction.

Cancemi did not show the least sign of emotion at the result of the trial, but appeared as composed as if the verdict was one of acquittal.

Judge Davies thanked the jury for the patient hearing which they had given to the case, and also complimented Messrs. Ashmead and Blankman for the extraordinary zeal and talent displayed in defending the prisoner.

Mr. Sadlier, a juror, then rose and made some observations upon a portion of Mr. Hall's speech in which he referred to the national characteristics of the Sicilians, including the clergy. He thought the remarks were uncalled for.

Judge Davies said he would sentence the prisoner on Friday next; but Mr. Blankman desired to have the sentence postponed. His Honor said that some disposition would have to be made of it on that day.

MURDERS IN NEW YORK.

Italian Bravos in the Metropolis—Assassinations in the Fourth Ward—The William Street Murder—Probably Fatal Fight between Negroes—Shocking Homicide in Seventeenth Street—The Canal Street Tragedy,

&c., &c., &c.

MORE ASSASSINATIONS IN THE FOURTH WARD.

ONE MAN KILLED INSTANTLY—ALSO A MAN AND WOMAN MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Between one and two o'clock this (Thursday) morning another desperate assassination took place in the Fourth ward. A young man, whose name at present is unknown, but who is said to reside in South Brooklyn, was stabbed to the heart and died almost instantly. A woman named Susan was stabbed in the abdomen, and a man named Richard Driscoll was stabbed in the body. Both the latter are said to be mortally wounded. Susan and Driscol were conveyed to the hospital in a dying condition.

It seems this bloody affair occurred in a dance house kept by Alexander Driscoll, at No. 277 Water street, near Dover. Four men, having the appearance of Spaniards or Italians, entered the house, and without any provocation commenced the onslaught indiscriminately. The deceased was standing by the stove when he received his death wound. The woman was next stabbed, and Richard Driscoll, who acts as bartender for his brother, made an effort to protect the woman, when the assassins inflicted a mortal wound in his body.

The murderers instantly fled, and Driscoll, although mortally wounded, endeavored to pursue them to effect their arrest, but fell exhausted at the corner of Dover street.

On the floor of the saloon was found the sheath of a dirk or dagger, silver mounted, with a small speck of blood on it. This was evidently dropped by one of the murderers. The sheath is in the hands of the Superintendent of Police, and will no doubt be of service to the Coroner.

It is supposed from the description of the assassins, that they are the same gang who murdered Mr. Vincent in North William street on Monday night.

THE WILLIAM STREET MURDER.

CORONER'S INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF FRANCIS VINCENT—INTERESTING AND STARTLING DEVELOPEMENTS—TESTIMONY OF A CITIZEN WHO WITNESSED THE ASSASSINATION—ARREST OF THREE ITALIANS ON SUSPICION—ONE OF THEM PARTIALLY IDENTIFIED, ETC. ETC.

The daring assassination of Francis Vincent, the proprietor of a drinking saloon situated at No. 13 North William street, on Tuesday night, by a party of four Italians, whose sole motive appeared to be robbery, created quite an excitement in the lower part of the city yesterday. From the description given of the murderers by a witness on the Coroner's inquest, it is believed that they are the same identical gang who entered the saloon of John Seiler, No. 549 Pearl street, about a week or ten days ago, and there attempted to assassinate and rob the proprietor of that establishment. In fact, when we come to compare the descriptions carefully, there is but little room left for doubt as far as that matter is concerned. That they were one and the same party the police are thoroughly satisfied, and they have taken measures to effect their arrest accordingly. Four Italians were arrested yesterday morning on suspicion, but only one of them, Michael de Lorenzo, is shown to have been conected with the party who murdered Vincent. Even his identification is uncertain; at least we should judge so from the manner in which the witness Hilton gave his testimony before the Coroner.

There appears to have been but one witness to the murder. We refer to Hilton. He gives a lengthy and minute account of the whole transaction, and has described the assassins so well that it is very probable their arrest will be speedily effected. There is one point in his testimony which struck us as being very singular. He states that just before the murder took place he rose to depart from the saloon, when one of the Italians called him back and invited him to partake of some wine with them. Why the Italians should call Hilton back to be a witness of the deed they then were about to commit is somewhat singular. Indeed, unless they intended to murder him him also, so that he could give no information concerning their presence in the saloon on the night of the murder, we cannot divine why they should have called him back to be a witness of the bloody drama that was there enacted.

As far as can be ascertained no money was taken from the person of the deceased. The police upon searching the body found over $300 in bank bills, which Vincent had saved up from his hard earnings. The deceased's watch and chain was found near the doorway, as it had been taken from his person by the assassins, but had been dropped by them in their hurry to escape from the premises. The assassins had no doubt counted on an easier disposition of Hilton. Finding that the injuries they had inflicted upon him had not even the effect of rendering him senseless, they became frightened and concluded to escape without effecting the desired robbery. Hilton's head showed conclusive evidence of hard usage at the hands of the Italians, and the only wonder is that he too was not murdered, for the most strenuous exertions were made by one of the men to knock his brains out with a large decanter. But the effort proved abortive—an all wise Providence decreed that there should remain one witness to confront the guilty parties with the horrible crime of which they were the perpetrators.

There no doubt was a fifth man, connected with the gang who was not seen by Hilton. Some one kept guard at the door on the outside while the murderers were doing their work inside and held the door fast when Hilton attempted to open it and escape into the street.

Officers Shangle, Quick and others were indefatigable yesterday in their exertions to ferret out the guilty parties. They made several arrests on suspicion, and have succeeded so far in tracing one of the perpetrators to his hiding place. It is probable that to-day their efforts will be crowned with success, and that the murderers of the unfortunate man may be brought to justice.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday morning Coroner Connery proceeded to the scene of the murder for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the body of deceased and making a true inquiry into the cause of the death of the murdered man.

A jury was empannelled, who having been duly sworn, were required to view the body of deceased, when they repaired to the Coroner's office, No. 6 Centre street, for the purpose of hearing the testimony of the witnesses who had been subpenaed to give their evidence in the case.

The examination of the witnesses was then proceeded with as follows:—

MR. HOARE'S EVIDENCE.

Hugh P. Hoare, residing in Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, sworn, says—I did not know the deceased; I was passing through North William street about a quarter before 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, when I saw a dog lying in the cellar; I heard while in Chatham street, about 11 o'clock last night that Mr. Vincent had been murdered; I went to his place and saw him dead on the floor; several police officers were present, who said they did not know who committed the murder, but supposed three or four Spaniards or Italians did it; I remained in the place an hour or more; Mr. Hilton, who was there, said he supposed the murderers to be either Spaniards or Italians; one of them, he said, was a tall man; while we were there a man was brought in to be identified by Mr. Hilton; he looked closely at him, but said he would prefer not saying anything until he saw deceased's son; he told me how the matter occurred; he said that he was introduced to three or four persons in the store as a Revolutionary hero, immediately after which he was struck upon the head with a bottle and the deceased was stabbed; he said when he was struck, "For God's sake don't kill me;" the men then ran out and he followed them a short distance, and they then got out of his sight; the man who was brought in to be recognized, he said was like one of those who stabbed deceased; I left the store about 2 o'clock in the morning, and went to Mr. Gooderson's, No. 9 Chatham street, and stopped there until 7 o'clock; I then went to the scene of the murder; the store and basement doors were closed and a dog was lying against the basement door; a policeman opened the store door for me, and we ascertained that the dog belonged to the deceased; the animal was wounded on both the right and left side of his body, and the door against which he was lying was besmeared with blood; a police officer told me that the watch and chain of the deceased had been found in the store in a watch case; I have not heard, either directly or indirectly, who committed the murder.

WILLIAM HILTON'S TESTIMONY.

William Hilton sworn, says—I reside at No. 4 North William street; I knew the deceased; I entered his store about half past nine o'clock last evening; there was a man and a woman there at the time I entered the store; they left soon afterwards, and directly three men came in; one of them was rather tall and thin; he had a moustache; he was very dark complexioned and looked as if he had some negro blood in his veins; he had a very ordinary countenance; another of the three was a man about five feet eight inches in height; he was dark complexioned and like a Spaniard; my impression is that he had whiskers and moustache; the third man had dark clothes; he was about five feet five inches in height, and was more stunted than the others; he had a full face and a pleasant countenance; his complexion was not so dark as the other two; there was a fourth man also, who came in afterwards, whom I should judge was about five feet four inches in height; I think that he had a light coat on; I cannot as easily recognise him as the other three; I had seen them a few nights previous; Mr. Vincent, on another occasion, told me that the three men were Spaniards, and in his conversation with them he spoke in Spanish; when the three men came in they called for two bottles of wine; it was given to them; this was previous to the fourth man coming in; they also asked Mr. Vincent for a box of sardines; Mr. Vincent tried to open the box of sardines with a large knife, but could not, the point of the knife being too blunt; then he opened a little drawer at the end of the counter, and took out a large dirk knife with a spring; he said that he got that knife about seven years ago, when he was going to California; with this dirk knife he opened the box of sardines and gave it to the men who were seated at the table; at this period the fourth man came in, and the three men eating the sardines recognized him; he took a seat at the table with them; Mr. Vincent at the time was behind the counter, and immediately afterwards they insisted on his coming out and taking a seat with them at the table; he accepted the invitation and sat down with them at the round table; I then started to go home, and had got to the door, when one of the party called me back and asked me to take a drink with them; I objected at first, when Mr. Vincent beckoned to me and asked me to accede to their request, when I accepted; there was a decanter of gin and a decanter of brandy on the table, together with two bottles of wine; we all drank together then; I took one glass, and they invited me to take another, but I did not; a conversation then followed in the Spanish language; they seemed to be very pleasant, as I should judge from the expression of their countenances; deceased and the others drank several glasses together; there were two of these Spaniards on his right side, and the other two on his left; while they were speaking very pleasantly together, in a moment one of the men struck the deceased; this was the tallest man; the blow took effect in the breast, and the deceased tumbled over; it was done so quick that I could not see whether the man had an instrument in his hand or not; in a moment they all sprung to their feet as if it was premeditated, and the table fell over with its contents; I sprang to my feet, when the two first men spoken of rushed upon the deceased; the fourth man immediately attacked me, which prevented me from seeing what the other three had done; I defended myself as well as I could, and rushed for the door, but I could not find it open; I think that some one had hold of it from the outside, as I could not open it; the fourth man then followed and struck me over the head; he struck me with some instrument; it might have been a bottle or a decanter; at that instant the door opened and they rushed out; that I saw distinctly; the door was opened from the outside; I followed them out, and saw Mr Cohen, a private watchman, a little below Frankfort street and told him that those men had knocked Mr. Vincent down; Mr. Cohen rapped with his club several times, and I went down to the corner of Frankfort and William streets to see if I could not get a policeman; I did not find any there; I went into an opposite grocery; the blood was flowing from my temple; I had the wound washed with brandy, and then bound it up with my handkerchief; about the same time Mr. Cohen came into the store and laid violent hands upon me to go with him; I declined doing so, saying to some persons in the store that I was not bound to go with him; then I went up stairs in my own room to go to bed; Mr. Cohen came up stairs; I did not run away from Cohen; he wanted me to go with him over the way to Mr. Vincent's house, to see the officers; I told him that I would go with him if he would first let me go to my room; he gave me assurances that he would; I then went willingly with him to Mr. Vincent's; I then saw the deceased upon the floor; I believe he was then dead; I told one of the officers that the deceased was in the habit of having a great deal of money about his person, and rolled up in a piece of paper, and that it would be better to examine his pockets and see if he had been robbed; they did so; a roll of bills as thick as my wrist was found; a policeman then commenced counting it; I did not see any silver or gold; I then went to the Second ward station house and made a short statement to the captain there; I then went with some policemen to search some houses, and we searched several buildings, one, I believe, at No. 5 Vandewater street; they took me into several other places; I think I should recognise the man who came into the store first, should I see him again.

Here the witness was requested to look at some men who had been arrested, and see if he could identify them.

The witness partially identified one of the men, named Michael de Lorenzo, as one of the men who entered the saloon first, previous to the murder.

The witness was again requested to carefully scrutinize the features of Lorenzo and see if he was one of the men in question, when he stated that he was almost positive that he was one of the men. The witness was forcibly impressed with his appearance when he first entered the room.

Anthony White, and Joseph, his brother, two Italians, who were also arrested on suspicion, were shown the witness, when he declared that he was perfectly satisfied that they were not in the saloon on the night of the murder.

Examination continued—None of the four men spoke any English; neither of the men who committed the murder was as tall as I am; I don't know which of them gave the first blow; the man who struck the first blow was at the right hand side of the deceased.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Doctors Finnell and Fergusen being duly sworn, deposed and said:—On entering the premises of No. 15 North William street we found the deceased lying on his back in front of the stove, his head resting against his right shoulder, and his arms folded across his body, which was covered with blood; on removing his clothing we discovered three wounds on the anterior portion of the chest, two of these on the left side, and one on the right side—all of them about one inch in length—their direction was transverse to the middle line of the body; the wound on the right side passed through the eighth rib at its junction with the costal cartilage, wounding the lower portion of the lung, and causing hemorrhage into the right pleural cavity. The upper wound, on the left side, passed between the third and fourth ribs, near the sternum, wounding the base of the heart, and causing fatal hemorrhage into the pericardium. The lower wound, on the same side, passed between the seventh