Yorkers are liberal in their expenditures and hospitably inclined. Mr. Clark has taken a large establishment, recently built by the late Major Lindsey, U. S. M. C. Mr. Sickles has rented the late General Towson's house, near the War Department, west end. Chevalier Webb resided there last season. Mr. Taylor is the lessee of a large edifice on Indiana avenue, formerly the residence of the Peruvian Minister. Mr. Haskin has taken a very handsome house on Third street. It was expected that Mr. Corning—who lives in elegant style in Albany—would keep house; but he has not yet completed his arrangements—at least, they are not known. It has been asserted that the editor of the HERALD and his accomplished lady, after trying the French capital and other celebrated European cities, will spend the approaching season here. Is it so?

Washington will be very gay this season. Already a large number of young ladies, with their parents, from divers sections of the Union, have assembled here. Mr. Douglas, with his attractive and beautiful wife, will frequently throw open their palatial residence to their large circle of friends.

Your surmises about the *Union*—which is not an organ—are correct. It is bidding for the public printing with the fire-eaters; but it is useless. McGuire and Wendell are pecuniarily and personally too strong to be disturbed this session.

Political Intelligence.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippi Legislature met at Jackson on the 24. There was no difficulty about the old and the new members, such as had been anticipated. Governor McRae sent in his last annual message. He is opposed to banks, and thinks the present time, at least, unpropitious for banking experiments. He prefers to recommend stringent legislation to restrain the small banks they yet have from over issues in future, and to compel them, under penalty of the forfeiture of their charters, to redeem their notes at all times in gold and silver; also to prevent further evils and losses to the people from the circulation of foreign bank paper in Mississippi.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Vermont adjourned on the 11th inst. An act was passed relating to banks, giving the Bank Commissioner and Chancellor a discretion in proceeding against banks not redeeming in specie. This was all that was done in relief of the banks.

THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORS.—Hon. Jeff. Davis and Hon. Albert G. Brown, the two Mississippi United States Senators, addressed a large audience in the Representative Hall, at Jackson, on the 4th inst.

THE SECESSION DEMOCRACY IN LOUISIANA.—The following is the vote for Congressman in the Third district of Louisiana. There were three candidates in the field, viz.: Thomas G. Davidson, union democrat; Judge Watterston, Know Nothing; and Laurent J. Sigur, secession democrat. Between Messrs. Davidson and Sigur there was a direct issue—the former being the administration candidate, and the latter springing from the Jeff. Davis school of fire eaters and Southern ultras. Mr. Sigur stumped the district, taking ground against the administration on the Kansas question, and pitching into Governor Walker in the strongest terms of condemnation. The vote shows a decided plurality for Mr. Davidson, and a majority of nearly two thousand over Mr. Sigur.

	Watterston.	*Davidson.*	*Sigur.*
Avoyelles	223	573	19
Carroll	281	282	193
Catahoula	360	460	20
Concordia	281	75	104
East Feliciana	271	335	134
East Baton Rouge	432	325	321
Iberville	114	127	130
Livingston	209	394	43
Madison	5 maj.	—	—
Pointe Coupée	191	243	202
Tensas	121	132	73
St. Helena	—	35 maj.	—
St. Tammany	223	196	123
West Feliciana	152	267	67
West Baton Rouge	184	45	117
Washington	—	263 maj.	—
Total	2,879	3,857	1,946

THE DEMOCRACY OF GEORGIA ON THE KANSAS QUESTION.—A democratic meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Millidgeville, Georgia, on the 10th inst., which was presided over by Hon. H. V. Johnson. The following resolutions relating to the President, Governor Walker and Kansas, were unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That this meeting re-affirms their approbation of, and an ardent attachment to, the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska act, and of the Cincinnati platform in relation thereto.

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

2. And be it further resolved, by this meeting, that the principles and sentiments embodied and set forth in President Buchanan's inaugural address, being in conformity with the above and foregoing resolutions, meets our cordial approval, and his general administration, thus far, meets our like approval.

3. Resolved, That the position of Gov. Walker, in his inaugural address, in throwing the weight of his official opinion founded upon climate, &c., against the Southern side of the question in the Territory; in proclaiming that the constitution of Kansas should be submitted for ratification as the only mode of adoption, when the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of the actual residents of the Territory might determine upon another, and in declaring the class of voters to whom only it should be submitted, when the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of the people might determine otherwise, was in plain, palpable and dangerous violation of the principles of the Kansas Act, as set forth and embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

4. Resolved, That in our judgment from the lights before us, this conduct on the part of Gov. Walker, as well as his late illegal interference with the returns of election in Kansas, requires his removal.

5. Resolved, That whenever a Territory applies for admission as a State into the Union, with a constitution republican in form, and adopted in pursuance of the requirements of law, Congress has no power to inquire into the matter of such constitution, nor into the manner of its adoption, further than to see that it embraces the legally and fairly expressed will of the people, ascertained in such way as they may have legally determined for themselves; and we regard any interference by Congress with either the matter or the manner as above stated, as equally unconstitutional and dangerous to the rights of the States.

6. Resolved, That we regard a strict and rigid adherence to these principles, without looking to the actual results of their practical operation, as essential to the peace and safety of the Union, as well as the rights of the South; and we look not only to the Southern democracy, but to the Northern democracy, to see to it that they are fairly maintained and carried out in good faith, in practice as well as theory.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee, in session at Knoxville, has decided that betting on an election held out of the State is not indictable in Tennessee. Betting on the result of an election in Kentucky, for instance, is not an offence against the laws of Tennessee.

THE NEW SENATORS FROM TEXAS.—A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans briefly announced the election to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Texas, of Hon. J. P. Henderson and Hon. J. W. Hemphill—the first, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Rusk, and the second to succeed General Houston, whose term of office expires on the 3d of March, 1859. Both these gentlemen are known to the country by their devotion to democratic principles. Mr. Henderson has been Governor of the State. Judge Hemphill is a native of South Carolina, who emigrated from his native State, and settled in San Antonio, Texas. From the era of her independence he has been identified with the history of Texas as a republic and a State, and at one time he was prominent among those who were regarded as suitable candidates for the Presidency of that republic. For several years past he has been Chief Justice of the State.

FALLING OFF IN THE REPUBLICAN VOTE IN ONE YEAR.—The following table shows the democratic and republican majorities, in round numbers, in the States which have held their elections this year, compared with the majorities in 1856:—

	1856.		1857.	
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
Maine	28,000	—	12,000	—
New Hampshire	6,000	—	3,000	—
Vermont	30,000	—	12,000	—
Connecticut	7,000	—	500	—
Rhode Island	5,000	—	2,000	—
Massachusetts	68,000	—	35,000	—
New York	80,000	—	—	15,000
California	—	31,000	—	30,000
Iowa	7,784	—	2,500	—
Ohio	17,000	—	1,271	—
Illinois	—	9,150	—	9,150
Indiana	—	24,295	—	24,295
Wisconsin	12,668	—	—	1,000
Michigan	19,626	—	19,026	—
New Jersey	—	18,605	—	18,605
Minnesota	(New State.)		—	1,000
Pennsylvania	—	30,000	—	42,000
Total	281,078	113,050	85,697	141,050

In 1856 the republican party had a clear majority in the Northern States over the democrats, of 168,028, and in 1857 that immense majority has faded away, and the same party is now in a minority of 55,353.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Some of the Georgia papers state that there is a disposition on the part of the Legislature, now in session at Milledgeville, to urge Mr. Stephens for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. The *State Rights Democrat*, at Tuscumbia, Ala., is in favor of the claims of Alabama and of Gen. Geo. S. Houston to the Speakership.

SLAVE VESSELS.—Three of the slave vessels recently captured and taken into Havana, are said to have been built with Boston and Portland capital, and when captured Eastern people were on board as officers and part of the crews. Another of the vessels had been owned by parties in Massachusetts, Maine and New York, and was sold with the knowledge that she was intended for the slave trade. One had 460 Africans on board, and another 136. Let not the slave oligarchy despair; so long as Northern men can be found to carry on the African slave trade, there will be no difficulty in keeping up a pro-slavery political party at the North under the stimulus of the spoils of office.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The William Street Assassination.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The inquest in the case of Francis Vincent, the man who was so brutally murdered on his own premises, No. 15 North William street, on the night of the 17th inst., was resumed on Saturday by Coroner Connery, at the Coroner's office, No. 6 Centre street.

Coroner Connery announced that there were no further witnesses for examination, and that it would be proper to bring the case to a close. He then proceeded to charge the jury upon the evidence as elicited before them, and stated that there were but three points to which he would call their attention. First. To the testimony of the man who went into the saloon to purchase a segar a few minutes previous to the murder. Second. To the non recognition of the prisoners by Hilton. Third. To the general testimony of the witness Hilton, which in itself was rather extraordinary, from the fact that he was unable to identify the prisoners, notwithstanding he sat beside them at the table for an hour or more previous to the murder It was very unfortunate that Hilton was not able to give the jury and the public a more satisfactory account of the transaction. They had the testimony before them in all its copious details, and it was unnecessary for him to refer any further to it. He concluded his remarks by drawing their attention to the alarming increase of crime in our midst, and thought that under the existing circumstances the jury were bound to give the matter a full and careful examination, and render a verdict upon the evidence as adduced before them, without regard to the consequences which might follow.

The jury then retired for deliberation, and after an absence of an hour and a half they returned and announced that they had agreed upon the following

VERDICT.

We, the jury duly sworn and charged to inquire, on behalf of the people of the State of New York, how and in what manner Francis Vincent came to his death, do upon our oaths and affirmations say that the said Francis Vincent came to his death by stabs inflicted by some sharp instrument in the hands of Michael de Lorenzo, and other parties to the jury unknown, on the 17th day of November, 1857, in the store No. 15 North William street, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock P. M. After a most scrutinizing view of the evidence, we find that Joseph White had no participation in the murder of Francis Vincent; he is, therefore, entirely exonerated. And we also hold Mark Cohen as accessory after the fact. And the jury are of opinion that the Coroner should hold William Hilton as principal witness in the case. And we cannot let this opportunity pass without congratulating the citizens of New York in having as Coroner E. D. Connery, Esq., a persevering, faithful and gentlemanly officer, having used the most unremitting efforts to ferret out all individuals who were at the scene of the murder and must have participated therein.

J. H. TYLER, Foreman.

William Heaney,	James Irwin,
Wm. H. Taylor,	F. Wilson,
Wm. Hill,	Joseph C. Swain,
C. B. Hulsart,	John McCallum,
	Samuel Hunter.

The prisoner De Lorenzo was then brought forward and examined as follows:—

Michael de Lorenzo being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the charge preferred against him, and being informed that he was at liberty to answer or not all or any questions put to him, states as follows, viz:—

Q. What is your name? A. Michael de Lorenzo.
Q. How old are you? A. Thirty-three or thirty-four.
Q. Where were you born? A. Palermo, Sicily.
Q. Where do you live? A. No. 5 Vandewater street.
Q. What is your occupation? A. Barber.
Q. Have you any thing to say, and if so what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A. Not guilty.

MICHAEL DE LORENZO.

Taken before me this 28th Nov., 1857.

EDWARD D. CONNERY, Coroner.

Lorenzo was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Wreck of the Flying Cloud.

TERRIBLE SCENES AND SUFFERINGS—HER CAPTAIN FOUND FROZEN IN THE RIGGING—HER CREW LYING DEAD ON THE BEACH—ONLY TWO SAVED.

From the one surviving sailor of the ill fated schooner Flying Cloud, on Lake Michigan, the following thrilling particulars of her loss are learned. We condense them from the Chicago papers:—

The Flying Cloud left Chicago last Wednesday for Cleveland, with a cargo of 10,000 bushels of wheat.

She had proceeded down the lake some fifty miles, with a fair wind, and was near Racine when she encountered a violent gale, accompanied with snow, her sails split, and small boat swept away, and she was rendered completely unmanageable.

Suddenly the wind changed to the northwest, and the vessel was headed for Chicago. The weather was intensely cold, and the sea made clean breaches over the vessel. She was driven at the mercy of the waves back toward the head of the lake during the night of Wednesday.

About ten o'clock on Thursday a blinding snow storm set in, and about two o'clock in the afternoon, the most bitter cold day of the season, she struck on the rocks at a place called Grand Calumet, a wild, bleak coast, covered with snow, and no friendly hands to render assistance.

The captain and crew immediately took to the rigging, where they remained all day, and at night came down and spent the night on the quarter deck, lashed to the spars.

In the morning two of the men were found dead, and the captain scarcely able to articulate.

The whole of the crew were already nearly frozen and unable to swim. They consisted of nine persons, mostly belonging to Cleveland, viz:—Alexander Sherwood, captain; George Gordon, 1st mate; Paul Stedd, 2d mate; John Flanders, steward, (shipped in this city from bark Morgan,) and John Small, Geo. Grimby, Watt Bain, Francis Fox, and Henry Coleman, crew. The captain, steward, John Small, and Geo. Grimby were soon so badly frozen that they were unable to move. The captain wanted to jump overboard, but was prevented by the others, as he would have drowned immediately, though he was only to die by the more lingering death of freezing.

About 9 A. M. the mate, Geo. Gordon, jumped overboard and swam ashore. On reaching it he perceived two men dragging a boat down the beach to their shanty at the mouth of the river. He was subsequently found within twenty rods of the shanty, having mistaken the path, cold and lifeless. A sailor by the name of Bain followed the mate overboard, but fell within six rods of the vessel, where his body was afterwards found. Both froze to death, and are now on the beach dead.

Another seaman, by the name of Franklin Fox, was the next to jump over, and was fortunately met by the men with the boat, who directed him to their shanty, a mile and a half from the creek, while they labored to rescue the others. They succeeded in saving a boy by the name of Henry Coleman, but on taking on another, the boat was swamped and broken to pieces, and the unfortunate man was drowned.

The captain was so chilled as to be unable to stand, and could not avail himself of the efforts to rescue him.

Fox was badly frozen and crippled, was without any clothes, and after being supplied by some shingle makers, went to Miller's station, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, three miles distant from the wreck, and came to Chicago.

The boy Coleman managed to get ashore alive, and remained at the shanty near the wreck, badly frozen.

On the arrival of Fox at Chicago a subscription was set on foot, and a handsome sum collected.

Mr. J. Barney and William Hea immediately proceeded to the scene of disaster, and found the vessel broken in two, with the captain and two others enveloped in their icy shrouds, in the position in which death overtook them, upon her deck; but having no boat they were unable to take off their bodies.

The bodies of the mate and Bayne were found lying where they fell.

Captain Hea and Mr. Barney returned from the wreck to Chicago on Tuesday, with three of the bodies—that of the mate, George Gardner, and Watt Bayne and George Grimley, seamen. Bayne and Grimley belong to Cleveland, and Gardner at Port Huron. The bodies were terribly frozen and distorted, showing the intense agony the victims must have suffered ere death released them. The bodies of the captain, cook and boy are still on board and can be plainly seen from the beach. It was impossible to get them off Tuesday, the sea running mountains high, but they will probably be brought off soon.

The Coroner of Lake county, Indiana, held the inquests on the bodies brought to the city, and they will be buried by subscription of members of the Board of Trade.

The body of the captain, when recovered, will be taken to Cleveland.

The captain leaves a wife and child and George Grimley a wife. The rest are unmarried.

The Flying Cloud was owned by Barney, Corning & Co., of Cleveland, and was insured for $6,000 in the Cleveland Commercial Mutual.

Excise Commissioners.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BOARD TO MARCH, 1858.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met at one P. M. on Friday in the court room of the Common Pleas. Present—Commissioners Kerr, Haskett and Holmes. The counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association was present, and wanted to know what was the intention of the Board as to the institution of a multiplicity of suits against persons selling liquor without licences. He wanted as many of the contested points of the law as possible consolidated in a friendly suit, to be immediately commenced.

Commissioner HOLMES stated the different points of law that ought be decided in the cases to be instituted. He thought it would require several suits to embrace all the points of law at present in issue.

Commissioner HASKETT thought the suits should be as few as possible, and did not see how the Board could conduct a suit; they could not carry a suit up to the highest court without cost to the Board, and the Board had no power to expend money to test suits against liquor dealers.

The liquor dealers' counsel stated that if the Board would consent to bring a few friendly suits to test the law, the liquor dealers would pay all the expenses of the cases. He assured the Board that they should not be subjected to any expense in testing the law by a friendly suit or suits.

Commissioner KERR thought the Board had nothing to do with instituting a friendly suit or suits against the liquor dealers. The Board had nothing to do with any suits or prosecutions until complaint was made to them of the violation of the law, and if they did not then prosecute the violator of the law within ten days, any person could do so, and the constitutionality of the law be decided upon.

The Counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association said he would present to the members of the Board his objections to the constitutionality of the law by Wednesday next.

The Board then, after some consultation, adjourned till the first Monday in March, 1858. It is expected the legality of the law will then have been decided upon, and there will still remain three days on which the Board can grant licenses, if any are desired.

City Intelligence.

RECKLESS DRIVING—WHERE ARE THE POLICE?—Scarcely a day passes but one or more persons are injured, some of them fatally, by careless and reckless drivers. Three aggravated cases were reported yesterday. Isabella Brist was run over by a hay wagon corner of Greenwich and Laight streets. Her head was cut so badly that she had to be taken to the City Hospital. The driver escaped. A young lady, named Miss Creighter, residing at No. 379 Sixth avenue, and a servant girl in the employ of Dr. Sims, of Madison avenue, were both knocked down by a horse and wagon and dangerously injured. There was no arrest. A boy whose name we did not learn, was run over by an omnibus, in Grand street, and his leg broken. Nearly all these cases are attributable to reckless driving, which richly deserve punishment at the hands of the authorities.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION UPON THE STREET COMMISSIONER.—D. D. Conover, who acts as Street Commissioner, has been advertising during the past ten days for sealed proposals for grading several streets, excavating slips and building piers. The whole amount of the contracts he estimated at $50,000. Yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, when he was about to open proposals, he found, *mirable dictu*, that an injunction had been issued against him, compelling him to stay all further proceedings in the affair. Though injunctions are no novel thing with Mr. Conover, yet he seemed particularly annoyed by this one.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—The Society of St. Vincent de Paul will hold a grand fair and festival at the City Assembly Rooms on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of December. It will be under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, aided by a number of our most prominent citizens, and the funds will be dispensed to the deserving poor, without distinction of creed. It will be recollected that last winter the same society held a grand fair and festival at the Crystal Palace, which lasted over a week, in which all the Catholic churches participated in the efforts to raise money to build a new wing to the St. Vincent's Hospital in Eleventh street. This hospital is also under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and is for the reception of the afflicted poor of all denominations. At that time they realized some fourteen thousand dollars, which has been expendad in extending the usefulness of the hospital, and they have now accommodations for one hundred and twenty patients of both sexes.

A sad accident occurred on Thanksgiving day on Staten Island, near the residence of Hon. T. Childs, jr., from carelessness in firing at a target, with only a board fence to arrest the balls. A son of Mrs. Calhoun, playing in an adjoining field, was shot in the neck. The ball entered between the windpipe and the carotid artery, sinking deep among the blood vessels. It was taken out on Friday afternoon by Dr. Eadie, of Port Richmond, who performed the difficult operation with great skill. The boy was living yesterday morning, and doing well. He is about sixteen years of age, and is represented as being a youth of bright and hopeful promise to his widowed mother.

HAD THE SAME NAME.—Myers Stern, of the firm of Wallach & Stern, 115 Maiden lane, writes us to say that he is not the person who was arrested last week for receiving stolen goods. It was a different party with the same name.

Obituary.

JERATHIEL DOTY, a soldier of the Revolution, and the last survivor of the Body Guard, and escort of the gallant Lafayette to his native country, departed this life early on Sunday morning, the 14th inst., at his residence, at South Wallingford, Vt., aged 93 years. When the Alliance was sent by the Continental Congress to convey Lafayette to France and to bring back the negotiated loan of five millions treasure, Jerathiel Doty was one of the picked escort to take in charge the noble treasure out, the patriotic Lafayette, and the much needed treasure in return, to replenish the exhausted national treasury. And on their return, in the desperate encounter with the British cruiser, when the scuppers of the Alliance ran with blood, the old hero was foremost in the fight until wounded, as was supposed mortally, and was carried below.

MRS. SOPHIA S. CARTHRAE died in Saline county, Missouri, lately, in the 84th year of her age. She was born in Western Virginia and was a daughter of Col. Thomas Lewis, a member of the Colonial Convention which met in Richmond in 1775. She was a relative of Presidents Madison and Monroe, and knew many of the patriots of the Revolution.

Hon. DENIS PRIEUR died in New Orleans on the 9th inst aged sixty-six years. Mr. Prieur has held the posts of Mayor of New Orleans and Collector of the port, besides other offices of trust and honor in the city and State, and has for many years occupied an eminent position among his fellow citizens.

Died, in Savannah, on the 22d of November, of consumption, Professor FRANCESCO DE VINGUT. Professor De Vingut left Trinidad de Cuba while a youth, on account of his patriotic principles, since which time he adopted the United States as his home. He married Gertrude Fairfield, the youngest daughter of the late poet Fairfield. As a linguist, he was perfect. He devoted much time and labor in the revision and improvement of Ollendorf's Spanish grammar, making it the most popular work for colleges and schools now extant. For some time past he has been professor in the University of New York. His death will be a source of grief to many of his Cuban friends, who, like himself, were exiled from their beloved country.

Died, at Ochre Point, near Newport, R. I., on the 15th inst., Mrs. ESTHER R. LAWRENCE, wife of Hon. William Beach Lawrence, and daughter of the late Archibald Gracie, of New York.

The Marquis de VALFONS died at Nimes (Gard), France. He was the head of one of the most distinguished noble families in the south. His father, on the breaking out of the great revolution, was Colonel of the Regiment de Flandre in garrison at Versailles; and when the invasion of the populace of Paris in that town was feared, the King sent for him and asked if he could undertake to defend the town and guarantee the safety of the royal family. "Certainly Sire," he replied, "provided we occupy the bridge of Sevres with artillery." "M. de Valfons," said the King, "if a single drop of blood be shed you shall answer it on your head!" When the unfortunate King was brought to trial, M. de Valfons demanded to be allowed to testify this fact.

SUDDEN DEATH OF VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT.

[From the London Post, Nov. 9.]

A telegraphic announcement of the sudden death of Viscount Powerscourt appeared in the *Observer* of yesterday:—Barely three weeks have elapsed since the public newspapers contained an account of the festivities which celebrated this young nobleman's attainment of the age of 21 years after a long minority, during which the patrimonial estates had been so judiciously managed as to make him master of one of the largest properties possessed by any member of the Irish aristocracy. No particulars of the sad event have yet reached us, but we fear there is no ground for hope of its inaccuracy. The young peer will be succeeded in the family honors and estates by his brother, the Hon. Maurice Richard Wingfield, who was bore at Nice in 1839.

A LAWYER FINED $500 FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.—We have already alluded to the case of J. J. Dennis, Esq., accused of contempt of the Probate Court, in his action touching the disposition of the recent slave case, which resulted in the return of the alleged fugitives to their master. The decision was rendered yesterday morning by Judge Burgoyne, in which he recapitulated the facts in the case, and imputed a wilful contempt of the Probate Court by the defendant, in procuring a writ of habeas corpus before another Court, while the slaves were still virtually within the custody of a Court of competent jurisdiction, and thus setting that Court at defiance. The Judge concluded his remarks by inflicting a fine of five hundred dollars. Mr. Dennis attempted to say something in his defence, but as the sentence was already passed, his remarks were not heeded by the Court. The result is, no doubt, far different from what was anticipated by Mr. Dennis. He evidently regarded the matter in the light of a judicial farce in which he was playing the principal character, but would come out all right in the denouement; but to pay a fine of $500 is no joke. It is a financial reality that may well set a man to thinking.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 25.*

SALE OF PAINTINGS AT "BLENHEIM."—The sale at Blenheim, on Tuesday and Wednesday, by N. H. Massie, executor of Hon. Andrew Stevenson, deceased, was well attended. From the high price paid for the paintings, crops and stock, we feel warranted in saying the people of Albemarle, at least, have not felt the pressure of the hard times. A miniature of Napoleon, by Isabee, brought upwards of $400. A full length portrait of Marshal Soult, by Healy, presented to Mr. Stevenson while Minister to England, by Marshal Soult himself, brought $415. The paintings alone brought $1,900.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate.*

Brandreth's Pills Purify the Blood.—To cure us when we are sick, the medicine we use must purify the blood. Consumption would never take away our dearest ones if purgation with Brandreth's Pills had been sufficiently repeated during the attacks of influenza, colds and coughs, because the tubercles are a deposit from the blood, which Brandreth's Pills surely remove. Cancer, canker, and all eruptions of the skin, are from impurities of the blood, which would be entirely prevented if Brandreth's Pills were used in full, purifying doses, when our health is first broken by colds, rheumatism, bilious affections, dysentery, or other causes. Headaches and fevers of all kinds, even bowel affections, pains in different parts of the body, are all the consequence of matters retained in the blood beyond the time nature designed.

BRANDRETH'S Pills, promptly used, even in a single dose of three, four or five, often suffice to produce a permanent cure, and the impurities brought away are the best evidence of the great sanitary qualities of these pills. Old age will be slow in his approaches, and his advance will be easy, by the use of these pills, which appear to aid the vital powers, and seem designed by nature as the natural medicine of man.

IN NEW YORK.

Reference will be given relative to a perfect cure of falling sickness. Also, of a case of scrofula which had been pronounced incurable. Full particulars of the latter may be had at 93 Bowery, or at Dr. Brandreth's office, 43 Brandreth building. Also, cancerous affection of the lip. The pills are sold at 296 Bowery, 52 Division street, Broadway, corner of Twenty second street, and 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Price 25 cents per box.

Examine the Winter Style of Espenscheid's hats.—Price $3 50. They are admitted to be superior to any offered in Broadway for $4. Give him a call at 118 Nassau st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—The best in the world, surpassing all made, sold and applied at the manufactory, 233 Broadway.

Lockitt, Son & Co., Brooklyn, 251 Fulton street.—Ladies' dress, cloak and plush trimmings, of every color and pattern, selling at greatly reduced prices. Trimmings made to order.

The Queen's Artist is Conferring the Honors of his art upon the heads of the American people, at HOLMES' gallery, 289 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent powder proof locks and cross bars. Also fire and burglar proof parlor safes. Depot 192 Pearl street.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and Cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—The very best in the world. On sale, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Rupture.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss office removed to No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House.

Glycerine Jelly renders the Hands Soft and white, and prevents their chapping. Depot of Toilet Articles, No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker street.

Frangipanni will Remain on the Handkerchief longer than any other perfume. No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker street.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs

Cured by the application and inhalation of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Circulars containing testimonials from Thurlow Weed, Isaac V. Fowler and Wm. B. Townsend, Esqrs., Gen. Duff Green, and from many other prominent persons. Can be had at 16 State street, east side of the Battery. 50 cents a bottle.

Croup and Whooping Cough.—Croup can be cured in a few minutes and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar to the throat and chest. 50 cents a bottle, at 16 State street, east side of Battery.

Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Syphilis, and all other diseases of impure blood, are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders and applying his Olive Tar Ointment. Twelve powders $1; ointment 25 cents. At 16 State street, east side of the Battery.

To Disenfect a Sick Room use J. R. Stafford'S olive tar, over heated water. It will emit a most agreeable odor and no disease can spread where it is used.

Holloway's Ointment Cannot be too Implicitly relied upon as a remedy for complaints of the kidneys and the bladder. It should be thoroughly rubbed in over the region affected. The immediate result will be a cessation of pain, and continued applications will consummate the cure.

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water—Used as a tooth wash, sprinkled on the garments, applied as a cosmetic, this delightful toilet water perfumes the breath and the person, and beautifies the skin. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, 69 Water street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY, Nov. 28—6 P. M.

The stock market drags its slow length along, without the first inclination of returning buoyancy. The extent of transactions has sensibly diminished, and the buyers comprise the combination of bull speculators. The strength and resources of this clique appear to have reached the maximum points, and the probability is that before many days elapse the market will be all back again to the low prices ruling some weeks since. At the first board to-day, Michigan 6's declined ½ per cent; Missouri 6's, ¼; Michigan Southern, preferred, ½; Illinois Central Railroad, ¾; Chicago and Rock Island, ¾. Tennessee 6's advanced ¼ per cent; Brooklyn 6's, ½; New York Central Railroad, ¼; Erie, ¾; Reading, ¾; La Crosse and Milwaukie, 1. There were very few time sales on the list, and those made were principally buyer's option. At the second board the market opened and closed dull and heavy. Erie fell off ⅛ per cent; Reading, 1; Michigan Southern, old, 1; do. preferred, ½; New York Central, 1; Galena and Chicago, 1½; Cleveland and Toledo, ¼; Chicago and Rock Island, ½; Milwaukie and Mississippi, ½. After the board a slight rally was realized upon the report that the Northern Light was on her way to this port from Aspinwall, with two millions of gold. Another account says twelve hundred thousand dollars.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows:—

Total receipts	$118,209 39
Total payments	183,505 28
Total balance	4,395,219 22

The receipts from customs to-day amounted to $4,700.

The steamship Ariel, from this port for Southampton and Bremen to-day, carried out $36,925 in specie. The closing rates for sterling bills by this steamer were 8 a 9 per cent premium for 60 days. Sight bills 10½ a 11 premium.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House to-day amounted to $12,655,130 95, and the balances paid to $1,073,525 40.

The semi-annual interest on the bonds of the Treverton Coal and Railroad Company will be paid at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank on the 1st of December.

A letter from the receiver of the Sackett's Harbor Bank states "that no dividend will be declared in January, as was expected." The receiver furthermore states "that it is impossible for him to say when a dividend can be declared."

The Howard Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 12 per cent, payable December 7.

We have received a copy of the message of Gov. Allston, of South Carolina, to the Legislature of that State. We copy that portion which relates to finance and the banks:—

The financial condition of the State is sound, though at the present moment necessarily somewhat embarrassed. Without including the surplus revenue, $1,051,422 99, which is held on deposit, the debt of the State amounts to $3,058,681 50, drawing interest at a rate varying from 3 to 6 per cent. The taxes returned for the last fiscal year are $463,144 55. The ordinary annual expenses do not exceed $3,500,000. But the payments out of the treasury for the past year far exceed that sum.

Within ten years the number of banks has been increased to twenty, which are returned monthly, with an aggregate capital of $14,837,641 25, with a specie basis in September of $999,399 76, and a line of domestic exchange amounting to $10,265,530 98. Of the last sum six of the banks in the commercial city of Charleston, having a capital of $8,137,642 25, returned for their part only $3,027,657 73. The capital of the ten banks first named in the exhibit amounts to $10,137,642 25; their circulation for September was $3,589,826; their specie on hand for the same month, $597,949 15. The circulation of the same banks, as shown in the month of October, was $3,866,504, and their specie amounted to $436,895 95. The ten banks last nast named, having together a capital of $1,760,000, returned for their circulation in September $3,714,544; specie on hand, $401,450 21. The circulation of the same banks, as shown in the October exhibit, was $3,218,315 50; specie on hand, $387,807 11.

In the first half of the year, I was pleased to learn that the bills of the principal banks in South Carolina constituted still a portion of the most approved currency in the West, and were available, also, to travellers as far north as the city of New York. Those of some of the smaller banks, it was said, were sometimes found, at certain points in the Western States, circulating too freely and in too great numbers. In granting charters hereafter, I think it would be well to confine the banks to dealing in exchange, discount and deposit. The issue of bills for currency should be the prerogative of the Bank of the State, which in its turn, should be denied the privilege of discounting notes or dealing in domestic exchange. The corporations which demand a circulating medium for their business, should apply to the State authority for the same, depositing one-third of the amount desired in specie, and the remainder in satisfactory securities, so as to assure the public of the soundness and convertibility of a mixed currency. This suggestion is made on the supposition that the State will adhere to the Bank of the State as its fiscal agent, not because I prefer it as such. Unless some such modification of the system be adopted, I am of opinion that it would conduce to the soundness of the currency, and more to the interest of the whole community, to have the banking business of the State done by six corporations, instead of twenty.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* of the 28th inst. says:—

The commission recently appointed by the Governor to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania, have concluded their labors as far as is possible at this time, and forwarded their reports to the Governor on Thursday. It is understood that they find the condition of the bank much less deplorable than many have been led to anticipate, and that there is good reason to believe that every dollar, not only of its circulation and deposits, but other liabilities, will be liquidated. Its total liabilities of every kind, are reported at $2,070,000 including $550,000 circulation, between $500,000 and $400,000 of deposits and checks marked "good," and its indebtedness to city and country banks, &c. The total assets amount to about $2,700,000, the larger portion being bills receivable, some of which have been protested, and others renewed, while considerable amounts are being paid as they mature. There is also a considerable amount of bonds, mortgages, real estate, &c., including the new edifice on Chestnut street. A large proportion both of the unmatured and the protested bills are abundantly secured. There are, however, contingent liabilities arising out of the endorsement of the paper of English houses, amounting in the aggregate to nearly a million dollars; but the extent of this liability cannot be yet ascertained. Some of those houses have already gone down in the financial difficulties on the other side, and some weeks must necessarily elapse before the precise extent of the liability of the bank in this respect can be ascertained. In the meantime nothing definite is known as to the purpose of the stockholders, but the desire and intention is very generally expressed of resuscitating the institution with a paid up capital of about a million dollars. The charter is, doubtless, as we have before indicated, quite valuable. The shares sold yesterday at 11½.

The Boston *Traveller* furnishes the following information from the Lake Superior copper mines:—

The news from the "Toltec" and "Adventure" is very encouraging. Both will probably make paying mines, after all. The former is paying its way with a moderate force, and turning out considerable masses now and then. The latter, we perceive by the annual report, with 10,000 shares, has $11,000 cash in hand. A sale of 40,000 pounds refined ingot copper for shipment is reported in New York at 20½ to 21 cents. From what we can learn the Minnesota assets are sufficient to pay every dollar of its indebtedness to next March; thus leaving, Jan. 1, about two millions of pounds of refined copper on hand for dividends. At 20 cents, this copper is worth $400,000, or twenty dollars per share. This account of copper includes the product to first of January only, while the debts are reckoned to March 1. The price of labor at Lake Superior will decline greatly during the coming year, and the actual cost of a ton of copper will be greatly reduced. It is said that 75 cents per day, throughout the West, will now hire better labor than could be had last year at $1 25.

Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857.

$1000 N Y 6's, '60	102	200 shs N Y Cen RR			74¾
5000 N Y 5's, '58	99	50	do	s30	73½