

responding week of 1850 there were but 300. The increase this year is partly due to the increase of population. There were thirteen deaths from violent causes—manslaughter and suicide—last week. From fevers and other infective diseases the City is entirely free.

On Saturday Judge PEABODY decided to allow the writ of *certiorari* taking the trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM into the Supreme Court. For so doing he assigns the following reasons:

1. The reason assigned is sufficient. 2. The motion is made promptly, and without unreasonable delay. 3. There is no claim or pretence of any want of good faith in the application. Indeed, good faith is practically conceded. 4. The allowance will not necessarily prejudice the prosecution by delaying the trial. 5. The motion must therefore be granted. This motion has usually been made *ex parte*, but in this case notice has been given to the District-Attorney by my direction.

The case of Dinsmore and Wood vs. Croton Water Board was commenced on Saturday. The main question at issue is as to the necessary verification of bids, and what notice of irregularities is to be given to the bidders, if such are found. The case will be continued to-day.

There was a large and brilliant turn-out of firemen Saturday night, on the occasion of the return from Hartford, Conn., of Engine Company No. 22. About fifty fire companies joined in a procession through the leading streets of the City, and there was a plentiful supply of illuminations, bonfires and music, with abundant cheers along the entire line of march. In Broadway, opposite Worth-street, an attack was made by a gang of rowdies upon the members of Engine Company No. 41. Brickbats flew lively for a time, and several pistol shots were fired. Two of the shots took effect, and inflicted severe and probably fatal injuries upon two of the assailants, named JAMES MEHAN and JAMES HONLON. The young men were taken to the Hospital. A second attack was made by a party of "Dead Rabbits" upon a portion of the procession as it was passing up Chatham-street, near Mulberry. Several pistol shots were also fired here, but fortunately no one sustained any serious injury.

One of the proprietors of the gambling house No. 8 Barclay-street, Mr. STEELE, was arrested on Saturday night, together with the "dealer" and several others who were surprised while betting on the game. All the apparatus for gambling was taken away by the police. STEELE gave bail for his appearance.

The trial of DONNELLY for the murder of MOSES, at the Seaview House, Nevisink, closed on Saturday, with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. DONNELLY'S counsel propose to carry his case to the Court of last resort, on exceptions to the Judge's charge, which in their opinion argued the case against the prisoner.

In almost every pulpit in the City the financial storm was the theme of more or less remark yesterday. Rev. HENRY WARD BEZUEER gave both sermons to the subject and its lessons. They were great sermons of course.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The money pressure continues severe, and having brought down the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks on Saturday, produced almost a *dead lock* in Wall-street negotiations. It is not expected that the New-York City Banks will change their basis of business, and the consequence is great confusion in the domestic exchanges. The brokers refused, on Saturday, to make a price for drafts on either of the suspended cities, and this uncertainty may continue a day or two longer. The banks refuse to collect on these points, except under special stipulation to adjust the rate of exchange on New-York at the time and place of payment. The stock market was lower here on Saturday than at any period of the panic. The markets at the Philadelphia and Baltimore Boards of Brokers rose to correspond with the non-specie-paying medium in which the new contracts are to be settled. The price of money in Baltimore, outside of bank, fell at once from 30 to 12 per cent. per annum. In Philadelphia the confusion and want of mutual understanding among the brokers brought business to a stand. Here, the highest rates of discount were, in some needy cases, submitted to, though the general disposition among lenders was to do as little as possible. Two leading mercantile firms, GARNER & Co., a domestic goods and manufacturing concern of previously reputed great wealth, and S. H. & C. W. FOSTER, Auctioneers, were brought to protest. There were also some minor suspensions of payment. The New-England currency continued to be taken at the Metropolitan redemption, and up to 6 o'clock on Saturday the indications from Boston were that the New-England Banks would continue to redeem in specie. Our own State currency, fortunately, for the greater part secured by pledge of stocks, excites no distrust. The mercantile pressure in the City, if continued through another week into the heavy October payments, with the same intense degree of severity, and at the heavy cost of 2 or 3 per cent. a month on the best paper, may induce a change of purpose on the part of the associated Banks; but the present feeling is that relief will follow the suspensions in the neighboring cities, and by sending more gold to this point, enable cash payments to be continued without pressing the merchants too hardly. The receipt of another California shipment is also expected to afford considerable relief. Foreign Exchange ruled on Saturday 105 to 107 per cent. on London.

The bank suspension has not yet extended further south than Washington City. The Richmond banks made no change in their ordinary course up to Saturday P. M. We hear of nothing West of Pittsburg and Wheeling in the way of suspension. The telegraph advises that Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, has called the Legislature to meet on the first Tuesday in October. Elsewhere will be found extracts from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and other papers, in reference to the suspensions.

The pressure for money very unfavorably affected the General Produce Markets on Saturday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were less sought after, and, as holders evinced much eagerness to realize, prices declined considerably. Flour closed 10c. @ 20c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl. under Friday's currency. Wheat was down about 5c., and Corn 3c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel. The reduction did not entice purchasers to buy freely, either for home use or for export. Cotton, Provisions and Groceries were very lightly dealt in, and buyers had any existing advantage. Hides were heavy and drooping, with a stock in first hands of over 207,000 Ox and Cow, against 96,000 same time a year ago. Leather was quiet, and prices were somewhat unsettled. Hops were dull and declining. New, 8c. @ 11c.; old, 4c. @ 7c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  b. New crop River Hay was in good demand and was firm. Naval Stores and Oils continued heavy and languid. Domestic Whisky was freely offered and closed tamely at 24c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon. Freights were reported quiet, with a downward tendency in rates. The number of vessels of all classes in port on Saturday was 749.

The ship *Eliza*, Captain CHARLES JOHNSON, arrived at this port on Saturday in 31 days from Liverpool, with 30 passengers, and two persons (WILLIAM O. WHITE, first mate, and THOMAS WHITE, his brother,) belonging to the brig *Nancy*, of Halifax, which was capsized on the 15th inst., four days out of Halifax, bound to Porto Rico, when the captain, JOSEPH GRANT, and six of the crew were drowned. The wreck was fallen in with four days after, and in lat. 38° S', long. 60', and Mr. WHITE and his brother taken off the foremasthead. They speak in the highest terms of the kindness experienced on board the *Eliza* until her arrival at this port.

The letter from Rev. Dr. DURF concerning the horrible atrocities perpetrated in the East by the mutineers of the British army, which we publish in another column, is intensely interesting, although the events which it narrates have already been brought to the knowledge of the public. Dr. DURF is well known and most favorably remembered here, from his visit to the United States a year or two since, and his account of events occurring within the sphere of his own observation, cannot fail to be read with special interest. We know nothing in modern history to equal the inhuman cruelties, and, above all, the infinite deceitfulness and treachery of these Sepoy mutineers. The narrative of their atrocities sounds more like the history of the acts of incarnate fiends than of persons possessing any of the marks and characteristics of humanity. The barbarities perpetrated upon women and children, as motiveless as they are devilish, surpasses anything in the deeds of the worst savages on the face of the earth. For the sake of humanity we trust these fiends may speedily meet the vengeance due to their deeds.

We have received advices from Turks Islands to the 5th of Sept. inst. At that date the salt market was very dull, with only two small vessels loading in the port of Grand Turk. The rain that fell immediately previous to the 5th had seriously damaged most of the pans at the Cay, and many of the proprietors believed that the salt season was at an end. There was on hand at Grand Turk several hundred thousand bushels, at 10 cents.

The general health of the City is good. The decrease in the number of deaths from that recorded last week is 49—the most fatal diseases, as usual, being consumption and cholera infantum. Of the total number of deaths, 660, not less than 388 were those of children. In the corresponding week of last year there were only 451 deaths, and in the cor-